

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII., NO. 153

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 10178

No Recession.

Japan Will Not Give Up What She Deems Her Due.

The Three Powers Advise But Do Not Menace Her.

Lively Row at an Election in East Wicklow.

Thirteen Men Lose Their Lives in a Scottish Coal Mine.

Attempt to Patch Up Peace Between Unionists and Conservatives—Sir Isaac Pitman Alive and Well—Four Towns Wrecked by Floods.

CALAMITY IN SCOTLAND.
Edinburgh, April 26.—An explosion of fire damp took place in a colliery at Denny, near Stirling, this afternoon, while 177 men were working in the pit. Thirteen of the number were killed and several hurt.

FOUR TOWNS DELUGED.
London, April 26.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says that the Hungarian towns of Mosrin, Kutoz, Vlova and Rudolphsgrad have been nearly destroyed by floods, and many persons and hundreds of cattle have been drowned. The damage amounts to nearly 10,000,000 florins.

THE NICARAGUA CRISIS.
London, April 26.—The Westminster Gazette asserts that the enforcement of the British demands upon Nicaragua will not be put into effect by Rear Admiral Stephenson, commanding the British warships at Corinto, until midnight tonight. At 9 o'clock this morning the Nicaragua Government had not handed its reply to the British admiral.

THE ALLIANCE AFFAIR SETTLED.
London, April 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that United States Minister Taylor refuses to talk on the subject, but information obtained in other quarters confirms the statement that the Alliance affair has been settled, Spain giving to the United States ample and honorable satisfaction and admitting that the Alliance was outside the jurisdiction and waters of Spain when she was fired upon.

THE EMPRESS HURT IN AN ELEVATOR.
London, April 26.—The Central News correspondent in St. Petersburg says that the Dowager Empress, who is in a delicate condition, was injured this week in the palace elevator. The car started unexpectedly while she was helping her pet dog into it, and her foot was caught between it and the side of the shaft. The injury is serious, but not dangerous.

BELL'S FAMILY.
London, April 26.—The Methodists of Blackheath have decided to support the wife and six children of Rev. Jonathan Bell. Mr. Bell, father of the girl whom Bell is said to have betrayed, is surprised because he has received no communication from America regarding his daughter. He will take steps at once to learn the facts concerning her disappearance and death and to bring to punishment the persons responsible for both. The police still say that they have no direct information as to the case.

ALIVE AND HEARTY.
London, April 26.—Friends of the Venerable Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand known as phonography, were surprised and pained to learn today that the announcement of his death had appeared on Tuesday in several Canadian and United States newspapers, which are furnished with news by the Associated Press. It is true that a brother of Sir Isaac died on April 3, but Sir Isaac himself is in vigorous health, despite the weight of 82 years. Sir Isaac Pitman attended a party at Barnes last night, and a representative of the United Press saw and talked with him at Bath this afternoon. The old gentleman laughed heartily at the dispatch announcing his death.

ROW AT AN ELECTION.
Dublin, April 26.—The election of a member for East Wicklow today was most exciting. The election was necessitated by the action of John Sweetman, M.P., in applying for the Children Hundreds and seeking re-election as a supporter of Redmond's independent policy. Sweetman made a bitter speech, in which he assailed the Rosebery Government. In closing his speech he said: "During the last year I found myself a mere voting machine for Lord Rosebery, and if that is what you want I can no longer serve you." At a meeting held last evening at Arklow, in support of Mr. Sweetman, a crowd of people attacked Mr. T. J. Troy, the local leader of the Conservatives, and a woman threw a stone which destroyed one of Mr. Troy's eyes. The result of the election will not be known till tomorrow.

PENDING THE BREACH.

Attempts to Heal the Differences Between Conservatives and Unionists.

Lord Salisbury has addressed a letter to E. H. Hulse, M.P., in which the ex-Premier declares that a vast mass of the Conservative voters and certainly the leaders of the party are desirous that the alliance between the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist parties should be confirmed and strengthened. Lord Salisbury adds: "I meet some who seem to think the Conservatives have ceased to be sensible of the services rendered by Liberal-Unionists, especially Mr. Chamberlain. We always have recognized most cordially the loyalty with which Mr. Chamberlain has devoted his great authority and splendid powers to the defense of the union." The letter is intended primarily to be an answer to the reports of friction in the Conservative-Liberal-Unionist alliance. These reports may be summarized in the statement that the young Tories dislike the alliance, and object especially to Joseph Chamberlain's growing power in the Unionist coalition.

At the Carlton Club the general opinion is that Mr. Balfour should either throw off Mr. Chamberlain's domination or resign the leadership. Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader

in the House of Commons, used language similar to that of Lord Salisbury in his speech at the annual assembly of the Primrose League this afternoon, adding that the cordiality of the friendship existing between himself and Mr. Chamberlain was unimpaired. In the course of his speech, which is looked on as an important utterance, Mr. Balfour said that some of the members of the Conservative party, forecasting victory in the next Parliament, seem to suggest the kicking down of the ladder upon which they had climbed. Such a suggestion was utterly unwelcome. It was Mr. Chamberlain and his Liberal-Unionist colleagues who for the past nine years had made a home rule policy impossible. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "The present condition of the party is one of transition. What will follow permanent division or permanent union? I answer unhesitatingly, permanent union. Those persons who from a detached standpoint have watched the politics of England through the last decade must have noticed that old-fashioned Radicalism is now absolutely played out. The power of Gladstonianism is a power of tradition and history. That power is fading, and it is to retain its vitality it must be done by the aid of revolutionary forces. Meanwhile the Unionist alliance alone, the right to subscribe itself to the empire alone, the right to promote social reform to maintain industrial liberty, and to resist socialist schemes, I look forward with absolute confidence to a time when the Liberals, Conservatives and Unionists will be united in one government."

THE JAP-CHINA TREATY.

Attitude of the European Powers Explained—They Advise, But Do Not Menace.

The latest and most direct information from authoritative sources as to the precise status of the negotiations between Russia, France, Germany and Japan received here is as follows: The Russian and German ministers separately interviewed the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs under instructions, and presented memoranda stating that the Governments of Russia, France and Germany, upon examining the terms of peace imposed by Japan upon China, found that the possession of the Peninsula of Liu Tung, claimed by Japan would be a constant menace to the capital of China and at the same time would threaten the independence of Korea and render it ineffective in fact. In this sense and for other reasons, it was stated it would be a constant menace to the permanent peace of the far East. Consequently, the Governments of Russia and Germany, desiring to show their sincere friendship for the Government of Japan advise it to renounce the absolute and final possession of the Peninsula of Liu Tung. The memoranda state that they are presented in the way of friendly advice to the Japanese Government, and are not in any way intended to convey any open or covert menace. The impression is gaining ground that Japan can rely upon the friendly counsel of the United States at the present moment. The Government of Great Britain and Italy have made it plain that they do not intend to follow the example of Russia, France and Germany. The great commercial interests of the United States in the far East, which the Japanese treaty of peace would largely benefit, no less than the constant attitude of the United States toward Japan, lead diplomats to believe that the United States in this juncture will not fail to make such a use of its good offices as will prevent Japan from being deprived of the fruits of her victory.

The treaty of peace has already been ratified by the Emperor of Japan, and it will be extremely difficult to make any change. The only effect of Russia's, France's and Germany's attitude must be to encourage the party in China which is opposed to any moderate and reasonable settlement, and thus to prolong the war indefinitely.

It may be stated in the most positive terms that the reports thus far circulated regarding Japan's reply to the powers are incorrect. The reply had not been sent as late as this evening, and intimations received from the highest and most reliable sources here may be stated that the reply, while moderate and conciliatory in tone, will not contain any recession from what Japan regards as rightfully her due. Careful inquiries tonight confirmed in all material features the dispatch concerning the joint action of Russia, Germany and France in regard to the projected treaty between Japan and China. While the dispatches sent out from St. Petersburg and other cities in regard to this alleged intervention have been erroneous and exaggerated, there was a basis of fact in the statements that something in the nature of a protest has been filed by these three Governments. But it was not "against the occupation of Manchuria territory," as asserted, but against the "absolute and final possession of the Peninsula of Liu Tung," which commands the Gulf of Pe Chi Li and the approaches to Peking and is substantially the Gibraltar of China. It is on this prominent point that Port Arthur is situated. Obviously the possession of this citadel would leave the capital of China at the mercy of Japan. But every advice received here has indicated that Japan has no claim to the absolute and final possession of Port Arthur, and has only insisted upon holding it as a hostage until the indemnity shall have been paid.

The position of Dr. Price's Baking Powder as the leading baking powder of the world is now established.

THE NICARAGUA CRISIS

Commander Stephenson's Last Warning to the Republic.

A Washington dispatch says: "An intimate friend of President Cleveland, who has talked with him about the crisis in Nicaragua, says this Government must be fully alive to the necessity of maintaining the autonomy of American states against foreign encroachments, can find no warrant for interfering to prevent Great Britain or any other country from securing reparation for an offense similar to that charged against Nicaragua. It was his understanding that Nicaragua's difficulty with England would be promptly settled, and all the more quickly because of our position in the matter. He declared, however, that the determination of this Government to preserve Nicaragua's independence and her undisturbed control over her territory was unchanged and that the United States would forcibly, if necessary, resist any attempt on the part of a European government to establish itself on this continent."

The Pall Mall Gazette, speaking of the Nicaragua difficulty, says the attitude of the United States in connection therewith has been as courteously

correct as possibly could have been. The paper adds that this is a good omen for a close understanding upon the China-Japanese question, and the action of Great Britain may be relied upon to teach the Spanish American countries that there is too insignificant to treat foreigners decently.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Gresham told a friend today that he thought Nicaragua would pay Great Britain the money to prevent a force landing. He intimated that he had never had any other impression since Gen. Barrios was in Washington. London, April 26.—Neither the Admiralty nor the Foreign Office had received news from Nicaragua at midnight. The Morning Post says: The period of the ultimatum having expired, it is regarded as probable that the British will now occupy Corinto. The Government has not modified its ultimatum nor directed Admiral Stephenson to extend the time.

