





# MEMBERS OF BENEVOLENT AND SECRET SOCIETIES OF AMERICA WRITE ENTHUSIASTIC LETTERS TO DR. HARTMAN PRAISING PERUNA.



## Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

Madame Isabella Ellen Bayeas, Life Governor of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England, says:

"While traveling I contracted a most persistent cold. My head ached, my eyes and nose seemed constantly running, and my lungs were sore. A druggist recommended Peruna, which cured me."—Isabella, E. Bayeas.

## Loyal Mystic Legion, of Minnesota.

Mr. James S. Parks, 233 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I prize Peruna for its healing qualities in cases of catarrh of the stomach and lungs."—James S. Parks.

## Independent Order of Foresters, of Iowa.

B. O. Tucker, Treasurer Independent Order of Foresters, of Council Bluffs, Ia., writes: "Peruna has been both doctor and medicine chest at my mother's home for years. We use it successfully in kidney troubles, liver complaints, and stomach and bowel diseases."—B. O. Tucker.

## Chicago North Side Woman's Club.

Miss Dade Stegeman, Superintendent of the Chicago North Side Woman's Club, writes: "Peruna has been used by members of our Club for stomach trouble, general debility and la grippe with very good results."—Miss Dade Stegeman.

## Young Woman's Club, of Montana.

Miss Rose Cullen, President Young Woman's Club, writes from 921 Galena street, Butte, Mont.: "While finishing school I was exhausted from over study and could neither eat nor sleep. Two bottles of Peruna cured me."—Rose Cullen.

## Catholic Knights of America.

Mr. Mathias Leif, Secretary Uniform Rank Catholic Knights of America, writes from 327 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.: "I have used Peruna for three years as a strengthening tonic and find it valuable when the system gets run down."—Mathias Leif.

## Ladies of Illinois G. A. R.

Mrs. Lavina Walker, Department Chaplain of Ladies of the G. A. R., of Illinois, writes: "I have used Peruna when worn out and found most gratifying results."—Mrs. Lavina Walker.

## Independent Order of Good Templars, of Washington.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer I. O. G. T. of Everett, Wash., has used the great catarrhal tonic, Peruna, for an aggravated case of dyspepsia. She writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe, I also suffered with dyspepsia. After taking Peruna I could soon eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

## Young Woman's Club, of Butte, Mont.

Miss Rose Cullen, President of the Young Woman's Club, Butte, Montana, writes:

"While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick. A couple bottles of Peruna put new life into me."—Rose Cullen.

## Legion of Loyal Women, of Mass.

Miss Mattie B. Curtis, Secretary Legion of Loyal Women, of Boston, says: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility; also severe backache. I took four bottles of Peruna and am entirely cured of these maladies."—Mattie B. Curtis.

## Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, of Herndon, Va., Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy, writes as follows: "I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form. I took six bottles of Peruna and they were worth a king's ransom to me."

## An Illinois Knight Templar.

In a recent letter from 5900 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., Col. T. P. Moody, a prominent Knight Templar, and one of the most popular and well known jewelry auctioneers of the Middle States, says:

"I suffered with catarrh for over 25 years; for 10 years I had catarrh of the stomach, I took Peruna and am better than I have been in 20 years."—T. P. Moody.

## Illinois Woman's Alliance.

Roxa Tyler, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, 910 E. 6th street, Chicago, Ill., says:

"Peruna gave me new life and restored my strength."—Roxa Tyler.

## Secretary Illinois Ladies of G. A. R.

Mrs. Julia C. Brown, Secretary Henry W. Lawton Circle, No. 27, of Peconic, Ill., writes:

"I am thoroughly convinced that Peruna is a reliable family medicine. It is a splendid remedy in cases of indigestion or any irregularities of the stomach."—Mrs. Julia C. Brown.

## Utah State Council of Women.

Lucy A. Clark, Vice-President Utah State Council of Women, Farmington, Utah, writes:

"Peruna is a good remedy for grip, extreme weariness or frequent backache. It keeps the body in a healthy condition."—Lucy A. Clark.

## Illinois Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, of Chicago, writes:

"I have found Peruna to be the best remedy for catarrh I have ever tried. I believe it worthy of indorsement."—Mattie L. Guild.

## Dannebro Society, of Iowa.

C. N. Peterson, President Dannebro Society, Council Bluffs, Ia., says:

"Constant confinement in my store began to tell on my health and I was breaking down. Five bottles of Peruna completely restored me to health."—C. N. Peterson.

## Iowa Athletic Association.

John H. Corlies, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Secretary Iowa Athletic Association, writes the following:

"I suffered for three years with severe trouble of the kidneys and other pelvic organs. I used Peruna for 14 weeks and it cured me."—John H. Corlies.

## Prominent Sunday School Worker.

Miss Bertha E. Wentner, of Buckley, Wash., a prominent Sunday school worker, writes:

"Having tried several remedies for chronic catarrh of the bronchial tubes without being helped, I began to think there was no cure until I tried Peruna. A great change for the better at once took place, and after two months' faithful use, Peruna completely cured me."—Bertha E. Wentner.

## Chicago Teachers' Federation.

Miss Jennie Johnson, President of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, writes from 2113 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"During the past ten years I have been a teacher in Chicago and have often found myself worn out and in need of a tonic. Among the different remedies I have tried, none have helped me more than Peruna. I find it especially helpful in cases of catarrh of the stomach; it restores the functions of nature, induces sleep and builds up the entire system. It has been a great help to me."—Jennie Johnson.

## Wm. Downes Relief Corps, of Minnesota.

Geneva Parker, Treasurer and Conductor of the William Downes Relief Corps, No. 43, of the W. R. C. of the State of Minnesota, writes the following from 2419 Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"My health was completely broken down from over-work. My appetite was lost, my sleep fitful and I found no relief from the prescriptions of doctors. On the advice of friends I tried Peruna and before finishing the second bottle I was completely restored."—Geneva Parker.

## Knights of Pythias of Nebraska.

H. S. Emory, Vice-Chancellor K. of P's, writes from 213 N. 16th street, Omaha:

"I can recommend Peruna as a cure for catarrh of the stomach and head; also in kidney complaint and weakness of pelvic organs."—H. S. Emory.

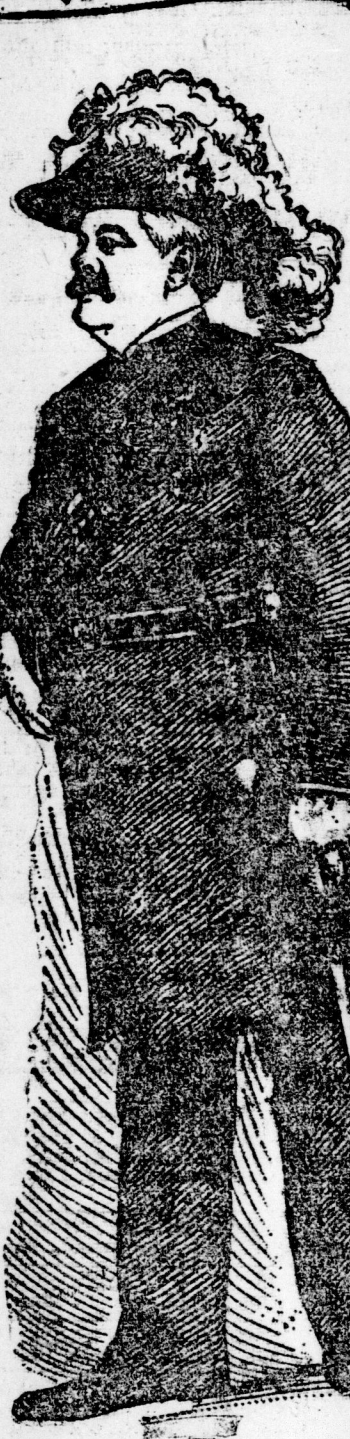
## California Grand Army of the Republic.

Hon. D. L. Jaycox, Chaplain G. A. R., writes from 865 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.:

"I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble. I used Peruna for four months and believe myself cured. I would not be without Peruna in time of need for ten times its cost."—D. L. Jaycox.



JENNIE JOHNSON



Col. T. P. MOODY



MAGGIE WELSH

## Illinois Woman's Alliance.

Mrs. Minnie Steeves, President Illinois Woman's Alliance, 43 Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Ever since my son, now grown, was born I have suffered with some peculiar weakness of the pelvic organs, which no medicine seemed to reach. My sister asked me to try Peruna as a last resort. It worked wonders with my system, and in a few weeks the pains began to leave. I kept on taking it, and am now in perfect health."—Mrs. Minnie Steeves.

## Appleton Young Ladies' Club.

Miss Mary Coate, President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club of Appleton, Wis., speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by the Peruna Medicine Co., reads as follows:

"I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

## Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society.

Miss Maggie Welch, Secretary Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society, writes from 328 North State street, Chicago, Ill.:

"Last fall I caught the most severe cold I ever had in my life, my lungs and throat became so sore that I was in great distress. All cough remedies nauseated me, and nothing gave me relief until my doctor said rather in a joke, 'I guess Peruna is the only medicine that will cure you.' I told him I would certainly try it, and immediately sent for a bottle, and after taking it faithfully the cough gradually diminished, and the soreness left me. It is fine."—Maggie Welch.

## G. A. R. Relief Corps, Washington.

Mrs. Jane Baxter, of Fremont, Wash., President G. A. R. Relief Corps, writes the following:

"I used Peruna for a severe and continued backache and found it the only remedy that could ever cure me."—Mrs. Jane Baxter.

## Schwabacher Sängerbund, Chicago.

Fritz Vollmer, Chicago, Ill., President of the Schwabacher Sängerbund, of Chicago, writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the throat and was afraid I would lose my voice. I took Peruna and it cured me promptly."—Fritz Vollmer.

## Women of Woodcraft, Washington.

Mrs. Josephine Benson, Guardian Grand Circle, Women of Woodcraft, Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I contracted a severe cold on my lungs last fall. Peruna not only completely healed my lungs, but cured the catarrh of my head as well, which had set in."—Mrs. Josephine Benson.

## I. O. O. F., of Washington.

Moses B. Crane, Secretary I. O. O. F., writes from Tacoma, Wash.:

"I can indorse Peruna as a cure for kidney troubles as it affords speedy and satisfactory results."—Moses B. Crane.

## Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, sends the following letter from 302 Chestnut street, Chicago:

"Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility and a never-failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia."

## Gen. H. W. Lawton Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Mrs. Annie Glen, Edgewater, Ill., President Gen. H. W. Lawton Circle, No. 27, Ladies of the G. A. R., writes:

"I have suffered for nearly eight years with more or less backache and bearing down pains. My druggist recommended that I take Peruna, and it was simply a God-send to me. Inside of five weeks I was once more a strong and happy woman."—Mrs. Annie Glen.

## Order Eastern Star, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. A. E. Howe, 239 Rush street, Chicago, Ill., Worthy Matron of Chicago Chapter, No. 161, Order of Eastern Star, writes:

"There is no medicine I know of that is so perfect a healer for all cases of catarrh as Peruna. It is a friend to the sex, and restoring them to health and strength."—Mrs. A. E. Howe.

## Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society, of Illinois.

Mrs. Alice Rush, Conductress Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society writes from 42 Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill.:

"Peruna has my best wishes as it cured me last winter of a cold which settled all over me, causing a bad catarrh, and no doctors or medicines helped me. I could not sleep nights and lost flesh until I took Peruna. Three bottles of Peruna made me a well and happy woman again."—Mrs. Alice Rush.

## American Anti-Treat Society, of Minn.

Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary American Anti-Treat Society, of St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"It is with great pleasure that I indorse Peruna as an honest, medicine competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times in cases of severe colds and catarrh and know of nothing that cures so completely and at the same time builds up the system."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

## Loyal Mystic Legion, of Minnesota.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Patroness, writes from 233 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.:

"For years my system was in a peculiarly receptive condition for catarrh, when exposed in any way to inclement weather."

"Now for the past year and a half I have used Peruna in such cases, and have found that it not only cures me quickly, but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold."—Miss Anna Russell.

## Robson Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. Clara Thomas, Chief Guard Robson Post, G. A. R., of Albert Lea, Minn., writes:

"I suffered with severe kidney and bladder troubles. I used Peruna and am glad to say that today I am a perfectly well woman, thanks to Peruna."—Mrs. Clara Thomas.

## Women of Woodcraft, Washington.

Mrs. Josephine Benson, Guardian Grand Circle, Women of Woodcraft, Seattle, Wash., writes:

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## Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Woman's Benevolent Association, of 327 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says:

"I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks and nothing helped me until I tried Peruna. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

## Lake View Lodge of Foresters.

Wm. Ubelaker, President Lake View Lodge of Foresters, writes from 3327 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.:

"When I have been exposed to wet or inclement weather, my chest would hurt me and I would have serious indigestion, and I would be laid up for a day or two, causing inconvenience and pain. One of my lodge friends advised me to try Peruna, as it had helped him, and I found that a bottle cured me. If I feel badly now I at once take two or three doses, and I find it keeps me in fine health."—Wm. Ubelaker.

## Valkrein Association.

Mrs. Catherine Toft, President Valkrein Association, writes from 5649 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"It has been my privilege to advise a number of my friends concerning the best medicine in cases of a worn out constitution. Know of nothing better than Peruna in cases of catarrh of the stomach and for liver trouble it is of superior merit. I gladly indorse it."—Catherine Toft.

## Royal Templars of Temperance.

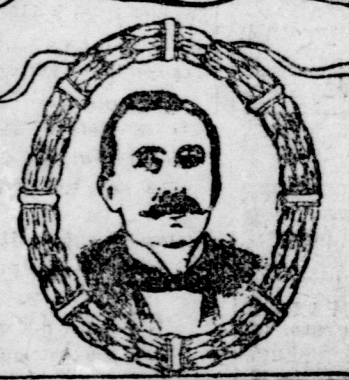
Hon. John Elliot, President Royal Templars of Temperance, writes from 1216 Ellisworth street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I have found so much help in cases of catarrhal troubles, also in kidney and bladder diseases, that I can recommend it to all sufferers. It is a reliable medicine."—John Elliot.

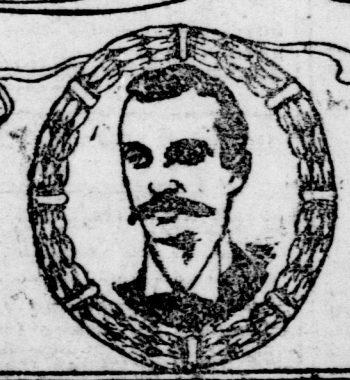
## W. C. T. U., of Illinois.

Mrs. Anna B. Flehary, recent superintendent of W. C. T. U. headquarters at Galesburg, Ill., writes as follows from 401 Sixty-seventh street, W. Chicago, Ill.:

"My health failed me a few years ago. I took Peruna and am well."—A. B. Flehary.



MATHIAS LEIF



JOHN H. CORLIES



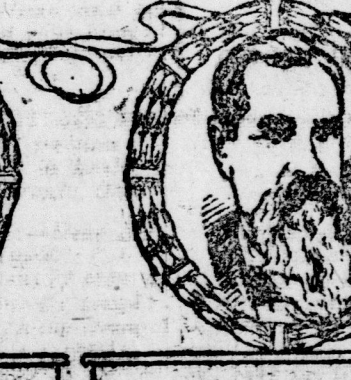
D. L. JAYCOX



H. S. EMORY



FRITZ VÖLLMER



MOSES B. CRANE



JOHN ELLIOT



# WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,  
228, 230, 232 Dundas Street, London.

## THE WONDERFUL SELLING

That is going forward at "The Three Busy Stores," is but the result of the superior advantages offered to the public. Good quality, low prices and just the goods you want.

### Sheetings.

Another purchase of 8-4 and 9-4 sheetings at less than wholesale prices. Our customers get the benefit of our spot cash buying.  
8-4 Fine Twilled Bleached Sheetings, regular 25c, our price 15c yard.  
Extra Fine Twilled Bleached Sheetings, regular 30c, our price 20c yard.  
9-4 Twilled Heavy Unbleached Sheetings, regular 25c, our price 15c yard.

### Cottons.

Another special purchase of Fine White Cottons and Ladies' Long Cloth (British make), for ladies' underwear.  
Pure White Cotton, no dressing, regular 12½c, for 8c and 9c yard.  
Special lines in WHITE COTTON. Special value, yard wide, at 5c, 6c and 7c yard.

### Linen Towels.

We have just put into stock about 15 dozen LINEN TOWELS, fancy red borders, large size, regular 20c. We are selling them at 25c pair. Here you save just 15c on one pair of Towels. See them.  
Just in, 10 gross of CHILDREN'S QUILTED BIBS, silk motto in front, regular 8c, our price, each, 5c.  
Just in, New Patterns in Applique Insertion, at 5c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c yard.

Another clearing line from a jobber in Opal Ware, clearing the lot at same price as the last, half-price and less. See our large window. Come quickly, they are going. Nice goods.

### Lace Curtains.

4 lines of Lace Curtains, just in. We are clearing at special prices—25c, 35c, 50c and 60c pair.

### Odd Sizes in Corsets.

Worth 75c, clearing them at 25c and 30c.  
Sizes 23, 24, 25—30c Pair.  
Sizes 18, 19, 24, 25, 26 for 25c Pair.

Special line of Art Muslins, 54 inches wide, rich colorings; regular 15c, our price, 10c yard.

### Ladies' Mercerized

### Underskirts.

Black Mercerized Sateen Underskirts, three rows of cording and knife pleating, with dust flit, special at \$1.69 each.  
Special line of Sateen Skirts, lined; regular \$1.25, our price 75c. Only a few left.  
Black Mercerized Sateen Skirts, with deep knife pleating; special at \$1.25 each.  
Black Mercerized Sateen, extra quality, four rows cording, knife pleating, dust flit; regular \$2.75, our price \$2.47.  
A Jobber's line of Dressed Dolls, bisque head; regular 25c, our price 15c, or two for 25c; or two fine dolls for the price of one. See them in our window.

## THE DEATH RECORD

Philadelphia, March 15.—The death is announced at Philadelphia of G. S. C. Sethune, who was manager of the Farmers' Loan Company, of Toronto, when it failed, and who never returned to this country, after the condition of the books was discovered.

Toronto, March 15.—Mrs. Osler, wife of Mr. Justice Osler, who had been ill for some months, died last night at the family residence on College street. Mrs. Osler was a daughter of the late Capt. Henry Smith, of the East India Company's service, and leaves three sons, Henry, Britton and Glynn Osler, all barristers, and four daughters—Mrs. Abbott, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mockridge, Detroit; and Mrs. Ferrar Davidson and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Toronto.

### LUCKY BUTCHER.

Rossland, B. C., March 15.—Julius Wagner, butcher, of this city, has fallen into a great fortune. Together with his mother, sister and brother,

he will divide \$2,700,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in the shares of the Pullman-Wagner Palace Car Company. The first instalment of the fortune will be distributed on May 1. At present Wagner has an interest in a flourishing meat business on First avenue of this city.

HUNDRED AND ONE YEARS OLD. Kingston, Ont., March 15.—Malcolm McRae, an inmate of the House of Industry, celebrated his 101st anniversary on Thursday. He is hearty and active. He was born in Scotland, and in 1838 came to Canada and served with the volunteers at Quebec during the troubles of that time. The event was celebrated fittingly by the doctors.

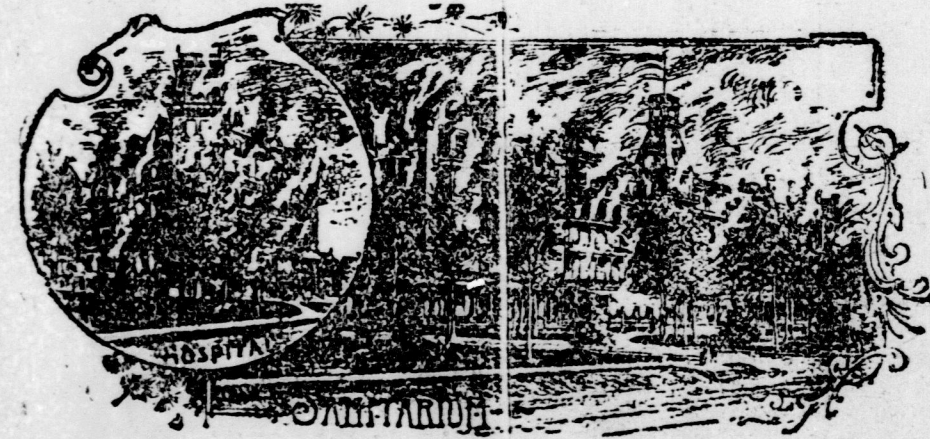
Fortify the system against disease by purifying and enriching the blood—in other words, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 worth of convertible 10-year 3½ per cent debentures, to pay for additional equipment and the construction of the tunnel under the North and East Rivers, New York.

## A LOSS TO THE CONTINENT.

The burning of the Battle Creek Sanitarium One of the Most Regrettable Incidents of the Year.

The burning of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, at Battle Creek, Mich., is one of the most regrettable incidents of the year, for Dr. Kellogg's big sanitarium was an institution that has done and was doing a wonderful amount of good. Thousands of persons with but slight hope of living have been restored to good health, and thousands more have been taught to live so that the best of good health would be theirs. While the burning of such an institution is undoubtedly a great loss to the people of this continent, it is to be hoped that it will only be a temporary one, and that the sanitarium will be rebuilt on a larger scale, with increased capabilities for going good work. In any event, "Good deeds can never die," and the good deeds of the Battle Creek Sanitarium will live forever, while the lessons in the matter of good living that they have taught will continue to bear fruit long after the present generation have passed away.



At the sanitarium's Canadian branch, at London, Ont., where their justly celebrated health foods are manufactured, all is life and activity. They are working overtime, and Manager Robinson is of the opinion that larger premises will very soon be required. This is another case of success being thoroughly deserved, for these Battle Creek Sanitarium foods possess merit of a remarkable nature. Granose, Granola, Life Chips, and the food-drink, Carmel Cereal, are their names, and they are manufactured in London, just as they were at Battle Creek, for the patients of the sanitarium. Originally they were foods for sick people; now they are eaten by people who are as healthy as the proverbial trout. Even trained athletes give them a preference on account of the large amount of nutriment they yield. Come to think of it, why shouldn't food that is good for sick people be good for well people? Pre-digested, rich in nutriment and wonderfully appetizing. Such foods should be good for pretty nearly any person. Try some of these foods yourself, and, when you have eaten them, you will feel like doffing your hat to them as being considered by the finest foods you know of.

## THE KAISER GOING TO SEA

On a War Vessel to Meet Prince Henry.

Another Steamer Load of Emigrants Starting for Canada.

Ladies and Princes of Chinese Court Entertained at the American Legation in Peking.

Berlin, March 15.—Emperor William, on board the battleship Wilhelm II., and accompanied by two or three other warships may meet the North German Lloyd steamer Deutschland at sea and transport Prince Henry to the German war vessel.

### FOR CANADA.

London, March 14.—The Allan Line Parisian, which sailed yesterday for Canada, carrying 150 British emigrants destined for the Northwest, also carried a large number of Laplanders, Finns and Austrians—a total of about 550.

### DROWNED IN MOLASSES.

A night watchman named Thain, at the Hammersmith distillery, Fulham Palace road, was discovered dead in a vat containing many thousand gallons of molasses. There was no evidence at the inquest to show how he had got into the vat, and a verdict of found drowned was returned.

### A NEW DEPARTURE.

Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States minister at Peking, assisted by the ladies of the American legation and of the mission, entertained at lunch on Friday eleven princesses and ladies of the court. This departure from the exclusiveness of the Chinese court is quite unprecedented. The dowager empress sent her greetings, and expressed the hope that the kindly relations established will remain unbroken.

### CAMPION SMOKING.

The opium and other morphomania is going out, but all neuritis in Paris are taking to smoking campion. The women especially, because, taken in small quantities, it is supposed to produce a brilliant complexion. But it soon becomes a passion and produces somnolence, apathy and weakness. This innovation, like others, is attributed to America.

### FRANCE MAY BE REPRESENTED.

The Echo de Paris, commenting on the adoption of a resolution by the United States Congress inviting France to participate in the inauguration of the Rochambeau monument at Washington, May 24, says: "M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, has strongly urged the French Government to send a warship to represent France at the ceremony. We hope the ministers of war and of the navy will also be represented by high officials. There is no doubt that it is an excellent opportunity on the morrow of Prince Henry's visit to make the exercises at the Franco-American manifestation of sympathy with Rochambeau imposing in character, and invest them with solemnity and grandeur."

### CABLE NOTES.

The report that Herbert Booth, third son of Gen. Booth, who was in command of the Salvation Army in Australia, had withdrawn from the army, is confirmed. Ill-health is the cause of his withdrawal.

Columbia revolutionists had 15 colored and 17 officers of lower rank killed during the Agua Dulce engagements. The number of revolutionary soldiers killed is not specified in Gen. Herrera's report, but only says that, considering the position of the government troops, the revolutionary losses were not as high in proportion.

## Telegraphic Briefs.

The State University, Missoula, Montana, was burned on Friday. Loss, \$100,000.

Wm. Milner is in Windsor arranging with Architect Wm. Newman for plans for a \$500,000 wagon factory to be erected at Patrolia.

At a meeting of the Aberarder and Camachie congregations, it was decided to extend a call to the Rev. Hugh Cowan, M. A., of Shakespeare.

BREFFS n-IgvednVed . . . . . General Hospital, costing \$60,000, was opened Thursday. It was donated by the Ladies' Aid Society.

P. A. Peterson, consulting engineer of the C. P. R., has gone to Europe to get 20,000 tons of steel rails for the road. The company cannot get the goods in America owing to the great demand.

It is commonly reported in Ottawa that negotiations in progress for the acquisition by the Canadian Pacific Railway of the Ottawa, Northern and Western road between Ottawa and Graceland.

Detective K. P. McCaskill has returned from Campbell's Bay, where he secured a confession from a man who threatened to set fire to the lumber limits of Messrs. Gillies Bros., north of Campbell's Bay.

W. J. McKee, M. P. P., of Windsor, Liberal whip in the Ontario Legislature, has been presented by the Liberal members with a magnificent cabinet of cutlery. The presentation was made by Attorney-General Gibson and Dr. McKee.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron has been offered the Conservative nomination in Beauharnois. He has not yet accepted. Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's parish, Montreal, died suddenly in Paris, France, in progress of two operations performed upon him, one close upon the other.

Dr. Charles E. Hagner, for 30 years a well-known physician in Washington, D. C., and a member of one of the oldest families in that section, was held for the action of the grand jury as the result of an inquest over the body of a prematurely born baby, found alive and dead up in a shoe-box thrown into a garbage can.

### HORRIBLE.

Hyde Park has a Mrs. Malaprop, who, when told the other day that an old gentleman to whom she had just been introduced was an epicure, said: "Well, he looks like he had one foot in the grave, but I'd never took him for a poem on a tombstone."

## SELL PART OF YORK STREET.

Finance Committee Grant Request of John Mann & Son.

Memo Re Sanitarium Filed—Recommend Increases in Two Salaries—Other Business.

The finance committee held a two-hour session at the city hall yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was mostly of a minor nature, most of the old business being again laid over. The members present were Ald. Beattie (in the chair), Douglass, Stevely and Greenlees, and Treasurer Pope.

Engineer Ironside reported that there should be no objection to the sale of the south 33 feet of York street, between Colborne and Burwell streets, to John Mann & Sons, and the Waggoner Ladder Company, as this would bring the street line level with that east and west. He recommended that the purchasers be asked to petition for a permanent sidewalk of extra thickness, in order to carry the heavy traffic over it. There is no sidewalk at present.

Assessment Commissioner Grant reported that the latest in question had a frontage on Burwell street of 33 feet, with a depth on York street of 180 feet 6 inches. If the lot could be sold to an outside party, it would be worth \$600 in all, but as the right of way belongs to Mann & Sons, \$350 to \$400 would be a reasonable price. The land in question was the Waggoner Ladder Company would be worth about \$167.

Ald. Greenlees moved that Mann & Sons be given title in front of their premises at \$250, and that the Waggoner Ladder Company pay \$167, the purchasers to petition for a cement walk. The motion was carried.

The engineer reported that Mr. Alex. Harvey had not carried out the condition of the agreement whereby certain lands on the Fulham, assisted by the ladies of the city, Mr. Harvey had agreed to erect houses on the property or on the adjacent land within five years, and this Mr. Harvey had not done.

On motion of Ald. Greenlees, the matter was laid over till next meeting, and Mr. Harvey will be asked to be present to make any explanation he desired.

A deputation, consisting of Sheriff Cameron, J. H. Flock, K. C. V. Cronyn, K. C. T. E. Everett and Andrew Thomson, addressed the committee on behalf of the various charitable institutions. They spoke of the good work done by these charities, and urged that they be treated at least as liberally as in former years.

Ex-Ald. Carrothers and E. T. Essery headed a deputation of Horton street ratepayers, between Wellington and Waterloo streets, who ask for remission of certain sewerage charges. The matter was laid over.

The resolution passed by the hospital trust, disapproving of Ald. Campbell's plan for the government of Victoria Hospital, was received and filed. The memo, from the council of 1901, re issue of debentures for sanitarium for consumptives, was filed for reference.

Council will be asked to authorize a bylaw to borrow \$80,000 from the Molsons Bank, to meet current expenditure.

The sum of \$3.70 paid by Allan Swank on land which did not owe taxes due to the government, was applied on \$13.70 taxes due on other property.

The taxes of Mrs. Jane Lloyd were remitted.

The communication of Geo. H. Flan-

nigan, asking for remission of income tax, was filed, the committee having no power.

The applications of Robert Ironside, assistant engineer, and A. E. Jolly, assessment commissioner's clerk, for increases of salary were received.

The trading stamp bylaw, the South street railway extension, the request for a grant to the trades and labor demonstration, and the conveyance of part of Parke avenue to John Christie, et al., were again laid over.

## RAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH

Several Persons Hurt in Wreck on Nickle Plate Road.

War Veteran Struck by Flash of Spring Lightning—Girl Shot in the Nose.

Knox, Ind., March 15.—The west-bound Nickel-Plate passenger train, due here at 2:50 p.m., yesterday, ran into an open switch, resulting in a disastrous wreck. The following persons were severely injured: A. A. Schwind, engineer, Port Wayne; Jim Dalton, fireman, Port Wayne; C. Alexander, baggage-master, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. Browe, mail clerk, Cleveland. The train while running at high speed collided with a number of freight cars standing on a side track. The baggage coach was torn to pieces and the engine and six freight cars were piled in a heap, which was destroyed by fire. No one was killed, although many passengers were slightly injured.

STRUCK BY SPRING LIGHTNING. Camden, Mich., March 15.—O. O. Parshall, a civil war veteran, was rendered unconscious and nearly killed by lightning during a severe thunderstorm here Thursday evening.

FATAL KICK. Kingston, Mich., March 14.—William Gibson, a 7-year-old lad, who was kicked by a horse, crushing his skull, died in the city hospital. The lad lived at Collins Bay.

### BLOOD-POISONING SET IN.

Hamilton, March 15.—Francis E. Belling, a young married man, had been top of three fingers taken off in the machinery at a coffin factory three weeks ago. Blood-poisoning set in as a result of the wounds and Belling died Wednesday night. He was 25 years of age, and is survived by a widow and one child.

DIED FROM HIS WOUNDS. Huntsville, Ont., March 14.—A man named Samuel Cooper was brought to the hospital here from Seguin Falls a few days ago suffering with cuts and gunshot wounds from the effects of which he died today.

LOOKED DOWN THE BARREL. Detroit, March 15.—Mary Balman, a waitress employed at Weissenhofer's restaurant, looked into the barrel of a revolver, yesterday afternoon. Mary pulled the trigger once, but it snapped harmlessly, and then she pulled it again. There was a loud report and Mary ran across the street to a doctor. She had a bullet in her nose, and Dr. H. H. Andrews wanted her to go to the hospital, but she refused. The injury is not serious.

SKULL HAD TO BE TREPANNED. Toronto, March 14.—William D. Blackley, who was injured by a flying brick from a street car, will recover. The missile crushed in his skull at the left temple, and this morning at the Emergency Hospital the skull was successfully trepanned, and the pressure on the brain removed.

## Tell Me a Friend Who Is Sick.

No Money Is Wanted. Simply Let Me Send Him My Book.

You have a friend who is sick. You tell me his name. That is all—just a postal card. Send it as an act of humanity.

I will tell you which book he needs. I will either cure that friend or pay all the costs of his treatment. I will at least do the utmost that medicine can do. I will give the best advice in my power. I may fail; but there will not be a penny of cost if I do.

I will do this at the start: I will send the sick one an order on his or her druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell that druggist to let him test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds the cost is \$5.00. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

Don't say that this is impossible, for I do just as I say. I have done it for years—done it with hundreds of thousands.

I will do it in any case, no matter how difficult. I only ask the sick one to be fair with himself and me. I cannot always succeed. There are conditions like cancer, for which I know no cure. But I alone am the loser when I fail.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who accepted my offer, paid for the medicine taken. That means that 39 in 40 are cured. That fact alone makes this offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure your friend.

My success is due to a lifetime of effort, in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. It is this nerve power alone that operates the vital organs. No organ is weak when it has sufficient power. I bring back the nerve power—that is all. It is just like giving more steam to an engine that is weak.

My book will explain it all.

Every soul who reads this knows some sick friend. You know somebody who will never find another way to get well.

Let me tell that friend my way. I must be successful. My remedy must do what I claim.

If it did not, such an offer as this would bankrupt me in a month.

The sick one is your friend—a stranger to me. If I am willing to do so much, won't you write a postal card, that he or she may get well?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY  
176-178 Dundas Street,  
London, Saturday, March 15, 1902.

## New and Pretty Veilings.

March is the complexion spoiler. If you wish to have your complexion looking its best for Easter you must protect your face against the March wind and sun now. Our New Veilings are here in all their beauty. They are exceptionally attractive. Here are the prices:

10c Yard. Very Fine Black Fishnet Veiling, 19 inches wide, 2 different styles, Monday, yard . . . . . 10c  
12½c Yard. Very attractive Black Fishnet Veiling, with chenille dot, 2 different styles, Monday, yard . . . . . 12½c  
15c Yard. Very Fine Black Fishnet Veiling, with silk corded knot, serviceable and good; two styles, Monday, yard . . . . . 15c  
25c Yard. An especially fine assortment of this price. The prettiest and daintiest of Veilings, Monday, yard . . . . . 25c

## NEW KID GLOVES, 75c PAIR.

New Kid Gloves, in all the latest shades of tan and brown, also black; fine quality kid, prettily stitched backs, two dome fasteners, Monday . . . . . 75c Pair

Ribbons. New Duchess Satin, reversible ribbon, in rose, new blue turquoise, new green, coral, cream, white, ashes of roses and mauve, 3 inches wide, Monday, yard . . . . . 25c

Ladies' Vests. Ladies' Pure White Vests, nice weight, good length, long sleeves, with ribbed cuffs, lace trimmed at top, with drawing string, Monday, each 15c

## READY-MADE SKIRTS.

No need to have a skirt made for spring when you can buy them here all made, on Monday, for such prices as these:

Skirts at \$3.00. Made of pretty figured luster, 7-gore, full flare, pleated back, lined with percale, with velvet and brush binding, Monday . . . . . \$3.00

### BEAUTIFUL CUSHION TOPS—THE NEWEST.

In pure silk, pink, blue, yellow, Nile green, red, embroidered in Japanese gold, very handsome designs, Monday . . . . . 65c  
Others ranging from \$1.25 to \$4.50.

## HERE ARE SOME GOOD BARGAINS FROM THE BASEMENT

5 only, Stove Boards, regular \$1.50 and \$1.15 each, Monday . . . . . 85c  
Jardiniere Tables, regular 45c each, Monday . . . . . 25c  
Fancy Dog Collars, silver-mounted, Monday . . . . . 15c  
Good Window Brushes, regular 25c, Monday . . . . . 15c  
2 only, Steel Ball-Bearing Wringers, regular \$4.00, Monday . . . . . \$3.50  
Candle Lanterns, Monday . . . . . 15c  
Mud Scrapers, Japanese, Monday . . . . . 15c  
Perforated Chair Seats, 15, 16 and 17 inches, Monday, 3 for . . . . . 25c  
Tubs, 4 sizes, Monday, 55c, 75c, 85c and . . . . . \$1.00  
Fiber Tubs, 3 sizes, Monday, \$1.10, \$1.25 and . . . . . \$1.35  
A few Double Roast Pans, regular 75c, Monday . . . . . 49c  
Clothes Brushes, regular 10c, Monday . . . . . 5c  
25 only Scrub Brushes, Keystone Brand, Monday . . . . . 9c  
A few No. 1, 8-inch Whitewash Brushes, regular 35c, Monday . . . . . 25c

KAZOO—The New Musical Toy, 10c.

## WOODS' FAIR.

## From Near-by Places Very Low Rates.

Every day during the months of March and April, 1902, the UNION PACIFIC will sell Colonist One-Way Tickets at the following rates: FROM

MISSOURI RIVER

\$20.00 To Ogden and Salt Lake City.

\$20.00 To Butte, Anaconda and Helena.

\$22.50 To Spokane.

\$22.50 To points on the Great Northern Ry., Spokane, Idaho, via Huntington and Spokane.

\$25.00 To points on Great Northern Ry., west of Wenatchee, via Huntington and Spokane.

\$25.00 To Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

\$25.00 To Ashland, Oregon, and intermediate points, including branch lines on S. P. Co. south to Portland, via Portland.

\$25.00 To San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California points.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. H. HERRING, G. A., 126 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Mattress and Feather-Bed Cleaning Factory.

Notice—New goods. Brass and iron bedsteads, mattresses, Goose feather pillows and cushions from 60c each. Goose feathers sold by the pound. Upholstering and repairing. Cozy corner cushions made. Hunt & Sons, 593 Richmond street. Telephone, 997.

The Germans are a cautious people. There are 17,000,000 people insured in the empire.

PREVENT DISORDER.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmentier's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pills, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that ill disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

There are 13,000 policemen in London, drawing salaries of \$6,499,760, while there are 6,000 in New York, drawing salaries of \$10,550,000.

Mina rd's Liniment for Rheumatism

More than \$50,000,000 worth of timber was destroyed by forest fires last year.



## London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1852.)

(READING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.)

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Saturday, March 13.

## Close of the Ontario Legislature.

The last session of the present Legislature of Ontario has come to a successful close, saddened, however, by the sudden death of the wife of the Premier. The session has been marked by much important legislation, completing the tale of four years more of provincial progress under Liberal rule. The most outstanding feature of the present Premier's policy has been that connected with the development of New Ontario, combined with a successful effort to bring the advantages of Old Ontario to the notice of the greatest free market in the world. The results of that policy will mean great things for the Province as a whole—the greatest single Province of the Empire.

Naturally much interest has attached to the discussion of the question of prohibition. Of that and germane questions, there will be ample opportunity for consideration before the date of the referendum, Dec. 4 next. As to the strength of parties, there is nothing to indicate that Mr. Whitney, the Opposition leader, comes out of the session any stronger than he went in. When a little time has elapsed, so that men and events can be seen in due proportion, it will be found that Premier Ross has an increasing hold on the confidence of the electors of Ontario. We predict he will come back from the country with a considerably enhanced majority in the Legislature.

## Leave Well Enough Alone.

It is to be hoped that the report is true that Mr. Roy, M.P.P., intends to withdraw the bill he is promoting in the Quebec Legislature to restrict the right of His Majesty's subjects in the Province of Quebec to appeal to the Privy Council. It is better that it should not be believed that any section of the Canadian people can be got to restrict the right of the subject to appeal to the foot of the throne in matters affecting his rights. For this reason we believe that the majority of the Quebec Legislature would not look with approval on a move of this kind, but even if the measure were passed, as the result of a feeling of disappointment with regard to one or more decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it would still have to be considered by the law officers of the crown in Canada, and there seems little reason to doubt that they would interpret the measure as being ultra vires of the Legislature. The people of Quebec no doubt fully appreciate the value to them of British connection and of the confederation system, and he would not lightly regard an attack on these institutions, any more than would the people of Ontario and other sections of the Dominion.

Mr. Roy will be well advised if he drops the measure.

## First Copy of London (Eng.) News.

The Advertiser has been shown, by Mr. T. W. Wrighton, the first copy of the London (England) Daily News, published Jan. 21, 1846. It is a very interesting paper, as may be imagined, carrying one back to names and controversies that have long since entered into historical perspective. Charles Dickens, who was one of the founders and promoters of the Daily News, contributes the first of a series of "Traveling Letters," this one starting from Paris. If our own London had a suitable place to preserve such interesting papers and documents, this first number of the London Daily News would be worthy of an important place.

## An Ex-Governor's Plight.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, is being highly praised by the United States newspapers because he has refused to attend a levee in our British namesake, because he was asked to appear in knee-breeches and silk stockings. The New York Journal asserts that Mr. Hogg "is the first American for years who has shown so much independence" and that "his Texan constituents would never forgive him if he arrayed himself in a flunkysish costume." If everything were known, Mr. Hogg may not deserve so much credit for his refusal to go before the King and Queen with nether extremities incased with trousers. Perchance he has spindly-shank legs and he is disinclined to reveal them, or mayhap he is afraid Queen Alexandra's pug would endeavor to stalk a meal out of his calves. Who can tell the inward thoughts of the great ex-governor so long as he is not put under oath? The King should settle this difficulty about uniformity of togery on great occasions once for all. Why not compromise on the historic garb of old Gaul, and decree that in future the court dress should be the Highland kilt and picturesque accompaniments? Then timid owners of legs like ex-Governor Hogg could overcome their modest antipathies by ordering their kilts a shade of two longer than their fellows, and yet harmony in attire could be maintained. Indeed,

for the summer months, but for the mosquitoes, the kilt might be decreed to be the Briton's costume at home and abroad—that is, if our Scottish friends could be prevailed on to withdraw their claim to a monopoly of this striking costume. It is roomy and airy.

## Prohibition and the Churches.

Without undue quibbling or subtlety of distinction, it is evident that many things arise out of the prohibition discussion. At present, note just one point. In several of the Protestant communions it is well known that there is a majority in favor of prohibition, and various ecclesiastical bodies have been in the habit of passing to that effect. But within these bodies there is a minority of varying size who oppose this action, and oppose it very strongly when it seems to take the form of dictating to the citizen as to how he should vote on a particular measure. It is not necessary for a man to be an anti-Prohibitionist in order to take this ground. A man might believe that there is such a clear, strong, intelligent demand for prohibition that the experiment ought to be tried, and yet think that the action taken by the church courts to which he belongs is opposing the essential spirit of the Protestant faith by calling upon the members of the church to vote in a certain specific fashion. True Christian men, says this man, ought to seek to promote temperance, and will do so in proportion to the strength and purity of their life, but they must be free to promote it in their own way. The business of the church is to preach the Gospel, to protest against unrighteousness, and inspire men to seek truth and goodness in all the relations of life, but it cannot make total abstinence, still less prohibition, an article of faith and condition of membership, without being faithless to the essential spirit and basis of the life of the church. The church is not a temperance society in the narrow sense. The loyal member will bow to the authority of the majority when acting in its own right sphere, but not when it usurps authority in a province that belongs to the thought and conscience of the individual citizen. This is one side of an important question which we shall not doubt hear discussed. It is not the prohibition question itself, but it comes up in connection with it, and it is of importance because it raises a fundamental, far-reaching question.

## Value of British Connection.

The new Minister of Justice (Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick) is as earnest an advocate of Canadian unity and British connection as was Hon. David Mills, his predecessor. In concluding his speech on Dr. Russell's motion with regard to the proposed assimilation of the laws regarding property and civil rights in the various Provinces, Mr. Fitzpatrick said:

"So long as we maintain the British connection, so long as we maintain the right to go to His Majesty, to the foot of the throne, to maintain these privileges, so long will they be respected. I say this confederation act is a covenant between the British people and the people of Canada, that the British people respect their covenants, and that any lessening of the tie between us and Great Britain must be detrimental to the Province of Quebec, and to all the Provinces of the Dominion."

To this sentiment every patriotic Canadian can subscribe.

## Windfalls in England.

There is no good foundation for the statement frequently made by crafty old country agents that untold millions are hoarded up in the British Court of Chancery, waiting to be claimed by the next of kin. From a document just issued by the Supreme Court, it is stated that these funds aggregate barely £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000). This sum represents more than 3,200 separate accounts, one-half of which do not exceed £150 (\$750) in value, while only one-twentieth exceed £1,000 (\$5,000). The court solemnly warns everybody longing to explore this treasure house not to be led away by the gross mis-statements of gentlemen who issue lists of heirs to unclaimed money. This reminds us of a Western Ontario man, who some time ago received a letter from one of these "solicitors in chancery," informing him that an estate left by an ancestor of his name was in court, and only awaited a reasonable expenditure on investigation to secure it. Fortunately, he heard that a friend was going to England, and he got him to visit the chancery office, and make a personal investigation. For half a crown, he learned that the "estate" was a couple of pounds that had been unclaimed by a distant relative for some forty years, but to obtain the money this man would have to go into court and establish his claim by evidence. To do that, he would have been compelled to spend much more than the "estate" was worth. This is probably the case with respect to many of the so-called "estates" that await claimants in the British chancery office.

With the budget speech delivered, as it will be next Monday, and the declarations of both parties made as to how they stand on the great trade question, Parliament should soon be able to complete its sittings. Private legislation does not promise to be very profitable this session, and all parties will be anxious to facilitate the departure of the illustrious delegates to His Majesty's coronation.

The loss by the burning of the Easton avenue sheds of the St. Louis Transit Company is \$125,000.

## THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS CO., LIMITED.

The fifth annual meeting of the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, was held in the Company's office, on Tabbot street, on the 20th of February. There was a good attendance of Stockholders, including Messrs. J. L. Englehart (of Petrolia), Sheriff Cameron, G. B. Harris, M. Masurel, M. D. Fraser, T. H. Smallman, John Labatt, Dr. Roome, R. W. Puddicombe, J. H. Nelles (of Woodstock), and others.

The President, Mr. G. C. Gibbons, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the gratification of all concerned in the steady progress of the Company. More estates had been entrusted to them during the past year than in any previous year in their history, and there is a gradual accumulation of permanent business from this source. The Company has not so far sustained a dollar's loss, either in respect of its own or its clients' funds. The management, it will be noticed, is exceedingly conservative and careful, the expenses being kept to a minimum.

The usefulness of an institution such as this is made very manifest to all those who have had to do with estates. Here is a permanent executor, with abundant security, whose particular business it is to administer the estates of deceased persons. The books are always open to inspection by those interested. Everything is in order, and the whole administration is under the direction of a strong executive of business men. While all this care and security is given, the expenses are not any greater, if as great, as in the hands of a private executor. More and more the public are appreciating the benefits of such trust companies, and taking advantage of the privilege of appointing them executor.

The President expressed the deep regret of the Board and the death of two esteemed colleagues—Mr. George Moncrieff, lately Vice-President, and Mr. D. Regan—both of whom had been directors from the inception of the company.

Mr. Englehart, Sheriff Cameron and others then addressed the meeting in congratulatory terms.

The following Board were then elected:

GEO. C. GIBBONS, K.C., London.

JOHN LABATT, " "

T. H. SMALLMAN, " "

GEO. ROBINSON, " "

M. D. FRASER, " "

R. W. PUDDICOMBE, " "

R. FOX, " "

G. B. HARRIS, " "

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. George C. Gibbons was elected President, and Messrs. John Labatt and J. L. Englehart, Vice-Presidents.

THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dr. Statement as at 31st December, 1901. Cr.

LIABILITIES. To the Shareholders: Capital stock, amount paid up, \$100,000 00

Dividend No. 8, due Jan. 2, 1902, 2,000 00

Balance at credit Profit and Loss Account 13,488 98

\$115,488 98

Dr. Profit and Loss Account. Cr.

To charges account, including salaries, advertising, traveling expenses, etc., \$2,239 49

To costs of investing, agents' commissions, etc., 94 05

To dividend No. 7, paid July 2, 1901, 2,000 00

To dividend No. 8, payable Jan. 2, 1902, 2,000 00

To balance 13,488 98

\$19,822 52

By balance brought forward, \$11,123 31

By profits received, including interest paid, 6,930 05

By interest earned and not paid, 1,769 16

\$19,822 52

JOHN B. KILGOUR, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, 1901, and find them correct and in accordance with the above statements. We have also examined the Company's securities and find them in order.

GEO. F. JEWELL, F.C.A., ALFRED A. BOOKER, Auditors.

London, Ont., Jan. 24, 1902.

BOY ACCUSED OF MATRICIDE.

His Mother Was Planning a Surprise Party.

It Was for His Birthday, But He Thought She Was Going to Marry Again.

New York, March 15.—John Voepel, the 17-year-old son of Mrs. Kata Voepel, a widowed woman, who was murdered in her bedroom on Feb. 14, has been arrested charged with murdering his mother.

The boy had just left the criminal courts building, where he had attended the coroner's inquest into the death and he had heard a verdict from the jury that his mother was brought to her death by knife wounds at the hands of a person or persons unknown.

From the coroner's court young Voepel went to the news stand in front of the tenement. His mother had kept a stand for years. Since her death it had passed into his possession. The boy took his place inside of the stand. He was reading an account of the inquest in an evening paper when the precinct detectives appeared. They told him that he was under arrest.

BOY WAS COOL.

"Is it for the murder of my mother?" asked Voepel, coolly.

"Yes," replied Detective Enright.

"Well, I'm ready to go along," said the boy, "but you're expecting me to go right along. But you'll never prove any such thing as that against me. I'm innocent."

The facts which the police think warrant them in arresting young Voepel, form strong circumstantial evidence against the lad. Mrs. Voepel was found dead in her room at 10 a.m. There were eighteen stab wounds, apparently made by a butter knife, in her back and one in her breast. John Voepel found her.

Voepel told the police that he never wore a four-in-hand necktie in his life. Seven days ago he found a photograph of him in which he is wearing a four-in-hand necktie similar to that held in dead woman's hand.

HAD BLOOD ON HIS HANDS.

Young Voepel had blood on his hands and on his shoes and even on his undershirt, according to the police. When he reported the murder of his mother, he said he had gone upstairs and found her body and had come right down again. If this was true, the police say, how did he get so much blood on himself?

THE MOTIVE.

The motive ascribed by the police for the crime is a queer one. They say that Mrs. Voepel had planned a surprise birthday party for John, to take place on Feb. 22. That wasn't his eighteenth birthday, but it was selected by Mrs. Voepel because it was a holiday. She had taken care not to let the boy know about the party, but had sent out cards of invitation to it. In some way, so they say, the boy learned that some celebration was coming off at his mother's home. The police declare that he thought his mother was to be married, so he killed her that she could not marry again, and prevent him from coming into her savings.

PRESBYTERIAN AUGMENTATION.

Toronto, March 15.—The annual meeting of the augmentation fund committee of the Presbyterian Church (western section) began in Knox Church Thursday evening, with the convener, Rev. Dr. Lytle, of Hamilton, in the chair. Rev. Dr. Warden made the gratifying announcement that the augmentation fund for the year was clear of debt. The debts of the several presbyteries in the western section on the fund, amounting to nearly \$11,000, were received and passed. This sum covered the work during the past six months. The committee began the consideration of the grants for the coming year.

GOT HIS DIVORCE IN LESS THAN AN HOUR.

The Newark Record in Separation Cases Beaten in the Suit of Mead Against His Wife.

Newark, N. J., March 15.—Frank H. Mead, of Vanderpool street, won a decree of divorce from his wife, Ollie Mead, in record time in the chancery court in this city, before Vice-Chancellor Stevens. Mead also obtained the custody of his 7-year-old son.

It required less than half an hour to take the testimony in the case. Four witnesses were examined in Mead's behalf. Their evidence related to the conduct of Mrs. Mead with the corespondent named in the case during a visit to Long Branch last summer.

Mrs. Mead was in court. She was accompanied by the co-respondent. The vice-chancellor asked her if she wished to be sworn or to summon witnesses. She answered in the negative, whereupon the court announced that Mead had proved his case, and was entitled to a decree.

When the case was concluded, Mrs. Mead's constant weeping over her coat and escorted her from the court room.

The Meads were married in Belleville in 1894.

CAT KILLS DRUNKEN MAN.

Campton, Ky., March 15.—James L. Wreman, of High Falls, three miles from here, was killed, while drunk, by a house cat. Wreman's wife was awakened in the night by his groans and struggles. She jumped out of bed and discovered the cat gnawing him. She killed the cat.

WOMEN WHO SMUGGLE.

Detroit, March 15.—The customs house officers made twelve seizures of smuggled goods from Canada at the foot of Woodward avenue, yesterday. Most of the articles seized were dress goods, including much silk, and almost all were taken from the persons of women, concealed under their dresses. The customs house officers have this month made 26 seizures more than for the four previous months.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, which now enjoys a world-wide reputation as a dependable remedy among doctors and the public generally, is known to be without an equal for the treatment of all throat, lung, stomach and bowel diseases. Its action is positive and certain. It is especially indicated in the treatment of consumption and chronic bronchitis. We have letters every day from people living in all parts of Canada, the United States and England, who, out of heartfelt gratitude, write us of the benefits received from the use of

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

With Hypophosphites

From the innumerable letters received we have selected the few following, which are from well-known Canadians. Read them carefully. They are true, came to us unsolicited, and we believe are proof positive of the value of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion:—

CURED SEVERE LA GRIPPE COUGH.—Dear Sirs: I was very ill with grippe, with a violent cough, which gave me no rest, and a severe pain in the chest and side. I was advised to take Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. I took the first dose at night before retiring and rested comfortably. I immediately began to get better, and believe your Emulsion saved my life. MRS. PATHEY, 18 Trafalgar Ave., Toronto, Ont.

REGAINED WEIGHT, STRENGTH AND COLOR.—Dear Sirs: For some time I have been troubled with a severe cold on my chest and lungs, with a distressing cough at night. I thought I was going into consumption. I lost in weight and strength, and the color entirely left my face. I have been taking Angier's Petroleum Emulsion and have gained in weight and strength and my color has returned. I have recommended your remedy to several persons. You are at liberty to publish my testimonial if you wish. JOHN F. JONES, Clark Street, London South, Ont.

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH AND STRENGTH NOTICED BY FRIENDS.—Dear Sirs: I have used a sample bottle, two large bottles of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion and a package of the Petroleum Tablets, and with good results. My gain in health and strength has been commented on by friends. R. H. GROVE, 56 Sallard St., Toronto, Ont.

A SPLENDID REMEDY FOR THROAT TROUBLES.—Dear Sirs: I enclose you a letter from Mrs. Cameron, who speaks in the highest terms of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. For years she has tried different remedies to give her strength, but none of them have done her as much good as Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. After using the sample we bought several large bottles, and consider it a splendid remedy for throat troubles, and for giving strength and tone to the system. I should not be surprised to learn that it has no equal in this respect. I cannot speak too highly in its favor, and wish you every success. JOHN W. ADAM, 47 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

All druggists sell Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle. Be sure you get ANGIER'S.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable booklet entitled, "ABOUT YOUR THROAT AND LUNGS." It tells how to care for the Throat, Lungs and Digestive Organs. It gives good advice as to Diet and Hygiene, also Exercises, which are illustrated.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

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# Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the LONDON LIFE Insurance Company.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the London Life Insurance Company was held at the Company's office, London, Canada, March 10, 1902. The Vice-President, Mr. Albert O. Jeffery, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., occupied the chair, and the Manager, Mr. John G. Richter, acted as Secretary. The notice calling the meeting was read by the Secretary, after which the following report and financial statement were submitted:

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the Company beg to submit annual report and duly audited financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901.

During the year 12,406 applications for insurance, amounting to \$1,615,105, were accepted and policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively \$271,725.83 and \$50,252.76, totaling \$321,978.59, and being an increase of \$24,770.47 over the previous year.

The sum of \$59,896.32 was paid for death claims, \$13,200.05 for matured endowments, and \$8,141.00 for surrendered policies and cash profits, making a total of \$81,247.42 paid policyholders or their heirs during the year.

The insurance force on the Company's books at the close of the year, after deducting all re-insurances, amounted to \$6,489,041.62, under 3,294 "Ordinary" and 42,294 "Industrial," or a total of 45,588 policies—an increase of 2,566 policies for insurance of \$75,532.74 for the year.

The assets of the Company, exclusive of uncollected but subscribed capital, amount to \$1,126,190.40, an increase of \$134,371.24 for the year. The interest and other payments falling due during the year were in the main satisfactorily met. No losses in respect of investments were incurred during the year.

The liabilities of the Company under existing policies, and in all other respects, have been provided for in the most ample manner, the whole amounting to \$1,626,123.79. The surplus on policyholders' account, exclusive of uncollected but subscribed capital, is therefore \$109,066.61, after deducting paid-up capital, accumulating reserve fund, there remains a net surplus over all liabilities and capital, of \$33,468.

JOHN McCLEARY, President.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1901.

Net invested assets, Dec. 31, 1901, \$555,645.00  
Less overdrawing bank account, Dec. 31, 1901, 13,291.16  
\$542,353.84

### RECEIPTS.

Interest on investments, \$50,252.76  
General premiums, \$21,055.29, less re-insurance premiums, \$227.85, \$20,827.44  
Industrial premiums, 190,999.39  
\$271,725.83

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash profits paid policyholders, \$4,518.04  
Paid for surrendered policies, 3,233.05  
Matured endowments, 11,645.28  
General claims paid, 19,099.99  
Industrial claims paid, 40,728.33  
\$59,896.32

Dividends paid shareholders and all other disbursements, 116,353.15  
\$196,250.61

Net invested assets, Dec. 31, 1901, \$1,065,769.82

### ASSETS AS FOLLOWS.

Cash in office and banks, \$14,489.17  
Loans on policies, 52,991.00  
Loans on stocks, 12,525.00  
Bonds and debentures, 60,568.93  
Loan Companies' stocks, 82,559.00  
Mortgages on real estate sold, 82,125.00  
Balance owing on real estate sold, 6,308.17  
Loan trust account, 5,431.52  
\$1,066,769.82

### ADDITIONAL ASSETS.

Premiums in course of collection, net, \$7,222.21  
Premium notes, net, 3,549.75  
Deferred premiums, net, 15,645.28  
Interest due and accrued, 32,502.23  
\$48,920.46

Total assets Dec. 31, 1901, \$1,126,190.40

### TO COVER LIABILITIES AS FOLLOWS:

Total reserve on policies in force, \$1,021,407.21  
Less re-insurance reserve, 3,121.00  
\$1,018,286.21

Claims accrued, \$2,944.41  
Advance premiums, 310.96  
Shareholders' special account, 232.31  
Dividends, 2,000.00  
\$5,287.68

Surplus on policyholders' account, apportioned as under, \$100,066.61  
Contingent fund, 4,000.00  
Accumulating profits, 12,588.51  
Capital paid up, 50,999.99  
\$167,555.11

Surplus over all liabilities and capital, \$33,468.00

To the Shareholders of The London Life Insurance Company: Gentlemen,—In discharge of my duty I have made a continuous audit in detail of your books for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, and find them accurately kept. The balance sheet is a true and correct statement of the assets and liabilities of the company, and the surplus shown, I have carefully looked into the securities and find them in good shape. The clerical work is neatly done.

Feb. 12, 1902. JAMES McMILLAN, Auditor.

The Vice-President in moving the adoption of the report, said: "In the unavoidable absence of the President, it devolves on me to move the adoption of the report under consideration."

"The report and accompanying financial statement are, as usual, full and readily understood."

"The results of the past year's operations show that steady and solid progress is being made in all essential particulars. The cash receipts from interest on investments and premiums show an increase of nearly \$25,000 over '01's previous year."

"The assets of the company increased by over \$134,000, while the liabilities calculated upon a reserve standard of 4 per cent interest as regards business in force prior to 1900, and 2½ per cent as regards business issued since then, and the inclusion of every known or ascertainable outstanding obligation of the company at the end of the year increased less than \$14,000."

"The surplus security to policyholders has increased to over \$100,000, and after deducting contingent fund, accumulating profits and paid-up capital, there remains a net surplus over all liabilities and capital of over \$33,000."

"With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of the report."

Judge Bell, in seconding the adoption of the report, said: "As a policyholder's director it affords me pleasure to testify to the care and ability exercised in the handling of the funds of the company. The investments are not only first class in character, as evidenced by the fact that no losses whatever have been incurred during the past year, but yielding as they do an average return of over 5½ per cent interest, are more than ordinarily profitable."

"I am also pleased with the liberal profits the company is paying policyholders entitled to participate therein, and taking into account the fact that the net surplus is steadily increasing there is every reason to anticipate a continuance of like satisfactory results."

"I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report."

The adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the agents and other employees of the company for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their several duties the past year.

The election of directors resulted in the re-election of Messrs. John McCleary, president; A. O. Jeffery, vice-president; Wm. Bowman, Geo. C. Gibbons, W. F. Bullen, A. S. Emery, Judge Bell, T. H. Smallman and G. M. Harrison for the ensuing year.

## THE SMALLPOX

Four Deaths From the Disease in Michigan Last Month—Scholars Stamped.

Lansing, Mich., March 15.—There were four deaths in Michigan last month from smallpox, according to reports made to the department of state by registrars.

Muskegon, Mich., March 15.—There was a lively stampede in the village schoolhouse at North Muskegon when the teacher, Miss Pearl Orcutt, appeared before her classes broken out with a rash. She said her doctor had pronounced it chickenpox, but the pupils thought otherwise and fled. Dr. J. G. Jackson, who was sent for at once, pronounced it smallpox, and the young woman was ordered to her home until quarantine arrangements could be made. When the doctor reached the Orcutt home he found it so infected that he packed up and skipped to parts unknown. All the schools have been closed.

The finest pipe made

Perfect Shapes

Best Finish.

Guaranteed Not to Burn.

Sold in Vulcanite, Horn or Amber

W. J. Clark. J. F. Nolan.

## IN LABOR'S FIELD

Boston 'Longshoremen and Freight Handlers Renew Their Strike.

Boston, March 14.—The 'longshoremen and freight handlers renewed the strike, refusing to work unless they are taken back in a body.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 15.—President Newton, of the Great Lakes Towing Company, received word yesterday that the trust has come to an agreement with representatives of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, which will enable them to begin work as soon as the officers see fit. A dispute has been on for two months over wages.

There's a Story in Morning Tiredness

A story of poor blood, weakened nerves, of a starved brain. Plenty of food, mind you, but perhaps poorly prepared, and too much of it. The result is a nervous system, a body. Ferrozene quickly makes blood, gives strength to the nerves, cures the tired feeling, the nervousness, the lack of thought and action. Use Ferrozene, it makes blood, and good blood feeds the nerves. Strained muscles, aching joints, just another name for good health. If you seek health and a relief from tired feeling, use Ferrozene.

Norway, Ireland and Spain have more blind people in proportion to population than any other European country. Spain has 216 per 100,000; Norway 208 and Ireland 111.

IT KEEPS THE MUSCLES PLIANT.—Men give to muscular sports and exercises and those who suffer muscular pains from bicycle riding, will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil something worth trying. As a lubricant it will keep the muscles pliable and free from pains which often follow constant use of them without softening or impairing their strength. For bruises, sprains and contusions it is without a peer.

## THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

### BOXING.

STONE WON DECISION. Middletown, N. Y., March 15.—Jimmy Stone, of Boston, won the decision over Perry Edwards, of New York, in a 20-round bout before the Middletown A. C. last night.

TWELVE-ROUND DRAW. Boston, Mass., March 15.—Martin Flaherty and Billy Gardner, both of Lowell, went to a draw of twelve rounds before the Criterion A. C. last night.

### HOCKEY.

BRANTFORD WON. Brantford, Ont., March 15.—Woodstock and Brantford played hockey here last night in the final home game for the Pawkes trophy, Brantford winning the game by a score of 5 to 1. In the first half the score was 3 to 1 in favor of the home team. In the second half Woodstock defense could not hold the fast forwards of Brantford, and the result was Brantford, 5, Woodstock, 0.

For Brantford, Kelly and Doyle, on the forward line, played a splendid game, while Dempsey played his usual steady game at cover point. Toole, in goal, was a wonder. For Woodstock, the two Browns and McClure were the pick of the seven. Referee, Pascoe, of Woodstock.

STRATFORD, 10; PARIS, 6. Stratford, Ont., March 15.—Paris and Stratford played hockey here last night in the Pawkes trophy, the home team winning by 10 goals to 6.

### BASEBALL.

INGERSOLL COLTS. Ingersoll, Ont., March 15.—The annual meeting of the Colts Baseball Club was held here last night for the purpose of reorganizing for the coming season and election of officers. With most of last year's material and effort, the club decided to put up a very fast team on the field.

### LACROSSE.

THE LONDON CLUB. At a meeting held last evening in the Oriental Hotel, the London Lacrosse Club was organized for the season. The new club will enter the senior series, and if all the apparently available material is secured it will give a good account of itself.

G. Sippi, McDonald, J. Carling, E. Snow, F. Trebilcock, Dan Breckton, W. Mace, W. Hawshaw and J. O'Hallerty were elected to the committee to secure grounds and the best players available. An effort will be made to secure Queen's Park. The above committee will meet on Tuesday evening, when delegates will be elected to represent London at the meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse Association at Toronto. All interested will be made to have a lacrosse game in this city on May 24. The following were present: Messrs. J. Carling (chairman), W. Mace, W. Hawshaw, Tomlin, H. Kerrigan, J. Fitzhenry, P. Merritt, Nicholson, W. Graham, J. Barnes, E. Mills, E. Brennan and T. Velch.

### WRESTLING.

ENGLISHMAN DEFEATED. Cleveland, Ohio, March 15.—Jenkins won the first night wrestling match, the second in 20 minutes, and Jenkins won the third and deciding fall in 12 minutes.

### POOL.

CHICAGOAN WON. Butte, Mont., March 15.—The handicap pool game between W. W. King, of Chicago, and Sol Metzner, of Omaha, was concluded at the Auditorium yesterday morning. King won with a score of 750 against 565.

### CANOING.

CANADIANS WON. Boston, Mass., March 15.—In the canoe races at the Sportsman's show this evening, the Canadians showed the local paddlers. The Toronto crew defeated the Tatassits, of Worcester. The Canadians put their bodies into the stroke, and the Massachusetts men paddled with their arms and shoulders only. In the second heat the Tatassits paddlers shipped so much water that their canoe swamped.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Gives Referendum Bill Its Third Reading.

After Four Divisions It Passed by 47 Yeas to 34 Nays.

Four Opposition Members Voted for the Railway Bill, Including Mr. Marter.

Toronto, March 15.—The chief event of interest in yesterday's proceedings of the legislature, which at an early hour this morning was still in session, was the voting of four members of the opposition with the government in favor of the railway bill, and in spite of Mr. Whitney's vigorous speech against the measure. Later in the evening Mr. Foy commenced an attack on the government's electric railway bill, which gave promise of lasting till a late hour.

THE PROHIBITION BILL. The prohibition bill passed its third reading by a majority of 18, Mr. Marter, North Toronto, moving with the government. The bill was debated sharply during the forenoon sitting, and for an hour or so in the evening. The discussion emphasized a divergence of opinion on the part of the opposition in regard to the measure.

Mr. Crawford, member for West Toronto, started the debate with a motion, seconded by Mr. Lucas, that the whole of the referendum clause be struck out of the bill.

Mr. Foy went a step further than his colleague, saying that the amendment, if carried, would kill the bill, and if it could not be killed altogether and immediately, he would seek its annihilation by a vote of the assembly.

Mr. Marter declared his determination of voting for the amendment, "but not with the view or intention of killing the bill."

Mr. Whitney reiterated his opposition to the whole measure, and during his address related the story of a charge made that he was as good as pledged to repeal the bill if he became premier, but he did not make a very definite answer to the question.

Hon. Messrs. Gibson, Harcourt and Stratton replied to these criticisms of the opposition in vigorous though brief speeches, comparing the differences of opinion expressed by Mr. Whitney and

## AN EVENTFUL DAY

When Coffee Left the Household.

"I never began to use coffee until after I began teaching school, then a good, motherly old dame served such nice coffee that she got me into the way of drinking it."

Inside of year I became a wreck from insomnia and nervous prostration. Every afternoon I was so drowsy and filled with apprehension that I would have crying spells without knowing why.

I laid around the house in misery, and was a misery to everyone else. Once in a while a friend would tell me that coffee was the cause of my trouble. I reasoned with them that I only had one cup at breakfast, and that was not to be blamed for the trouble, but I found that that was the secret—that one cup of coffee.

It was an eventful day in our household when I quit coffee and started making Postum. I followed the directions and the result was wonderful; no other words express it. The Postum Coffee was of a rich beautiful color, and when cream was added looked as delicious as it tasted.

A doctor who was in the house tasted the Postum and said it was equal to the best Mocha or Java, then quickly turned away as though it was incomprehensible. He suspected there was something in it, but he was sure of the absolute purity of the Postum and gave confidence in it.

Nothing ever tasted better to me than Postum. I was a nervous wreck, and never since have I tasted coffee, and I now look back with horror upon the sickness it caused. We began to make Postum, and the doctor between my condition under Postum and under common coffee. I lost that feeling of despair and restlessness which I had when I drank coffee. I began to sleep like a baby. Postum must be given the credit for all my improvement.

Postum took tea also. One time when I was visiting I had a package of Postum with me. It gave out before I could get another I had tea with the material and found it old wretched feeling that coffee used to give me came back, and all through the long afternoon I felt that I must weep and weep though really over nothing at all.

Insomnia came back, but I quickly quit the tea and got all right again. The same given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum is an absolutely pure product of the cereals, as analyzed by some of the best chemists in America, and passed upon by the various pure food commissioners of the different states.

his followers with the clearly defined, straight attitude of the ministerial side of the house.

Mr. Stratton emphatically denied Mr. Whitney's insinuation that he and the cabinet agreed to make the clause respecting connections not applicable to cities. The house at 2 a.m. was still in session.

Mr. Whitney also asked that the bill be allowed to stand.

Dr. McKay supported the bill. After discussion the attorney-general agreed to make the clause respecting connections not applicable to cities.

The house at 2 a.m. was still in session.

Toronto, Ont., March 15.—No matters of any great provincial importance or of special interest to Western Ontario were disposed of at this morning's session of the legislature.

When the Hon. E. J. Davis, commissioner of crown lands, brought up the well-known agreement with the Montreal Pulp and Paper Company, and urged its ratification, Mr. J. P. Whitney raised an objection to the ratification clause, claiming that it was insufficient. His ground was poorly taken and cannot have a weighty effect.

The sessional business will be concluded today, but a Monday sitting may have to be held if the petty blocking tactics of the opposition are maintained to the last moment.

POLICE COURT. Hugh McCurdy and John Turner went arm-in-arm to Governor Egerton's retreat this morning for 21 days. Both were drunk again, and Police Magistrate Love did not see his way clear to letting them go. The case of Willis Moxley was dismissed, he having paid for the damage he did. Fred Vanderburg, charged with cruelty to animals, was bailed to appear on Tuesday. John Siegner, seen here before, was charged with vagrancy, and with carrying a revolver. He went to the castle for 21 days.

MR. MUNRO GUNN FOR SIX YEARS SUFFERED FROM ASTHMA MORE THAN WORDS CAN EXPRESS—UNABLE TO SLEEP, INCAPABLE OF EXERTION, ALWAYS GASPING FOR BREATH—THREE BOTTLES OF CATARRHOZONE CURED.

Messrs. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Six Mile Brook, Pictou, N. S.

Dear Sirs.—For six years I have suffered more than pen can write from Asthma. It bothered me most from August of each year until the end of December, but through the cold winter months my suffering was not so severe. Before using Catarrhozone I was unable to sleep and had no rest for the whole night in bed, for I would awaken with smothering spasms and coughing and would have to go out into the open air.

The doctors in this part of the country said I would never get rid of the Asthma, but after using one bottle of the Catarrhozone I was cured. I used Catarrhozone three bottles and was cured. I will always be glad to recommend Catarrhozone for Asthma, and remain yours very gratefully.

(Signed), MUNRO GUNN.

Catarrhozone is unquestionably a perfect cure for Asthma, as testimonials by the score from well-known, reliable people conclusively prove. In a few weeks, obstinate cases like Mr. Gunn's, that other remedies failed to relieve, Catarrhozone permanently cures. And the reason is very simple. Asthma is caused by germs, and as the Asthma microbe can't exist when Catarrhozone is used, it dies; and when Actual size of patient's strength is built up and his blood purified by the Ferrozene Tablets, that are included in every complete outfit of Catarrhozone, the Asthma is thoroughly eradicated from the system and never returns.

Catarrhozone is aromatic, delightful to inhale, simple to use and affords instant relief. It stops the dreadful cough immediately, cures smothering sensations and makes breathing easy and regular. Being a purely vegetable antiseptic, Catarrhozone is harmless and can be used with perfect safety by both young and old alike. Doctors recommend Catarrhozone for Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh. Drugists sell it. Complete outfit, price \$1.00; small size 25 cents.

CATARRHOZONE.

At the fifth annual meeting of the London and Western Trusts Company, held recently at the company's office on Talbot street, the president, Mr. G. C. Gibbons, K.C., in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the gratification of all concerned in the steady progress of the company. More estates had been entrusted to them during the past year than in any previous year in the history of the company. A gradual accumulation of permanent business from this source. The company has not, so far, sustained a dollar loss, either in respect of its own or its clients' funds. The management, it will be noticed, is exceedingly conservative and careful, the expenses being kept to a minimum.

The usefulness of an institution such as this is made very manifest to all those who have had to do with estates. Here is a permanent executor, with abundant security, whose particular business it is to administer the estates of deceased persons. The books are always open to inspection by those interested, everything is in order, and the whole administration is under the direction of a strong executive of business men. While all this care and security is given, the expenses are not any greater, if as great, as in the hands of a private executor. More and more the public are appreciating the benefits of such trust companies, and taking advantage of the privileges of appointing their executor.

FIRE DESTROYS HOME OF GEORGE WARREN

Blaze Occurred at 11 O'Clock This Morning While the Family Were Absent.

Fire damaged the home of Mr. Geo. Warren, 18 York street, a two-story frame house, to the extent of \$300 this morning about 11 o'clock. Almost the entire contents were destroyed, some valuable house furniture and wearing apparel being among the property burned.

Mrs. Warren was down town shopping, and on returning found the house in flames. A strong east wind was blowing, and before the firemen had arrived

## SPELTZ

Yields 60 to 70 Bushels to the Acre

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT FOR? HOW DOES IT GROW?

Speltz is a species of wheat. Being comparatively new of introduction during the past couple of years its habits of growth, yield and climatic conditions have been rigorously watched. WITH THE RESULT THAT IT HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE HIGHLY ADAPTED TO THIS COUNTRY, and may be regarded as a permanent crop for stock feeding. The heads are similar in form to two-row barley. It is peculiarly adapted to poor, impoverished soils that are unsuitable for wheat or other grains. Spring frosts do not damage it. The dryer the weather the better it thrives. The past season has confirmed the opinion generally held in this grain, that it is one of the best kind to resist the effects of wet weather. Stooks which have stood out for weeks in the rain were found to be as bright as when built, and the kernel entirely free of injury. It is an immense yielder. In a feeding experiment conducted on the Brandon Experimental farm in the winter of 1901, Speltz was found to be superior to mixed grain as a feed for fattening steers. It is a magnificent feeding cereal for live stock of all kinds. Many farmers have spoken to us about its superior value for fattening hogs. Every farmer should try Speltz in 1902.

CULTURE—Prepare the land same as for oats or barley, but sow as early as spring wheat should be sown.

Half Bushel 75c. Bushel \$1.25. Bags 10c.

We are headquarters for all kinds of Seed Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds

Our Catalogue for 1902 is now ready. If you have not received a copy please call and get one. It's free for the asking.

DARCH & HUNTER, Market Square, London, Ontario.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

The Leading Specialists of America. 25 Years in Detroit. Bank Security. Nice out of every ten men have been guilty of transgression against nature in their youth. Nature has no mercy, no matter how young, thoughtless or ignorant he may be. The punishment and suffering corresponds with the crime. The only escape from its ruinous results is proper scientific treatment to counteract its effects. The D.K.A.D.S. either by night or day, or secretly through the system. The stopped—the NERVEN must be built up and invigorated, the blood must be purified. The D.K.A.D.S. must be realized and developed, the BRAIN must be nourished. Our New Method Treatment provides all these requirements. Under its influence the brain becomes active; the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, backache and dizziness disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. We invite all the afflicted to call on us at once. Cases Guaranteed. Cures Guaranteed. No Quackery. No Deception. No Pain. We treat and cure: Varicose Veins, Blood Diseases, Stricture, Gleet, Emileston, Urinary Drains, Spermatorrhoea, Unnatural Discharges, and all other diseases of the Genital System.

CONSULTATION FREE. If unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 SHELBY ST., DETROIT, MICH.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

SEND YOUR ADDRESS for our New Illustrated Catalogue; Foreign Edition Post Free. The most complete List of Lace Goods ever published. Import your own Goods DIRECT FROM THE LOOM, and save three Profits. LACE CURTAINS, BED ROOM CURTAINS, CLOTHES, LADIES' & GENTS' FASHIONABLE HATS, COATS, SUITS, TRUNKS, LUGGAGE, LOOK BOOKS, REAL SWISS, COLLECTIBLES, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, GUINÉE D'ART, POPULAR PAPER \$5.10

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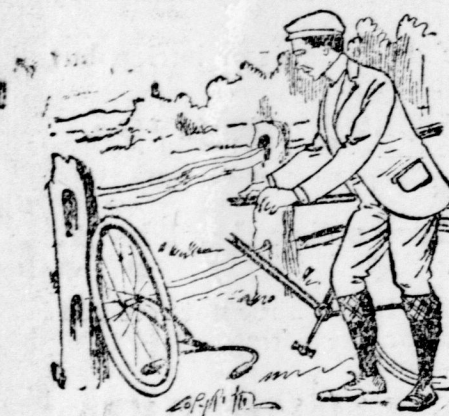
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192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

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MANUFACTURED BY HUNT BROS. LONDON, ONT.

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Architect and Surveyor.  
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**JOHN T. STEPHENSON,**  
The Leading Undertaker,  
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Before our spring rush begins we will clear out the following lines at bargain prices:  
400 Rolls regular 8c Paper at 5c.  
400 Rolls regular 12c and 15c Paper at 8c.  
350 Rolls regular 15c and 20c Paper at 10c.  
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Painting, Decorating,  
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## Your Bicycle

should be cleaned and put in good running order before you use it again. Can do it properly now before the spring rush comes on. Needs to be cleaned, perhaps, enameled or the parts nickel-plated. Guarantee to do good work, at as little cost as you ought to pay for best work. Shall we send for it now? Phone 800.

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Provide for old age a competency, and establish a nucleus for a fortune by starting an account with the

**YORK COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.**  
Collectors call weekly for deposits of 5c or more. Interest paid 4 per cent.  
**ROOM 8, DUFFIELD BLDG., W.T.**

### The Supremacy of Style

With the additions of the finest fabrics enable us to clothe many of the business men of the city.

**Southcott's,** 361 Richmond St.

### METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, March 14-8 p.m.—The weather has been fine and mild today in the lower lake region and fine and cool in Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys and Maritime Provinces. A disturbance of considerable importance is centered over South Dakota and a marked cold wave covers the Territories and Manitoba.

Minimum at maximum temperatures: Dawson City, 40 below—14 below; Victoria, 36—40; Calgary, 2 below—8; Prince Albert, 20 below—zero; Qu'Appelle, 2 below—zero; Winnipeg, 10—18; Port Arthur, 30—42; Parry Sound, 16—46; Toronto, 25—39; Ottawa, 18—34; Montreal, 20—30; Quebec, 14—30; Halifax, 30—42.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 6:31 a.m. and set at 6:23 p.m. The moon rose at 9:55 a.m. and set at 6:01 a.m.

### FAMOUS LOG CABIN XXX BREAD

The Genuine Home-Made Bread. The same of perfection is reached in this brand of XXX BREAD. Doctors praise it for its great substance and wholesomeness. Phone 818 for it.

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**NEW SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.**

**London Advertiser.**

**UNION LABEL**

**A LOCAL BUDGET.**

—An item of interest to amateur photographers appears in our advertising column. The photo of one who appeared in a window on date of the Duke of Cornwall's visit last October is wanted by his family.

—Mr. F. W. Merchant, M.A., principal of the London Normal School, will lecture on wireless telegraphy in Port Egan on Friday evening, April 11. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the high school.

—During the course of the Lenten services conducted in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday by the Bishop of Huron, his lordship made a feeling reference to the recent great bereavement that has fallen upon Rev. Dean Innes in the death of his wife.

—In the case of Oates vs. London Street Railway Company, in which C. J. Meredith gave judgment for plaintiff for \$400 and costs, as mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser, Mr. E. H. Johnston appeared for plaintiff, and Helmut, Ivey & Dromgole for defendants.

—Mr. J. F. Paulds, of Toronto, has arrived in the city and has entered into a partnership with Mr. R. M. C. Totho. The firm will be located in the Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite the court house. Mr. Paulds is an honor graduate of the Law School, Toronto, having obtained two scholarships. He has practiced law for several years in Toronto.

—Chalmers Presbyterian Church will celebrate their fifth anniversary tomorrow, with special services, morning and evening, when Rev. Mr. Savers, of Brucefield, late of Westminster, will conduct both services. The Ladies' Aid Society of the congregation will

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### Reliable Timekeepers

The Watches we sell give such splendid satisfaction that purchasers save about a third of their cost in repairs in a very short time. It's not the case of a Watch alone that pleases; it's the accuracy of the works keeps time. With every Watch you get a guarantee here.

**WARD,** The Jeweller, 374 Richmond Street.

### A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS

Executors and trustees are legally authorized to invest **TRUST FUNDS** in the **DEPOSITS** and **DEBENTURES** of the

**Ontario Loan and Debenture Company**

Paid Up Capital - \$1,200,000.  
Reserve Fund - \$500,000.

**3 1/2% on Deposits**  
**4% on Debentures**

Office, Cor. Dundas and Market Lane.  
**WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.**

provide an entertainment on Monday evening, when an interesting programme will be submitted and several prominent speakers give addresses.

Special services will be held in Dundas Street Central Methodist Church tomorrow in connection with the educational anniversary. The pulpit will be occupied at both services by Rev. Chancellor Burwash, of Toronto University, Toronto. The choir will lead the congregation in a special service of praise, assisted by Miss Beatrice McDonald, contralto soloist, late of this city, but now of Clinton, B. C.

**DEATH DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES.**

The jury empaneled by Coroner McLaren to inquire into the death of Henry St. Clair, or J. H. Hamilton, last night returned a verdict, after listening to lengthy evidence. They found that St. Clair came to his death from natural causes.

**PLEASANT SURPRISE.**

A pleasant surprise party was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. James McSweeney at their residence on Thursday evening on the occasion of their removal to Windsor. About forty of Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney's friends and neighbors gathered together and presented them with an elegant silver candelabra. "Waist followed, and the company departed after wishing Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney every happiness in their new home.

**ENJOYABLE CONCERT.**

A success in every detail was the concert and assembly given last night by the Anchor baseball club. The club attained their object, to secure funds to obtain equipment for the coming season. Mr. F. Pace occupied the chair. The programme included musical selections by the Elite Mandolin Orchestra and Frank Gruber, songs by Messrs. George Saunders, Thomas Robinson and Steer, and recitations by Mr. Frank Murphy. After the concert the dance was held, in which between 50 to 75 couples took part.

**MCMASTER WINS HONORS.**

A London boy, A. C. Watson, B.A., son of Mr. A. Watson, of 239 Dundas street, took a prominent part in the recent debate held in Toronto, when the representatives of McMaster University won the honors in the final contest of the Inter-College Debating Union. The subject was, "That the trusts are in the best interests of society." Messrs. E. A. Brownlee, B.A., and A. C. Watson, B.A., of McMaster, arguing the affirmative, and Messrs. G. A. McGaughey, M.A., and N. P. Erickson, B.A., of Osgoode Hall, opposing them, were the contestants.

The decision of the judges was announced by Dr. Parkin, who warmly congratulated the debaters, and prophesied that they would become leaders of public opinion, too few of whom, he said, existed in Canadian public life.

**SOUTH WESTMINSTER WEDDING.**

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated at Clearview Farm, the residence of Mr. Wm. Kerr, South Westminster, on Wednesday evening, the 12th of March, when his fourth daughter, Helen, was united in marriage to Mr. Geo. B. Laidlaw, of Wilton Grove.

Mr. Andrew G. Murray assisted the bride, and Miss Ethel M. Kerr, the bride's sister, supported the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. McCrae. The bride, who looked charming, was dressed in a pretty gown of white, organza and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid was dressed in white muslin, with pink roses. After the congratulations, the guests, to the number of 40, sat down to a hearty wedding breakfast.

Among those present were: Mrs. and Miss Morton, Detroit; Miss Finley, Buffalo; Mrs. A. Kerr, Ramoth, and Mrs. Morden, Florence; also a number from London, Nilestown, Delaware and Wilton Grove. The presents, which were costly and numerous, testified to the high esteem in which the young couple are held by their many friends.

Among these was a beautiful gold watch and chain, the gift of the groom's mother. The evening was delightfully spent with music and games. Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw will reside at Wilton Grove and have the best wishes of a host of friends.

**Free to Mothers Only.**

To every mother of young children who will send us her name and address plainly written on a postcard, we will send free of all charge a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. This book has been prepared by a physician who has made the ailments of the little ones a life study. With the book we will send a free sample of Baby's Own Tablets—the best medicine in the world for the minor ailments of infants and young children. Mention the name of this paper and address The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The trains to run in the London underground electric tunnel will average 200 tons, and on the Pinery Park line, of seven miles, the run will be made in 13 1/2 minutes.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 2c.

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### "Parnell's Bread"

Home-made, Vienna, Whole Wheat and the other 50 varieties, compose gems of the bread made. The purpose of "ads." is to let all know where the best article is to be had. Thousands know already that Parnell's Bread is the best; we want the other thousand or so who don't. It's for your advantage, as well as ours if you become customers of

**Parnell's Sanitary Bakery.**  
Phone 929.

### Brown Brothers' Boot Shop.

**182 DUNDAS ST.**  
Adjoining Strong's Drug Store

Our STYLES for SPRING of 1928 in LADIES' and GENTS' BOOTS and SHOES are goods that we justly feel proud of, and can highly recommend to our fellow citizens. Everything in the line of LADIES' and GENTS' shoes is strictly FIRST-CLASS and UPTO-DATE.

### VOGUE TRY-ME

**\$4.00.**  
**\$2.50.**

For Men and Women,  
Are still the leaders in New York and Boston. Not any Footwear better.

**Phone 860.**  
John S. Brown, Frank A. Brown.

### MUSIC AND DRAMA

**"Il Trovatore" Given by the Boston Lyric Opera Company.**

After the tinkly trash which passes muster as music in so many stage productions in these degenerate days, the pure gold of grand opera music proved a genuine and artistic treat to the audience which gathered in the New Grand last night to hear Verdi's masterpiece, "Il Trovatore," sung by the assemblage of capable and conscientious artists known as the Boston Lyric Opera Company. The company proves to be more fortunate in its female than in its male members, though both are equal to the demands made upon them. Miss Bertha Davis, leading soprano, possesses a voice which for sweetness and pleasing quality has probably not been surpassed by any vocalist who has sung on the stage of the New Grand. Her fulfillment of the role of Leonora was an eminently satisfactory one, and she was recalled half a dozen times. She made an especially favorable impression with her singing of the "Alcornoque" in the fifth act. Miss Della Niven, who essayed the role of the gypsy, Azucena, proved herself an accomplished actress as well as a singer. She sang with fire and vigor into her work which made her performance a most artistic one. Mr. Joseph Fredericks as Manrico won the favor of the audience. He sang his light tenor voice to the best advantage. Mr. John J. Raffael proved an acceptable Count di Luna, though he was at times a trifle weak in his lower register. S. P. Veron, as Ferrando, and John Belton, as Ruiz, were satisfactory.

The Grand Opera House orchestra deserve credit for the manner in which they rendered the unaccustomed music of the score, especially when the limited time for rehearsal is taken into consideration. The costuming of the opera was picturesque and appropriate. A strong and well trained chorus was not the least attractive feature of the evening.

The company should repeat their experience of last week at Ottawa, where they opened to a full house and closed their capacity. The Grand should be crowded tonight, when "Faust" will be sung. Two new principals will appear, Miss Maud Leckley and Mr. Martin Paché.

**EUGENE COWLES COMING.**

Mr. Eugene Cowles, who will appear here at the New Grand on Saturday evening next has been surrounded with an excellent company for his initial starting tour. Mr. Cowles is one of the most successful basses of the present time. While with the Alice Nellis Company, at the Shaftsbury Theatre, London, last season, he sang the "Tune Teller," the Pall Mall Gazette

gave him the following criticism: "Mr. Eugene Cowles as a gypsy musician, is a magnificent voice. We are quite serious in comparing it for quality with that of Edouard de Reszke and in placing it even above that standard in its ripeness and power." The bill to be given here will comprise an olio of ten numbers, consisting of solos, duets and quartettes. The finale will be an original opera by Mr. L. J. B. Lincoln, entitled "Snow-Bound."

**PERSONALITY OF JONAS.**

The personality of an artist is always full of interest. Albert Jones, who will give a recital in the Auditorium on the evening of March 19, is a gentleman of refined instruction and refined manners, who has enjoyed the privilege of frequenting the best European circles. His amiable character and decided modesty as easily win personal sympathy, as his great talent commands respect and admiration. The plan for reserved seats is at

the store of Heintzman & Co., corner Clarence and Dundas streets.

**HIRWEN JONES ON MONDAY.**

Mr. Hirwen Jones, the eminent English tenor, whom the St. Patrick's concert committee were fortunate in securing for their concert at the Grand, on the 17th inst., comes to America highly recommended. Mr. Jones has toured with Adeline Patti for two seasons, and has been the principal tenor at all the great English festivals, such as the London Philharmonic concerts, Crystal Palace events, Queen's Hall, St. James' Hall and Royal Albert Hall concerts. He is being assisted on his Canadian tour by Mr. Owen A. Smully, the clever entertainer. Miss Hilda Richardson, English 'cellist, and Miss Constance Veitch, accompanist. Those who desire seats should lose no time in securing them, as the plan has already been well sold.

**WATSON'S ORIENTALS.**

Watson's Orientals have been secured to appear at the London Opera House for one night, Thursday next. This company is said to be the strongest aggregation of its class now on tour. It is a large and capable one, comprising among its members clever comedians and handsome vocalists. The

performance begins with a burlesque, entitled "In Ladsmith," which serves to introduce all the latest musical successes from New York to Peking. Following this is an olio, in which will appear Jeanette Dupre, John Weber & Allen, West and Williams, Ella Shields, Sisters Navette, and the Lassar Bros. The performance concludes with a hilarious "funny bit of nonsense, entitled "The Lady Buffaloes," in which the entire company will appear. Seats will be ready for sale Tuesday morning.

**PLUNKET GREENE COMING.**

Plunket Greene, the famous English baritone, who has made so favorable an impression on previous appearances here, will be heard in a concert to be given on Monday, April 7. It is unnecessary to speak at length of Mr. Greene except to say that he is singing in better voice than ever. Owing to his continental engagements in England, he has only a short time in America, and Londoners are fortunate in having the opportunity of hearing him. He will be assisted by Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, the well-known London singer, who has achieved such considerable success in New York. Mrs. Harvey is a regular soloist with the Pittsburgh Orchestra, and has appeared with the great Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Arion Society, of Brooklyn, and lately gained quite a triumph in Toronto, having appeared in Baltimore in "The Messiah" and in Worcester in "St. Paul." Her next appearance in oratorio will be for the great Good Friday production of "The Redemption" in Massey Music Hall, Toronto, where she sings the soprano part.

**MISS MACLACHLAN'S RETURN.**

Miss Jessie MacLachlan, "the Queen of Scotch Song," who captivated her audience on her appearance here several months ago, will appear at a concert to be given in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday, April 1, in aid of Victoria Hospital and the benefit fund of St. Andrew's Society. Those who heard Miss MacLachlan will be anxious to hear her again; those who did not should be glad of the opportunity. Miss MacLachlan will be assisted by Miss Marjette LaDell, eleventh, Mr. Harold Jarvis, tenor, and Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald.

**There Are Other Troubles in South Africa.**

Gentlemen—  
I have derived great benefit from the use of "Kelpin." I found it an excellent remedy for blistered feet, caused by long and weary marching, and for veldt sores it was a fine remedy.

While I was acting as doctor's orderly whilst in South Africa, it fell to my lot to dress the wounds of injured men, and if a man came with a badly inflamed hand or blistered feet, I always recommended "Kelpin," and which I found that I had not advised them to use it in vain. Just before we crossed the Vaal River I had a small swelling come on the right knee-cap, which was very painful. I commenced to rub it with "Kelpin," and after persevering for three days I was cured. During that three days I marched forty miles, so it was not rest that cured it. Surgeon-Major in Sieman, the C. I. V. doctor, always recommended "Kelpin."

I must say it was the most useful article in our kit, and I shall never fail to recommend it whenever I go. (Signed), PTE. A. J. NORTH, No. 67, C. I. V. At all druggists, 25c.

**Minard's Liniment is the best**

Established 1858.  
**Smith Bros. & Co.**  
E. Holland, B. Noble, T. Rich.  
We are still in the old stand,  
**265 Dundas Street,**  
and have on hand a full line of up-to-date Plumbing and Heating Goods. There are no jobs too large or small for us. Let us quote you prices.

**Phone 538.**

**FAIRBAIN,**  
THE TAILOR,  
Rich



LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

## LIBERAL RALLY AT COLDSTREAM

In Interests of Mr. Taylor, Candidate for North Middlesex.

Rousing Speeches by the Candidate and G. P. Graham, M.P.—Referendum Defended.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Coldstream, March 14.—Notwithstanding the impenetrable darkness, the downpour of rain and the almost impassable condition of the roads, there was a good attendance, including several ladies, at the meeting held here Wednesday night in the interests of Mr. W. H. Taylor, the Liberal candidate for North Middlesex.

Mr. Taylor, accompanied by Mr. G. P. Graham, M.P., of Brockville, arrived about 7:30 p.m., having driven over from London.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Mitchell, president of the Liberal Association, who, in a very pleasing speech, introduced the member for the riding.

Mr. Taylor was given a hearty reception, showing that the Liberal party in the township of Lobo is not only hopeful, but enthusiastic, and ready to battle when the signal is given. After expressing his thanks for the support always received for Liberalism in this section, and also for the large attendance, he at once plunged into a discussion of the questions before the country, and the financial condition of the province was contrasted with that of the other provinces, and the superior management and position of the former commented upon. The conversion of the cash received from crown lands into public buildings was but a transfer of assets from one form to another, and there was no loss, rather gain to the province, and notwithstanding that more than \$100,000,000 had been expended, the financial commission had found that a surplus of about \$2,500,000 still remained.