The London Standard is informed that British marines will be landed at Corinto tomorrow; also that Senor Guzman, Nicaragua's Minister in Washington, received a dispatch from Managua today stating that the Government would not be able to pay the \$75,000 indemnity by midnight.

Colon, Columbia, April 27, 12:30 a.m.—Admiral received here state that Rear Admiral Stephenson at midnight sent a note to the commander of the port of Corinto that he proposed to occupy Corinto at 1 o'clock this morning. The reply has been declared under martial law. Many residents are leaving Corinto.

THE RIFLES CRACK.

Good All-Round Showing This Year for the D. R. A.

A Decided Dampier Put on Turf Gambling in Minnesota—General Sporting News.

THE RIFLE.

SUCCESS OF THE D. R. A.
Ottawa, April 26.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association which will be held next week, a more than usually flattering report will be presented. The total receipts for 1894 were \$23,889 14, and the balance left on hand in the bank is \$548 69. On the expenditure side are: Biscuits team, \$5,859 78; working expenses, \$2,032 65; ranges repairs \$216 15; working charges, \$296 23; range sundries, \$296 25; ammunition account, \$1,054 22; general expenses, \$12,016 78; prizes, \$4,270.

Mr. John E. B. Blyden presents his report of the 1894 Blyden team. The Twelfth York Rangers earned for the Canadian battalions a high reputation by picking off the Ramlagh Cup from the hands of the men of the whole British volunteer force for the highest scores in the first stage of the Queen's.

It is recommended that when three or four men of one corps win places on the Canadian team a local effort should be made, with the concurrence of the D. R. A. to find the men and the money requisite to complete the battalions run for the Ramlagh Cup.

As adjutant, Mr. J. T. Kirkpatrick is accorded hearty thanks and a recommendation made that in the event of there being a Scottish meeting fourteen days before Blyden, the Canadian team be sent over in time to take part in the shooting.

THE TURF.

A DAMPER ON RACING.
St. Paul, Minn., April 26.—The chances are that there will be no more racing in Minnesota, as the bill which prohibits the selling of paid-up licenses has been signed by Gov. Clough. The law obliterates the Twin City Jockey Club.

RACING AT SANDOWN PARK.

London, April 26.—At Sandown Park today the Walton 2-year-old race for 1,000 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by Mr. Dobell's Tumbler, Mr. T. Cannon's second, and Mr. T. Jennings, jun., Literature third.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At New York—	R. H. E.
Boston.....	3 6 3
New York.....	1 10 0
Batteries—Wilson, Dolan and Ryan; German and Schriver. Umpire—Campbell.	
At Baltimore—	
Brooklyn.....	6 8 4
Baltimore.....	12 13 1
Batteries—Stein and Burrell; Hoffer and Umpire—Murray and Long.	
At Washington—	
Washington.....	15 11 5
Philadelphia.....	8 16 0
Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; McGill, Bruns and Umpire—Keefe. Called at the end of 8th; darkness.	
At St. Louis—	
Pittsburg.....	6 13 3
St. Louis.....	0 5 6
Batteries—Hawley, second; Breitenstein and Pictz. Umpire—Betts.	
At Louisville—	
Piedmont.....	6 13 3
At Louisville—	
Piedmont.....	6 13 3

The Toronto team is now in Springfield, Mass., and will practice there until the championship season opens in that city on Monday next. The exhibition games with Waterbury and Meriden have been canceled, as these clubs have from Springfield the team is in fair shape, and confident of beating Springfield.

Doc. Shepherd, of London, the well-known pitcher, has signed for the season with the Galt baseball league team. Mr. Chas. Kerr, manager of the Galt baseball league team, left on Friday for Wheeling, W. Va., where he plays for that city in the Interstate League.

A PUGILISTIC UMPIRE.

Albany, N. Y., April 26.—In the game between Albany and Buffalo today a dispute arose, during which Umpire Fitzpatrick struck Clymer, one of Buffalo's players, in the face, and a crowd quickly surrounded them and prevented further hostilities. Fitzpatrick was not permitted to umpire the rest of the game. Score:

Albany.....3

Buffalo.....2

Batteries—Cheesebro and Bottemus; McPaul and Urquhart.

THE PRICE OF OIL.

Oil City, Pa., April 26.—Oil, ruling price at agencies, \$2 10; at exchange, \$2 02; closed, \$2 05 1-4.

CANADIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, April 26.—The Canadian Fraternal Association concluded business yesterday. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. C. Inwood (A. O. U. W.); Toronto; vice-president, D. M. Robertson (Sons of Scotland); Toronto; secretary-treasurer, R. J. Lewin (S. K. of C.); St. Catharines; councillor, D. F. McWatt (A. O. U. W.); Barrie; medical officer, Dr. A. Woolverton (Chosen Friends); Hamilton. A number of interesting papers were read during the day.

"WE SAVED BABY!"
Mr. and Mrs. Sligh Burned Out at Midnight.

And Lose the Accumulated Gatherings of Six Years' Toil and Economy—But the Baby Was Saved.

Sparks flying across her face while she lay in bed was the first intimation that Mrs. Sligh received of a fire that rendered her and her husband and little child homeless at midnight last night, and deprived them of their household furnishings accumulated during six years of married life. Mr. and Mrs. Sligh moved into a large frame cottage on the west side of Center street, near Blackfriars, in London West, only a few days ago. Previous to that time they boarded on Mill street. Last night Mrs. Sligh was troubled with a toothache after she had retired. Her husband got up and made fire to heat some water to allay the pain. It had the desired effect, and Mrs. Sligh was soon sleeping. Mr. Sligh then made the fire as safe as he possibly could, and also went to bed. The next thing they knew the whole place seemed to be ablaze, and sparks were flying around the bedroom. To grasp their child and get out was but the work of an instant, and in a minute the whole house was enveloped, and neighboring places were in danger. No furniture was saved—nothing but what they had on their backs. Neighbors managed to prevent the flames from obtaining a lasting hold on either of the adjoining houses, and after the fire was out the city hook and ladder truck went over. If the brigade had been present they could not have done anything, because London West has no water service. The loss will be heavy. The furniture was roughly valued at \$750, and insured for \$300. A Detroit man named Gatling owned the house. It was valued at \$1,000, and was a frame structure.

Mrs. Sligh was accommodated by kind neighbors for the night. "We lost our furniture," she told a reporter, "but," she added, as she nodded to her child sleeping all unconsciously, as tears filled her eyes, "we saved baby."

Late Canadian News.

Petrolcans Vote Against Building a \$10,000 Central School.

It is expected that F. B. Pollard will be appointed United States consul for Brantford.

The bylaw submitted to the people of Petrolcans to raise \$10,000 for the erection of a new central school was defeated on Friday by a majority of 33.

Mrs. F. Girard, of Naperville, Que., aged 64, during a fit of temporary insanity wandered away from her home in the night and was found drowned in the river there on Friday morning.

The Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education held at Brantford, decided to convene in Toronto July 18 to 25. The congress is an outcome of the Parliament of Religions, which was held during the World's Fair at Chicago.

Advices from the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie state that the negotiations now are that the new lock in the canal will not be ready before June 1. There are a number of machinists and electricians at work, but the operating force has not yet arrived.

The delicious qualities of freshness and moistness are given to every cake that Dr. Price's Baking Powder leaves.

TRAGEDY NEAR ST. JOHN, N. B.

Two Little Girls and a Horse Drowned.
St. John, N. B., April 26.—A sad drowning accident occurred today a short distance from this city by which two little girls, aged 6 and 7 respectively, daughters of John McCavarr, lost their lives. They left the city with John Wells, and on reaching Gondola Point Wells got out of the carriage to ring the bell for the ferry in order to take the girls and the horse across. The horse dashed into the river, and both were thrown into the water and drowned, as was also the horse.

AGED 104 YEARS.

Niagara, Ont., April 26.—The oldest inhabitant of this town, Mr. James Bannister, passed quietly away this morning at the age of 104 years. Deceased was a refugee from slavery. He located in Niagara, where he has lived ever since, highly respected by all who knew him.

FELT FOR FORTY MILES.

Portland, Indiana, April 26.—A wagon load of nitro-glycerine, containing 700 quarts, exploded three miles from Bluff today with a shock that was felt for 40 miles. Either the driver was blown to atoms, and of the team only a part of the horse's neck could be found.

THE SIMPSON FIRE—SUSPECTS DISCHARGED.

Toronto, April 26.—McKee, Farley and Sprott, the three men arrested for alleged implication in the Simpson fire, appeared before the magistrate this morning and were all discharged. Livingston, the fourth man suspected, has been previously discharged. The arrest was made on the strength of the verdict of the coroner's jury.

A LITTLE LAD'S SAD FATE.

Jackson, Mich., April 26.—The 2 1-2-year-old son of Adelbert Brower, of Liberty, was burned to death yesterday. The child was watching his father burn some dry grass, and laughing at the flame, when suddenly the wind blew the flames into the grass near the little one, and before the father could rescue the child, he was burned so badly that he died in a few minutes.

John Bowen, the train wrecker, died in the Middletown, N. Y., State Hospital for the Insane yesterday. He was 87 years old.

Steamers Arrived.

At	From
April 26.	
Mariposa.....	Pater Point.....Liverpool
Lucania.....	Queenstown.....New York
Polaris.....	New York.....Havre
Florida.....	New York.....Havre
Mariposa.....	Quebec.....Liverpool

Easter Flowers.

We will have a very choice collection of plants and cut flowers that will be nice for Easter, namely, Roses, Carnations, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Easter Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Spiraea and everything in the way of plants suitable for this festive occasion. We make a specialty of church decoration. GREENWAY, for st. 245 Dundas street. Greenhouse London West.