No dishonesty had ever been shown, and the record was one creditable alike to the province and the government. The educational policy of the government was dwelt upon at some length, while Mr. Taylor discussed the great work of the agricultural department in a most interesting manner from the standpoint of a practical farmer. The Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Farmington, together with the Farmers' Institutes, had done an immense amount of good all over the province, and farmers, stock-raisers and dairymen were reaping the benefit.

NEW ONTARIO.

Coming to New Ontario, Mr. Taylor's remarks showed that he had been a very close student of the great resources of that territory and the development that was taking place. He spoke of the rich areas of agricultural lands, the timber wealth, the pulpwood tracts, the water powers and mineral deposits, and the increase that was taking place in population by the moving in of desirable immigrants and people from Older Ontario. The new railway to be constructed by the government under an act now being passed by the Legislature, would not only be of great assistance to settlers, but would prove very beneficial to Older Ontario.

## IN THE AIR

The Germs of La Grippe are Conveyed Through the Atmosphere.

No one can escape the La Grippe germ, because when an epidemic of the disease is prevailing the air is laden with it.

The reason that every one does not have the disease at the same time is because the persons who are enjoying perfect health are able to successfully resist and throw off the infection while those, who for any reason are not in the best of health, fall ready victims.



The first symptoms are those of acute catarrh resembling a hard cold and if prompt treatment is applied at this time, it can be easily broken up; one of the best remedies at this stage is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by druggists everywhere, and if taken, say one tablet every hour or two for two or three days, the danger of pneumonia and serious complications will be averted.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles from which I have suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Persons who suffer from catarrh of the head and throat are very susceptible to La Grippe and such will find a pleasant, convenient and safe remedy in this new catarrh cure.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are composed entirely of harmless antiseptics and may be used as freely as necessary as they contain no cocaine, opiate or poisonous drug of any kind.

Ontario, and would open up a new era, possibly, in the construction of railways. He hoped for and expected great things in both Old and New Ontario under the policy of progress and development as outlined by Mr. Ross in his Whitley speech, which policy was now being carried out. In conclusion he asked the electors to again return him to assist in carrying out that policy. Mr. Taylor was vigorously applauded in resuming his seat.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. ROSS. Mr. Graham was given a very flattering reception. He first referred in feeling terms to that sad event which was uppermost in every mind, the sudden death of that noble and gifted daughter of Lobo township, Mrs. Geo. W. Ross, whom he referred to as one of the noblest of womankind, a guardian angel and helpmate to her illustrious husband. "A woman she was, but all for country dear," and he like will not soon be seen again; her highest aim was to be useful to others and bring sunshine to their lives, in which noble purpose she was pre-eminently successful. She was a personal friend of every member of the Legislature and was esteemed and beloved by all. The prayers of all go up on behalf of the bereaved husband and children, who have the deep sympathy of an undivided people in their dark hour of sad bereavement.

Mr. Graham then entered upon a discussion of public questions which attracted the closest attention of the audience. He contrasted the policies of the parties as outlined in the budget debate. He gave in detail the source of provincial revenue, dealing particularly with the Succession Duties Act and the Revenue Bill, and showed the fallacy of the opposition position in regard to them. He then went into the expenditures on agriculture, education, public institutions, public works and described at length the work done under these various headings, contrasting the results with the results of the other provinces. The Sandfield MacDonald surplus had all been expended, and over \$100,000,000 more with it, but the people to whom the money had been expended had no surplus remaining. In educational management improvements had been made and would continue to be made as the country advanced, and in this connection he mentioned schools of science, technical education, manual training, domestic science, etc.

THE REFERENDUM.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of Mr. Graham's speech was that in which he dealt with the referendum on the liquor question, and he prefaced it by saying that the Liberal party was not afraid to discuss this question. Hon. Mr. Ross, he said, had done so in the province. He had begun at the foundation by introducing temperance into the public schools, and the premier's idea was total prohibition, but he was sworn to legislate for all parties in the general interest, and was possessed of great responsibility. The speaker went lengthily into the argument in support of the conditions which might be briefly summed up:

The referendum is in perfect harmony with the genius of the British constitution, and legislation embodying this principle has been approved by the British House of Commons and House of Lords time and again.

It is found in the States of the Union where constitutional changes are referred to the people.

It has been implanted by the Legislature in our municipal law, where provision is made for the submission of bylaws on certain questions to the people. The Legislature having imparted that power to municipalities, is proof that the Legislature possesses the power in itself, for no body can impart to another body a power it does not in itself possess.

The referendum is found in many forms of church government. In the Presbyterian Church, the Barrie, etc., provides that great questions must be submitted to the Presbyteries before the General Assembly can enact them. In the M. E. Church in the United States the same principle applies. In fact this principle of securing the voice of the people is inherent in almost all legislation.

In New Zealand a referendum on the liquor question is taken every time a parliamentary election is held.

ABOUT MAJORITIES.

Mr. Graham cited all the bodies above named, to show that when any section of the people in church, state or society demands a radical change from existing conditions, the onus has been placed on that section to prove by a very substantial vote that there is sufficient force behind their demand for change to insure its successful operation, should the change be made.

In New Zealand a sixty per cent vote was required to abolish licenses; in the States of the Union more than a majority is required in the legislature for a constitutional change; in municipalities, a mere majority vote will not be accepted on certain bylaws. In the Presbyterian Church, a majority of all the Presbyteries must favor changes; in the Methodist Church three-fourths majority of the general conference or two-thirds of clergy and two-thirds of laity voting separately are required for important changes. So it is that even in bodies where all are honest, upright and conscientious, a more than majority is required for just changes. How much more requisite is it when appealing to a mixed electorate?

ABOUT THE DAY.

Mr. Graham presented many arguments to show the undesirability of mixing up municipal or political affairs with the great question which was big enough to be considered all by itself. He closed by reviewing his line of argument which was most convincing, and appealing to electors to give their utmost to secure the return of Mr. Taylor.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

At the conclusion of his address the following resolution was passed by the meeting, this township being the childhood home of the late Mrs. Ross:

Moved by C. M. Simmons, seconded by G. D. Campbell, "That we, the Liberals of Lobo township, having heard with profound sorrow of the sad affliction of the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, through the death of his wife, formerly Miss Boston, of this township, desire to tender him our heartfelt sympathy in his hour of bereavement. We also wish to place on record our high esteem of the dear departed who has been transferred to a higher sphere of action. Her memory will always be revered in this town and township. May heaven guide and sustain her bereaved husband and children. Signed on behalf of the Liberals of Lobo.

"PETER MITCHELL, President.

"T. G. TURNBULL, Secretary."

## BUSINESS SITUATION

In the Dominion Continues Satisfactory.

Good Reports From the Different Centers of Trade.

Activity Characterized the Past Week—The Outlook Across the Border.

Toronto, March 15.—Bradstreet's trade review weekly summary: Advances in cotton goods are the leading feature in Canadian trade this week. Failures for the week number 31, as against 23 last week. Clearings aggregate \$43,706,200, a gain over last week of 1.8 per cent and over last year of 37.8 per cent.

At London trade continues of fair volume for this season. The sales to retailers continue to expand, and the firm tone of the market for domestic staples encourage retailers to take on liberal quantities of goods.

Business at Montreal has been moderately active this week. There were fewer country buyers in the market compared with last week, but travelers are sending in good orders, and sales of goods in the Northwest have been very encouraging.

The industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces in the east is also causing a big demand for staple goods. The general conditions of trade are good. The outlook for business till the beginning of summer is particularly promising.

At Quebec, wholesalers, as a rule, are fairly busy in spring shipment. Trade conditions are reported sound and healthy, and indications are encouraging. There have been no failures to speak of in this district. Active negotiations are in progress for the opening of navigation.

At Toronto trade has been less active. Country merchants, however, who used this market since the first of the month, have bought largely of staple goods, and shipments are now being made on a large scale to various trade centers of the country. The demand from New Ontario, and the sales of goods in the Northwest have been larger so far than for any previous year in many departments of trade.

Wholesale business at Hamilton has been fairly active this week. The factories and mills are busy on orders for the coming season, and labor is well employed at good wages. The outlook for business is encouraging. Values of staples and imported goods continue firm. Payments recently have been well met.

Spring trade continues to develop with the usual confidence in Manitoba generally, and the merchants are taking an extremely hopeful view of the future. There is much confidence in the fact that the balance of the last crop will pretty well keep the railways busy till the beginning of the next harvest in moving the grain and livestock. The last grain crop means to the province when it gets all marketed. There are many settlers going into the west, and large sales of land are being made.

There is a feeling of confidence in trade circles at Vancouver and Victoria. Large quantities of staple goods are coming forward from the east, and a big season's trade with the north is looked for for some time.

OVER THE BORDER.

New York, March 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says: Distribution of spring merchandise is making rapid progress, and the sanguine expectations being fully realized in all sections outside of the strike area.

Effects of bad weather are shown in railway earnings—for the first week of March only 1.3 per cent larger than last year, while there is an increase of 14.4 per cent over 1900. Full returns for February exhibit gains of 3.1 per cent over 1901 and 15.5 over 1900.

Consumers of iron and steel products are still anxious regarding conditions during the next three months. After July 1 it is believed that deliveries will be ample. The most important event of the week was the heavy buying of steel bars by makers of agricultural implements in anticipation of higher prices becoming effective on April 1. Pipes and iron castings were also active as the season advances, while large contracts have been placed for structural shapes.

Labor disturbances have tended to strengthen the textile product, and in reaching available supplies, which were already too large.

All divisions of the cotton goods market are affected, and a general advance in quotations will inevitably follow any protracted interruption to manufacture and transportation, owing to the healthy consumptive demand. Export business is still checked by the firm views of holders.

Complaints are also heard as to the delivery of woolen goods, but trade is only fair, and cancellations of orders for overcoatings are frequently reported.

Footwear is quiet. Leather is dull and hides generally weaker.

Official indications of farm reserves on March 1 were not surprising as to corn, dealers anticipating that supplies would be only about one-half last year's, but the statement that 23 per cent of the corn harvest was not calculated to sustain values. Mild weather stimulated the production of eggs, and there was a severe break to 17 cents—loss of over 50 per cent for the recent high price.

The sixty most active railway stocks have not varied far from an averaging of 104 during the week. Dealings were still mainly professional.

Failures for the week were 232 in the United States, against 209 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 33 in 1901.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, March 15.—The following

are some of the weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending March 13, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, \$1,325,264,825; decrease 7.0. Chicago, \$1,687,379; increase 27.6. Boston, \$1,073,533; decrease 2.4. Philadelphia, \$1,073,533; increase 25.5. St. Louis, \$50,680,690; increase 25.9. Pittsburgh, \$33,375,577; increase 9.6. Baltimore, \$22,947,009; increase 6. San Francisco, \$24,843,623; increase 12.7. Cincinnati, \$20,393,500; increase 7.7. Kansas City, \$19,344,244; increase 24.2. Montreal, \$20,400,553; increase 51.3. Toronto, \$15,627,303; increase 28.0. Winnipeg, \$2,809,830; increase 10.8. Vancouver, B. C., \$504,315; increase 6.9. Hamilton, Ont., \$79,131; decrease 1.1. St. John, N. B., \$564,054; increase 11.9. Victoria, B. C., \$418,480; decrease 15.5. Quebec, \$1,014,466; Ottawa, \$1,736,819.

## THE PRO-BOERS ASK TOO MUCH

Chicagoans Want Passes to British Camps.

Secretary of State John Hay's Statement of the Case—New Brunswickers Captured by Boers.

Washington, March 15.—The letter of Secretary of State Hay to Representative Hitt, regarding the application made to the state department in behalf of John Thomas and wife for a request to the British authorities for passports to enter the Boer lines in South Africa for the purpose of distributing relief funds is as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1902.—Sir,—Referring to the resolution recently introduced in the house, I beg to make the following statement of facts: A few days ago a young gentleman called and asked whether this department would issue passports to the Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, who were intending to go to South Africa for the purpose of distributing funds which had been collected in Illinois for the benefit of the sufferers by the war. I said at once that the department would issue the passports desired, and that I would also give Mr. Thomas a letter commending him to everyone whom I could influence and asking their assistance in his errand. Inquiry was then made whether this government would ask of the British Government permission for the proper hands sums contributed by charitable people in Illinois for the relief of the sufferers by the war in South Africa. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

"JOHN HAY."

CAPTURED BY BOERS.

St. John, N. B., March 15.—A letter received from one of the St. John boys in the South African Constabulary gives some interesting information about a half dozen New Brunswick boys who were captured by Boers near Vaal station, while going to join a wagon escort. They were stripped of their clothing. Jos. Monteth, of St. John, was left with nothing but his socks. They were released, but next day the Boers attacked the wagons, and Monteth was captured again, and once more divested of his clothing. The Boers got away with the wagons and all the plum duff and tobacco that came from England.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Ottawa, March 15.—The casualty department cables to Lord Minto as follows: "Cape Town, March 13.—Dangerously ill, Canadian Infantry 11th March, Newcastle—R. J. Moore; disease not yet known. Please inform William Moore, Northwest Territories. Moore is a member of third contingent."

ENVOYS AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 14.—The Boer envoys, Wolmarans and Wessels, accompanied by Montagu White, arrived here today. Their visit to Chicago is said to be for the purpose of conferring with officers of the Transvaal league.

## A Woman's Friend

It's Because Ferrozone Brings Good Health That It Brings Good Looks, and Is Counted an Invaluable Friend by Millions of Women on This Account.

Many women look old and lose their beauty, not through age, but through disease, ill health and suffering. If you don't feel your best, or if you won't look your best, and as long as your blood remains impure, your nerves unsteady, don't expect to feel tip-top.

If you have no appetite, poor digestion, are bilious and constipated, your skin will be sallow and pimply, with an unnatural pallor about the cheeks.

Women without number who have suffered the mortifications of this run down condition, have made themselves healthy and well by taking Ferrozone. It is a wonderful remedy for the blood and nerves, and brings good looks because it brings good health.

Take Ferrozone for your beauty. It is a wonderful restorative, and strengthener for weak women, purifies the blood, and sends it circulating to all parts of the body. Thus it builds up muscle and tissue, puts on fat and makes the action of the heart regular and strong.

Nothing can possibly do you so much lasting good as Ferrozone. It will enable you to go through life with pleasure and assurance, free from sickness and worry. We are quite sure you need Ferrozone, and know it will do you immeasurable good.

Three weeks' treatment costs 50c, or three times that much for \$1.25. At all druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

## ICE 30 FEET HIGH

The Recent Gale Produced a Spectacle at Wenona Beach, Mich.

West Bay City, March 15.—A north-east gale, which blew all Wednesday night, broke up the ice floe in Saginaw Bay and piled tons upon tons of the huge chunks in a high wind along the bay shore between the mouths of the Saginaw and Kawkawlin Rivers.

Wenona beach is hemmed in by ice 30 feet high, and the wind and water brought it so far up the shore that it will not be carried away again by a change of wind, and it will take many days of warm weather to melt the ice.

A number of fishermen who had set nets in the open water when the first ice went out lost their property.

ST. MARY'S RIVER OPEN.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 14.—Navigation of St. Mary's River at this point opened today, the ferry steamer Algoma having very little, if any, trouble in making her dock on either side of the river. The ice offers no resistance, being all honey-combed.

## MLE. NORMANDEAU

A Campbellton Young Lady Whose Dyspepsia Was Completely Cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—She Writes a Grateful Letter.

MLE. Philomene Normandeau, of Campbellton, N. B., suffered for a long time with dyspepsia and acute Stomach Trouble.

Dyspepsia is no respecter of persons, the young and old are alike in danger. This demon of ill-health can blight the life of the youngest and fairest as well as of the middle aged or old.

MLE. Normandeau suffered very much pain and distress after each meal.

No matter what her food was, no matter how carefully selected or how particularly prepared, the result always seemed to be the same.

The young lady tried many medicines and treatments and diets in the hope of securing some relief, but all in vain. Several doctors took her case in hand, but failed, as everything else had failed to do her any good.

She became very much discouraged and run down. She suffered much with her head, which ached and ached until life was truly a burden.

At last she found a cure, and a complete cure, and since that happy moment she has been a very healthy and vigorous young lady.

She has written a long letter describing her suffering and how she was at last cured. She explains it this way: "Seeing the advertisements of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, I bought two boxes and began to use them."

"The very first dose gave me a little relief, and I gradually grew better as I kept on using the Tablets."

"Now I can thankfully and truly say that I am completely cured and well as ever I was."

"My Stomach Sickness and my Headache have all gone away. I can eat anything I like, and for all this I am indeed grateful."

"I can and do highly recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to all who have this Malady of the Stomach."

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will do for any Dyspeptic just as they have done for MLE. Normandeau and thousands of others.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 413 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choir-master St. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 80 Wellington street.

ALICE CALDER STOCK—SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted. 254

DAVID L. WRIGHT, ORGANIST ST. James' Vest. Toronto. Conservatory Music. Teacher of piano and organ. Residence, 735 Richmond street.

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL AND Canadian loan companies' stocks, John Wright, stock broker, London. "Phone 633.

PERSONAL.

LADIES' CONSULTATION PARLORS.—Specialty, health and toilet remedies. Palmistry continued by request. Madame, 40 Ridout.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 668.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

J. H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 137 King street. Residence, 414 Victoria street. Telephone 281. Speciality, "Phonics 278 and 638."

PARCEL DELIVERY.

CITY PARCEL EXPRESS—OFFICE removed to 154 Carling street. Parcels collected for and delivered to any part of city. Telephone 1,256. C. H. Anderson.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—SHUFF'S Drug Store, 50 Dundas street, corner William. No witnesses. ywt

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jenson, druggist, 249 Wellington street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall. "Phone 273.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OF FICE Adams' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, C. D. Johnston, 138 Dundas street. Residence, 394 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 134 Dundas street. Residence, 233 Dufferin avenue.

## MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. BAYLY, 443 PARK AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. "Phone 827.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 339 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. "Phone 622.

R. OVENS, M.D., 23 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., England. Office, 281 King street. Telephone 830.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 330 CLARKE. Residence, 53 Richmond. Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 209 QUEEN'S AVENUE, Kingsmill Terrace. Telephone 504.

DR. McLAUREN, 133 QUEEN'S AVENUE, five doors east of Richmond street.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 23 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 403 King street. "Phone 609.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON, is in New York, attending special course. Will return April 1.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., R.C.S., England. Specialties (diseases only). 439 Park avenue. "Phone 324.

## LEGAL CARDS.

CASEY & MORROW, BARRISTERS, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, 80 LICITOR, etc., 189 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKillop & Murphy—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, R.C.; J. B. McKillop, Thomas J. Murphy, Philip S. McKenzie, L.L.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, R.C.; Fred F. Harper.

HELLMUTH & IVIE—BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vinling, B.A.

McGOVEY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 101 Dundas street. Money to loan.

TENNENT & COLERIDGE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 73 Dundas street, London. \$500,000 private and trust funds on hand. J. W. Tennent, R.C.; Coleridge, notary.

BUCHNER, CAMPBELL & GUNN, barristers, etc., 33 Dundas street, London. \$50,000 private and trust funds on hand. Money to loan at lowest rates.

E. H. JOHNSTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Barrister, etc., 574 Dundas street. "Phone 140.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, 80 LICITOR, etc., Office, 99 Dundas street.

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, 80 LICITOR, etc., 95 Dundas street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

FURDOR & PURDOR, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London. J. W. Furdor, R.C.; Alexander Purdor.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Office, room 117 Masonic Temple, Alex. Stuart, R.C.; Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on hand. Mortgage at 5 per cent; also on notes and other securities. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 73 Dundas street, London.

## HOTEL CARDS.

THE IROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA—Popular hotel. Popular prices. Newly fitted and refurnished. G. A. Graham, proprietor. 1401 Imperial Hotel, Galt.

THE RICHMOND—JOHN & WILLIAM COOK, proprietors. Transient guests and weekly boarders. Rates, 31 per day. Excellent accommodation. Fine wines and liquors.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

HOTEL NORMANDY, 439 AND 491 Richmond street—Choice wines, liquors and cigars. T. F. Lewis, proprietor.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—CHOICE lager, liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. D. Sare.

ALEION HOTEL, 151 DUNDAS STREET—Rates, \$1.50 per day. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Jacob Obrenesser, proprietor.

DENTAL CARDS.



# RHEUMATISM



My RHEUMATISM CURE is just as certain to cure rheumatism as water is to quench thirst. No matter what part of the body the pain may be in or whether it is acute or chronic, MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE will drive it out in a few hours, and fully cure in a few days.—MUNYON.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Ninety per cent. of kidney complaints, including the earliest stages of Bright's Disease, can be cured with Munyon's Kidney Cure.

Munyon's Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, no matter how long standing. Nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by Munyon's Nerve and Heart Cure.

Munyon's Cold Cure will break up any cold.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men.

Price 50c.

The Guide to Health (free) tells about diseases and their cures. Get it at any drug store. The Cures are all on sale there, mostly at 25 cents a vial.

Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

## MRS. SOFFEL

### CAN'T FORGET.

Weeps, Reads Novels and Does Fancy Work.

But the Accomplish of the Biddles Has Sleepless Nights and Feels Bitter Remorse.

Pittsburg, March 15.—The Dispatch says: Mrs. Kate Soffel, who aided the escape of the Biddle boys from the county jail, has just made her first and only statement since she got into her present difficulty.

There is every indication that Mrs. Soffel is a great sufferer and will never be a healthy woman again.

This is indicated by the deep, dark circles around her eyes. They give the face the appearance of constant physical and mental suffering. In addition to her almost ghost-like appearance her eyes are bulging and staring. To lose of sleep is attributed the latter condition.

She conversed with much effort. As she talked the effort weakened her greatly. At intervals she was compelled to stop and catch her breath.

The one thing that Mrs. Soffel endeavored as much as possible to evade in her conversation was the escape of the Biddle boys.

"I expect I am convicted, but all I want is justice. Please do not talk to me of the terrible past. I try to forget at night and go to sleep, but sleep seldom comes to me."

The conversation drifted to Mrs. Soffel's husband and children. She said she had not seen her husband or had any communication with him since she left the jail. There was a tone of sadness in her voice as she talked of her four children. Enforced absence from her own offspring is a constant source of worry. She is proud of her children, and talks of them by the hour, and has visions of them in her moments of fitful sleep.

Dr. Briggs declares that in his opinion Mrs. Soffel was the victim of hypnotic influence exercised by Ed. Biddle. Mrs. Soffel spends much of her time in reading and doing fancywork. She has just finished a handsome tidy. When the reporter called she reluctantly laid down the novel, "The Crisis," in which she was greatly interested. The table in her room is covered with all the leading periodicals. She reads them at intervals.

She says she is heartily sick of the newspaper notoriety which she has received, but is cheerful and hopeful that if she is ever successful in recovering her health she will have something to live for.

"My one great desire," said the forlorn woman, "is to have it all over. Then I want to go away where I can

## Kidney Troubles of Children.

There are many mothers blessing Dr. Pitcher and his wonderful Backache Kidney Tablets. This remedy has proved so successful for that serious affliction of children—bed wetting—that mothers rejoice to know of a positive cure. The Tablets have a strengthening and tonic influence on the weak urinary organs of children and enable them to retain their water naturally.

Don't let your child grow up with this weakness blighting his life. Have the trouble cured in time before it does permanent injury to the health.

### THE DIFFICULTY REMOVED.

Mrs. W. M. Clover, Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont., says: "One of my children had been suffering from sluggish kidneys read about Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, and procured a bottle from F. R. Curry's drug store. They removed the whole difficulty promptly. That depressing pain over the kidneys stopped, dizziness and headaches ceased, and there was a general invigorating of the system. There is no question regarding the merits of these Tablets for the back and kidneys."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are 50c. a box, at all druggists or by mail, The Dr. Zina Pierce Co., Toronto, Ont.

forget the terrible past and no one will know me."

Indictments in three cases against Mrs. Catherine Soffel were considered by the grand jury yesterday and true bills returned. Should Mrs. Soffel be convicted upon the three charges the maximum aggregate sentence that could be imposed on her would be sixteen years in prison and a fine of \$2,500.

It will probably be a month before Mrs. Soffel will be brought to trial.

## GOVERNMENT OF HOSPITALS

Dr. C. T. Campbell Writes a Letter on the Subject.

Enumerates the Three Great Essentials in the Management of a Modern Hospital.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

When I suggested to No. 1 committee of the council a plan for placing the government of Victoria Hospital on a broader and more representative basis, the committee very courteously referred the matter to the board of hospital trustees for an opinion. The members of the board, however, promptly announced themselves as individually opposed to any change; and at their first meeting thereafter a motion to that effect was formally passed—no discussion nor explanation being necessary when the trustees were already convinced that the present constitution of the board could not be improved. That was, perhaps, a natural conclusion for them to reach. But as some people outside the board may not be quite so positive, I ask permission to say a few words on the subject.

Three things are necessary in connection with a good hospital: That money should be provided; that those who supply the money should control the institution; that the latter should be economically and efficiently managed.

Originally, hospitals were established by the philanthropy of individuals and religious or charitable bodies. And though, in the present age, it is recognized as one of the duties of state or municipality to provide for the care of the sick—especially of the indigent classes—the charitable aid of individuals and societies is still largely utilized. Many of the best hospitals are still maintained solely by this means.

And quite naturally, for the relief of the sick is an object that appeals strongly to the sympathies of the benevolent, and is one of the most fashionable forms of charity even among those not entirely actuated by motives of generosity. In regard to the London General Hospital, this has not been the case. The idea seems to have been to make the municipality bear the burden; there has been no encouragement to anyone to contribute towards its support; a man who does, as some few have done, and furnishes a room, receives no acknowledgement of his gift, and if he entered the hospital as a patient he would have to pay much for the room he furnished as a resident of some neighboring county, who does not even pay taxes. We have acted on the principle that the taxpayer must bear the full cost of hospital maintenance, and pay off a debt of over \$100,000.

There is no reason why private aid should not be obtained for the hospital. The method of government I have suggested provides some encouragement for those who are able and willing to contribute, whether in large sum or small. I would give any person donating \$2,000 or more a seat on the board of trustees or governors; those giving \$100 or its equivalent should have a vote for life in the election of representatives on the board; and those who could not give more than \$10 would have a vote for one year, for the same purpose. Is this not fair to those who may contribute? Will it not encourage people to contribute? Will it not tend to raise up a class of people who will feel a personal interest in the prosperity of the hospital?

Great fear seems to be felt by some people that this will give the control of the hospital into the hands of the rich. My only fear is that there will not be a sufficient number of rich people willing to pay \$2,000. As a taxpayer I do not think I would have any very serious objection to being relieved of my share of the taxes raised for hospital maintenance—if the money could be secured from rich men or from any other source. Nor would the poor man's interests be neglected—no matter who controls the hospital; for the original and main object of a public hospital is to provide the poor man with aid and comfort which he cannot otherwise obtain. And so long as he can receive in Victoria Hospital, without charge, board, attention, nursing, etc., what no man can have in his own house for less than \$4 a day, his interests will not be neglected, no matter how much rich men may have to do with the management.

The alarm, however, if really felt, in regard to losing control of the hospital, is groundless. There need be no hope that the city will be entirely relieved of its burden; and until that is the case it should have its full share in the management, and would have under the system I have proposed, as I will show later.

Proposition is also offered to my proposition to give the medical profession one representative on the board. It should be remembered that while physicians individually pay taxes, and contribute money to the support of the hospital, they do so as a class what no other class does. They give their professional services without charge. And in doing that they give something absolutely necessary to the hospital's existence. It could not do its work unless it received the aid of the physicians. To acknowledge these taxpayers by giving them one representative on the board would not be of any material advantage to them, for one man could not control the board, even if he wanted to do so. But it would be a recognition of the fact that by virtue of his training and experience a physician should know more about the practical work of a hospital than others possibly can. No matter what excellent business qualities many trustees may possess, it should not be a reflection on him to say that there are some things in connection with medical affairs which he may not know. The presence of a physician on the board would, therefore, be a decided advantage, especially in view of the fact that there is no medical superintendent. As to the fear that this would be for the benefit of the Medical School, which seems to be a bugbear with some people, the only Medical School man who has spoken to me on the subject is opposed to it. He probably thinks it will injure the school. As a matter of fact, it will neither help nor hurt the school.

As to the fear that the hospital would pass out of the control of the city,

there is no reason to anticipate any such result. I have suggested seven city representatives out of the ten who would at first constitute the board, how many should be directly elected by the city, and how many appointed by the council, is immaterial. As the council has to appropriate from the taxes the amount necessary for the hospital each year, and has to bear the responsibility for the tax rate, it seems fair for the body to be well represented on the board. That, however, is a matter of detail, in regard to which I have told the committee I was not particular. As to the objections to having all the city representatives directly elected, nor do I object to the number being increased, if that were thought advisable. I am as desirous as any one can be that the city should retain control as long as it is paying the expense. And there is no danger of anything else resulting from the system I have proposed.

When it is remembered that the citizens now only elect two out of the five representatives, it would seem that my change might be an improvement.

I have left on the county representative, though the county supplies no money, because there are business arrangements between the county and the hospital. And if I make no provision for a government representative it is because I think the government's interests are sufficiently guarded by its inspector, and see no reason why the London hospital should be on a different basis in this respect to others.

As to efficient management, that can be better secured by a board larger than the present one. It is true there is a tendency to reduce the size of municipal bodies, and that may work very well in purely business departments. But when it comes to the management of an institution containing over one hundred sick people, and where the numerous and often diverse interests of patient, physician, nurse, employee, taxpayer, and the community, to be considered, then the duties of trustees cannot be efficiently performed by meeting once or twice a month. Their personal intervention in the details of management becomes necessary, and the board should be large enough to divide itself into committees, each having special work to do. When this is not the case it has to depend on the chairman for information and advice, and there is greater opportunity for the growth of errors in internal affairs.

In conclusion, let me say that I have not been criticising the conduct of past or present trustees. I am willing to give them all possible credit for honesty and ability, and for trying to make the best of the system. My proposition is not intended as a reflection on any one. But I think the system of government is not the best. And I suggest the change now, because it is only by such a change that the hospital reform has received any public attention. To suggest changes when people are contented or indifferent is useless.

It is an unfortunate feature of public life, that a person can scarcely ever suggest changes in the management of public affairs without being accused of interested and improper motives. Some people are so constituted that they cannot conceive the possibility of a man proposing a measure of reform honestly believing it to be in the public interest, and without having the slightest expectation or desire of benefiting himself or injuring others. Incomprehensible as it may be to some people, however, it does sometimes occur. And I propose a board of hospital government which would increase its revenue and improve its efficiency, I have had no other interest to serve than that of the hospital and the public. In advocating it I am doing simply my duty as a citizen, and there my duty ends. The responsibility of adopting or rejecting it rests on other shoulders than mine.

C. T. CAMPBELL.

## From Halls of Learning.

Western University, March 15. Prof. Edelstein, lecturer in Hebrew, is giving two lectures a week instead of one to all four years in order to complete the prescribed course by the end of next week.

Rev. T. B. Howard, B.A., rector of Milverton, who graduated in arts and divinity in 1900, called at the college on Thursday last.

The preaching allocations for Sunday, March 9, were: Gorrie, C. M. Farney; Chesley, C. Simpson; Clendeboye, B. P. Fuller; Delhi, A. Carlisle; Melbourne, F. Powell; Teeswater, W. H. Snelgrove; Oil Springs, A. A. Bice; Sarnia, H. W. Snell; Crumlin, C. W. Saunders; Westminster, C. Ryan; Aged People's Home, C. Ryan. Altogether there were 25 services conducted by the students last Sunday.

Mr. Carlisle did not return from Delhi until Tuesday evening. He remained over to conduct a funeral on Tuesday afternoon.

A meeting of the Gleaner's Union was held in the College Chapel on Tuesday evening at 6:45. Mr. C. Simpson presided, and an interesting hour was spent in the study of St. Paul's second missionary journey. On Friday afternoon a weekly meeting for studying the Sunday school lesson for the following Sunday was held and was conducted by Mr. A. Bice.

A debate, "Resolved, that nature is more beneficent than man," took place on Tuesday morning next. The affirmative will be taken by Miss English and Mr. McAndrews, and the negative by Miss Matthews and Mr. Coleman.

At the request of the executive committee of the student volunteer movement, Mr. Montague Beauchamp, B.A. of Guelph, has consented to spend a few weeks visiting the colleges of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Beauchamp is a son of Sir Thomas Beauchamp who was a member of the first parliament of Canada, and has been most successful for the last seventeen years, having been remarkably used of God as a missionary. According to the arrangement which has been made with him, he hopes to be at Huron College March 25 to 27.

The accommodation for women students at the university is ample. The very comfortable and prettily furnished room, which was thoroughly refurnished about a year ago has been set apart for their use. The students have taken great pains to make their room homelike and have been most successful in this respect. The library in which are many of the current magazines is close to the sitting-room, and when the students have a spare hour they are sometimes to be found reading a thrilling story with as much, if not more, interest, than they show in Latin, history, etc. At present there are several young women taking the general course besides a good many who are attending lectures in special subjects, such as modern languages, English literature, etc.

The regular meeting of the Western

## CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of Persons are Hastening towards their Graves as a Result of this Dread Disease.

A few of the many symptoms of this destroyer of the human race: Cough, Pain in Chest, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Appetite, Chills, Fever, Night Sweats, Expectoration, Weakness, Etc.

A cure is now within the reach of every sufferer.

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If used as directed, will check the progress of this fatal disease and restore the afflicted to perfect health. Do not go to Florida, Madeira, California, Mexico or the Rocky Mountains. Remain at home with friends and home comforts around you and use Pul-Mo, which is the achievement of the century in medical science. Pul-Mo is an absolute cure for Consumption, Throat and Lung Troubles, Coughs, Colds and all other consumptive symptoms.

Pul-Mo is inexpensive, being sold by druggists at \$1.00 per large bottle, or you may procure a sample bottle for 50 cents.

Pul-Mo stands alone—the use of any other medicine as an assistant is not necessary. Eat good, plain, nourishing food, get plenty of fresh air and out-door exercise, and use Pul-Mo as directed, that is all—Nature will do the rest.

If your druggist has not got Pul-Mo in stock, a sample bottle will be delivered to any part of the world.

### FREE.

By remitting 15 cents to cover cost of postage, give Pul-Mo a trial and convince yourself that it cures. Address all letters to the PUL-MO CO., Toronto, Canada.

University Musical and Literary Society was held on Thursday evening, March 13, in Convocation Hall, and the president, Mr. A. Carlisle, in the chair. The meeting was the last of the academic year and as a result a large crowd assembled to be entertained by a most excellently rendered programme. The following programme was given: Solo, Miss Holmes; reading, Mr. Froggett; solo, Dr. E. Seaborn; debate, Resolved that the university education is beneficial to women. The affirmative was supported by Miss B. Graves and Mr. Garnet Escott, while Miss Jean Deans and Mr. J. Holmes upheld the negative. Mr. F. G. Wade, B.A., Mr. A. Calder and Dr. W. F. Tambling acted as judges. Mr. Wade, who is a graduate of the university, after complimenting the debaters, gave the decision of the judges in favor of the negative. Then followed a vocal solo by Miss Rozada Taylor and a reading by Mr. Froggett. At the conclusion of the meeting the president made a few remarks giving retrospect of the work accomplished by the Literary Society this year, which and enjoyed a most successful season. The meeting was brought to a close with the national anthem.

Pain in the Back makes life miserable. Can it be cured? Yes, in one night. Poison's Nerve gives a complete knockout to pain in the back, for it penetrates through the tissues, takes out the soreness and pain, and gives you a new man. Nerve cure quickly because it is stronger, more penetrating, more highly pain-subduing than any other remedy. Don't suffer another minute; get Nerve cure, and it is in, for sure as you are born it will cure you. 25c.

The New Zealand Government is raising the wages of its railway employees to the extent of \$100,000.

USE THE SAFE, pleasant and effective worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Learn how to do it successfully, easily, quickly. Get a cake of the famous English Home Dye, Maypole Soap, that washes and dyes at one operation. Brilliant, fadeless. The dye of highest quality that sells for a small price.

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reaching St. Augustine the following evening. Direct connection is made for all Southern Tourist Resorts. For particulars regarding rates etc., address

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EASTER HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Going March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, inclusive, returning up to and including April 1, 1902, between all stations in Canada.

All stations in Canada and from Detroit and Port Huron, Mich. All stations To but not FROM Buffalo, N. Y., Brock, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Teachers and students of schools and colleges, on surrender of standard certificate, signed by principal, at Single First-Class Fare and One-Third, going March 21 to 29, inclusive, returning up to and including April 8, 1902.

For further particulars apply to agents Grand Trunk Railway System, or E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A. "Clock," Corner, London. M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Settlers' One-Way Excursions

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest will leave Toronto every Tuesday during March and April, 1902. Passengers traveling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For further particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent, W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont., or to E. DE LA HOOKE, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto, Ont. ywt

Greece now imports about 8,000 tons of sulphate of copper each year for use in killing the phylloxera.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NURSERY

GOLD MEDAL awarded WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Forthbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents:—LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd Toronto and Montreal.

All teas look alike in a newspaper advertisement, but put them in your teapot and the superiority of Blue Ribbon is at once apparent.

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Yes! So do the people who use them. "Steele, Briggs' Seeds" talk by their bountiful product and the planters who use them talk of their satisfaction and profitable returns.

It is the uniform good results that have made Steele, Briggs' Garden, Flower and Field Seeds so popular and in general request by successful growers.

Reliable Merchants who consider the growers' best interest, sell them. When selecting your season's supply ask for Steele, Briggs' Seeds. Should your dealer not carry them, go to the merchant who can supply them, or send your order direct. It pays to use good seeds. Catalogue free to buyers. Send name. Mention this paper.

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March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, SINGLE FARE

Good to return April 1.

Students and Teachers special fares, March 21 to 23.

Particulars at the City Ticket Office, 393 Richmond St., Telephone 265.

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SAILINGS.—From New York weekly. RATE, SINGLE—\$30; return, good for six months, \$50.

HOTELS.—Princess and Hamilton, BOARDING HOUSES—\$10 a week up.

WEST INDIES.—Sea voyages of four weeks, including all islands. Descriptive books and berths on application.

ARTHUR AHERN, secretary, Quebec, A. E. OUPERRIDGE & CO., agents, New York; or E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A. "Clock," Corner, London. M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent.

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Passengers leaving Toronto 10 p.m. SATURDAY via Grand Trunk Railway connect with Maritime express leaving Montreal SUNDAY at 12 noon, arriving Halifax MONDAY in good time for the Liverpool, England, mail steamers. Direct sailings from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

Tickets are on sale at all Grand Trunk agencies and with William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 10 King street, west, Toronto.

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For Liverpool, calling at Movilla, and New York to Glasgow.

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First cabin, \$45 and upwards; return, \$8



# GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

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Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

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German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

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## TELEPHONES USED IN THE COUNTRY.

They Are Putting an End to the Inconvenience of Isolation on Farms.

[New York Tribune.]

Old Western plainsmen say that the barbed wire fences have done away with the old life of the prairies. So, too, in the farming country of Western New York the telephone wire wrought a change which would be astonishing to the householders who occupied the homesteads and cottages in the valley of the Genesee and along the south shore of Lake Ontario even a decade ago. People who live in crowded cities, where distance is reckoned by the time it takes a rapid transit car to whirl from one block to another, do not understand what such an apparently slight innovation means. There the grocer, the doctor and the caterer can be summoned or instructed at a moment's notice. Convenience, these little things are called. In the country distance is anywhere beyond the front door that only a horse can cover with satisfactory rapidity. It is true that electric railways are joining village to village with steel bands, but electric cars run only on stated schedules, and sometimes not even then. Besides, only "main traveled thoroughfares" are followed by the "lines," and crossroads are an unavoidable necessity.

Suppose, then, that John Smith lives on a crossroad miles from the nearest village. John's baby on a dark, tempestuous night, suddenly develops unmistakable signs of croup. What did John do ten years ago? He left the baby with its terrified mother and hitched Old Tom in the road cart and plunged through the storm and the darkness to the village doctor. Dr. Squibb, and then back again, three hours later, wet, weary and woe-filled. Or, suppose that John's house caught fire or was broken into by burglars. Again he had to ride miles for assistance. If he had an important business engagement which he couldn't keep that day in the city, something about paying off the mortgage or reducing the note on any of those little matters which farmers sometimes find themselves forced to bicker with, he had either to trust to the mails or take the train to town, just to return again.

That was in the old days. What does he do now? Just steps to the phone, calls up central, and in a minute is connected with whomever he desires to converse with. The doctor comes on the jump, the grocerman brings the flour, the lawyer receives the explanations, all for a small expenditure. John understands this pretty thoroughly now, as is to be seen from the remarkable increase in the thickness of the subscribers' books of the telephone exchange.

Another evidence of the rapid extent of country service is noticeable in the institution of scores of so-called "independent" companies, which supply service for certain districts, generally in the neighborhood of a large central city, from which radiate in all directions, like the threads of an immense spider's web, the suburban connections to small villages, which in turn connect with the farm houses in their vicinity. It is a weak and unenterprising part of country these days that cannot boast its telephones by the dozens, with "urban connections." In many cases this system is extended by a scheme of co-operation, whereby half a dozen independent companies combine their lines, so that the service may stretch half way across a state.

This assimilation of the "rural districts" of what have hitherto been considered purely city conveniences is rapidly changing the condition of the countryside. The people are becoming more closely knit in their relations, the characteristics of the community and the benefits which spring from such association of interests are slowly taking shape, and little by little the old-time insularity, if the word can be used in such a connection, is disappearing. It will not be long, at the present rate of progress, before the country as a separate feature of life will disappear. Every city will have its "attic plain" and the clover meadow will be the dooryard of the department store.

The sheets of steel for pen making are, in their original condition, eight feet long and three feet wide. From these strips are cut wide enough to permit of the cutting of three or four pens.



## Don't Wake the Baby.

Did you know you could give medicine to your children while they were soundly sleeping? You certainly can. It is called Vapo-Cresolene. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp, and place near the bed. The children quietly breathe in the vapor. There is nothing equal to it for whooping cough, croup, colds, cough, sore throat, and all other troubles of the throat and chest. It is economical, pleasant, safe.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and a bottle of Cresolene 10 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 110 E. 14th St., New York City.

## RIDING TO WIN. FAIR OR FOUL

Some Tricks Practiced in the Trickiest of Trades.

Cheating the Scales—Working the Dope "Gun"—Fooling the Ubiquitous Railbird.

The ex-turf pirate threw down his paper with an air of disgust, says a New York writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer. He had been reading of the ruling off the turf of Jockey Kennedy, who was working an electric battery at the Charleston track. There was a "horsey" crowd gathered about the ex-turf pirate, and they knew that something good was forthcoming.

"It appears," said the ex-turf pirate, with a yawn, "that the race track people have not yet abandoned their old tricks when there is plenty of coin in sight. Now, I remember it was only a few years ago that there was a regularly organized effort on the part of unprincipled horse owners and trainers to win by fair means or foul. This was before the turf laws were so strict and stringent. The delightful laxity of discipline gave them plenty of opportunities to be crooked, and the opportunities were seized and choked to death on the instant. I have been mixed up in some raw deals myself, and some flagrant cases have fallen under my attention."

"One of the cleverest tricks ever worked on race track followers was the use of nitrate of silver in stealing weight. I will explain the process. The jockey was supposed to weigh in at 110 pounds, when in reality he only tipped the beam at 100. His very shrewd trainer, being perfectly cognizant of the fact, hit upon a clever scheme. He had made a small can which he had covered with the same kind of leather that was used in the construction of the saddle. This can he deftly concealed under the flag of the saddle. It was impossible to detect it. Into this can he poured 10 pounds nitrate of silver, which formed a comparatively small bulk on account of its great weight. When the jockey weighed in his own weight, together with the added weight of the can of nitrate of silver, brought the beam down to 110 pounds, the stipulated weight. Then the horse was let out on the track with the saddle in position. The trainer made a great bluff about throwing a blanket over the horse, and he, by a dexterous movement, snatched the can from beneath the saddle when he took the blanket off. He slipped it in his shirt front.

"The race was run, and as the horse was brought up the trainer again covered the animal with a blanket, at the same time slipping the can into its old position under the saddle. There you are. The horse during the race was relieved of 10 pounds of weight, which was there all right when the weighting out was performed. The trick was abandoned on the big tracks but it still holds good among the bushes and pumpkins."

"A very wealthy horse owner, whose name I will not mention, turned a pretty good trick on a track not a thousand miles from the city. He had a front end of every street horse today are placed leather or rubber pads. The space between the foot and the pad is filled with oakum, which every one knows contains pine tar, which is good for the feet. This man took advantage of the situation. His horse was a favorite and he wanted to set his own price on him. Just before the race he tubbed the feet of the horse over which were the pads. The oakum swelled. The horse's front feet rested on balls, and although he appeared to be traveling at an awful speed, he would slip like a greased pig. He might as well have been on a treadmill. The owner got his price. Before the race he removed the pads and substituted a heel and toe, which had the effect of making the animal run like a jack rabbit. He pulled down a big wad of the soft.

"At St. Louis another enterprising owner removed one of the plates and placed in its stead a heavy shoe. The horse lost his stride, and he rocked like a ship in a storm.

"The pestiferous rail birds were indirectly responsible for one of the very clever tricks. The movements of a very fast pony were piped off by the rail birds, and their reports made the animal a favorite. The owner was determined to determine the cause of the animal's success. He had a special saddle made for working-out purposes. In its construction about 20 or 40 pounds of lead pipe were used. The rail bird saw that the favorite was acting badly in the morning gallops. The weight of the saddle brought this about. Naturally the touts were busy singling out other horses, and the owner got his price. You can bet there was no lead pipe saddle used when the clearing-up shower came along. He had to cart his winnings away."

"The dope is still in vogue," continued the old-time pirate, "and more or less it is used on the big tracks every day. It takes science to use the 'gun' in a proper way. If carelessness is employed in hurrying the need, the horse gets the air gets badly into the wound and there is an instant swelling which attracts the immediate attention of the judges.

"Care must be taken to eject the air from the syringe first, which precludes all possibility of a swelling. The dope is composed of six and a half ounces of cocaine and one-half grain of strychnine, a stimulant of very aggravated character. For a bad heart an injection of nitro-glycerine is used. It holds good in treating human hearts, also. For the sulking horse a mixture of carbolic acid and rose water is used. It is dropped into the deep part of the horse's shoulders, and there is a decided improvement in the horse's speed. Often bluishide of carbon is used to increase the speed of the horse. The jockey holds a rubber ball in his hand, and as the horse is approaching or leaving the wire the jockey presses the ball and the chemical is showered upon the horse's shoulders.

"The character of the preparation is as intense as it is instant. It burns like molten iron, and if there is any speed in the poor nag he is bound to short it after a douche of this. However, it is not lasting. With the evaporation the effect is lost.

"Then, there are leather pads which fit over the horse's front feet. They are composed of ten layers of leather, between which are bird shot. This is called anchoring the horse in front and tires the beast immeasurably. Blocks of sheet lead, covered with leather, are also used in the anchoring process. After the boots are taken off electric bandages are wrapped around the horse's front legs, and then under the influence of the stimulus the horse makes good. Stuffing a horse is giving him all he can eat and drink, which makes him short-winded and robs him of his speed. Unprincipled owners

Feeble Girls Feeble Girls

# Feeble Girls Feeble Girls

In young girls we look for abundant health and strength, rosy cheeks, firm, plump flesh and constant cheerfulness. How often, however, we meet young girls who seem prematurely old, broken down, feeble, pale, listless, thin and irritable. These abnormal and dangerous conditions are due to a general weakness of the blood, and should be cured just as promptly as possible or the whole life of the patient will be ruined.

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People

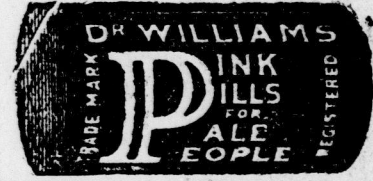
are the natural, logical and sure cure for feeble girls. They are not purgative pills, but a tonic—blood-building, nerve-strengthening and possessing qualities which act directly upon the organs responsible for the trouble.

If they are given to young girls who are not thoroughly healthy and normal, you will see the effect at once in a brightening of spirits, in an increase of weight and in a disappearance of all the symptoms of premature feminine weakness. These pills are the best thing in the world for women's trouble of all kinds. They are the best for young and old.

Miss Edna Packer, Everton, Ont., writes:—"About a year ago I was troubled with headaches. As time wore on my condition grew worse. I became so weak that the least exertion would exhaust me, and my heart would give me great trouble. If I stooped to pick anything up I would become so dizzy that I could only walk with difficulty. I always felt tired and worn out. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me any, and after being in this condition for some months I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I felt some relief, and after using the pills for about a month I was as well as ever I had been. While sick I lost twenty-four pounds in weight, but under the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gained it again. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I shall always recommend them."

These pills are the only pills of the kind, and you must be sure to get the genuine. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" appears on every box. If you don't find them at your dealer's, write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent prepaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Feeble Girls Feeble Girls



## CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

In Detroit Split on the Matter of First Reader.

Mrs. Knott Accused of Manipulating Affairs to Keep Herself in Power.

[Detroit Evening News.]

Though which has been brewing in the Christian Science Church for the past two years was brought to the boiling point last night, when Mrs. Annie M. Knott, principal reader, was placed on trial, to answer certain charges preferred against her, in the administration of her duties as pastor of the church as a healer.

The charges preferred against Mrs. Knott covered several pages of typewritten paper, and were filed with Horace H. Rackham, clerk of the church, and by him given to Attorney W. W. Wickes for presentation to the gathering. They chiefly assailed the "high-handed manner in which Mrs. Knott had conducted the affairs of the church," accused her of "malicious and spiteful work," "evil" and "terror" throughout the congregation, and extended to her work as a healer to such an extent that an unusual number of deaths had resulted.

Names and dates and full data were given to substantiate these charges, all of which, however, were denied absolutely by Mrs. Knott.

The circular still further declared that Mrs. Knott had manipulated the general election of officers for the past two years, as to assure the appointment of herself and her friends, and thus keep the upper hand of power.

"This trouble has been one of long standing, but culminated recently, when Mrs. Knott in open church accused certain members of things which they considered were a defamation of character," said a prominent Scientist this morning.

"She used such epithets as 'liar,' etc., and in one particular case—that of Arthur Cowles—declared him to be in league with anarchists and of using 'malicious personal magnetism' toward herself and others."

"Mr. Cowles determinedly resented this, and last night, through his lawyer, presented his side of the case to the church members. Mrs. Knott is a woman of great positiveness and force, and has for the past fifteen years or so virtually been in despotism rule over the Scientists in Detroit.

BARRIED FROM CLASSES.

"All of us are not willing to sink our individual opinions and views of life into hers, and consequently she has largely brought this antagonism upon herself by her misuse of the power given her."

"For instance, all are supposed to be entitled to entrance to the students' classes if they paid for the tuition, but it has been known for a long time past that Mrs. Knott has refused admission if she thought the person was not entirely pliable to her will, even after they had paid for the lessons. Mrs. Knott would have been deposed long ago from her position as principal reader, but, as the charges show, she manipulated the elections."

Both factions were represented by counsel, the array of legal talent having as formidable an aspect as in any court of civil law with a big case on the books. Nearly all of the members of the church, numbering some 200, were present, and exchange of person-

alities and sarcastic pleasantries were frequent.

Mrs. Knott's friends and students were gathered close around her, occupying the front seats, a point of vantage secured designedly, the other faction claims, in order to prevent those in the middle and rear from hearing distinctly the speakers on the platform, and thus, when motions were offered, they were seconded or voted down, as it happened to suit, with amazing rapidity, it is said, by the Knott faction, before the opposing crowd had a chance to know what it was all about.

These tactics resulted in much heated expression of opinion and an indiscriminate mingling of cat calls, hooting and cheering as one or the other side scored a point. Before long a large number of the more conservative members opposed to Mrs. Knott left the church in disgust, declaring that until Principal Knott had been removed and all further chance of continued trouble made impossible they would never re-enter the doors of the edifice.

"I have nothing whatever to say, as it is an unwritten law in our church, never to speak of our affairs beyond its doors," said Mrs. Knott pleasantly, when asked about the affair of last night.

"Really," she added, "there is no trouble at all—that is, among the large majority of the members of the church. You know in every body of men and women, religious or otherwise, there is sure to be a certain amount of discord, and perhaps that is the case with us. My reply to the so-called charges were given last night in the church, and that is all I have to say."

It is generally understood that in addition to the salary received as pastor of the church, Mrs. Knott, a healer, has an annual income of over \$5,000. Her offices are in the Chamber of Commerce, in an extensive suite of rooms on the fifth floor.

The next general election of officers will take place Monday, April 14, when the opposing faction declare they will carry the wire-pulling in their own hands, unless Mrs. Knott's resignation is filed before that time.

Statements were freely made at last night's meeting by Mr. Cowles and his friends that they would carry the matter into the civil courts.

## A New Dress for Ten Cents, the Price of a Package of DIAMOND DYES.

Women of every social condition know from practical experience that it is possible with the aid of Diamond Dyes to make A NEW DRESS FOR TEN CENTS.

Ladies use Diamond Dyes to their entire satisfaction, advantage and profit. There is no reason why you, too, will not find in Diamond Dyes the same aid to economical and stylish dressing. If you prefer to get a new dress for ten cents instead of buying a new one at a cost of from five to ten dollars, buy a package of Diamond Dyes, and with very little work you can make your old dress look like a new one.

Send a postal card with your address and the Wells, Richardson Co., Limited, 290 Mountain Street, Montreal, P. Q., will mail you free of cost full range of designs of Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns to make selections from.

A simple decoction of hemp was used in China 1,000 years ago as an anesthetic in surgical operations, according to a newly discovered Chinese manuscript in a Paris library.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure back-ache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

## THE LADIES MUST HAVE BOOTS SHINED

New Styles of Shoes Bring Feminine Customers to the Bootblack.

[New York Sun.]

"Every lady that is a lady has her shoes shined nowadays," said Tommy, the bootblack in a big office building in upper Broadway. "There's no French dressing or polish that comes in a bottle that'll shine up a patent leather shoe at home. It's the professional rub that counts."

It is quite true that there is nothing remarkable nowadays in the sight of a well-dressed young woman perched upon one of the high chairs in the rear of a shoe shop while a boy brushes away at her booted foot boldly in evidence upon the iron stand intended to accommodate only masculine feet.

Ever since patent leather displaced kid for women's footwear, and especially since the mannish last became popular, women have found that no home treatment will give the requisite shine to street shoes. There are polishes sold that, it is asserted, will impart the necessary luster, but the merit seems to be in the manner of rubbing the leather.

So many women are now employed in all the large office buildings that in some cases they equal in number the men whose business duties call them into the various offices each morning. There are not only the girls employed as clerks, telephone and telegraph operators, and private secretaries, but nearly every large building now has its hairdressing and massage rooms, its manicure parlor, its stenographic office and lunch room, and in these women only are employed.

It is through these rooms that the bootblack makes his rounds each afternoon. The proprietor and her aides, who may have tramped through the muddy streets and who may have a dinner engagement to keep on the way home, will invariably patronize Tommy; and then there are often women customers who would not dare to take the initiative under ordinary conditions, but who are conquered by the beauty of the shine which Tommy imparts, and who yield to the temptation and become his customers, returning whenever their shoes need attention to the same boy.

Tommy has discovered an old physiological fact which he cannot explain. That is that his ordinary shoe box with its bracket on which the foot rests during the operation, while admirably adapted to men's shoes and feet, does not adjust itself to the feet of women.

A man seated in an ordinary chair places his foot firmly on the rest, heel and toe planted thereon. A woman who endeavors to settle her foot upon it invariably tilts her foot up on the heel with the toe in the air. This may be owing to the high heels on women's boots, but the bootblack says that the same phenomena is observable even when the heels are flat.

The box seems to be too high or else woman's joints do not bend so easily as men's. They are not in the habit of sitting with their legs twisted up in the innumerable odd tangles that men affect in the disposal of their limbs, and this may cause the difficulty. So a new shoe box for feminine customers will probably be soon among Tommy's accoutrements.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

A profitable experiment has been made in growing chestnuts on land which is too thin for agricultural use, which is too thin for agricultural use.

MONTH AFTER MONTH a cold sticks and seems to tear holes in your throat. Are you aware that even a stubborn and long-neglected cold can run with Allen's Lung Balm? Cough and worry no longer.



## SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured, I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. Hearty advice all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

**Free Sample** and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence secretly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. THE SAMARIA REMEDY COMPANY, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

## THE OYSTER AS A CATCHER OF RATS

The Rodents Easily Taken Into Camp by an Intelligent Bivalve.

An oyster as a rat trap is a new role in which a large and muscular bivalve has recently appeared as a valuable occupant of the basement of a downtown restaurant.

In the damp and dark cellar, where this particular oyster has made his home since being dragged out of his clammy bed a few weeks ago, and brought along to Richmond with a whole barrel of less intelligent oysters, there dwell a colony of rats, who have eaten oysters for so many generations that the ears of the young rats of the strain have become hard like miniature oyster shells, and upon close examination their tails are found to be growing hard, and will, no doubt, be used by the posterity of this colony as oyster openers. These discoveries prove beyond any doubt the remarkable influence of habit and diet upon the physical development of man, and would be given due consideration at this time but for this more unusual phenomena in nature history of a rat-catching oyster, which is to be written about just now.

This oyster story is vouched for by "Albert," the colored man behind the free lunch counter at the Commercial Hotel, who is an authority on bivalves not to be disputed. This oyster was a death-trap for rats, and his operations were in the nature of a revelation among those who had always regarded oysters as old and desecrated, containing a very delicious morsel, which was to be had without any risk to life or limb.

This oyster had a habit of feeding just as other oysters do, but he was partaken of his meal and salt, a mighty poor substitute in the opinion of an oyster for the delicacies washed ashore from the sea's depth to his ocean-brink home, he would, when not asleep, have his shells open and notice things and his surroundings in the dark and mysterious basement. Among the first things he noticed when his eyes became accustomed to the dim light of this strange prison, were rats, and as he noticed them eat the heart out of several of his silent companions when they had been so careless as to go asleep with their mouths open, he resolved then he would lie and wait for Mr. Rat to come his way.

The time was long before the chance was offered, and the oyster, who had become quite restless and felt the absence of legs for the first time in his life, proved equal to the occasion. The rat approached, as he found his intended victim with his shell wide open. Setting upon his hind legs before the pearl-lined disk, Mr. Rat raised his chin, stretched his short neck, and reached in for his meal. As he did so the oyster closed up on him, catching both front feet in the clamp, and the music began. The rat squealed and jumped, but such a lively rattling the oyster over the basement, that "Albert" rushed into the domains of these imprisoned and probably dumb creatures with some arms and legs. "Found the rat caught fast in the oyster's grip, and though Mr. Rat made an awful squeaking noise, the oyster did not open his mouth.

The rat had dragged the oyster to his hole, and backed into it, but the shell was too large to enter, and there the prisoner was held.—Richmond Times.

## PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

"What do you think of that man's speeches?" said one statesman.

"Well," answered the other, "his conclusions are not very novel. But I must say he gets some marvelously original facts."

## "HELPLESS WITH RHEUMATISM"

South American Rheumatic Cure. Mr. Barker, Mr. Barker, Mr. Barker, a miracle in his case, and he expresses his gratitude in no uncertain sound.

Mr. S. Barker, of 9 Suffolk Place, Toronto, writes:—"It is only fair to my suffering neighbors to publicly express my great gratitude for the almost miraculous cure from Rheumatism effected in me by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. For three months I was next door to helplessness, and my sufferings were intense. But two bottles of this great remedy cured me. It relieves in six hours."

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

## DISCOVERY IN THE PYRENEES

Ancient Human Body Found in a Mountain Cave.

Remains of a Man Who Lived Ten Thousand Years Ago—Stone Implements Near By.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.] The scientific and religious world are both a good deal stirred up over a recent discovery in the Pyrenees. Some people who have been getting out building stone from the Pyrenean hillside came upon a shallow cavern, while exploring it they discovered what was by far the oldest relic of the human race extant. It is the mummy—for want of a better name it is so called—of the prehistoric man.

The type clearly approaches Caucasian in class. The body is extremely well preserved, as well it might be, seeing it has been preserved absolutely from moisture or atmospheric deterioration for many thousands of years. The body when first discovered was enveloped in what the great scientists who examined it, and there were the greatest of all continental Europe, declared to have been the skin of the cave bear, a species of animal that became extinct with the last mighty convulsion that changed the face of this earth.

This newly discovered mummy or preserved human body is at least 10,000 years old. It is the first authentic perfect human corpus known to the scientific world, which accounts for the extraordinary interest taken in the find.

## ABOUT AVERAGE HEIGHT.

It represents a man who was young, not beyond five-and-thirty years of age. He was about 5 feet 11 inches in stature, and extremely well proportioned. He evidently came to his death in battle or by violence, for there is a bad wound on the back of the head, sufficient to have killed him. Having been kept dry so long and cut off from atmospheric effects, the body is in a wonderfully fine state of preservation. From the appearance of the soles of the feet the man in life must have gone barefooted, for they were greatly calloused and hardened. The color of the man was of a light brown, something between the Japanese and the Anglo-Saxon. By his side there was a stone axe, a flint knife and what is declared to be a bark-formed drinking cup. Not far from where this remarkably preserved prehistoric man's body was found were parts of the skeleton of a woman. The pelvis and the other portion of the body clearly proved that it was a part of the skeleton of a woman, and one who was about 5 feet 5 inches in stature. Some finger joints, in an excellent state of preservation, indicated hand small and delicately made. These remains must have been deposited where they were found, though the great natural convulsion which ensued about 10,000 years ago, occurred very soon after, or possibly contemporary with the placing of these remains where they were found.

These discoveries prove that the Pyrenean caves, some of which are very extensive, ancient and somewhat mysterious, in use as human dwellings during the stone age, or from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago. The Darwinian theory of the development of man, and the somewhat joined by these late discoveries of human beings, fully developed, that existed anywhere from 100 to 200 centuries ago.

The French Royal Academy of Science intends next summer, and even this winter, as far as may be possible, to institute a thorough investigation and research all through the cave region of that mountain section of France. The government has appropriated \$200,000 francs, and the learned society above named will add 100,000 francs more. This will permit a complete exploration of this heretofore practically unknown region being made.

**DAUGHTER OF THE PHARAOHS.** Up to this discovery the oldest human body with all its member intact, that was known to exist was in the possession of the Egyptological Society of France, a body created by the French government during the joint occupation of Egypt by France and England. It is the mummified body of an Egyptian princess, the daughter of King Tutankhamun, the great-grandfather of the ruler that so opposed the Israelites.

The writer was present when this young princess' body was first unwrapped after being brought from the north wing of the Pyramid of Giza. It had been discovered lying on a hidden shelf by the active modern Egyptians working under Dr. Lepsius and Champollion, Jun., as famous an Egyptologist as his great father was. Khedive Ismail Pasha, then ruling the country, was present. We were all seated in circles. The khedive, after Champollion had read from the Egyptian character on the mighty stone coffin the rank and dignities of the princess, gave the orders, and the attendants began unwrapping the body.