KINGSMILL'S

If you would be comfortable in your person, your home, your finances, give careful thought and attention to our store news. All the power of this business finally reaches one definite point—The reduction of prices. Middlemen's profits and various intermediate costs make a big difference in prices. We save you them all. Our prices are always the very lowest.

CARPETS.

The store and the stock invite careful consideration to-day. There's a buzz of busy activity here suitable to the season. Never before were we in better shape to cater to your wants. The buyer's safe guide these days, when so much is happening with stocks of merchandise, is in the revelation of prices, styles and qualities in our carpet warehouse, 130 and 132 Carling St.

MILLINERY.

The best of Paris fashions are to be seen here. This is the millinery room that sets the pace. It has been stated and we believe truthfully, that more French trimmed hats and bonnets were collected here this season for your inspection than in all other millinery departments combined in the city. If you have not yet bought your summer hat, see what we can do for you.

PARASOLS.

Out of many a hundred—and hardly any two alike for style and color and kind of stick—who shall tell what the fashion is? There's hardly a fashion in parasols we have not got. We've tried to meet every possible want and keep prices down. Large assortment in plain blacks at 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2 to \$4. Beautiful shot Silk Parasols, fancy handles, at \$1 00, \$1 50 and \$2 00.

DRESS GOODS.

It takes a keen-witted dress goods man to fathom the mysteries of color and texture, and keep track of all the "going" styles in dress stuffs. One name may stand for 50 different varieties, and the stock is attractive as never before. We devote more thought, time, space and capital to dress materials than any store outside the greater cities. Trade apparently comprehends the fact.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.

Peome's Popular Columns.

Advertiser Ads Pay the Best. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

If you want to hire, sell or rent anything, try a small ad. Rates under every heading. Office open evenings until 9 o'clock. Ads after that hour should be handed into Editorial Department (side entrance) for early morning edition.

Sunday Services.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Challen, pastor. Morning subject, "The Power of the Word." Evening subject, "Inspiration of the Scriptures."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Conducted by Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., of Listowel.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. Smith, pastor; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Bible class and Sunday school at 10 p.m. Strangers welcome.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. John Potts, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. E. B. will preach at 7 p.m. Services at the Collegiate Institute. Sabbath school session at 2:30 p.m.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Services will be held in the Grand Opera House. Rev. J. H. McPherson, pastor. Morning subject, "The Power of the Word." Evening subject, "The Power of the Word." Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Conducted by Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., of Listowel.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; subject, "The Power of the Word." Evening service at 7 p.m.; subject, "The Power of the Word." Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Conducted by Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., of Listowel.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Challen, pastor. Morning subject, "The Power of the Word." Evening subject, "The Power of the Word." Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Conducted by Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., of Listowel.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. M. P. Talling, pastor, at both services. Strangers welcome.

COLBOURNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Walter Ritchie, pastor. Morning subject, "The Power of the Word." Evening subject, "The Power of the Word." Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Conducted by Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., of Listowel.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; subject, "The Power of the Word." Evening service at 7 p.m.; subject, "The Power of the Word." Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Conducted by Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., of Listowel.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WEL- LINGTON AND MILL STREETS—Rev. J. H. McPherson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at the morning and the administration of the sacrament by the Bishop of Huron at the evening service.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Challen, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST)—Dundas Block. Services 7 p.m. All welcome.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph. B. Evening—"How to Study and Apply the Great Book in the World"; baptism, seals free; all welcome.

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY—THE MEM- BER of the order in this district will attend divine service at St. Andrew's Church, Sunday, April 28, at 4 p.m. Choralists will meet in their hall, East London. All others will meet in their hall, East London. The public are cordially invited to attend the service. JOHN ISAAC P.G., chairman; F. S. SMYTH, P.G., secretary.

"144" IS REV. DR. WILDS SUBJECT tomorrow evening in his special invitation to morning sermon on "Music, How to Sing, and Heaven."

Amusements and Lectures
(Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

HEARL LECTURE ON "KODAKS OF LADIES"—Rev. Charles Smith, also musical concert in King Street Methodist Church, Monday evening. Admission 10 cents.

MISS GILMORE AND MR. SOPER will sing at the Christian Endeavor rally Thursday evening.

HURRAH FOR DETROIT!—COURT Magnolia excursion via Grand Trunk Railway, Queen's Hotel, 15. Come.

GRAND CONCERT BY COLLEMAN, OF THE REYON STREET at Cullis Hall, Monday night, April 29. Don't fail to see and hear them. They make you laugh and cry. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

THE FOLLOWING ARRAY OF TALENT will take part in the "Odde lows" at home: H. Ruthven McDonald, Stewart Huntington, Will Thorne, H. L. Hollinshead, J. H. Jex, Miss Evelyn Allen, A. E. Welch and Askin street Sunday school orchestra. Monday, April 28.

THE ODDFELLOWS OF LONDON will celebrate the 40th anniversary of order in their hall, Monday, April 29. Refreshments from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Tickets 25c.

ALAN LINE—SARDINIAN SAILS May 4th, Montreal to Liverpool via Jersey. Passengers' baggage transferred free in Liverpool for London, England. FRANK R. CLARKE, agent, Exchange office, 100, Queen's Hotel, near to Advertiser's office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ONE WEEK beginning Monday, April 29, matinees Wednesday and Saturday, Ida Van Cortland and excellent company, including the children's performance. Opening bill, Willie Collins beautiful story, "The New Magdalen." Night prices, 10c, 25c, 35c. Plan not open.

LADIES OF THIS CITY ARE INVITED to attend the "Health Talk to Women" by Mrs. Baughman, of Toronto Viatic Company, next Monday and Tuesday, April 29 and 30, at 3 p.m. in W. T. U. room, Second Hall, Dundas street. Subjects are, "How to Care for the Body" and "Nervousness—What Is It?" A knowledge of the intelligent development of the body are safeguards against the insidious inroads of disease. No admission charged. Bring a friend.

THE SULPHUR BATHS, FOOT OF DUN- DAS STREET, will be open Saturday, April 27, under the general supervision of the undersigned, with hot and cold water. The general public are assured of receiving the best attention. There is no better mineral water for bathing in Canada. Telephone No. 707. J. MUNNE, Prop.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY. The recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Special half-term for children commences Saturday afternoon, April 6, at 3 o'clock. This term includes the children's closing reception, May 11. Other classes as follows: Beginners' classes, gentlemen, Monday evenings; ladies, Tuesday evenings; ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evenings; advanced class, Thursday evenings. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & CO., proprietors, 410 Richmond street, next to 410 Richmond street, Residence, 241 Oxford street.

Female Help Wanted.
(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO learn dressmaking. Apply Miss TURN- BULL, 412 Ridout street.

Musical Instruction.
MR. W. A. BLEUTHNER, PIANO AND harmony lessons. Arrange now for new term, beginning after Easter—290 Queen's avenue.

MRS. G. CHADWICK, LATE OF MON- TREAL, organist and pianist. Concert accompaniments. Pupils received at 419 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont.

JAS. GRESSWELL, TEACHER OF VIOLIN. Pupils received at 411 King street.

Meetings.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RALLY IN St. Andrew's Church, Thursday, May 2, addresses by Rev. Robt. Johnston and Rev. Capt. Kimball.

P. A. COUNCIL NO. 6 MEETS every Wednesday evening, special meeting next Thursday evening. Full attendance desired.

SPECIAL—ALL MEMBERS OF COURT Victoria, No. 10, I. O. F., are urgently requested to attend meeting on Tuesday evening, April 30, at 8 o'clock sharp. Special business to come before the court. Visiting brethren welcome. J. W. REYNOLDS, R. S. T. COUSINS, C. R.

HARMONY ENCAMPMENT, NO. 3, I. O. O. F.—Members are requested to meet at hall, Sunday, April 28, at 3 o'clock, to attend and auxiliary service. A. DAVIS, Rec. Sec. R. W. WACOTT, C. P.

COOPER'S ATTENTION—MEETING IN Labor Hall, Dufferin avenue, Monday night, 8 o'clock, for organization. Visiting paper invited.

Domestics Wanted.
(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST housework. Apply 387 King street before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three. Apply to Mrs. SHEA, 717 Waterloo street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; no washing. Apply 136 Kent street.

GIRLS, COME TO THE CITY IF YOU want situations as cooks, dining-room, chambermaids in hotels or private houses and general servants wanted and furnished on short notice. Dwyer's Intelligence Office, 321 Richmond street.

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call at Osborne's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street.

Male Help Wanted.
(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—WOOD TURNER—APPLY to A. COLS, 200 York street.

BOY WANTED TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon. Apply G. McLean's hardware.

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 PER WEEK Apply to G. MARSHALL & Co., Tea Importers, 233 Dundas street.

Lost and Found.
(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

LOST—SUNDAY, 21ST INST.—MINK out with head, between St. Andrew's Church and 700 Dundas street. Finder rewarded. Apply Advertiser's office.

LOST—SILK-HAIRED TERRIER—ALSO bull terrier; any one retaining after this notice will be prosecuted. Reward returned. Apply to H. STARKES, Arcade Barber Shop.

Houses, Etc., To Let.
(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DOUBLE PARLOR—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, central locality; suitable for doctor's office. Apply 44 Park avenue.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Bath, gas, city and soft water; 620 Talbot street.

TO RENT—EIGHT ACRES—EAST SIDE of Front Line road, township London, short distance north of city. Two good houses and other buildings on premises, suitable for gardener. Apply A. GREENLEES, solicitor, 181 Dundas street.

TO LET—HOUSE—136 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister.

TO LET—STORY AND HALF BRICK house, 745 Elia street; 7 rooms; moderate rent. Apply 172 John street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—NOW occupied by Mr. Brady, on Ridout street, near cottage to let. Inquire T. TAMBLINE, 300 Ridout street, South London.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS—Landlord locality, 765 Talbot street.