Each wrapping went around the body five times. Finally with the air filled with the scent of bitumen, myrrh and a dozen other ingredients blended, the last wrapping was removed, and the body of Pharaoh's daughter was exposed to the eyes of a people that were cave dwellers when her father was king of all Egypt and Ethiopia. All the attendants, including the khedive, involuntarily removed their hats as they beheld the body of the ancient princess.

## OCEAN DERELICTS

The Fanny E. Wolston Roamed the Sea for Ten Thousand Miles.

[From Ainslee's Magazine.] Perhaps it is the natural instinct to personify every craft that floats—perhaps it is because they were once the domiciles of living beings—that makes the human interest in derelicts universal. They are the embodiment of pathos, the menace of tragedy. From the slavery of man they have gone forth to the freedom of the sea, which means, after all, that they are stumbling blindly to that destruction which ultimately awaits all things which are without the law. Some of them last but a day; others float for years. The average number afloat is usually about twenty, but in 1883 an average of thirty-five a month was reported. Most derelicts are made off the coast of the United States in the Gulf stream, and they are prone to follow in the wake of the liners after they follow the ocean river around its great circle, and many of them get into the Sargasso sea.

The most notable derelict was the Fanny E. Wolston, a three-masted schooner, lumber-laden, which was abandoned Oct. 15, 1891, and was last seen in 1894. She drifted at least 10,000 miles following the great circle in a zigzag way. In this she differed from the W. L. White, a schooner which was abandoned off Delaware during the blizzard of 1888. The White was a fast traveler and started immediately for Europe. At times she attained a speed of thirty-five miles a day. She floated first to the Grand Banks, and hid in the fog that hangs over that region. She stayed doggedly in the mist, floating around and around in a comparatively small circle, looming up suddenly under the bows of liners, sending cold shivers to the hearts of fishermen, colliding now and then with other vessels and

making a general nuisance of herself. After several months of this fun, she suddenly left one day and continued her journey to Europe, grounding at last on one of the New Hebrides after a cruise of ten months and a drift of 6,800 miles.

Then there was the Fred B. Taylor, a schooner cut in half off our coast by the steamship Trave. The people on the Trave waited to see the two parts sink, but strangely enough, they remained afloat. They became separate derelicts, and each went on a voyage of its own. The stern stood high out of the water, and the wind blew it north, but the bow, sinking low, was carried south by the cold shore current which runs from Labrador south to Hatteras between the coast and the Gulf stream. The bow was destroyed off North Carolina. The stern grounded off Wells Beach.

## THE PACIFIC OCEAN LOSING CHARACTER

Increase in Ships on the Pacific Followed by Increase in Disasters.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Pacific ocean is fast losing the reputation implied in the name given to it by Magellan, which it owes to the placid appearance of its surface when he first saw it. The change is one of the inevitable results of the growth of commerce. Prior to the discovery of gold in California comparatively few vessels sailed over its waters. There were, therefore, few casualties to report. In late years, however, commerce has extended its reach, and the ocean is filling with ships, and the disasters of the sea are multiplying proportionately.

Along the California coast the ocean is placid enough to retain its reputation as pacific. Storms are rare. It is not often that its waters are lashed into fury like those of the Atlantic in these latitudes. But along the Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaskan coasts there is little or any difference between the conditions prevailing in the Pacific from those existing in the Atlantic Ocean. Mariners now dread Cape Henry, at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, almost, if not quite, as much as they do Cape Hatteras, on the eastern coast. Wrecks are lining the northwestern coast of the continent, and they do the northeastern shores of it.

As the Pacific Ocean is gradually filling with the white-winged and steam-propelled agents of commerce the danger to the navigation of the Pacific waters as are taken in the Atlantic Ocean. The Pacific has undoubtedly been made the graveyard of many steam and sail vessels which were taken to be found here. The Atlantic ocean because they were not considered safe to keep in commission in the latter, under the mistaken belief that milder weather and smoother water were to be found here. Others have been lost through the vicious practice of overloading, the risk being taken on account of the same error of opinion regarding the placidity of the Pacific waters. Ship-owners, however, fast learning that rotten hulks and overloaded craft are not any more immune from disaster here than they are anywhere else, and the increasing perils of navigation resulting from it demand the abandonment of both.

## THE INDEPENDENT GIRLS OF HOLLAND

Educated With Boys and Go Into Business for Themselves.

[London Humanitarian.]

In Holland the mass of every class go to public schools, and all mix together. Education begins at 6 years of age in the public schools, and at 12 a girl is examined and passes on for a five years' course in the higher burgher schools, of which Holland possesses a large number. The girls are admitted principle. In the primary schools boys and girls are brought up together, they learn side by side, and are on familiar terms in the childhood without the smallest ill result. A great point is made of languages, and no Dutch girl of the upper or middle classes is considered educated who cannot speak English, French and German more or less fluently.

Probably owing to the system of education in force, the women folk are inclined to grow up somewhat independent. We are told that the prejudice against women working for a livelihood has almost disappeared, and even rich women sometimes choose a profession. They include doctors, dentists, mail, and the first-rate photographers and gardeners. About 1,000 girls hold posts as assistants chemists, some 3,000 are nurses, trained in the White Cross homes, and on a par with the very best of their profession. A woman curator of the National History Museum in Haarlem, and another holds the same post at Utrecht, while a third is head dispenser at a hospital in Amsterdam. The railway post and telegraph offices are largely served by female clerks, who altogether outnumber the male.

Girls in Holland have a great deal of liberty. They put calls, shop and go to parties at the houses of friends without a chaperon, walk and travel alone, cycle and have tennis and wheeling clubs in company with young men. They enjoy their fun and freedom, and are in no hurry to find husbands. Marriages are not arranged and the parents' consent is only asked after a proposal is made and accepted.

## DIAMONDS ARE VERY POPULAR

Precious Stone in Greater Demand Than Ever Before.

The Famous Jagersfontein Mine and What It Has Turned Out Very Recently—Its Bright Future Prospects.

Of late, the one bright spot in a dreary market has been the inquiry for diamond shares, and very naturally attention has been chiefly directed to the levitating De Beers and its "good second," Jagersfontein. The names of the two mines have been coupled together in many ways, and rumor was busy as to possibilities in the future when it became known that Mr. S. B. Joel had joined the board of the former. Apart from all these speculations there is a very general opinion that there is an exceptionally good time coming for diamonds. Not only is the coronation looming large, but diamonds are today more popular than ever they were, and American millionaires and British subjects with money to spare are buying them in increasing quantities. It is becoming more generally realized than heretofore that they are not only very beautiful to wear, and a delight for the eye, but are actually good investments. Moreover, the passing of the Orange River Colony from Boer rule to British should exercise a good influence over the Jagersfontein mine, though it must be acknowledged that the late Free State government was much purer than that of the Transvaal. Under all these circumstances the report and balance sheet of the New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Company, together with the record of the meeting in Kimberley—all of which appear in this week's issue—have been looked forward to with great interest. Jagersfontein has a unique history, and if it has never rivaled the gigantic De Beers corporation, it has always been regarded as a steady producer.

## HIGH QUALITY DIAMONDS.

The diamonds as a rule are of very high quality, and there have been some sensational finds. The "Pam" brilliant weighed in the rough some karats; the "Reitz," held by many to be the most beautiful stone ever discovered, 834; whilst the "Excelsior," found in 1893, holds the record as the largest diamond ever unearthed. The new Jagersfontein Company, formed in 1897, has by a process of amalgamation, come to own the whole of the mine, and has paid steady dividends ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. In their report—which should be read in conjunction with the details given by the chairman of the meeting at Kimberley—the directors have, of course, to lament the dislocation of work consequent on the miserable war forced upon us by the folly of Paul Kruger, supplemented by the overweening ambition of the former president of the country in which the mine is situated. There is a loss on the year of £13,742, after writing off the sum of £3,483 for depreciation, but during the last six months of the year no work whatever was done at the mine. During the month of October, November and December, 1900, the town of Jagersfontein was in a state of siege, and the services of the company's employees were placed at the disposal of the military authorities. On December 25, 1900, considerably to the surprise of the directors and others, the town was evacuated. The balance-sheet and profit and loss account therefore only represent the months' operations, work, and, under the circumstances then existing, operations during that time were carried on under great difficulties and upon a very reduced scale. A dividend of 8 per cent., equal to £40,000, was declared on September 30, 1900. As matters in the country at that time appeared to be quieting down, and there seemed every prospect of the company being able to resume usual operations, it was thought advisable by the directors to declare this dividend, especially as a dividend had been passed on March 31, 1900.

## INTERESTED IN DE BEERS.

It is well known that the company is largely interested in De Beers, whose shares are in such high favor, and during the year the directors have realized a further 2,000 shares of their substantial holding. The proceeds of which have been invested in National War Loan 2½ per cent, and consols 2½ per cent. The investments in German Imperial Loan and Jagersfontein Mine and Estate Company's shares remain unaltered. Dividends to the amount of £18,075 have been received on these investments. With regard to the present state of affairs, no material damage seems to have been done to the machinery, but the mine has been making water. This latter trouble can, however, be speedily coped with by the powerful pumping plant already ordered. The results of such operations as could be carried on have kept up the prestige of the mines, and there must be a large amount of blue ground on the floors. Finally, the directors state that they have approached the Orange River Colony administration with a view of completing the railway connecting Jagersfontein with the main line, and have every hope that this will be speedily accomplished on the cessation of hostilities.

The chairman, Col. Harris, in his speech at Kimberley, pointed out that in spite of the difficulties recently experienced, the company continues to be in a very sound financial position, and this may easily be verified by a study of the balance-sheet. On the whole, the report is an exceedingly cheering and business-like one. The

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even more than by any other portion of her attire. If the skirt is bound with S. H. & M. Redfern Bias Corduroy, she can be certain of a skirt edge that will command admiration by its elegance, and one that will give herself satisfaction by its durability. Redfern will outlast three ordinary velveteen bindings.

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troubles which have overtaken the company were none of its own making, and have practically passed away. The Orange River Colony is now perfectly safe, and Jagersfontein will soon resume its output of magnificent stones, and the payment of high dividends. Its position in the market is a very secure one, and in the future the shareholders have everything to hope for and nothing to fear.—South Africa.

## "Lifting the King."

[London Tatler.]

One of the picturesque English coronation ceremonies which have been discontinued is that of lifting the king. In the old days the monarch always slept at the palace of Westminster, on the night before the coronation. The regalia, which are still, technically speaking, in the dean and chapter of Westminster, were brought to Westminster hall in preparation for the ceremony. These were arranged on a long table, the crown, the scepter, the spurs and so on. The king, when he descended from the palace to Westminster hall, was brought to the nobles on a marble chair, by the way, which perished in the ruins of the houses of parliament when they were burned 60 or 70 years ago.

The lifting of the king into this chair was a survival of the old Saxon custom of carrying the king on his shield. The custom survived up to the time of the coronation of George IV. When the monarch was seated in the chair he at once directed by pointing his finger which of his nobles should carry the various parts of the regalia to the abbey, and the procession began.

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# UNDER A SPELL.

WRITTEN FOR THE ADVERTISER  
BY HILDA RHODES,

"Author of 'Adventures of a Round Peg,' 'Sister Frances,' 'Mrs. Challis' Money,'  
'Columbine's Garden,' 'An Argument,' 'If They Had Known,' Etc.

[Copyright, 1902, by the National Press Agency.]

There was considerable excitement in the village of Brackenby when it became known that Brackenby Hall had at last found a tenant. It was a picturesque old place, and had belonged to an old titled family, which had sunk deeper and deeper into the slough of debt, till at length the owner of the place had been obliged to sell it to pay importunate creditors. Everyone wondered what kind of man the incoming tenant would be—would he live in the style befitting the old mansion, or would he prove to be an impudent upstart with vulgar pretensions and no ancestors? There was a feeling of relief among certain people when it was known that the new-comer was known as Sidney Carruthers, for this at least was a name with a fairly aristocratic flavor about it.

In a few weeks' time curiosity was gratified by the arrival of Mr. Carruthers. He proved to be a tall man of about 50, of very slender build, with perfectly white hair, and a solemn, somewhat saturnine cast of face, lit by a pair of remarkably brilliant, deep-set eyes of greenish hazel color. With him came his niece and ward, a delicate-looking blonde with masses of pale gold hair, and large, dreamy blue eyes, under arching brows, and beautifully molded, almost transparent-looking temples.

It was the unconscious influence of those large, aristocratic-looking eyes which finally captivated the wandering attention of Laurence Steer. It happened on a Sunday in July, a few weeks after the arrival of Mr. Carruthers and his niece, and the two were seated together in the pew which from time immemorial had belonged to the family at the hall. Steer saw the pair there for the first time, having been in London when they had arrived and having only just returned. He looked casually at the grave, impassive countenance of Sidney Carruthers, and then turned his gaze on the girl at his side. Laurence Steer was nearly six feet tall, and of somewhat massive build, but both strong and agile, excelling in most sports and games. Therefore, he was just the man to whom the charms of a girl like Violet Carruthers would prove irresistible. He looked with appreciation upon her slender form, graceful and lithe, at her small, daintily-poised head with its wavy hair looking bright gold in the sunlight, and noticed her small, nervous-looking white hands, with tapering fingers. Then she suddenly raised her eyes—those large, child-like eyes which yet had something dreamy and spiritual in their depths; and these added the last fatal fascination. Laurence Steer, being young, and as yet having his heart in his own possession, felt it thrill magically as he encountered Violet Carruthers' glance.

He sought anxiously during the ensuing days for an introduction to Miss Carruthers, but failed to accomplish his object. It soon became known, moreover, that she did not go much into society, and that Mr. Carruthers was something of a recluse. Laurence Steer's father was a solicitor, and he was one day sent for by Mr. Carruthers, who wished to consult him upon a matter of business.

"What sort of—or-people are they, dad?" asked Laurence, upon his father's return from his interview with Mr. Carruthers.

"He is a clever man," said the solicitor, slowly. "A very clever man, I should say, but there's something about his eyes I don't like—there's a snaky look about them." Then he laughed. "Pon my word, Laurie, he said, 'I believe I'm giving in to a ridiculous fancy quite out of keeping with my reputation as a sensible man of law; and Mr. Carruthers' niece seems quite devoted to him.'"

"Oh, you saw her, did you?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Steer, "and a very pretty young thing she is too, but almost too fragile and ethereal-looking for this world. I understand Mr. Carruthers has scientific tastes; he told me he preferred solitude and his books and laboratory to going into society or entertaining hosts of acquaintances."

"And Miss Carruthers," said Laurence, "is she, too, fond of solitude?"

"I don't know," replied his father; "but she seems rather shy and completely wrapped up in her uncle."

This information was somewhat discouraging; but at last the sought-for opportunity arrived. Laurence Steer met Violet Carruthers at a tennis party, and was formally introduced to her.

The first words they exchanged were merely conventional and ordinary; then when Laurence had ascertained Miss Carruthers did not care to play tennis, they seated themselves under a shady elm tree, and the conversation soon drifted into more personal topics. Steer found his companion charming. There was a child-like naivete about her, combined with a depth of heart and cultivation of mind which appealed to him irresistibly.

"Shall I see you at the Martindale's water picnic?" asked the young man.

"No, I am afraid not," answered Violet Carruthers, a little regretfully it seemed to Laurence.

"Perhaps you have not yet made their acquaintance?" he questioned.

"Yes, they have called upon us," replied the girl, "and we are invited to the picnic; but Mr. Carruthers is expecting a great professor coming to stay with him, and he arrives on the day of the picnic; so, of course, we cannot go, and I must stay to receive his guest."

Steer mentally antagonized the "great professor," "What a pity!" he said, earnestly. "I do not know, then, when I may have the pleasure of seeing you again."

Violet Carruthers flushed a little under his gaze. "I don't know," she said, shyly.

"But surely you like going to picnics and things of that sort, don't you?" he asked.

"No, I don't care," began Miss Car-

ruthers; then, as if something in his eyes wrung the words from her; "I don't know how it is," she said, "but just now I feel as if I would love to go to the picnic, and to the Lewisham's garden fete, and—and to everything; but generally I feel as if I want to see no one but Uncle Steer, and don't care a bit for going about."

"Surely it is only natural for you, at your age, to like gaiety," said the young man, gently. "Have you and your uncle lived long together?"

"My father died about three years ago," replied Violet Carruthers. "Mr. Carruthers is my guardian; and I have lived with him since my father's death."

In the cool of the evening, when the guests departed, Steer escorted Miss Carruthers home. They met Mr. Carruthers at the lodge gates. He gave a keen look at the young man as his niece introduced him, and then Laurence knew what his father meant by the snaky glitter in Mr. Carruthers' eyes. They had a cold, steely look, as if they penetrated right into the very soul, and could read every secret thought and motive there. Steer felt as if his sudden and deep passion for the girl at his side was seen by those eyes, seen—and opposed.

Mr. Carruthers greeted him coldly, but courteously.

"Well, my child," he said to Violet, "have you had a happy time?"

The girl slipped her arm lovingly through his. "I am glad it's over," she said, "for I am always happiest alone with you, Uncle Steer."

The words gave a little stab of pain to Steer, as he marked the blue eyes grow dark and intense, and noted the tone of affection in the girl's voice.

"Tut, tut!" said her uncle, laughing a little. "Foolish child! I am too old and too much of a bookworm for you; you should like young society. Mr. Steer there is a fitter companion for you than an old recluse such as I."

"I want no one but you," said the girl, "and I grudge every moment passed away from you."

"Good evening, Miss Carruthers," said Steer, who felt chilled and disappointed by this speech.

"Good evening, Mr. Steer," replied Miss Carruthers, giving him a limp, cold hand, and speaking so indifferently as to make her manner almost discourteous.

Laurence Steer walked home perplexed. His perplexity increased rather than diminished as his knowledge of Miss Carruthers deepened. She did not go in to society much, but they met occasionally at social functions. He also discovered that she liked to go and read in a certain field, at the bottom of which flowed the river, and where the trees made a shady retreat from the heat of the sun. He ventured, whenever he dared to intrude, by accident as it were, upon her solitude, and sometimes she would receive him very sweetly, would talk graciously to him, and it would almost seem to him that she had divined his love for her, and was not wholly indifferent to his influence; then the next time they met she would be frigid and indifferent, apparently absorbed in thoughts in which he had no place, and he would cudgel his brains unavailingly to discover what could be the cause of this change in her. He tried, in order to make an ally of Mr. Carruthers, to get upon friendly, if not intimate, terms with him. But this was difficult, for Mr. Carruthers refused to be on friendly terms with anyone. He led the life of a student, shut up for days in his laboratory, and emerging at last wan and haggard, his eyes shining with the brilliance of fever and consuming unrest. It was also noted that Miss Carruthers shared in her uncle's scientific pursuits, for sometimes she would not be seen for weeks outside the hall, and visitors became fewer and fewer when they were constantly being informed Mr. Carruthers and his niece were engaged on important business, and therefore could not receive them.

On one occasion when Miss Carruthers had been invisible for a week or two, Laurence Steer began almost to fear he should never behold his love again, when upon strolling almost hopelessly through the meadow she frequented he saw her, to his great joy, book in hand, walking slowly towards him. She looked to his anxious eyes even more fragile than her wont. Her face was pale, even the delicate pink under the transparent skin was gone, and her eyes had violet shadows under them, and had a weary look which alarmed him.

"Surely Miss Carruthers," he said, after they had exchanged greetings, "you are not looking well. Have you been ill?"

"Oh, no," said the girl. "I have not been ill. But I think it must be the hot weather which tries me, I feel so tired."

"I have not seen you for ages," said Steer, reproachfully. "Where have you been hidden away all this long time?"

"I have been very busy," she answered. "Uncle Steer has been engaged in some very interesting scientific experiments, and he likes me to be with him when he is working."

"It's abominably selfish of him," thought Steer, not daring to utter the thought aloud, "keeping the poor child shut up when she ought to be out of doors in the sunshine."

That afternoon Violet was in one of her very sweetest moods. She allowed herself to be persuaded to turn back and sit on the river bank with Steer at her side. She blushed shyly when he begged her to give him the little bunch of forget-me-nots she wore at her throat. But she did not withhold it, and her compliance with his request filled him with hope.

He ventured then to show her more plainly than he had dared to do before how much she was to him, and she received his advances shyly, but apparently with no displeasure, and he felt he had fair ground for hope.

He determined that the wisest course

to pursue would be to approach Mr. Carruthers on the subject and see if he had any reasonable objections to make to his winning, if he could, his niece's affection. She was such a child in years, he dare not ask her definitely to be his wife without the approval of her guardian. He felt, however, a strange reluctance to take Mr. Carruthers into his confidence. He had tried hard for Violet's sake to overcome his instinctive aversion and mistrust of the man, but so far in vain. He determined however, to take what was obviously the most straightforward course, and called at the hall and asked to see Mr. Carruthers.

The servant led him to Mr. Carruthers' study and went to inform his master of his arrival. In a minute or two's time Mr. Carruthers entered the room, and with a quickly-beating heart the young man made his confession, and stated modestly but fairly confidently what his pecuniary prospects were, and then waited for Mr. Carruthers' reply.

For a minute or two after Steer spoke there was silence. Then Mr. Carruthers said, fixing those odd, brilliant eyes upon the young man's face: "I am very sorry to hear this, Mr. Steer, very sorry, both for your sake and for the sake of my poor niece. Marriage for her, alas! is out of the question. Surely, Mr. Steer, you, who have observed her closely, cannot have failed to notice her strange manner at times?"

Laurence Steer grew pale. "What do you mean to imply, Mr. Carruthers?" he asked, striving to speak calmly.

Mr. Carruthers sighed. "This is indeed a painful subject to me, but it is possible Mr. Steer, you have not seen that my poor niece is at times unhinged?"

"Unhinged!" said Steer, hoarsely. Then "I don't believe it," he said, defiantly. "She is shut up here with you alone. She has no other companions. No wonder she becomes a little morbid at times; but I could swear her brain is as clear as yours or mine."

"It is only natural that you should wish to think so," said Mr. Carruthers, and Laurence Steer could not resist the fancy that there was a note of triumph in his voice. "Therefore, painful though it is to me, I can but be fair to you and to myself verify the statement. I have made, I suppose, Mr. Steer, if you saw my niece in one of her worst attacks, when her mind is completely thrown off its balance, you would then believe in the truth of this sad and terrible affliction?"

Dreading what was to come, but feeling the suspense too awful to be borne, Steer assented.

II.

A quarter of an hour later Laurence Steer was walking down the avenue away from the hall. His face was gray and stern, his gait uncertain. He had, indeed, experienced a terrible shock. He had seen Violet Carruthers, the girl he had loved—and loved still—apparently quite unconscious in his presence, raging round the room in a paroxysm of madness, wild eyes from which the child-like, trusting gaze had gone, and instead a terrible fury glared. She had seized upon an ivory paper-cutter, and gone through a ghastly pretense of killing herself, and then, with a wild cry, had fallen senseless to the ground. Mr. Carruthers had administered some sort of draught to her, saying to Steer as he did so: "She will now sleep for some hours, and will awake herself again, and quite unconscious of what has passed. You see now, Mr. Steer, my words were but too true. I have striven to keep my secret, and no one here knows of my niece's affliction. I know I need say no more by way of promise to keep it as sacred."

Upon leaving the lodge gates, Steer instinctively made his way to a little wood near the roadside, whose cool depths invited him to a sure retreat where he might face this terrible trouble unseen and undisturbed. He could not fully realize this awful revelation, which had come as a deadly blow to all his hopes. Notwithstanding the evidence of sight and hearing, something more powerful than reason forbade the belief that Violet Carruthers was really insane. Her manner when with him had been changeable—erratic even—but nothing he had seen in her then had ever led him to fear that her reason was unsound.

"I can't believe it," he said, doggedly. "I mistrust that man still; he told me something about him that repels me, something in the look in his eyes which forces me to hate him. And yet I saw it all with my own eyes! Oh, my little love, I cannot believe it!"

Steer arrived home looking so white and ill that the quick eyes of his sister at once detected that something was wrong with him. When tea was over she drew him into the garden.

"Laurence," she said, "what's the matter, dear? You look simply awful!"

He tried to smile. "Do I?" he said, "Well, little girl, the truth is—"

"You have proposed to Miss Carruthers and she has refused you?" cried his sister, quickly.

Her brother's love for Violet Carruthers was no secret to her, and she had hoped, for his sake, his wooing would be successful.

"No, not exactly," he said; "but you are right—that is the trouble. Miss Carruthers can never be my wife."

"Oh, Laurie," cried Lucie Steer, "has that horrid old guardian of hers refused to let her marry you?"

"What is your candid opinion of Mr. Carruthers?" said Steer, ignoring the question.

"I don't like him at all," said Lucie; "and I think Violet would be ever so much nearer if he would allow her to do as she likes. Why does he keep her shut up in his old laboratory? I'm sure she can't like living in it at her age? Why, she is younger than I am! But, Laurie,

## Weekly Expenses Reduced

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1901, by Lever Brothers Limited, at the Department of Agriculture.

IF your grocer mixed sawdust with meal, or sand with sugar, would you be satisfied to purchase either compound, however cheap it might be? Certainly not, for everyone knows there is no nourishing property in sawdust, and no sweetening property in sand. To purchase sawdust in meal, or sand in sugar, is not merely buying something useless but something harmful, and that later will cost double for doctors' bills what pure food would have cost.

Adulteration in food is repelled strongly by everyone, because he or she feels directly its harmful effects, and has to pay dearly for the experience in health and pocket. People generally, however, do not think so much of the direful effects of adulteration in household requisites because they do not realize or have not thought out the cost to themselves of such adulteration. Size and weight of the article for a given price often overbalance every other consideration.

If a woman were buying a sweeping brush, is it not better to pay a little more for the brush with double the number of hairs or bristles than to purchase a cheaper one with so few hairs that it will not take up the dust at one sweep, but requires two strokes for one stroke of the better brush? It stands to reason that the cheaper brush, requiring double the number of strokes, will wear out in half the time of the other, it will never do its work so efficiently, and will require double labor to do the same work.

In the poorer article one has to pay the same cost for the labor of manufacturing, the same cost for storing and handling, the same cost for carriage, as for the better quality. It is common sense to calculate that the best ought to be the cheapest.

When one makes a purchase it should never be because the article looks cheap, but because of its thorough suitability for the purpose for which it is required.

This essay is intended to bring more particularly before householders the waste and expense incurred weekly by the destruction of linen and other washable clothing in the wash-bub. The example quoted in this essay is given as an illustration—not that it will apply in every case to the letter. It is a fact put in approximate figures that it may be the more forcibly grasped by the busy housewife, who has little time to think out the subject for herself.

In many families the value of the clothing washed weekly would be less, in other families the value would be much more, and the life of the articles washed would depend upon their quality. The one important fact remains, that common, adulterated soaps will wear out the clothing in less time than Sunlight Soap.

What does the good woman pay for when she purchases common, adulterated Soaps?

She pays the same labor charges on the adulteration that she would pay on the pure article.

She pays for increased handling and storage charges on the extra weight of adulteration.

She pays still extra charges for freight on the adulteration.

She pays the price of soap for a loading material that is no earthly good to her. She actually pays for ingredients that are directly harmful to the clothes and skin.

Finally, and worst of all, she pays for the clothing that is worn and burnt out in half the time by the impure soap.

Soap for nothing could not pay for the injury done week by week in the wash by

place the following guarantee on every tablet of this soap that is sold to the public:

"\$5.00 reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Ont., to any person who can prove that this Soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals."

In the example of Weekly Expenses Reduced no estimate is taken of the saving in the coal bill that is effected by Sunlight Soap. The saving in coal bills alone would pay for all the Sunlight Soap required for an average weekly wash. The operation of washing with Sunlight Soap is so easy; full directions are on each card-box.

In the world to-day there are three women using Sunlight Soap to one using

### EXAMPLE

Clothing for a small family as washed week by week, valued at say.....	\$	25	00
Soap used for washing 26 times, cost say ....		1	30
		26	30
Impure, alkaline soap burns the clothes and the friction of hard rubbing wears them out in say 26 weeks—cost per week for clothing and soap .....			1 01
Supposing the life of the same clothing washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP were doubled—that is, the clothing lasts 52 weeks instead of 26 weeks—			
On a weekly wash of the value of \$25.00, the expenses would be reduced about 50c. weekly—\$26.00 saved in the year by using SUNLIGHT SOAP.			

the use of impure soaps. It is false economy to reduce by one-half the life of an article costing, say, even as low as \$1.00 for any fancied saving in the cost of soap to wash it. Sunlight Soap more than pays for itself in the longer life of the articles washed with it. If Sunlight Soap were double its price, it would pay to use it.

Sunlight Soap is a concentrated soap containing nothing but what is required in the operation of washing the clothing. Adulterated soaps made from impure fats and slaughterhouse offal are loaded with material to make weight, and to balance the adulteration an excess of alkali is allowed to remain in the soap which, while it may by extra labor to the housewife remove the dirt, will burn the nap off wool and the face off linen.

The manufacturers of Sunlight Soap

any other soap manufactured, and the reason is simply that those who have been induced to try Sunlight Soap, however they may be induced to try any other, almost invariably return to Sunlight Soap, and become constant users.

Some people fancy that the harder the soap the better, little knowing that it is the easiest matter possible for a manufacturer to harden any soap by adulterating it with non-washing compounds or with resin—the cheapest ingredient in soap making.

Sunlight Soap is an "oil soap" in distinction to what are known as "tallow soaps." The combination of the pure oils and fats in Sunlight Soap is so balanced that a perfectly pure neutral soap is the result. Every particle of Sunlight Soap is a washing compound—not a particle of waste product.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

—Octagon Bar, is described by users as an ideal shape for laundry soap. A purer than Sunlight Soap is not made in the world to-day. If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost. 402

are you quite, quite sure it is quite hopeless? Don't you think in time—"

"I fear Miss Carruthers and I can never be anything more than friends," said Steer. "We won't talk any more about it just now, dear."

Lucie sighed and said no more, but she still cherished the hope and said that some day her brother would obtain his heart's desire, and that Violet Carruthers would be his wife.

Several weeks passed, and then Steer encountered Violet Carruthers as he was cycling through the village. He felt impelled to stop and speak to her, in spite of everything, for he longed to hear her voice once more, and hold her hand in his. Her eyes were their old trustful innocent look, and she spoke to him with a sweetness that wrung his heart, remembering as he did the last occasion on which he had seen her, and knowing that they were separated by an impassable barrier. He dare not speak of love, but he asked her to allow him to be always her friend, "if you are ever in any trouble or danger," he said, "and need a friend's assistance, I shall deem it my greatest happiness if I can help you."

"Thank you, Mr. Steer," said Violet, her color rising. "I know you would be a true and loyal friend. I am very anxious now," she added after a pause, "about my uncle. I fear he is working too hard, and will bring on a serious illness if he goes on much longer. He looks himself up nearly all day in the laboratory, and will hardly take food or rest. I wish you could see him, Mr. Steer. I feel sure you would agree with me that he is looking wretchedly ill."

She spoke so rationally, and her eyes were so clear and intelligent, Steer felt as if he must have been dreaming, and that the scene he had witnessed at the hall was only a horrible nightmare, from which he had just awakened; and yet Mr. Carruthers had assured him that after a short period of sanity another paroxysm of madness would seize the poor child. He groaned in his heart as he watched the mobile, expressive face.

"I have not seen Mr. Carruthers for some time," he replied to her. "It is indeed a pity that he should destroy his health in the pursuit of knowledge."

"That is just what I tell him," said Violet Carruthers, sorrowfully, "but he takes no notice of what I say."

Shortly after this Steer saw Mr. Carruthers driving through the village, and he could but indorse what his niece had said. His spare frame looked painfully gaunt and emaciated. His face had a grayish pallor, and his eyes a strained, unnatural look, as if sleep never visited them or brought rest to an overworked brain.

"If he goes on much longer," said Steer to himself, "he will undoubtedly break down and have brain-fever or something of the kind." He felt uneasy at the thought of Violet left in the charge of this fanatic scientist, and was glad that he had made her promise to seek his aid should she ever be in need of it.

This promise was redeemed sooner than he anticipated. After their last conversation Steer had made up his mind to see as little as possible of Violet Carruthers. One day, notwithstanding this resolution, he felt impelled, by an impulse he could not resist, to go to the meadow where they had last met. He felt a premonition that Violet wanted

him, and whatever pain might lie in their meeting for him would be amply compensated if he could render her any service, however trifling. He found her standing by the river as if waiting for someone.

She greeted him with a little cry of pleasure.

"Oh, Mr. Steer," she cried, "I did so hope I should see you. I prayed that you might come!"

"What is it?" he said. "Nothing very serious, I hope?"

"It is my uncle," said the girl. "I fear he is very, very ill, and I do not know what to do. I am afraid," lowering her voice, "I am afraid he is going mad!" Steer started involuntarily—"and I dare not send for a doctor. My uncle hates doctors, and will not have one in the house, and I have no friends but you. Oh, Mr. Steer, if you would only come to the hall with me and see Uncle Sidney, then, perhaps, you could persuade him to lie down and have some food and rest."

Steer hesitated. What if the poor child's anxiety had made her fancy that her uncle was really worse than he was? And would not Mr. Carruthers consider him an impertinent intruder?

Violet read the hesitation in his face. "Oh, don't refuse, Mr. Steer!" she said, imploring. "I am so frightened; and if you will not help me, what shall I do?"

Her tears were falling by now, and this determined him. Whatever might be the consequences, he would keep his promise to her.

"If you really think my going with you will do any good," he said, "I am quite willing to accompany you to the hall at once."

"Oh, thank you!" Her face lighted up as if by magic, and the look in her eyes showed him how much his compliance gratified her. "We will go now, then," she said. And side by side they walked through the meadows.

In a short time they found themselves inside Mr. Carruthers' laboratory, the door of which, fortunately for them, they found unlocked. Mr. Carruthers paid no attention to their entrance. He was standing at the far end of the room, gesticulating and speaking aloud in a hoarse, shrill voice. They stood and watched him silently.

"Gentlemen," he was saying, "for many years I have devoted myself to researching in the vast field of psychical science. I have, with infinite pains and labor, made myself familiar with the knowledge of occult arts as practiced by the Chaldeans and the Magi of the Egyptians in the days of old, and I have learned the secret power held by the Brahmins of India. I have witnessed, under strictly test conditions, the phenomena of so-called spiritualism, and have discovered much that is yet unknown of the nature and wonderful effect of animal magnetism, occult force and the power of mind over matter. I have studied the whole rationale of hypnotism, and I have had most conclusive and marvelous tests as to the truth and value of clairvoyance, or second sight."

I have here, under by roof, a young girl, who is, when put into a trance state by me, a marvelous clairvoyant and seer. When in trance she can describe any given event taking place, at no matter what distance of time or space. The past is an open book to her, and she can relate, with the accuracy of an eye-wit-

ness, every detail of any period of history. By means of her seership, I have before me the glorious possibility of reviewing at my leisure whole periods of time. Nothing that has occurred in the world's history since man's creation can be withheld from me, so long as my sensitive retains her wonderful powers. Up to the present I have complete sway over her; and before showing you some extraordinary proofs of the truth of what I have been saying, I will show you a few instances of the power of suggestion over the mind of the sensitive."

Laurence Steer started forward with an incoherent exclamation as Mr. Carruthers paused in his speech.

"Ah, you, professor," said Mr. Carruthers, turning towards Steer and smiling wildly. "You and I are old rivals. Come, I will show you something by-and-by which will surprise you. At present, I will just show you a few simple experiments by way of preparing you for what is to follow."

Then he fixed his eyes upon Violet's face. "Come here," he said, in a low, authoritative voice. As if under a spell, the girl advanced towards him.

"You are Charlotte Corday," said Sidney Carruthers.

The girl's manner changed; even her face seemed to alter, and its soft, round contour became set in firmer lines, and wore an expression of serene majesty. She placed one hand on her bosom, and bent down, as if listening to someone speaking; then, with a sudden movement, the hand on her breast was withdrawn, and she struck once downwards at an imaginary figure near her.

"That, gentlemen, is the germ from which—" Mr. Carruthers said. Then he threw up his hands and fell forward.

When Steer bent over him he found the man was dead; the overtaxed heart and brain had ceased to work. But thank heaven! Sidney Carruthers had revealed in his madness, brought on by excessive study, the truth about Violet Carruthers. She was not tainted with the terrible disease of insanity; but, being sensitive to influence, she had been spellbound by a will stronger than her own.

Shortly after Carruthers' death strange things came to light in his past life. It was discovered that he was a member of a secret psychological society in France, and that he had done much in his search for occult wisdom which proved his ideas of right and wrong were extremely crude, and his whole moral nature warped and distorted. He had evidently in his niece a valuable instrument for aiding him in his studies, and he had used her as a tool in his researches and experiments. It was now obvious to Laurence Steer that on the day when he had seen Violet in a frenzy of apparent insanity, she was simply obeying the suggestion of her master, and that Mr. Carruthers had hit upon this cruel expedient in order to effectually prevent his niece's marriage, when he would lose his influence and power over her.

The shock of her uncle's death was so great that Violet was seriously ill for some considerable time after it occurred. Upon hearing the whole story, and finding that the poor girl had no relatives or friends, Mrs. Steer took Violet Carruthers into her own house and nursed her back to health and strength. When she recovered, her former unevenness of temperament had quite disappeared, and she was then as sweet and natural a girl as could be seen; and Laurence Steer felt more deeply in love with her than ever. She, on her part, now that all the harmonious influences were removed, learned to like him more and more, and in the end he won a charming and affectionate wife; and the old sad memories of the days when she had been under a spell.



**GREAT EASE**  
with Pearlina washing—no possible stain. That's the PEARLINE above every other washing medium. Plenty of things make washing easy, but are ruinous to the clothes. Plenty are harmless enough, but hard to use. Wash in common sense way—soak out the dirt, with little or no rubbing. PEARLINE'S way. 669  
**Proved by Millions**

### WEIRD JEWELS

Owls' Heads, Snakes and Goblin-Like Fish Among Designs.

[London Leader.]  
Jewelry of the most original kind is occupying the attention of Paris; queer-shaped rings and brooches are being eagerly sought after, and the old-fashioned gold filigree work promises to be in great favor. Among the most unique designs is a plaque de cou shaped to the neck about four inches long and one-half wide. It is of gold filigree work, rather sparsely spaced, the interstices being filled in with strange translucent enamel exactly of the shade of green sea water. Inlaid upon this are two weird goblin-like fish—one dark green, the other pale violet—their scales outlined in cloisonné gold, the eyes and the head being studded with irregular shaped pieces of pearl, opals and chrysoprases. There are several other combs of wonderful design also. One is formed of two dull silver storks craning their necks upward around a large slab of mother-of-pearl taken from the edge of part of an oyster shell, and called a soufflé de perle, in which three incipient pearls are seen to be forming. The teeth of the comb are of carved ivory. Another ivory comb has a hydra rising angrily in a golden spray of seven snakes' heads.

There are also strange and wonderful rings of sulphur-intel, silver, wrought in designs of owls' heads, of angels with folded or outstretched wings, or of huge, uncanny spiders, set with pearls, turquoise, amethysts, or moonstones in exquisite fantasy of colors. There are brooches, too, and buttons in sets of transparent sea green enamel, across which lines of silver seaweed, waving in the tide, are represented encircling some precious pearl. A brooch representing a golden fan studded with five large, round opals, forms a gorgeous pendant to the diamond and emerald Egyptian slave, carved out of black onyx. There are many other designs, representing fantastic heads of women with riotous hair, or angels with purely closed wings. There are even umbrellas handles representing a hippocampus in strange gilded silver, with chrysoprase eyes. There is a thimble with a large pearl forming the heart in the center of some violet enamel with pale gold veining. There are buckles formed of huge flamingoes with twisted legs and wings tinted in all tones of silver and gold, and there is a huge breastplate of dull silver set with amethysts and chrysoprases, from which are pendant long chains of graduated pearls which reach upward toward two shoulder pieces to match.

### "Green Goods" Fossils.

One of the most remarkable books ever published is the Lithographia Wirceburgensis, written by Wilhelm Wirceburg, a naturalist, in 1726. Probably very few copies are in existence, as the author destroyed all that he could get possession of soon after the book appeared. It had been victimized by some practical joker, who had made a great variety of artificial "fossils" and hidden them in a quarry, to which they then enticed the professor. The book was overjoyed to find a find and had no suspicion of the trick, although many of the fossils were of a very grotesque character. He took his treasures home, made elaborate drawings of them, and wrote a minute description of each, as well as an exhaustive commentary filled with ingenious and plausible theories. When he had published the book the professor did his utmost to suppress the work.

The first surgical operation ever rendered painless by ether was performed only 55 years ago in Boston, Mass., by Dr. Morton.

### OSTRICH LOGIC.

"When I can't see danger there is no danger." That's the logic of the ostrich which hides its head and exposes its body to the hunter. There are not a few people who seem to have gone to the ostrich to learn logic. The most dangerous enemies of humanity are the enemies which can't be seen, the disease breeding microbes which infect the blood. It is harder to keep the microbe out of the blood than to keep it out, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does both, by purifying the blood and then keeping it pure.

If there are eruptions on the skin, boils, pimples, sores or other signs of impure blood, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which will purify the blood and cure the eruptions which come from it.

"My blood was all out of order, and I had to go to the doctor," writes Mrs. James R. Moss, New London, Steady. "He gave me medicine which helped me for a short time. In the winter of 1895 I got worse than I had ever been. My bowels were enlarged and my neck swollen all out of shape; my throat was sore and I could not cure it. My husband went for the doctor, but he gave me no encouragement. He helped me a little, but it did not last long. He attended me for twelve months, and I heard of a lady whose condition was like mine, who was taking your medicine and was getting well. So I secured some of your medicine and began taking it. In one week I was able to do my cooking. When I began taking the medicine I could sit up only a few minutes at a time. Now I can sit up only a little while at a time. My throat was so sore at times I could not even swallow sweet milk, and my bowels were full of little eating sores. My left side was swollen out of shape and I left hardly get my breath. The doctor said I would not get well, but three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, three bottles of his 'Pelllets' (three bottles of Dr. Sage's Cathartic) and the use of salt water did the work and cured me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

### GULF STREAM RAN BACKWARD

Turned in Its Course and Bunched Up All the Water.

Vagaries of Mighty Ocean Current As Described By One Who Witnessed Them.

"It was an Ancient Mariner, and he stoppeth one of three—By the long grey beard and glittering eye, Now wherefore stoppeth thou me?"

Capt. Jonathan Glibton of the bark Moonshine, just returned from a trip to the West Indies, is one of the Gulf Stream's wonderful stories of things happening in the Gulf, in which all the ordinary laws of tides and winds and specific gravity seemed to have been treated with contempt and to have been played and fooled with, as a boy plays and fools with a young hornless goat, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Before these stories were published in the newspapers Capt. Glibton, like an amiable and up-to-date ancient mariner, stopped every one he saw to tell about his most remarkable experiences with the erring Gulf stream, the truant winds and the agile waves; but yesterday he was the pursued. Every body who had read the morning paper wanted to know more about these strange tricks of nature—and in fact, some of the friends of Capt. Glibton were sceptical.

The following about the disturbances had appeared in the morning papers: "Marvelous stories are told about disturbances in the Gulf Stream, and vessels report that nature seems to be turned upside down. The Gulf Stream, which has for centuries been flowing in a certain direction, turned round and went the other way, and the waves, instead of beating on the shore, receded from it and met together in the middle of the Gulf and formed a large bunch of water." Capt. Glibton was very much disturbed and indignant because his assertions had been treated with the slightest trace of doubt. When seen yesterday he was in the Marble Hall of the custom house, having just transacted some business at one of the windows. The eyes of the captain were flashing, he was breathing hard, and, like a thunder god, he was replying to the nagging questions put to him by a number of doubting Thomases.

"Now, captain," said one gentleman, "do you really mean to say that the Gulf Stream did not beat upon the shore, but receded and formed a big bunch of water in the middle of the Gulf?" "Yes, sir," roared the captain, "by the blood of me, I do mean to say it. That was not the most remarkable part of my experience. Not at all. Why, sir, I have been in the Indian Ocean in the whirl and disturbance of a typhoon and have seen waves piled on top of another like sardines—forty feet high, sir."

"But how could the Gulf Stream possibly turn around and go in another direction?" "Why? Why? Why?" stormed the captain, "how do I know? I don't run the Gulf Stream. I tell you my experience. That's all."

"Now, captain, I don't mean to offend," exclaimed his questioner in a mollifying tone; "only I would like to hear your experience in full. Certainly, by there are at all times in the world wonderful things that we cannot understand, and it is far from me to question your integrity just because you have crossed something a little outside of the usual course."

"Yes, tell us your experience," chimed the chorus of voices. "Well, gentlemen," replied the captain, in a gentle voice, "since you have asked me in this polite way I will accede to your request, though my recital will be short and concise. Last Tuesday night the Moonshine was just about cutting the Gulf. There was a gentle breeze, and we were gliding along under full sail. Suddenly a sweeping storm came down upon us. We reefed quickly and only tipped a sea. In a short while, however, the storm passed away, and we had already begun to set sail, when suddenly we saw the same storm coming again, bidding us to reef. We reefed before it came again, and again we careened until my sailors looked like flies walking on a wall. Now, no sooner had the storm left us a second time when my first mate yelled to me: 'What's the matter with the Gulf Stream, captain?'"

"I did not have time to answer him, because I was thrown flat on my deck. All my sailors were lying down, and all were praying to beat the band. The Moonshine was whirling round and round, like a top. Gentlemen, the Gulf Stream had deliberately turned around, and we heard it going away in the opposite direction, muttering loudly to itself. In a little while our rotary motion ceased, and we were about to proceed on our way again, although my men were very much frightened. Suddenly, however, we began to go a hundred miles an hour toward the center of the Gulf. It was discovered that the Gulf Stream had caused a declivity in the Gulf, and that we were sliding down this declivity just as fast as we could go. The chattering of our teeth sounded like castanets. When we reached the center of the Gulf we saw a big bunch of water made by the piling up of the waves. By this time our motion had moderated, and we were able to steer around it as if it had been a mountain. Naturally, with the leaving of the Gulf Stream the waves would rush to the center, so this pile of water was really nothing very remarkable, although my statement with reference to it has caused a little comment. However, be that as it may, I have told you my experience and my mate's. And men could prove it to you, and I would have them do so, gentlemen, were it not that they are very much upset by our experiences and have been drunk for two days and two nights—which I think no man will censure, when it is considered what they have been through."

### A Snow Drift Party.

An ingenious hostess provided no little amusement for her guests by what she called her "Snowdrift party." This is how it was arranged:

First of all select a good book of quotations or proverbs 20 sentences applicable to snow. Write these 20 verses on 20 cards, one verse to each card, and number them with the numbers from 1 to 20. Now get together a half-dozen pasteboard or wooden boxes and fill these with flakes of cotton-wood or white paper torn into small pieces. Hide the quotation cards away in the snow thus formed. Each guest receives a wooden teaspoon, tied with ribbon, a notebook and pencil. The boxes are distinguished by letters or numbers painted upon them and lots are drawn to determine in which "snowdrift" each guest shall dig. The

digging is, of course, done with the spoons. Each player digs in the snow, turning it up spoonful by spoonful, until he discovers a card. When a card is found the quotation upon it must be read and the name of the author, if recognized, the digger. Each author's name should be placed in the notebook opposite the number of the card in order to facilitate the work of the person who reads the list to decide the prize. The cards, whether the author is known or not, are always returned to the box and hidden away in the snow. At the end of 15 minutes work ceases and the diggers begin on new drifts. This changing is done every 15 minutes, a player digging always in a new snowbank until the number of boxes is exhausted. When the game reaches this stage all notebooks or tablets are collected by the mistress of the ceremonies. She compares the answers in the notebooks with her own lists, previously prepared. Incorrect guesses are pruned away with a blue pencil and the correct ones counted. It is, of course, the player who has the most of these last who carries off the trophy. The prize should be in some way commemorative of the occasion.

### ON PATIENT ENDURANCE.

Calm Resignation Is the Highest Form of Heroism.

The Steering Apparatus Which Keeps Men Clear of the Rocks of an Impetuous Temper.

But let patience have her perfect work—St. James, I, 4.

Patience is generally classed among the minor virtues, but so much of life's happiness and usefulness depends on it that we ought to give it more prominent place. To patiently endure an environment which includes suffering and hardship is nothing less than heroism, and there are unseen and unrecorded instances in which men and women have even shown the courage of the martyr.

Patience is always yoked with other high qualities of character. Its nearest ally is self-control, and self-control is as important when you are building a character as a rudder is when a ship is launched. It is literally the steering apparatus which keeps us clear of the rocks and shoals of an impetuous and reckless temper. I would rather have patience with perfect self-control than to have genius, for while genius is erratic and often unbalanced, these other qualities give us poise and equilibrium. Patience is grounded on resignation to the inevitable, which results in a calm endurance under exasperating circumstances, and in the conviction that it is safer to bear the ills we have than to fly to others than we know not of. When a man cultivates patience, therefore, he becomes master of himself and master of whatever may possibly happen. It is a quality which makes the bitter experience and the bitter experience depends on its possession that we are apt to think.

You can reckon its value by considering its opposite. Impatience is a dangerous quality. It constantly places your self-respect and your relations to your dearest friends in peril. Moreover, it makes unhappy circumstances more unhappy still. You can't rebel against your surroundings with a complaining heart without rendering yourself weak to oppose or change them. Look your life over calmly and impartially, and you will find that where you have been at odds with your lot you have been at that lot so much the worse and more difficult to get away from, whereas if you had accepted the bitter experience and made the best of it you would have reaped the benefit otherwise impossible. It is equally true that where you have been impetuous of speech and a curbed tongue has been cause for rejoicing. When you have been silent you have done better than when you have spoken. A bitter word suppresses strength, and the character, while a reckless utterance is like a bomb, which is sure to injure if it does not kill a friendship.

It is an inexorable law that three-quarters of the world must drudge in order to live. You may wonder why this should be so, but you will find no solution of the puzzle. The simple, stubborn fact faces you, and it ends all controversy. Moreover, all the world, without exception, must sooner or later bear heavy burdens of sorrow and bereavement. The normal condition of man is to be a burden-bearer, and I had almost said it is the only healthy condition. There is

no smooth road laid down on the chart of life. We all trudge through storm and sunshine. Poverty, sickness, trouble, death are to be found everywhere. Kings and peasants alike have their sorrows. It is the common lot.

There is only one question to be asked and answered: How shall we make these experiences contribute to our welfare? Not, surely, by a restless controversy with the inevitable and the inexorable. That state of mind only aggravates the evil without even the shadow of a good result. It is your attitude of mind and heart which decides your happiness or misery.

Fight fate and you will surely be defeated, not only defeated, but soured. On the other hand, make use of the worst, calmly and patiently, use events, and extract from them whatever of good may be found. More and better than that, your calmness and patience will have a tendency to draw to you the help of the other world, and if you and the other world come to a harmonious understanding the very complexion of your adverse circumstances will change.

In a word, the soul which follows in the footsteps of the Christ and in poverty and hard work and misfortune bravely meets and nobly endures and finds light in unexpected places and where only fears were looked for. There is a subtle law here, and if we can discover it and be guided by it the clouds will have a silver lining and our sorrows will prove a blessing.

GEORGE H. HEPPWORTH.

### HAD TO BE LIFTED

A Helpless Cripple Is Restored to Health and Strength.

Lame Back Had This Man a Prisoner for a Long Time, But at Last He Found a Cure Though Given Up by the Doctors.

Napanee, Ont., March 14.—The doctor told Simon Warner that he could do nothing for him. He had tried many medicines and treatments with no good results.

He was a helpless cripple with lame back, and for a long time his wife had to lift him in and out of bed, the pain in his back was very severe. This man had suffered with backache himself, but had been completely cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, thus when he heard that Mr. Warner was so bad he went to his home and recommended this medicine to him.

Mr. Warner and his good wife were at first inclined to be somewhat doubtful, but here was the evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills do cure Lame Back right before their very eyes in the man who had been cured. Surely it must be true.

So after some deliberation they decided to try, and now they are very much pleased that they did so, for the lame back which had been a constant torment has vanished. He grew gradually stronger and better and at present enjoys the best all-round good health he has had for many years.

There is not a trace of lame back remaining, not a single symptom, and the helpless man who used to be a burden to himself and his wife is now strong and a comfort to his faithful helpmate. He says:

"We have used in all about twenty-five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and given some away to our neighbors. I find that when they use a box they themselves are about as strong in their recommendations as we are. I can certainly highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills as a sure cure for Lame Back, for they cured me, and I never heard of a worse case."

### THE CYNICAL BACHELOR.

A cynical bachelor listened to some women who were discussing female suffrage, and was asked by one of them for his views on the question. He replied with great deliberation: "I once heard of a woman who was an obelisk at Rome as was actually used for a sundial in the time of Emperor Augustus."

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Simply apply Swayne's Ointment. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment.

## BABY'S OWN TABLETS

In the home nest every little one requires an ever watchful eye and when a trace of illness is noticeable the remedy should be promptly applied. The little ones are frail. Their hold upon life is slight. The slightest symptom of trouble should be met by the proper corrective medicine.

Baby's Own Tablets are a scientific preparation, prepared from Dr. Williams' own prescription and have proved by their record and their success to be the ideal medicine for infants.

### For Sour Stomachs,

colic, fever, constipation, all bowel troubles, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sleeplessness and similar symptoms these wonderful tablets are without an equal.

Every mother should use them for the very good reason that they do not contain opiates or stupefying drugs.

They act directly upon the organs which cause the troubles and gently but effectively remove that cause and bring back the condition of perfect and hearty health.

Baby's Own Tablets have a record surpassing that of any other medicine making similar claims.

Ask the druggist for them. If you do not find them, send 25 cents direct to us and we will forward a box prepaid.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

### WHEN CLOCKS WERE UNKNOWN

Various Ways of Keeping Track of the Flight of Time.

Some Queer Methods of Measuring the Hours by Sun Dials, Water-Clocks and Other Devices.

In the United States the oldest time-piece is the famous Endicott sundial, made in London, in 1630, and it was brought to this country the same year by Governor Endicott at the time he brought the fleet of ships laden with immigrants to settle in and around Salem, says a writer in the Boston Globe.

The dial stood for a great number of years in front of the Endicott mansion in Salem, and was in the hands of the family until sixty or seventy years ago, when it was placed in the care of the East India Marine Society, of Salem. The society held it in trust until 1869, when it came into the possession of the Essex Institute, where it now rests in a glass case in the museum.

Being unable to reclaim the original, members of the family have on different occasions had replicas made in bronze and placed near their residences.

The sundial of King Ahaz, who lived 742 years before Christ, is the first dial on record in the world. This dial was a graduated instrument having degrees of some kind which showed the daily course of the sun. The Old Testament tells us it was known in Jerusalem as early as seven centuries before Christ, and the manner of its construction indicates that it was a novelty in that city at that time. The sundial took many forms. The art of dialing involved mathematical problems of considerable complexity, and it is very likely that this contributed to the knowledge of mathematics which the world possessed at that early period. Imperfect sundials were common in the Roman Empire, and a half before the Christian era, so common indeed, that as new inventions nowadays afford material for the paragraph, they were targets for the funny men of that period.

The Romans later perfected a sundial suitable to their latitude, which was much more accurate. The dial was a circle with a gnomon, and the hour lines were marked by clock-makers throughout Europe.

A dial, or rather a series of dials of every conceivable description forming a structure, was erected in Whitehall, London, in 1669, by order of King Charles II. It was the invention of Francis Hall, a Jesuit and professor of mathematics at Liege. Vertical dials, inclining dials and dials for showing time, as computed by various nations at different periods, were all included and ranged on platforms. Being some bowls or brackets appear to have been the most attractive. One on the first platform to show the hour by fire, consisted of a little glass bowl filled with clear water. This bowl was placed in the middle of another sphere, about six inches in diameter, consisting of several rings or circles, representing the hour circles in the heavens.

The hour was known by applying the hand to these circles when the sun shone, and that circle where the hand fell burned by the sunbeams passing through the bowl filled with water showed the true hour.

King Alfred measured time by burning candles marked with circular lines to indicate the hours. Ingenious devices were adopted to prevent draughts from striking the flame, and thus, as it were, make "time speed on its flight" by melting the tallow of the candle before it was burned, but this was a very imperfect method of time-keeping.

The gnomon, the predecessor of the sundial, was probably one of the earliest devices for the reckoning of time, and it may reasonably be concluded that the Egyptian pyramids, with their great altitude, formed part of a device for time-keeping by the shadow thrown on the desert sands. The obelisk, too, in all probability, served the purpose, for as a matter of history an obelisk at Rome was actually used for a sundial in the time of Emperor Augustus.

The rising and setting of the sun and the changes of the moon were undoubtedly the first records of time kept by man, the shepherd of the early ages reckoning time by full moons. The lengthening of a tree's shadow gave warning that night was approaching, and another day or period of time would be at an end.

If we could step on board of a Malay prau we should see a floating bucket of water, a coconut shell

having a small hole in the bottom through which the water by slow degrees finds its way into the interior. The hole in the shell is so proportioned that the shell will fill and sink in an hour, when the man on watch calls the time and sets it afloat again.

The Chinese have a water clock in use at the present time which invention they ascribe to Hwangti, who lived, according to their chronology, more than twenty-five centuries before Christ.

A water clock, or time-recording machine, very similar to the Chinese instrument, and named the clepsydra, was used by the ancient Greeks in determining the amount of time speakers in court should take to make their arguments. The machine was in the form of a spherical vessel with a minute opening at the bottom and a short neck at the top into which the water was poured.

The running out of the water could be stopped by closing the neck. The familiar association of this device with the courts of that time is shown in many ways. In important cases of great moment to the state each party was allowed 10 amphorae, in about 50 gallons of water, as the time for which to make their arguments.

Demosthenes showed the value he placed on the time allotted him to speak, for during an interruption in one of his speeches he turned to a court officer with a premonitory: "You there. Stop that water." The time system of early Rome was of the rudest character. The day and night each were divided into four watches, the periods of which were roughly determined by observations of the course of the sun and stars.

The Accensus watched for the moment when, from the Senate House, he first caught sight of the sun between the rostra and the Curia, and he then proclaimed publicly the hour of noon. From the same point he watched the declining sun and proclaimed its disappearance.

On the mantel in the trustees' room of the Boston public library stands a clock which was bought in Paris and sent to this country in 1890 at a cost, it is said, of \$1,000, to be set up in the present building of the library which was at that time under construction. It is a reproduction in bronze by M. Planchon of a celebrated design of Jean Gossart, an artist of the early part of the sixteenth century, now in the museum at Brussels.

The whole structure of the clock has been chased by hand and no duplicate has ever been made from it. The bronze is richly gilded and the wings on either side of the face, which are in reality doors to protect the face of the clock, are colored. It was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and the design was considered one of the finest works of art of its kind exhibited.

### Malt Breakfast Food

Has Been a Marvelous Success and Has Proved a Blessing in Our Canadian Homes.

The men and women, the boys and girls who regularly enjoy full digestive vigor, active brain, physical strength and sweet natural sleep, are, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, users of Malt Breakfast Food. It certainly behooves the users of oatmeal and other starchy and indigestible grain foods to give immediate attention to their present handicapped condition—poor digestion, heated blood, stomach derangements, skin eruptions and loss of bodily energy.

Malt Breakfast Food, predigested, free from every trace of insoluble starch and other properties that retard digestion, is building up thousands of weak and run down people. Dyspeptics who have made it their sole diet for a week or two have banished their troubles. Try it in your home. All grocers.

### COACHING IN OLD DAYS.

[London Chronicle.]

On Dec. 21, 1843, the "Prince of Wales," the last of the coaches running between London and Bristol, was taken off the road. The decay of coaching had set in about four years earlier, and one by one the coaches had given place to the railway, after enjoying palmy days lasting about 20 years. It was on the Bristol road that the first mail coach was driven, the institution being due to the enterprise of Mr. Palmer, M. P. for Bath. The coach started from London, on Aug. 3, 1784, at 8 a.m., and reached Bristol at 11 o'clock in the night, the coaches previously driven taking from Monday to Wednesday to reach Bath. Other routes were opened in the following year, and the regulation pace of six miles an hour gradually increased to ten, when the railway entered into competition, carried the first mail in 1825, and killed coaching.

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.



## IT JUST SUITS

Japan Tea Drinkers

Ceylon GREEN Tea is of the same flavor as Japan, but is far more healthful in use, because of its absolute purity. Sold in the same form as the celebrated "SALADA" black tea. In sealed lead packets only.

## Doubly Brest

He dropped his head upon her shoulder, to hide the agitation which he could not control.

"I have had a beautiful life, mamma," he murmured. "We have been very happy together, but, with a slight silver, as he would his arms closer about her, 'what would have become of me if you had not saved me from the river that day?'"

"Someone else might have rescued you," she said, "but I was the only one who saw you, and I was the only one who saved you."

"Yes," he answered, looking up, with a smile, though his lips quivered as he dashed the tears from his great brown eyes; "but there could be only one Mamma Remington in the world. I might have fallen into the hands of people who never loved me, and I might have been sent to some almshouse, to grow up with coarse, rough people."

"I do not believe you could ever have been coarse or rude, Max," murmured Mrs. Remington, tenderly. "It was born in you to be refined and gentlemanly. I believe you must have belonged to cultured parents."

"I am not sure about that—about my not growing up rude, I mean," Max responded, with unusual thoughtfulness in one so young. "For I know that boys who go to the river and come home with a coat and a pair of trousers, and who are brought up differently, I am afraid I should be. I am afraid I should be a thousand times better than I did before."

"There, dear, we will not talk any more about it," Mrs. Remington said, seeing how excited he was becoming. "I, too, am glad that you felt my care, for you have been a great comfort to me. God sent you just when my old heart was most in need of comfort—when I was in danger of losing my mind. You became the one object, the mainspring of my life, and we have been very happy together, as you have said."

"You say that all this happened in Pennsylvania?" Max asked.

"Yes, in B—, about thirty miles from Frankfort, where my father owned a large estate, and where hundreds of people lost their lives. When you were about five years old, my father advised me to dispose of my property there and come here to Chicago to live, as I had large interests here, which from time to time demanded my personal supervision."

"While her heart was bound up in Max, she yet did not forget that one day, when she was a young girl, she had found herself very popular; it was not possible for so beautiful and cultivated a woman as Adele Remington to remain long in the shade anywhere; she won every heart, and suitors soon began to seek her hand, some attracted by her beauty, others by her wealth; but she turned a deaf ear to all such appeals. To every offer of marriage she refused, and in quiet refusal saying that she had given the love of her whole heart to the husband of her youth; she had none to give to another, and she should never marry again."

"While her heart was bound up in Max, she yet did not forget that one day, when she was a young girl, she had found herself very popular; it was not possible for so beautiful and cultivated a woman as Adele Remington to remain long in the shade anywhere; she won every heart, and suitors soon began to seek her hand, some attracted by her beauty, others by her wealth; but she turned a deaf ear to all such appeals. To every offer of marriage she refused, and in quiet refusal saying that she had given the love of her whole heart to the husband of her youth; she had none to give to another, and she should never marry again."

"I wonder," Max began, reflectively, "well, dear," said his mother, encouragingly.