LANDLORDS—NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An Advertiser's advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c. each insertion for six days for 75c.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—536 Adelaide street; modern improvements; good stable. Apply 622 Princess avenue.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, ON SECOND floor, Albion Buildings. Apply T. H. CARLING, city.

FOR RENT—TWO ACRES OF LAND for garden purposes, opposite 621 Dundas street. Apply JOHN B. MURPHY, 246 Dundas street.

HOUSE TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED—Five bedrooms, furnace, bath, and kitchen; possession 1st May. Inquire J. R. SHUTTLEWORTH.

FINE RESIDENCE TO LET—OVERLOOK- ING Victoria Park; newly painted and painted; modern improvements, splendid furnace; rent moderate. 346 Dufferin avenue.

COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 11 OXFORD street, immediate possession. ALEX. HARVEY, 504 Talbot street.

"TO LET"—"ROOMS TO LET"—"HOUSES to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S OFFICE.

Wanted.
(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—GOOD TYPE WRITER—Second-hand; state price and make. P. ADVERTISER'S OFFICE.

COTTAGE WANTED—CONTAINING about 7 rooms; about May 1, convenient to city. Address "House Wanted," this office.

Architects.
(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York). Carling Block. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

MURPHY & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dufferin Block. H. C. McBRIDE, F. W. FARN- COMBE.

Business Chances.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

HOTEL FOR SALE—FURNITURE, GOOD—WILL lease, license and stock of hotel in London township, adjacent to city; doing paying business. Apply LOVE & DIGNAN, solicitors, etc., London.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES—Situated in good locality; good opening for cash business. Box 93, this office.

Medical Cards.
(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone 388.

DR. MCLELLAN—SPECIALITY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; catarrhs removed, cures, eyesight restored. 234 Dundas street.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. JARVIS—HOMOEOPATHIST—759 Dundas street. Telephone 589.

DR. MEEK—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON- DON. Specialties, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 293 Queen's avenue. Phone 973. Special attention to diseases of children.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, near Dundas street. 1 to 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialties, nose, throat and lungs.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI- DENCE, 68 DUNDAS STREET. Telephone 100.

DR. D. HUTCHESON HOGG—108 ASKIN street, South London, near Worley road.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 290 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. ECOLLES—CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wood street. Specialties, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

DR. WEEKS—407 DUNDAS STREET, near Colborne. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1069.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESI- DENCE, 68 DUNDAS STREET. Specialties, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 188 Queen's avenue.

Hotel Cards.
(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A day hotel, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

HODGINS HOUSE—BEST \$1 DAY house in city, corner King and Talbot. Barber shop and billiard room in connection.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON- TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor.

"DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL—DUNDAS street, London. Best and most comfortable, sanitary, kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. ROBT. JOHN SMITH.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House; remodeled and furnished; good stabling. JERRY McDONALD.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh largely. Meals at all hours. King of oysters. D. SARE, proprietor. Telephone 849.

TO LET—HOUSE—136 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister.

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COTTAGE WANTED—CONTAINING about 7 rooms; about May 1, convenient to city. Address "House Wanted," this office.

Real Estate For Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

FOR SALE—LOT 30, WATERLOO STREET, 30x115, with lane at rear; best residential part of city. Apply to D. C. HANNA, 48 Richmond street.

Articles for Sale.
(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

COMMON SENSE—ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice. No smell. All druggists. F.W.I.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, EIGHT FEET long, good as new, cost \$20. Will sell for \$15 a foot. Can be seen at John Connor's book store, city.

FOR SALE—6,000 FEET BOULEVARD iron pipe, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 inch. J. HARRIS, 183 Horton street.

THREE OFFICE DESKS—IN GOOD order; walnut and oak. Will be sold at a reasonable price. W. A. REND, 357 Talbot street.

ENGLISH CUSHION-TYPE BALL BEAR- ING bicycle, only \$32; refrigerator; Raymond sewing machine, nearly new, at SIMMONS & WATERMAN, 101 King street. Furniture bought, sold or exchanged. Open till 9 p.m.

Agents Wanted.
(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

\$5 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD- DRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure we furnish the work and teach you how to work in the work where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$5 per week; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE COMPANY, Box A.3, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Life Association of Canada. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. BURKE, superintendent, 280 Spencer Block.

Dental Cards.
(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—1813 Dundas street. For next three months best plates \$7.

DR. SWANN—DENTIST—FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. (Canada), 100 Dundas street, near Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1,131.

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON-DENTIST—216 Dundas, next Eddy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT—HONOR graduate University of Toronto—Successor to Dr. H. E. Nelles. Office over Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction assured.

J. E. HOLMES—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work, a specialty. Office, 100 Dundas street, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879. British Columbia Dental College, 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 575.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 304 Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store.

L. McDONALD—DENTIST
Office—1833 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

London Real Estate Exchange.
KINGSTON STREET COTTAGE—NO. 31—One of the best cottages in London. West; 6 large rooms; fine lot; near electric railway. W. D. BUCKLE.

CENTRAL AVENUE—NO. 445—EIGHT-ROOMED frame house, two stories; large lot and barn; must be sold; owner removed from the city; bargain. W. D. BUCKLE.

CHEAP COTTAGE—\$130 BUYS ELE-ven foot cottage in the best part of South London; brick foundation; lot 40 feet frontage; good chance. W. D. BUCKLE.

RICHMOND STREET STORE THAT fine four-story brick store, just north of city, 100 feet frontage; great chance for merchant or capitalist; immediate sale. W. D. BUCKLE.

Business Cards.
(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR CUT TO ORDER—Also shingles and cedar posts. Apply JAMES VANCE, Heyworth street, 501.

SHINGLES AWAY DOWN IN PRICE—British Columbia, Ontario cedar, XX pine, from \$1.50 per 1,000. Pine lumber from \$1.00 per 1,000. Laths, posts, door sash, house trimmings, etc., and yard goods. C. P. R. freight sheds, Pull Mail street, London. J. A. SUTHERLAND.

LONDON BOAT WORKS—STEAM AND sailing yachts, skiffs and dingies; spoon cars a specialty. Corner King and Thames streets. L. CARLY, Manager.

DOES YOUR LAWN MOWER NEED repairing? Drop in to Geo. Smith, 533 Richmond street.

FOR MILK AND BUTTER FEED, COT-TONSEED meal, oilcake and flaxseed screenings, in equal parts, 20c. per ton. Excellent for horses and all live stock. Pure oil cake and cotton seed meal at 25c. per ton. Call and see it. BART COTTELL & Co., over Agricultural Bank, Talbot street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR shingles. Capacity of mill, 35,000,000 feet per year; best quality, prompt shipments. H. H. Spicer & Co., Vancouver, B. C., Ontario rep. representative, D. FERGUSON, London, Ont.

CARPENTERING AND JOINING promptly attended to by B. HUTCHINSON, shop 411 Piccadilly street.

FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED—Carpet cleaning and laid. GEO. ABEL, 338 Talbot street. Orders promptly attended to.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—29 Dundas street. Specialties: Oilcloth, feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Orders called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofing; repairing a specialty. Estimates free. Telephone 583. 149 South street, London.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES. Supplies of all kinds, new outfit our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 4 Bay street, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

BICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING—Repairs and model making. J. BLYTHE, 310 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

GILLESPIES COAL AND WOOD yard, Matland street (on C. P. R.) is the place where every day is bargain day. Order for morning Saturdays and avoid the rush. Phone 1089.

TO MRS. WOODLIFES, 286 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 512.

WHISKARD'S

230-232 Dundas St.

Just received per special import, a new line of Fancy Swiss Curtain Muslin, embroidered border on both sides.

Only 15c, 20c, 25c Yard

A Special line of Fancy Madras Muslin in cream and ecru.

15c, 20c YARD

Our new Prints are in. We show a splendid line of English Prints, wide widths, fast colors.

Only 12½c YARD

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fast colors, seamless.

15c PAIR

Children's Cardinal Cashmere Hose.

All SIZES

Gloves - Ladies' Black Taffeta Gloves, all sizes.

Only 25c PAIR

Black, Cream, White, Brown and Fawn Silk Gloves.

All PRICES

A splendid line of Ladies' Black Silk Gloves.

Only 25c PAIR

Millinery!

New Flowers, Ostrich Tips, Jet Sprays, Jet Crowns, Jet Bonnets, Trimmed and Un-trimmed Hats.

Crinkled Tissue Paper, in all shades.

Only 10c ROLL

Black Felt Shopping Bags, embroidered and plain.

Only 25c Each

A splendid line of Ladies' Summer Corsets.

Only 50c PAIR

See our new line of T. G. W. Corsets, worth 75c.

Our Price 50c PAIR

Whiskard's

TRAMP FARMS.

Probably the scheme most discussed at present for relieving the growing surplus of tramps and idlers in and around our great cities is that of the "tramp farms." The project of establishing such farms which is now being pushed in several States has received its chief impulse from the success of the Salvation Army farm in England, where the farm, which was formerly a waste tract, was bought by Gen. Booth, and to it were sent the available human pickings of the army meetings, until now several hundred redeemed creatures find work, ample food, and even wages. Some of these men brought down to the lowest depths of degradation in liquor, were good mechanics, and several branches of useful industry have been established. In the middle of the farm is the great "army hall" to which all are assured a hearty welcome.

Gen. Booth may be open to criticism as a theologian, and still more so as a would-be resistor of liberty in "things not essential." But in this matter he has set an example of a humane, self-sustaining enterprise that are long destined to be followed by similar undertakings in this country. They deserve the most hearty encouragement.

WORD FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Result of the Number of Canadian Papers Taken by Residents of Washington.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Quite a number of interesting cases have occurred in the city of cases from several of the numerous forms of kidney complaint through the use of a Canadian remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills. A very large number of Canadian newspapers are daily received by residents of the capital, and as these invariably contain an account of some recovery, many of them from a state of ill health considered hopeless by the doctors, the matter has been brought prominently before the Washington public. Many people have tried the remedy and in every case it has proved eminently successful.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases are cured by Shill's Cure.

A health tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "Swaine's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures Itch, eczema, itchy 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 "Swaine's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

France has a debt of \$6,000,000,000, and England one of \$57,000,000,000.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all other symptoms. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Novak, 520 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

If your watch is not right, or you want a good, cheap watch, piece of jewelry or silverware, go to J. B. ADKINS, the cheapest place in London.

Board of Trade.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

Mr. John Bowman the New President.

Interesting Figures Relative to the City's Mercantile Growth.

A Vigorous Discussion Over the Increased Cost of Education—Financial Statement.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, when the usual reports were brought down and officers elected. A pleasing feature of the year's report was the addition of an interesting group of statistics relative to the city's progress in all branches of trade. It is five years since similar figures were collected. This year figures were added which tend to show the vast increase in the cost of school maintenance, while the number of children in attendance had not visibly increased. The new president, Mr. John Bowman, was well received on making his bow. In his initial speech he referred to the signs of the return of increased prosperity as evidenced by the increase in price of such staple products as cotton, beef, wheat, etc. Among the members present were: John Bland (president), A. B. Greer, J. S. Pearce, A. Neighorn, J. D. Saunby, C. W. Leonard, John Bowman, James Cowan, D. W. Blackwell, W. H. Davies, L. H. Ingram, F. S. Jarvis, Samuel Stevely and J. Matthews.

Some time ago the board asked the Toronto Board of Trade to co-operate with them in the effort to amend the Bank Act in such a manner as to make it compulsory to register all bankers' liens. The board pointed out that then it was unfair to wholesale men, who, under the present condition of affairs, might go on selling a merchant goods and not be aware of the existence of a banker's lien on the stock until the banker stepped in and claimed all in event of failure.

The legislative committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, to whom the matter was referred, had stated that it was not desirable that compulsory registration should be required of bankers' liens. They could not, therefore, recommend that the board co-operate with the London Board in having the Bank Act amended as requested. It would be decidedly detrimental to the interests of merchants. The Toronto board asked in conclusion if the matter had been considered by the London board simply in a general application or with a view of general application?

Members were not very well satisfied with the reply, and the board will consult with other boards and get their opinions.

The question had been raised at a former meeting as to just what matter could be printed on the face of a "private" postcard. The president said that he had official information that the name, address, and business of the sender only could be briefly stated on the face of the cards.

The resignation of Mr. J. I. Anderson was accepted, and the name of Mr. C. W. Allen, manager of the Western Nail and Wire Works was added to the membership list.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report was a very voluminous document, but besides a review of the board's operations during the year, it contained statistics of general interest relative to the local cotton, railways, public schools and Collegiate Institute and postoffice. During the year nine general meetings were held. Many important matters had been dealt with, including the electric street railway, and though the settlement was still hanging fire, it was assumed that cars would be running before the year was passed. In this connection, a bright and promising future for London was anticipated. The rapid electric roads centering in the city, and for which bills of incorporation have been granted, would benefit the merchant, and it would have a tendency to centralize trade here, and together with other attractions make London a very desirable place for retired farmers and business men generally to reside in.

The action of the board in the questions of assessments, improvements to the harbor, Port Stanley harbor, trade relations with Australian colonies, municipal insurance, bankers' liens, drop-letter postage and reciprocal switching arrangements, was also noted.

Further the report read: "Now that the Port Stanley Railway is in such good shape, it was thought advisable to form a joint stock steamboat company for the purpose of encouraging traffic to and from Port Stanley. This has been done, and arrangements have been made whereby four large passenger and freight boats are running between Toledo, Cleveland and Port Stanley, calling at Port Stanley twice a week during navigation. Together with our excellent railroad facilities, places London on an equal, if not a better basis for manufacturing and mercantile operations than other places more favorably situated as regards waterway facilities.

A wire mail manufacturing has been established here during the year, and superlative location here was our superior situation, railway advantages and low freight rates. Just here we might say our special advantages should be known to outsiders, and some effort at advertising the city should be adopted."

Concluding, attention was called to the fact that steps had been taken in that direction, but the cost to properly advertise the city in leading Canadian, New York and London, Eng. papers would reach between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The council had refused to grant assistance, and the whole thing dropped.

A BATCH OF FIGURES.

Mr. Nelles, secretary, then submitted a number of statements, from which these are taken:

Freight forwarded from and received at London during the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, for all roads:

Forwarded. Received. Month— Tons. Tons. January..... 5,022 15,794 February..... 5,314 17,714 March..... 5,917 18,924 April..... 6,414 20,832 May..... 7,105 23,117 June..... 7,833 25,372 July..... 8,600 28,238 August..... 9,478 31,758 September..... 10,414 35,422 October..... 11,414 39,232 November..... 12,414 43,042 December..... 13,414 46,852

Totals..... 80,682 263,137

Coal received at London during the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, over all roads:

Month— Tons. Tons. January..... 3,297 192 February..... 3,440 112 March..... 3,511 120 April..... 3,611 132 May..... 3,711 144 June..... 3,811 156 July..... 3,911 168 August..... 4,011 180 September..... 4,111 192 October..... 4,211 204 November..... 4,311 216 December..... 4,411 228

Totals..... 44,560 1,880

Bituminous coal, Tons. Tons. January..... 3,297 192 February..... 3,440 112 March..... 3,511 120 April..... 3,611 132 May..... 3,711 144 June..... 3,811 156 July..... 3,911 168 August..... 4,011 180 September..... 4,111 192 October..... 4,211 204 November..... 4,311 216 December..... 4,411 228

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Bituminous coal, Tons. Tons. January..... 3,297 192 February..... 3,440 112 March..... 3,511 120 April..... 3,611 132 May..... 3,711 144 June..... 3,811 156 July..... 3,911 168 August..... 4,011 180 September..... 4,111 192 October..... 4,211 204 November..... 4,311 216 December..... 4,411 228

Totals..... 44,560 1,880

July.....	5,430	280	1,142	65
August.....	5,707	131	1,542	71
September.....	5,723	83	845	41
October.....	5,317	131	1,616	70
November.....	5,847	105	1,097	80
December.....	5,815	16	953	40
Totals.....	41,560	2,054	13,451	66

Number of passenger and freight trains arriving at and departing from London on week days with totals daily and yearly for the year 1894:

Line.....	Passenger.....	Freight.....
G. T. R.....	Daily, Yearly.....	Daily, Yearly.....
O. P. R.....	12 3,756 15 5,068	12 3,756 15 5,068
C. P. R.....	4 1,252 2 626	4 1,252 2 626
L. E. and D. R. B.....	8 1,252 2 626	8 1,252 2 626
Totals.....	75 23,552 49 15,337	75 23,552 49 15,337

*Including 60 specials.

Whole number of passenger and freight trains daily to and from London, 124.

Whole number of passenger and freight trains yearly to and from London, 38,872.

LONDON POSTOFFICE.

A comparison of the doings in the delivery department of the London post-office for 1890 and 1894 is appended:

Postcards.....	1890.....	1894.....
C. L. letters.....	274,192	351,089
Registered letters.....	12,215	358,739
Other letters.....	28,438	27,543
Totals.....	903,069	1,032,405

Newspapers delivered—For year 1890, 515,922; 1890, 566,299; 1893, 695,876; 1894, 732,044.

Postage stamps sold—For 1889, \$50,981.33; 1890, \$52,263.65; 1893, \$57,120.92; 1894, \$58,124.38.

Mailing department—1890..... 1894..... Letters posted at London..... 2,307,712 2,438,300

Letters posted at London..... 470,548 717,028

Books, samples, circulars..... 2,408,024 2,408,024

Registered letters..... 39,354 38,220

Savings bank department—Amount received..... \$151,970 \$113,110

Orders issued in 1890..... \$39,443.48 61,077 orders issued in 1893..... \$7,701.00

Orders paid in 1890..... \$35,081.04 61,077 orders paid in 1893..... \$7,701.00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

During the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, the imports, dutiable and free goods entered and the duty collected at the London custom house were:

Imports.....	Duty.....
1891.....	\$2,301,187 \$97,103.47
1892.....	\$2,701,520 \$113,731.49
1893.....	\$2,701,520 \$113,731.49
1894.....	\$2,701,520 \$113,731.49

The exports amounted to: 1891, \$598,402; 1892, \$598,402; 1893, \$598,402; 1894, \$598,402.

The excise duty collected during 1894 on articles in that department amounted to \$385,292.61. The collections on spirits were \$79,229.40; malt, \$38,089.48; tobacco, \$67,312.05; cigars, \$12,731.49; petroleum, \$12,155.35; other sources, \$4,684.94.

LAND REVENUE RETURNS.

Cigars (manufactured), 22,861,745; petroleum, 12,885,981 gallons; malt, 4,487,024 pounds; beer, 1,598,870 gallons; tobacco, 8,891 pounds.

Licenses issued—Brewers 6, maltsters 3, cigar makers 15, tobacco manufacturers 1, bond warehouse 13, peppermint oil distiller 1.

SCHOOL FIGURES.

In the Collegiate Institute during the year there were 415 boys and 421 girls. The cost of maintenance was \$24,457. The annual cost per pupil \$28.05.

The public schools there were 3,941 boys and 2,787 girls, with a staff of 11 male and 81 female teachers. The total expenditure was \$65,362.33, leaving the average cost per pupil, \$11.21, or a decrease of \$3.71 since 1893.

The assets are: Balance on hand, \$461.27; board room furniture, \$1,461.27; board room furniture, \$1,461.27; board room furniture, \$1,461.27.

President Bland moved the adoption of the report and referred briefly to London's commanding position in the manufacturing world, its desirability as a freight facilities, and the connection with the lake traffic of Port Stanley.