"I wonder who my own father and mother were—I wonder if I shall ever know."

Adele Remington looked grave.

"I fear not," she said, touching his forehead with her lips, "but the terrible flood which swept so ruthlessly over the doomed town, I endeavored, by every means in my power, to ascertain what had become of the people who had been living, but could gain no information upon that point, and Max, I would not, if I feared what it might mean; it can do no good, and will only serve to make you restless, discontented and unhappy. I therefore told you this because I preferred that you should learn the truth from me rather than from any one else; and now let us drop the subject, go on with your studies, and let us be as we can. You are my dear, dear boy; I could not love you more if you were."

## Apply This Test To Your Nerves

If You Have These Symptoms Your Nerves Are Weak and Exhausted—You Can Get Well by Using

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Nervous diseases are little understood. They have long been entrusted in more or less of a mystery by the medical profession. Many who are fast falling victims of nervous prostration, paralysis, or locomotor ataxia think that they are merely not very well, and will soon be around again; so insidious is the approach of nervous diseases and nervous collapse.

Study these symptoms. They are for your guidance. You may not have them all, but if you have any of them your nervous system is not up to the mark, and a little extra expenditure of nerve force may bring the dreadful downfall.

Intolerant of motion, noise and light; twitching of the muscles of the face, and eyelids; fatiguing sleep, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body, headache, indigestion, feelings of weariness and depression, and loss of interest in the affairs of life.

So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force must be increased, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy. Nervous diseases do not right themselves. They come on gradually as nerve force becomes exhausted, and can only be cured when the nerve force is restored.

No treatment for nervous diseases has ever received such universal endorsement by both physicians and people as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Crapper, 37 Salem avenue, Toronto, says:

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer from paralysis of the right side, which has confined me to the house. On recommendation of friends, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this treatment has proven of very great benefit to me. I realize that my ailment will not disappear in a few weeks, but I have improved so much already that I believe a continuation of this medicine will entirely cure me."

In the press of Canada you will find hundreds of earnest letters telling of the wonderful benefits derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Ed. Manson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

upon a box that stood beside the loaded truck, and feeling as if he should never see her again, for a terrible roaring was in his ears and a blur over his eyes; but the next moment he felt his mother's arms about him, while, murmuring, "Max! my brave, noble boy! Oh, if I had lost you!"

[To be Continued.]

## SOME HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Simple Means for Prevention or Cure of the Disease.

Fresh Air Is First Among Them—Precautions Are Easy for Rich and Poor Alike.

"There is a chance now of a decrease in the tuberculosis mortality," said a prominent New York doctor recently. "The death rate from tuberculosis has been simply outrageous in the last fifty years, and it's enough to make a man swear, to think of the number of lives that have been sacrificed to the disease just through sheer ignorance—crass idiosyncrasy."

"Why," he said, "I had lost 26,000 lives in five years through cholera, or smallpox, everybody would have been up in arms to fight the disease, yet I remember that was the pulmonary tuberculosis record for five years. And was there excitement? Bless you, no."

"I'm glad the world seems to be waking up at last, in regard to consumption, and that New York is rubbing its eyes along with the rest. We may bring down that death record in the next five years. We certainly will bring it down mightily in the next ten years."

"Of course, the positive determination of the nature of the disease was the first step. Nothing could be done until that was settled and all the doctors were doing under a false hypothesis."

"Today we know the germ nature of consumption, know that a cold has nothing to do with it, and we have no excuse, therefore, the change was not long as there are people living in overcrowded, ill-ventilated quarters, people who are starved for air and proper food, people whose work is confining and tedious, and who suppress the breathing capacity, there will be consumption, but even among that class, the percentage of the disease can be phenomenally lowered by common sense applied to daily living, and I believe there's little or no excuse for consumption among the classes privileged to breathe fresh air and having a simple but nutritious diet."

"Mind you, I don't say all cases of consumption can be cured. Some are too far gone when taken in hand, but I think that any incipient consumption may be easily cured under favorable conditions, and consumption may be avoided under almost any conditions."

"The trouble is that the average man, woman or child will not spend time and money to get well. They will not believe they are in danger of the disease until they have a well-advanced case of it."

"Even then they will not take rational measures. The richest fragrance of a life is poured forth for the benefit of others."

Watkins drove Mrs. Remington and her son to the railway station, where they were just in time to catch the train going out, and Eliza, by the way, was a great favorite with the faithful coachman, who had insisted upon accompanying his mistress when she made her journey to Chicago.

Upon their arrival at Eliza's friend of Mrs. Remington, and a member of the family, who had been waiting for them at the station and conducted them to those world-renowned works, where the expert and the artist will always be in a very enjoyable manner. Max particularly becoming intensely interested in the delicate construction of time-keepers, the watches which he asked her to bring him, and intelligent questions, which Mr. Knight could not resist answering.

The climb to the youth's enjoyment was attained when, just as they were about to leave the factory, his mother put into his hands a small square morocco case, saying with a smile:

"I am sure, Max, you will like this souvenir of our delightful trip."

They both flushed and gazed at each other with happiness as he opened the case and found within it an elegant gold watch, which, mother! is it for me?" he asked, eagerly.

"Look on the inside of the cover, dear," she quietly returned.

He touched the spring, and there, on the inside of the case, he saw the inscription, "Max, from A. R." with the date of that very day.

Mrs. Remington, knowing of this visit, had sent an order the week previous to have the gift made ready for him.

"How very good of you," Max said, lifting a grateful glance to her. "I have been wishing for a watch this long time, and you have given it to me. It is a very nice watch, and I will wear it, and we will choose a chain for it when we get back to Chicago," she replied, smiling.

Mr. Knight invited them home to lunch with him, after which he showed them about his fine place, then drove them to the theatre, and before leaving them at the station to take their train for home.

They had a few minutes' wait before it was due, and Mr. Knight sat in the ladies' waiting room, chatting with Mrs. Remington and Max, who had just arrived, and upon the platform "to look around."

He walked down to where some men were loading baggage upon a truck, preparatory to shipping it upon the train.

Presently he heard a whistle, and, glancing down the track, saw the locomotive rapidly approaching the station. Just at that moment his attention was attracted by a young man who started to cross the track and he thought his very venturesome to attempt it when the train was so near.

He was struck, too, by her slight and delicate appearance, while he thought, that, next to his mother, he had never seen the most beautiful face he had ever seen.

She had nearly reached the second rail when the heel of her boot caught in the track between two planks, and she was instantly thrown to the ground.

She gave a quick, frightened cry, and shot a glance toward the train, which another minute she knew would be upon her.

The engineer saw her and gave the whistle of alarm while his practiced hand fell instantly upon the lever to stop the engine; but all who were gazing at the terror-stricken woman, the unfortunate girl, felt sure that he would not be able to stop the train in season to save her.

For an instant Max was almost blinded by the sight; his heart leaped into his throat, his face grew white as the collar of his coat, and he began to grow faint and giddy at the thought that this beautiful girl was about to be killed before his eyes.

The next moment, forgetful of self, everything save her deadly peril and the need of immediate action, he sprang to her side, bent down, and quick as a flash of light, ripped every button on her boot from its hole, grasped the girl about the waist and leaped back toward the platform, where a dozen pairs of hands were outstretched to snatch him and his half-fainting burden from the jaws of death, just as the panting iron monster steamed slowly over the spot from which they had so narrowly escaped.

Max sank breathless and exhausted



## Corril WARDS OFF INFLUENZA

by keeping your system nourished and strengthened. If you are strong and well, colds, coughs and influenza cannot get a foothold. Take it daily in cold weather.

Winter is the time for people with weak lungs to be shut of doors, provided they aren't getting wet.

"In summer doors and windows are open, and the house is endurable, but in winter the tight shut house is a regular breeding ground for tuberculosis. Even inclement weather out of doors is better for consumptives than staying indoors."

"In very cold weather, below zero, it may do to stay in. The cold will offset the confinement, provided the house isn't overheated."

"That old night air bugaboo has worked up more consumption cases than most things. You can't imagine how many people, even now, sleep with their windows closed and breathe impure air all night. It's suicide, but both poor and rich do it."

"I can make some allowances for the poor, because they are cold in winter, have little bedding, and won't be able to warm their rooms the next morning—but it's suicide all the same. Now, I'm going to talk about the poor first, the slum-livers, because there is a world of consumption among them, and conditions are most against their throwing it off. They must do the best they can to fight it off, and here are some of the things they must do."

"First, ventilate their rooms as thoroughly as possible. Where seven or eight persons live in one or two rooms with windows opening on a small, dark court, good ventilation isn't possible, but at least they may keep the window wide open at night."

"Let him go to the window if it tight even when they sleep at night, in a room, through the winter. They may open the window and let the air in several times a day, during the winter, too. And, if they can't get the window open, let them have a fan, and let it blow over the room, and cold is infinitely less dangerous than impure air."

"Then they must have outdoor exercise. They can get some brisk walking, if nothing else. Too tired? Of course, they are tired, but brisk bodily exercise in fresh air will do more to rest a man or woman dead tired from sitting over a desk or work table in an ill-smelling factory or workshop than any amount of lying down will. I wish they could be made to understand that."

"The habit of deep breathing means a great deal. Any man, rich or poor, can acquire it. Let him fill his lungs while walking and see how long he can make the breath last."

"Let him go to the window of his workshop or factory and draw in five or six full, long breaths of fresh air, once in a while, and give his lungs an air bath. Let him avoid the habit of stooping over a desk or work table in his work, or, if his work absolutely requires that, let him counteract it outside of work hours by throwing his shoulders back, breathing deeply, and taking several times a day a deep breath, and let him expand his chest and broaden his shoulders."

"Anybody can learn such rudimentary gymnastic exercises and practice them without much expenditure of time and energy. Let a man keep an overcoat in the workshop, throw up the windows and work in the fresh, cold air for a while several times a day. Let every office, factory, and workshop be well aired during lunch hour. Of course, the regular ventilation should be good, but it seldom is. I know a workshop where ten men work. The windows were nailed down on the first of November. They were not opened again until two weeks ago."

"Then there's the question of clothes. Poor people wear what they can get, but when they spend what little money they have they may as well get the nicest thing possible."

"Loose, warm clothing—is of course, the richest garment a man can wear. The skin is best, but lightweight wool and flannel—everything loose. Let them sleep in wool, too—and in garments not worn during the day."

"Heavy clothing, tight clothing suppresses the lung action. Whatever suppresses breathing capacity breeds consumption. Working girls' corsets have had more to do with inducing pulmonary consumption than all their work. Fine ladies' corsets are quite as bad, but there are not the other evil conditions there to help the corsets along."

"When you come to meat, that is the issue which is handicapped; but he can do better than he usually does. Fatty substances are the best lung food, the best nutriment against consumption. Cream is best of all."

"The poor man can't drink much cream, but he can drink some milk, and that's good, if it's pure. He'd better get it at some good place, even if it costs a little more and he has put up with a little less of it."

"People shut themselves in the house as soon as October is over. Nonsense!

A consumptive should avoid all

scorbutic diet, salt meat, pickles, indigestible made dishes, cheese, spices, liquors, usually in the incipient stages of consumption, the consumptive is just the one who goes in heavily for such indigestible things."

"He has an abnormal appetite, and he thinks nothing of eating his fill, because he doesn't feel indigestion, but a matter of fact, he doesn't pay with his stomach because his diseased lungs are paying for everything, and he's making them pay heavily."

"Graham bread, fruit, vegetables, are all good. Plenty of water is a good thing, too, and a thing few people have sense enough to take. A quart of cold water at bedtime will often prevent a consumptive's night sweats and induce easy breathing."

"Liquor and tobacco are both deadly to anyone with a tendency toward consumption, but it's a rare man that will not take the chances of consumption, rather than give them up. Alcoholism will do more to put a system into a condition receptive of tuberculosis than any other one thing I know of."

"One vital point in the fight against consumption I've said nothing about. Consumption is infectious. Everybody knows that today. All the papers have discussed the fact, and the necessity for isolation of consumptives."

"Now, I believe in the isolation of consumptives in hospitals and public institutions, but I'm afraid a certain injustice is being done to the consumptive in this lively agitation. He's being made to feel like a pariah. People say they'd rather run the risk of infection than send members of their family into isolation and unhappiness."

"If they would only show some sanity there wouldn't be the vital need of isolation. A perfectly well person is not going to contract consumption by occasional contact with a consumptive, but long-continued association with a consumptive is likely to breed infection."

"The sputum—that is, the mucus expectorated—is the evil agent, the source of danger. People are criminally careless about it. I've known workers in a factory, where four or five men had consumption and all expectorated freely all over the place. The other four were doomed if they stayed. The fact that the first consumptive in the place distributed spores of infection around accounted for the fourteen consumptives."

"In a tenement where a big family lives in two rooms a consumptive will cover the floor or in an open cuspidor or leave handkerchiefs lying around. I know it's unpleasant to talk about it, but we've got to talk about it. The sputum, dried, put in a flying saucer, is rank poison to every inmate of the tenement or workshop where the consumptive lives or works."

"If people would learn that common sense demands the destruction of the sputum, isolation would not be necessary, but not only the poor, but the rich also, are either criminally ignorant or criminally careless in the matter. A carefully covered receptacle should be used to catch the sputum, and be frequently cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible."

"What I've said about precautions against consumption is rank poison to every inmate of the tenement or workshop where the consumptive lives or works. In fact, he more often than the poor man eats the things that are worst for him."

"The rich man can go to a good climate. He can live out of doors for months of the year. He can have a fair supply of fine outdoor exercise all through the year. He can have well ventilated rooms and offices."

"Perhaps he doesn't have or do any of these things. More fool he! He's not to be pitied when he pays the penalty as a poor man is."

"A man with a good constitution leads a rational life under fair conditions he'll never have consumption. If he has a poor constitution, but takes the right precautions, that can afford him the comforts, he will not have consumption."

"If he does have consumption, and before it goes too far has proper treatment, he may be cured. That is the issue which is not replaced, but the disease may be arrested. But prevention is worth all the remedies going."

"With consumption as prevalent as it is, everybody, strong or weak, should live so as to avoid it. There's no such thing as inheriting consumption. All authorities agree on that now, but a child may inherit a constitution so frail that if consumption gets on him along with other things he'll be ready to drop."

"Such a child should be taught from the start to form habits that will be absolute safeguards—deep breathing, the richest food, as much open air exercise as possible, sensible clothing and diet. He should preserve these habits when he grows older and becomes responsible for himself. He'll be as sound as a good nut."

"The same thing holds good of the poor man and woman whose occupation and environment are conducive to consumption. They should begin the precautionary life before any sign of disease appears, and the chances are that with all their handicaps they will escape scot free."

"They must avoid excesses of all kinds. Those persons who have actually acquired consumption must take that rule to heart. Even excessive anger works havoc with a tuberculosis patient."

"On the whole the outlook is bright. I believe we'll stamp out consumption here. Our conditions are better than conditions in the old country. We have more room, better buildings, more comfortable life; but the slum conditions and factory and workshop conditions must be improved, and ignorant sufferers must be educated to reason before we achieve very phenomenal results in New York."—New York Sun.

THE great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

## A Six-Year Courtship.

[Toronto Globe.]

When a gentleman has "kept company" with a lady for six years she is fairly entitled to interrogate him as to his intentions, to reproach him if he has been guilty of a breach of faith, and to sue him or damages. But to track him to his place of employment and beat him with a club is a course which no just in good standing would defend. There are absent-minded lovers who might be brought to a sense of the realities of life by a gentle rap, but this is a remedy which ought to be applied with the utmost caution. Our police magistrate, going to the point in his usual direct way asked: "What are your reasons for following this man around with a club?" and the defendant replied that she had not done so, but simply defended herself. On the other hand, the complainant said that his one desire was to lead a peaceful life, free from all legal complications. This is a desire which we cannot share, we are bound to respect. Few men have the good fortune to excite in the opposite sex aspirations of so violent a character as to call for legal protection.

## It Stands First in the Estimation of a Prominent Justice of the Peace.

## Paine's Celery Compound

The Marvelous Spring Medicine Banishes Long Standing Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

Do not allow dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles to continue the body-destroying work as you enter the glad springtime. While nature is arousing from her winter slumber and death and putting on a brighter and more cheerful garb—while the birds sing their peans of welcome to a new life, so should men and women endeavor to cast off the fetters of disease and put on that new life that enables them to appreciate the joys and beauties of a new-born season.

The great spring emancipator and liberator from the common disease of life is Paine's Celery Compound. Tested for years by the ablest physicians and always triumphant in overcoming sickness, it is gladly recommended by the great majority of medical men from day to day.

Mr. John Mackenzie, justice of the peace, and clerk of the township of Sarawak and Brooke, Ont., says:

"You will think me ungrateful in not sooner acknowledging to you my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Celery Compound; but when I tell you that I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for many years, during that time having taken most of the great remedies advertised as the only cure for the horrible complaint, with little or no benefit, I was determined to try this compound before I was satisfied. Some of the great remedies would give me a little relief while I was taking them, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as when I began. When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound I fully expected the same results, as my confidence in all medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the Compound I felt better, and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make the cure certain I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took the last dose, and I have had no return of the disease in any way. I can, from my own blessed experience, recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure and a very pleasant medicine to take."

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some other serious disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably a sure and immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

John M. Pennington, a patrolman on the police force in Boston, has been a police officer for 50 years. He is claimed to be the oldest policeman in the country.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

As long ago as 1837 the silk industry in Italy employed 16,000 men, 120,000 women and 76,000 children.

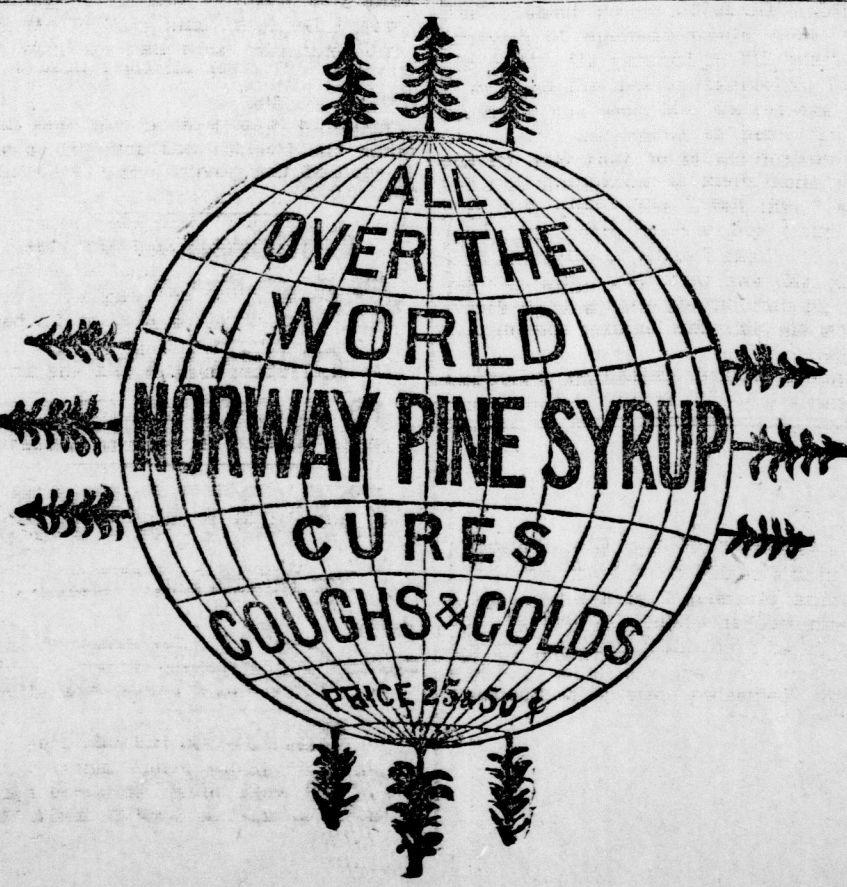
STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 10c.

New Zealand sent Great Britain 1,457,197 hundredweight of mutton, valued at \$2,657,450, in the course of last year.

ITCHING, BLIND OR BLEEDING. Symptoms: Moisture; Intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching; if allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. For a free sample address Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents.

Electric cab service in Paris has proved very profitable. It is said that the loss so far represents \$90,000.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hayfever, Yellow Low will be found an excellent remedy.





## THE MASK AND LYRE.

Notes on the Plays and Their Players.  
Gossip of the Stage and Platform.

**BALLADE OF BURNED CORN.**  
[The death of Billy Rice last week marked the exit of the third of the old school of popular minstrels within a month, the others being Billy West and Billy Emerson.—Daily Paper.]

I wonder in what Isle of Bliss  
Jack Haverly doth fare?  
And where the mirth of Christy is,  
That charmed us once from carking  
care?

And where is West, the debonaire?  
The wind has blown them all away;  
Their songs, their jokes, their sailor  
faire—  
Oh, where are the Bones of yesterday?

Say, where the great Alexsis,  
Whose name was programmed as Le  
Clare?  
And Barney Williams, whose dusky miss,  
"Sweet Lucy Long" was a tuneful  
snare?

And Billy Rice, of the kinky hair?  
The wind has blown them all away;  
And Emerson, of the "stumper" chair?  
Where are the Tambors of yesterday?

No more the plaudits or the hiss  
To cheer them on or breed despair;  
They care not for the applause, I wis,  
Nor heed the drum or brasses' blare;  
They had their day and they paid their  
share.

The wind has blown them all away;  
We cry—and echo answers—where?  
Ah, where are the End Men of yester-  
day?

—Rochester Post-Express.

Why Canadian audiences should feel themselves impelled to break into frantic applause whenever a crowd of alien theatrical people come out and wave the British flag is a mystery to those who understand the real feelings of American companies toward the flag they wave, and the people who are cheering it. If these stage folks followed their own impulse, they would rather throw the British flag on the stage and grind their heels upon it, than wave it aloft and point to it in the ecstatic and idiotic fashion in which these things are done. There are not wanting instances where some of the leading musical organizations on the stage have developed an incipient revolt rather than sing "God Save the King" or wave the flag of the British Empire. The introduction of the feature of flag-waving in such a performance, for instance, as "The Runaway Girl" last Saturday is at the best a cheap and trashy appeal to jingoism, and it is no evidence of patriotism to applaud loudly. Still more tiresome than this use of the national flag is the manner in which Canadian audiences greet the flaunting of the Stars and Stripes with their own banner. The outburst of meaningless and therefore foolish applause is in marked contrast to the reception which would be given the British flag in any place of amusement in the United States. It is safe to make the statement that few Londoners have ever seen the Union Jack waved on an American stage without its being greeted by a storm of hisses and drowned what feeble applause was evoked.

J. C. Johnson, manager of the Swiss Bell Singers Company, which appeared at the Auditorium here in November last, dropped dead on Tuesday on a train at Knoxville, Ky.

James O'Neill, who appears at the New Grand next week in his long-tried role of Edmond Dantes in "Monte Cristo," after receiving his early schooling in Buffalo, went to Cincinnati with his parents, and it was their strong desire that he should enter the church. The clerical profession did not appeal to him, and the boy who was destined to later become famous as one of the foremost young romantic actors of the English-speaking stage, became a clerk in a clothing store. The Irish blood coursing through James O'Neill's veins must have impelled him to the player's life. He made his debut in the old National Theater in Cincinnati as a lad not yet 20 years old, carrying a spear among the "supers" at a performance in which Edwin Forrest was the star. In speaking of Forrest recently, Mr. O'Neill said: "Forrest was a bear, gruff as could be, and sometimes a fiend at rehearsals, especially if the actor did not know the lines of the classic and Shakespearean plays that we were producing. His idea was that every actor who had been in the business three or four years should know his Shakespeare thoroughly, as he considered it the very ground-work of all study for a stage career. To the few that paid attention to the stage manager's instructions, followed the lines of business laid down for them, and knew their parts thoroughly, he was gentle as a child. For instance, I was very nervous when play-

ing Edgar with him in 'King Lear,' for the first time in my life. Just before the curtain fell on the first scene, which was a very important one for Lear and also for Edgar, I, being nervous, failed to take up my cue. Mr. Forrest very kindly prompted me without letting the audience know anything about it, as he usually did vigorously when he prompted anyone else. When the curtain fell I approached him to beg his pardon for missing the line. He said, 'Not a word. You are playing a part for the first time that requires just as much study as did King Lear.' I replied, 'Mr. Forrest, I was very nervous and must ask you to excuse me.' He returned, 'I wouldn't give a snap of my finger for the actor that wasn't nervous on a first night. Good actors' first nights are always bad.' It is a peculiar fact," continued Mr. O'Neill, with a smile, "that all through my subsequent career my first nights have been very bad."

Last Tuesday's Toronto Globe says concerning "Barbara Frietchie," the great Clyde Fitch play, which comes to the New Grand shortly: "Barbara Frietchie" is one of the best plays that have been seen on the stage of this house this season. It does not follow the lines of the historical story relating to 'Barbara Frietchie,' but ends in a tragedy, the heroine being shot by a crazy Confederate rejected lover of hers, who passes by as she haunts the Northern flag from the window of her residence during a public rejoicing at a defeat of the Federals. Her lover, a captain in the Northern army, is shot in battle by her own brother, and is brought to her father's house only to die in her arms. As the heroine, thus a sombre tone. As the heroine, Frances Gaunt, an actress of considerable power and with an exceptionally sonorous voice, made a very favorable impression. The support was appropriately distributed. Richard G. Williams as the ill-fated lover, Captain Trumbull; Charles Chappelle as Colonel Negley, G. Hazelton as Mr. Frietchie and Henry Muller as Arthur Frietchie doing very creditable work. The play is well staged and mounted."

The famous Klaw & Erlanger Opera Company, headed by Jerome Sykes, will come to the New Grand Monday evening, March 24, presenting DeKoven & Smith's "Foxy Quiller." Theater-goers of several seasons ago remember with delight Mr. Sykes' laughable creation of "Foxy Quiller" in "The Highwayman," a character which stands among the foremost in comic opera. Klaw & Erlanger hit upon the plan for an entirely new opera with new scenes, new characters, new surroundings, new complications and a new story into which "Foxy Quiller" should be projected. Having outlined this, they commissioned DeKoven & Smith to write the work. The result is an opera which is in no sense a sequel to "The Highwayman," and which has proved to be one of the comic opera

they were arrested and locked up for the night.

Out in San Francisco recently the gallery did not like the act, and when it went off demanded that it be brought back to be gaudied. As this was not done they would not let the show proceed.

Sir Henry Irving likes old friends about him. Besides his manager, Brian Stoker and Ellen Terry, his stage manager, he has a manager and treasurer have been with him for nearly 25 years.

Frank Keenan was the first bathos of the season at Atlantic City, when he presented "Hon. John Grigsby" for ten performances. Between them he went out in a catboat. The boat capsized and the actor was forced to swim ashore.

The tight wire upon which the heroine in "The London Sleeps" escapes from the burning house, broke in Rochester, and Ida Glenn was precipitated to the stage 15 feet below. Miss Glenn was seriously injured and is now in a hospital.

Blanche Ward, well known in theatrical circles for some time, died in New York last week of consumption. She had played engagements with way Irwin, Frank Daniels, Lillian Russell, and others in this city.

Marie Dressier, who has been Ida Conguest's understudy with John Drew's company, did so well recently while Mr. Drew's lady was ill, that she has been engaged for the part of Alice Langham in support of Robert Edison in "Soldiers of Fortune."

A once favorite Irish farce, "His Last Legs," has been successfully revived. It has a Mad interest in the fact that it was originally made famous by Tyrone Power, the comedian, who went down many years ago in the Atlantic in the steamship President.

Sherrie Mathews, late of the team of Matthews and Buer, has been in extremely bad health of late and has been ordered to Mount Clemens to recuperate. For some months he has been playing vaudeville dates with his wife, Norma Whalley, over the western circuits.

Edward J. Morgan has paid his divorced wife, Adelaide Cushman, \$2,600 in settlement of all claims for alimony and upon the promise she won't bother him any more. Mrs. Morgan has been following her husband into different theaters and from the front seats making faces at him.

Reports from New York are to the effect that there is no foundation for the stories that Mary Manning has receded from her contract to play "Camille" on account of the objections of her husband, Frank McKee has not abandoned the idea of managing her tour, and Mr. Kyrie Bellows is perfectly willing to play the leading role of Arm-and.

Nance O'Neill, described by a London publication as "a young and majestic

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Two Harvard students threw peanuts at Pauline Chase of the "Liberty Bells," in a Providence theater, and were ejected by policemen. Later on



GRACE CAMERON IN "FOXY QUILLER."

sensations of recent years. This was accomplished not only through Mr. DeKoven's music, and not only because of Mr. Smith's witty book, which tells a story brimful of fun with infinite variety, but also because of the work of the organization headed by Mr. Sykes, and including Eleanor Kent, Grace Cameron, Almira Forrest, Lillian Seville, Marion Bent, Marie Christie, Adolph Zink, the lilliputian comedian, Harry Macdonough, Arthur T. Earnest and Louis Casavant, a specially selected orchestra under Sig. A. DeNovellis, and a most magnificent series of stage pictures.

Hermann the Great, the prince of black art, will appear at the New Grand shortly. His programme of legerdemain this season comprises many new and novel problems in occult phenomena and prestidigitations. "Noah's Ark After the Flood," "The Escape from Sing Sing," "The Turkish Elopement" and many other new experiments in sleight of hand will be given in this city.

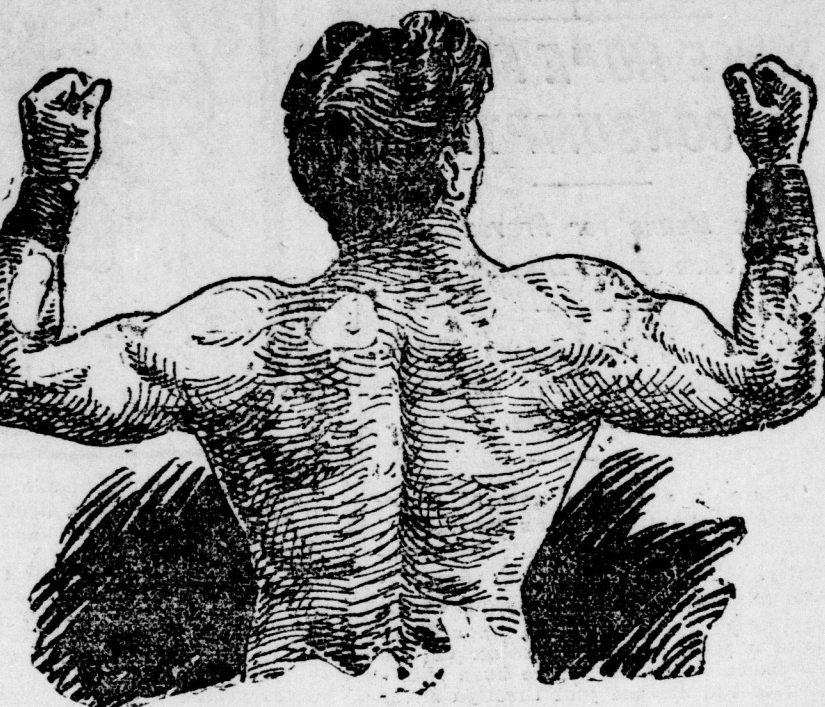
**THEATRICAL TITTLE-TATTLE.**  
Joseph Hart and Melville Baker are collaborating on a musical farce called "The Country Club." It will be produced next season.

Louis C. Behman, of the theatrical firm of Hyde & Behman, died in Brooklyn last week. He left a fortune of \$1,500,000 made in the theatrical business.

Rigo, the violinist, who eloped with the Princess Chimay, is an attraction at the Olympia in Paris, where the princess goes to every performance and sits through her lover's turn.

Two Harvard students threw peanuts at Pauline Chase of the "Liberty Bells," in a Providence theater, and were ejected by policemen. Later on

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