He also commented favorably on the statistics included in the report, but pointed out the growing increase in the cost of education, and the fact that while the number of young of the city, attendance did not increase perceptibly.

Mr. L. H. Ingram seconded the motion, and Mr. Jarvis thought the figures were worthy of wide distribution among the citizens.

In reply to a question as to the correctness of the figures, Mr. D. W. Blackwell had to state that they were absolutely correct, and added that the cost would be more than ever next year.

He said that the lower forms were crowded, but the upper classes had too much money to let him see something. The increase of salary of public school teachers would cease this year.

Mr. Ingram said that he did not think the children were as well taught now as in the old Central School times, and said that a city newspaper advertised for a girl to do light housekeeping for \$80 per week, in only two of which the hand-writing would be better than that of the children.

The president said that he thought that pupils attending the Collegiate Institute should pay a fee.

"That is what it will come to," added Mr. Pearce.

The discussion then became general, and it was agreed that it would be unwise to charge a fee for attendance at the Institute.

The business of electing officers for the next year was then taken up, and resulted as follows:

President—John Bowman.

Vice-President—A. B. Greer.

Secretary—Frederick A. Nelles.

The council, arbitration committee, board of examiners, advertising committee, Western Fair representatives and railway and municipal committee were elected en bloc as nominated a month ago.

A new departure was taken in the formation of a committee, consisting of Messrs. John Cameron, L. H. Ingram, T. R. Parker and John Bland, whose duties will consist of selecting speakers to handle various subjects coming before the board.

In conclusion, Mr. J. S. Pearce moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Bland. Mr. Cowan seconded, saying he believed in giving honor to whom honor was due, and thanks to those who were deserving of it.

Mr. Bland was vigorously applauded as he replied graciously.

The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved by taking Dodd's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood, also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure effect.

The rate of taxation has nearly quadrupled in France since 1830.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

Nerves on Edge.

Was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tonic medicine cured him.

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All's right with the world.

—Brownie.

London, Saturday, April 27.

THE ROYAL WHISKY COMMISSION.

After four years of waiting the Dominion Government has been moved to bring down the report of the so-called Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. The "Advertiser's" Ottawa correspondent has already sent us a synopsis of the formidable document, which, with six volumes of evidence, was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Wednesday. The report proper contains nearly 600 pages of closely-typewritten matter, or about half a million words. In the volumes of evidence between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 words are printed! Such a deluge of words has never been permitted to descend on Parliament on any other subject that has been brought before under its notice.

There is very little in the report that was not anticipated years ago. The evidence is chiefly a mass of opinions of individuals that might have been obtained by a typewritten request by mail as easily as by the formal and expensive red tape incident to the perquisitions of a royal commission holding office at \$10 a day, long or short, and traveling expenses. And after all is said and done, we are told that the commissioners cannot even answer the specific questions submitted to them in a simple manner, but are obliged by the enormity of their task to give their opinions in a mass of words, through which we are sure few, if any, readers of blue books, however devoted to such study, will care to wade.

The majority of the commissioners have performed their duties in the manner expected of them, however. They set out opposed to prohibition, and they report against it. They favor high license fees as a means of reducing drunkenness, though it is notorious that high license fees have not reduced drunkenness in those places where the system has been tried. They practically ignore recent popular verdicts in a majority of the Canadian Provinces favoring a prohibitory law, and they prefer to accept the views in favor of the traffic in intoxicants given by the comparatively few individuals whom they examined, rather than the unbiased vote of the people at large.

There are two declarations of opinion by the commissioners worthy of more than a passing notice. One is in favor of establishing a Dominion supervision of the liquor traffic. That the people will never agree to. Sir John Macdonald tried to establish such a control of Provincial licenses, and his Government even went the length of issuing licenses, in spite of the law. The experiment cost the taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is not likely, in face of that experience, the recommendation now made will have many sympathizers. One bungle of that description is surely enough. So long as we have the sale of intoxicants legalized, it is better that the Provincial authorities and not the Central Government should have the control and supervision.

The views of the majority of the commissioners are not those of Rev. Dr. McLeod, a member of the commission. As has been shown by our Ottawa correspondent, Dr. McLeod has prepared a minority report, strongly favoring a prohibitory law.

Our representative at the capital says he has yet to find a member of Parliament, on either side of the House, who does not concede that practically all the information contained in the conclusions of the commissioners was known before they began, and there are many who do not hesitate to say that this attempt to shelve the question during the life of the present Parliament, undertaken at the behest of Hon. Mr. Foster, the erstwhile advocate of prohibition, is a wilful waste of money.

Parliament has been informed that for the payment of this commission the country has so far been taxed \$63,275, and we understand that a good many thousands of dollars have yet to be paid out!

The people pay dearly in order that their rulers may evade honest action on one of the most important issues of the day.

A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

If reports from the East be true, Britain has achieved another diplomatic triumph by forming a covert alliance with Japan. This is said to be the secret of the French, German and Russian hostility to the peace treaty between China and Japan, now awaiting ratification. If these three great powers insist on the modification of the treaty, it is not likely that Britain will resort to the extreme measure of supporting Japan by force; but in any event, she

will have won the good-will of Japan by her friendly attitude, and even that is of vast importance. Britain has been wise enough to see that in the wake of this must follow commercial advantage—John Bull always has his eye open to business. Japan has become great, and will become greater. Her trade is rapidly expanding, and it would not be surprising if Britain, in return for upholding the peace treaty, had secured some commercial concessions. It would be in line with her pushing trade policy. Wherever there is an opening to a new market Great Britain is the first to enter. In "getting on the good side" of Japan she has out-generaled the other powers.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

In some parts of the United States, where the roads are good and the mails light, the mails are carried on bicycles. Indirect moral: Improve the roads.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, is down on "tipping." A fair quid pro quo for services rendered would be the best all-round arrangement.

The relief of the besieged English soldiers at Chitral was not quite so dramatic as that of Lucknow, but it is another instance of pluck and luck working together to save a gallant band. John Bull's facility in "getting there" is quite equalled by his tenacity in staying there after he has arrived.—New York World.

Mr. Casey, M.P., in a letter to the East Kent Plaindealer, says it is clear that no side issue is going to keep the country from trying the Dominion Government on the grand indictments of protection and booting.

England has been successful so far in her little Chitral (India) campaign; she has brought Nicaragua to time; and she seems to have got in on the ground floor with Japan. For a gentleman of his age, Mr. John Bull is rather spry and enterprising.

The prediction that the present session of Parliament will be a hot one will be verified if this weather continues.

Young man, go to China! That is the advice that is prompted by the new awakening there occasioned by the treaty of peace. If it has the anticipated result China will become a glorious place for young, bright men, engineers, miners and railroad promoters. It will be a country almost the largest on the earth, suddenly opened to the world, demanding the substantial things of civilization.—Boston Herald.

A section of the press is urging President Cleveland to call a special meeting of Congress. To summon the Congressmen to work during the baseball season would be a hardship.

All this talk about Clarke Wallace resigning his office is nonsense. Mr. Wallace will continue to draw his salary until after the general election. Then he will have no office to resign.

The New York World advises the people to break the beef combine by not eating beef. Unless the people abjure meat altogether, the extra demand would increase the price of mutton, fowl and fish. In the meantime, the vegetarian can afford to smile.

LOST BY WAR IN 100 YEARS.

A highly interesting study of what a hundred years of war have cost France in human life has just been made public by Dr. Lagneau, Member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and is found in the *Lancet*. When the revolution broke out France's effective army was only 120,000 men. For the wars waged during ten years in Belgium, the Alps, the Pyrenees, in the Vendee, and in Egypt, there were called out 2,800,000. At the census made in the ninth year of the republic there remained of these only 677,598. In killed and in dead by disease the wars of the first republic cost France 2,422,402 men. From 1801 to Waterloo 3,157,398 men scarcely sufficed to fill the blanks which in an incessant war against combined Europe, France incurred at Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt, Friedland, Saragossa, Eckmuhl, Essling, Wagram, Taragona, Smolensk, Moscow, Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipzig and Waterloo. Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the second republic, in spite of the war in Spain (1832), the conquest of Algiers (1830) and the taking of Antwerp France passed through a period of comparative calm. The army numbered about 213,748, and the mortality averaged 22 per 1,000. In 1853-55 commenced the epoch of the great wars—the Crimea, Italy (1859-60), China (1859-61), Mexico (1862-66), and the 1870-71 Franco-German war. In the latter, 300,268 men, 95,615 succumbed; in Italy, out of 500,000 there died 18,673; in China, 950, and in Cochinchina 48 per 1,000. The second empire cost France about 1,000,000 soldiers. According to Dr. Lagneau's demographic tables, the century from 1795 to 1895 witnessed the death in battle or disease of 6,000,000 French soldiers.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISRUPTION.

The Free Church of Scotland will be 52 years of age on May 18 next. That is the anniversary of the memorable procession which so aroused the enthusiasm of Lord Jeffrey. He was sitting in his room when a friend burst in upon him and said: "Well what do you think of it? More than 400 of them actually out!" Jeffrey sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "I am proud of my country. There's not another country on earth where such a deed could have been done." The procession composed of the ministers and elders who had seceded from the Established Church proceeded through the streets of Edinburgh from St. Andrew's Church to Tanfield Hall. Dr. Chalmers led the way, beside him being Dr. Welsh, the moderator of the preceding General Assembly. The streets were crowded with onlookers, some of them were moved to tears, while others shouted their applause while the solemn procession went past.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removed at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

During the fourteenth century in Italy a tax was levied on every one who wore shoes.

Keep Minard's Limonade in the House

House and Lobby



Spicy Developments Impending—Reported Gigantic Railway Deal—Hudson Bay Speculation Scandal—Enormous Bill for Extras—Gossip From the Gallery.

(Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.)

Ottawa, April 26.—I hear tonight that there may be some rather odd revelations regarding the formation of the new Government on the death of Sir John Thompson if the leader tells the whole truth when he makes his promised Ministerial statement. Mr. Foster was about to give the explanations this afternoon, but Hon. Mr. Laurier suggested that they be delayed till Sir C. H. Tupper is in his place. This probably means that not only the original formation of the Cabinet and the very peculiar story set abroad about Sir Frank Smith's alleged "call to form a Cabinet," but the "strike" of Sir Chas. Tupper and the Premier's letter that brought him back in an incredibly short space may be investigated.

Another matter that has troubled the Government a great deal, and an investigation of which it has tried in vain to avert, is what is now known as the Hudson Bay Railway scandal. Mr. Laurier moved for all papers in connection with this attempt to give away to the charter speculators \$2,500,000 of public money without the consent of Parliament, and it is possible we will know all in time. Meanwhile, I hear that the failure to keep the compact secret and the fear to face Parliament has upset the scheme, and that the Administration is trying its best to get out of the scrape. This evening it is said that the huge deal off, and that the contractors have left the city. Mr. Foster could tell Parliament how the matter really stands, but he wants to delay the exposure as long as possible.

A Conservative friend of mine told me tonight that the new dickering between the Government and the C. P. R. is on a gigantic scale. He asserts that the company desires to let the Government resume control of the seventeen millions of Northwest land owned by it. For this the company are alleged to want \$20,000,000 in Government 4 per cent bonds. I hear there is friction in the Cabinet over the matter and that Sir C. H. Tupper is again on strike because the Finance Minister hesitates to promote the proposed gigantic deal.

The report that Lieutenant-Governor Shultz is here arranging to set a second tier in order that he may be in a position to dismiss the Government of Mr. Greenway if it refuses to obey the order to re-establish separate schools in the Province, has been a long time in the air. It is now being considered in the House of Commons, and it may be attempted in Manitoba need not astonish anyone. But Manitobans whom I have met say that the attempt will represent an attempt to replace Ministers in whom the people have confidence with creatures of the Ottawa centralizers. Today Attorney-General Sifton of Manitoba had a long interview with the Governor-General. The nature of the conference, of course, is not known. Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, being asked his opinion on Hon. Mr. Sifton's statement, speaking in a loud and clear voice, said: "There is no rigid constitutional rule to prevent a member of a provincial cabinet taking part in a Dominion election if he feels satisfied that his free action as a constitutional adviser on the questions considered is not thereby fettered."

In the House this afternoon Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) asked for ministerial explanation of the press dispatches from Newfoundland. It was apparent that an official announcement of the negotiations for confederation, so far agreed on, had been given to the Newfoundland Legislature. Surely this was a breach of the faith, and Mr. Davies was not finally decided. Mr. Davies—When you do reach a conclusion, Parliament should be informed as soon as the Newfoundland Legislature. Mr. Foster promised this. In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Foster said that no superannuated officers now living. The general impression is that by this means the return will be kept back till a new Parliament is elected. Mr. McMullen moved for it last year, but it was shelved aside.

Mr. Casey said this would not be the first time a return was loaded down by the Government in order to delay it till it was of no use.

This was a field day for Prince Edward Island. The veteran Mr. Perry, one of the island Liberal members, moved for information regarding the Government steamer Stanley, taking occasion to severely score the Government for not maintaining a steady winter connection between the island and the mainland of Nova Scotia, as agreed to at Confederation. Both he and his colleague (Mr. Yeo) condemned the Government for not keeping faith with the island in regard to the promised tunnel between the island and Nova Scotia. Borings were started just before the general election four years ago, but till now no real investigation had been begun. The order was granted after a long discussion, in which Mr. Davies pointed out that \$250,000 had been spent by the Dominion Government on a wharf at the end of the railway in Nova Scotia owned by Mr. Wood (Conservative M. P. for Westmoreland), and which had been largely eaten up by worms. It was built as a part of the scheme to carry out the terms of Confederation, but no wharf was built at the P. E. I. side, and the public money was thus squandered.

Mr. Foster promised that more borings would be begun this summer, and Mr. Davies retorted: "That's a sure indication we are nearing a general election."

In reply to Mr. Choquette, Mr. Hag-

gart said that the contractors for the Sault Ste. Marie had notified the Government that they will apply for payment for extras on their contract. The amount was not stated, but I understand that the sum demanded is from \$8,000 to \$10,000. It is not probable the account will be settled till the eve of the general election. The McGreevy experience teaches the reason for the delay.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Note Act providing for the insertion of the clause dropped last year to insure a gold reserve for the note issue.

Mr. Bryson's bill to amend the Railway Act was read a first time. It provides that if a railway is operated for three months without paying its employees it shall be taken possession of by the Dominion Government and the men paid.

A bill brought in by Mr. Coatsworth (Toronto) provides for the legalizing of trade union marks and labels to be placed on products of trade unionists. A penalty is provided for any one who infringes on the registered marks or labels.

Mr. Foster promised the estimates on Monday, and the House adjourned at 6 p.m.

Mr. Davin, the bachelor N. W. T. member, gives notice today that he will move "That in the opinion of this House the privilege of voting for candidates for membership thereof should be extended to women possessing the qualifications which now entitle men to the electoral franchise."

In the Senate today Premier Bowell made a formal explanation regarding the recent Cabinet shake-up. Concerning Sir John Carling he said that member had asked to be relieved of his office, and Dr. Montague was brought in to strengthen the Cabinet. Mr. Patterson had been relieved of office because of precarious health.

The C. P. R. Company announces today that it will run its cars from New York city by New York Central and by way of Montreal and Ottawa, to the West and Minneapolis.

Senator Ferguson concluded the debate on the address in the Senate today and adjourned early. News from St. Johns, Que., today is to the effect that Mr. Bourassa, father of the House of Commons, has entirely lost his memory, and it is not likely he will ever return to Parliament. Mr. Bourassa is 80 years of age, and has been a member for St. Johns for 41 years. Mr. Coatsworth will bring in a bill to prevent cruelty to animals. A similar bill was badly mutilated by the House last year.

The Minister of Justice will bring in a bill to amend the criminal code and the penitentiary act. Sir John Carling has been given a place three seats behind Dr. Sproule. The white glove Dominion police cost \$20,697 last year, and were paid \$2,489 traveling expenses. Sir Hibbert Tupper still absents himself from the House.

Not Heart Disease, But Indigestion!

Rev. J. Ball.

Fullerton, Ont.—The K. D. C. sent to me was taken by my wife. She had been in the doctor's hands for seven weeks for stomach trouble, accumulation of gas towards evening disturbed the stomach and crowded the heart. The K. D. C. did her a great deal of good and I have recommended it to others who also found its value. The burdens of life, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, headache, and gloomy forebodings will quickly disappear if you use K. D. C. The Greater Cure of the Age for all forms of Indigestion.

FREE TEST!

K. D. C. and PILLS.

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Saturday Night Fair,

FROM 7 TO 10,

CHAPMAN'S,

- GLOVES—Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, all sizes, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**
- HOSE—Ladies' and Misses' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**
- HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Fancy Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 8c, **Tonight 5c**
- WINDSOR TIES—Colored Windsor Ties, worth 25c, **Tonight 18c**
- RIBBON—Colored Fancy Silk Ribbon, 4 inches wide, worth 15c, **Tonight 10c**
- HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 18c, **Tonight 12½c**
- PARASOLS—Fancy Colored Frill Parasols, worth 90c, **Tonight 65c**
- GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Taffeta Gloves, worth 25c, **Tonight 18c**
- GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Lisle Gloves, worth 20c, **Tonight 10c**
- GLOVES—Ladies' Black and Colored Josephine Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, **Tonight \$1**
- SKIRTS—Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1, **Tonight 79c**
- BLOUSES—Ladies' Colored Cambric Blouses, worth 50c, **Tonight 42c**
- SWEATERS—Men's All-wool Sweaters, worth \$1 25, **Tonight \$1**
- SWEATERS—Men's Heavy Ribbed Sweaters, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**
- SWEATERS—Boys' All-wool Sweaters, worth \$1, **Tonight 75c**
- HATS—Men's Black Fedora Hats, latest styles, worth \$1 50, **Tonight \$1**
- HATS—Youths' Black Fedoras, worth \$1, **Tonight 75c**
- HATS—Boys' Black Fedoras, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**
- TIES—Choice Silk Knot Ties, worth 25c, **Tonight 2 for 25c**
- SHIRTS—Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**
- SUITS—Men's Fine All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9 50, **Tonight \$7 90**
- SUITS—Men's Good and Heavy Working Suits, worth \$5 50, **Tonight \$4 75**
- SUITS—Men's Fine All-wool Colored Worsteds Suits, worth \$13, **Tonight \$9 75**
- PANTS—Men's Fine All-wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, **Tonight \$2**
- SUITS—Boys' 3-piece Suits, worth \$3, **Tonight \$2 25**
- SUITS—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$2, **Tonight \$1 49**
- SUITS—Boys' Blouse Suits, worth \$1 50, **Tonight \$1 10**
- PANTS—Boys' School Pants, worth 60c, **Tonight 45c**
- SILK—15 pieces China Silk, all colors, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**
- SILK—15 pieces Striped Summer Silk, all silk washing goods, worth 45c, **Tonight 35c**
- SILK—3 pieces Natural Pongee Silk, worth 50c, **Tonight 25c**
- MERVELLIEUX—2 pieces Black Satin Mervellieux, lovely goods, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**
- SILKS—2 pieces Black Broche Silks, worth \$1 75, **Tonight \$1 21**
- DRESS GOODS—7 pieces Broche Dress Goods, worth 45c, **Tonight 25c**
- TWEEDS—4 pieces All-wool Granite Tweeds, German goods, worth 50c, **Tonight 30c**
- DRESS GOODS—7 pieces Pinhead Dress Goods, worth 40c, **Tonight 30c**
- ART MUSLIN—For 3c yard, **Tonight 15c**
- CRETONNE—Reversible Cretonne, worth 20c, **Tonight 15c**
- MUSLIN—White Spot Muslin, worth 10c for 7½c; worth 15c for 10c, **Tonight 10c**
- FLANNELETTE—Fine Flannelette Shirting, striped, worth 12 1-2c, **Tonight 10c**
- SHEETING—Bleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, **Tonight 20c**
- COTTON—36-inch Bleached Twill Cotton, worth 13c, **Tonight 10c**
- TWEED—Strong Wool Tweed, for suits and pants, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**
- LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 42 inches wide, worth 12 1-2c, **Tonight 10c**
- TABLING—Unbleached Tabling, worth 38c, **Tonight 30c**
- FLANNELETTE—Very Wide Cream Flannelette, worth 10c, **Tonight 8½c**
- QUILTS—White Quilts, large size, worth \$1 50, **Tonight \$1 25**
- SHEETING—Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 20c, **Tonight 15c**
- PILLOW COTTON—Wide Pillow Cotton, circular, worth 18c, **Tonight 15c**
- CAPE—Ladies' Capes, in black and navy, special snap for **Tonight at \$1 25**
- VESTS—Ladies' Silk Vests, worn with Eton and Blazer Coats, in good assortment of colors, worth \$1 25, **Tonight 90c**
- COATS—Children's Reefer Coats worth \$2 50, **Tonight \$1 75**
- WRAPPERS—Any Ladies' Print Wrapper in stock, all made of heavy fast-colored Print and a bargain at \$1 75, **Tonight \$1 50**

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street, London.

A DISTURBING RUMOR.

Lieut.-Gov. Schultz Will Dismiss
Manitoba's Government,
Order to Enforce the Remedial Order—
Schultz's Partial Denial.

Winnipeg, April 27.—The statement published here from Ottawa that Lieut.-Gov. Schultz, who is now at the capital, has complained to the Dominion Government because Attorney-General Sifton took part in the election in presenting Manitoba's position on the separate school question. Some go so far as to say that the Governor may ask for the resignation of the Attorney-General, or may even dismiss the Greenway Government in order that remedial legislation, as asked by the Dominion Government, may be put into effect. The Local Government officials here are puzzled to know what is meant by the Ottawa rumors.

ORIGIN OF THE REPORT.
The Free Press opens an article on the possible dismissal of the Local Government by saying: "The Greenway Government may be out of office a week hence. Some days ago information was received from Ottawa to the effect that Lieut.-Gov. Schultz was negotiating with the Federal Ministers for a second term of office, and in this connection it was intimated that his Honor complained that Attorney-General Sifton had broken faith with him by taking part in the election contest in Haldimand, and that it was ready to go to the extreme of dismissing the entire Government. This information was partially confirmed yesterday by remarks made by Conservative leaders in this city. Three of the Provincial Ministers, being questioned regarding the reports, declined to make any definite statement, but it was inferred from their remarks that they had been made acquainted with what had been transpiring at Ottawa, and are anticipating some desperate act on the part of Premier Bowser and his colleagues."

MR. SCHULTZ'S DENIAL.
Ottawa, April 27.—Lieut.-Gov. Schultz last night gave a denial to the rumors circulating crediting him with a desire to dismiss the Manitoba Government. Further than this the Lieut.-Governor refused to go. His Honor would have left for Manitoba ere this but for the severe illness of Mrs. Schultz, who for weeks past has been confined to bed with a severe attack of grip. The Governor hopes, however, that she will have been sufficiently recovered to be able to accompany him to Winnipeg about the middle of next week.

CALAMITY IN FRANCE.

A Reservoir Bursts and Many Are
Drowned—38 Bodies Recovered.

Espinal, France, April 27.—A reservoir near here burst today, inundating many villages and drowning numbers of persons. So far 38 corpses have been recovered. The damage to property is heavy.

VERY HELPFUL TO LADIES.

Quick Relief, With No After Unpleasant
antrous, Comes to Those Who Use
South American Kidney Cure.

Whilst both sexes are sufferers from kidney trouble, in many respects women are liable to peculiar weaknesses and pain, because of disorganization of the kidneys. Objection is taken, and rightly, to many remedies because of the method of use, as well as after-unpleasantness. This is never the case with South American Kidney Cure. It gives ease to the patient in six hours, and no annoying effects follow, for in a short time, even in aggravated cases, an entire cure is effected. There is no other medicine like South American Kidney Cure. It is a remedy for the kidneys and bladder only—not a general specific that is supposed to cure everything and ends by effecting no cure. South American Kidney Cure does its particular work and does it well.

FOUND DEAD IN STRATFORD.

Rome, N. Y., April 27.—Luther J. Allen, of Oneida, was found dead in bed at the American Hotel in Stratford, Ont., this morning. He is a brother of John C. Allen of Buffalo.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Quebec, April 26.—The Dominion line steamship Macphee, from Liverpool, arrived here at 5:30 and landed passengers at South Quebec. She is the first ocean vessel to arrive up the St. Lawrence this season. She proceeded to Montreal at 4 o'clock tonight.

AN OCTOGENARIAN MURDERED.

Kingston, N. Y., April 27.—Mrs. Rose Duffy, aged 80 years, living alone in a shanty at Stoney Hollow was found dead this morning with her throat horribly cut. It is said she had several hundred dollars in the house and the opinion is that she was murdered and the shanty set on fire. Suspicion rests on some Italian.

All modern dental operations performed. DR. ZIEGLER, dentist, 192 1-2 Dundas street, London. ywt

Have you seen Keene Bros.' bedroom sets with bevel plate mirrors for \$9, \$11 and \$12? They are the delight of everyone that sees them. 127 King street, opposite Market House.

**Your money
or
Your life!**

Yes, your life is worth your weight in gold, but it is more pleasant to live if you smoke

**OLD LEAVES,
(5 Cents.)**

**DONA LUCIA,
(10 Cents.)**

Made Expressly For My Trade.

Hugh Loveless
202 1/2 DUNDAS STREET.

Spring Goods
Very Stylish.

COME AND SEE THEM

Harry Lenox,
Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.

"Union Jack"

Is Hoisted Over the Port of
Corinto, Nicaragua.

British Marines Land and Take
Possession.

Nicaraguans Evacuate the Town and
Retire Inland.

They May Fight if the British Move to the
Interior—The Situation Critical—
The British Ultimatum
Rejected.

New York, April 27.—A special to the Herald from Corinto, Nicaragua, says: The landing of troops from the British ships in the harbor will not be effected until you morning. Nicaragua's reply to the British ultimatum has not been handed to Admiral Stephenson. Dr. Madriz arrived here late last evening, bearing the Nicaraguan Government's final decision. This is supposed to be that the Government will take an inventory of everything and hand the port over to the British, withdrawing at the same time all local authorities. Everything is quiet here and the town is half deserted.

Midnight—Rear Admiral Stephenson has just sent the following note to the commander of the port: I have in my hand the British ultimatum, and the notice communicated by me to the Foreign Minister at Managua, the three days allowed by me will expire by midnight, April 26, Friday, and if the demands of my Government have not been complied with, it is my intention to occupy the town of Corinto with an armed force this morning.

THE LAST WARNING.
One o'clock a.m.—I desire that the military guard under your orders shall be disbanded, and that their arms, with the keys, guns, fort and ammunition, shall be handed over to Capt. Frederick French, of the Royal Artillery.

There is talk about the passing of an act by the republic asking for resistance to be made by the whole country. A wonderful spirit of patriotic enthusiasm has been kindled, and a feeling of hatred for the English that will never be eradicated. The Government is using all means in its power to restrain the people, and is urging pacific action. The republic has been under martial law in full. Two train loads of people have left Corinto for the interior. The telephone and telegraph lines are being taken down, and the troops are being mustered to march to Pass Cabalos, where temporary barracks have been established.

BRITISH TROOPS HAVE LANDED.

London, April 27.—In authoritative circles it is believed that a force of sailors and marines was landed at Corinto this morning. It is also stated that the United States Government, at the instance of Nicaragua, has suggested that the indemnity be paid in London instead of Corinto, and has also asked that the time be somewhat extended. This arrangement, it is thought, will settle the difficulty. England, however, has deemed it necessary to enter the terms of the ultimatum, on the ground that Nicaragua's attitude does not entitle her to any concessions.

NICARAGUA REFUSES.

Washington, April 27.—Nicaragua has refused to accept the British ultimatum. This information was communicated to Rear Admiral Stephenson at a late hour last evening. The three days given Nicaragua to make reply having expired at midnight Friday, the British forces at once took possession of the town.

A garrison at Corinto, which consisted of a small force of 250 or 300 men, was withdrawn to the interior, leaving the British in peaceable possession of the town. No opposition was made to their landing, but it is stated by those familiar with the Nicaraguan programme that an attempt on the part of the British forces to enter the interior, or in short, to leave the environment of Corinto, will be resisted by Nicaragua. Great excitement is reported to exist not only at Corinto and Managua, but throughout the republic.

It is now said positively that Nicaragua will not pay the \$75,000 indemnity demanded by Great Britain. This determination is adhered to, the occupation of Corinto by the British Government may be indefinite. Not only the ultimatum provided not only for the payment of indemnity, but included also a payment of \$2,500 to compensate a number of English subjects who were arrested and taken to Managua with Mr. Hatch, and provides further that a joint commission shall be established to fix the damage which resulted to these and other British subjects as a result of their arrest and expulsion from the republic.

The reading of the ultimatum, so far as the commission is concerned, is that it shall consist of one representative of each Great Britain and Nicaragua, the third member not to be a citizen of the American State. Various interpretations have been given to this qualification. The Nicaraguan Government construes it to apply to a citizen either of the United States or Central or South America. The British contention, as stated here, is that it refers only to citizens of Central and South American countries. So long, however, as Nicaragua sustains her own interpretation she will not agree to the establishment of a commission to consist of two Europeans and one citizen of her own country. She feels that such a commission might assess damages amounting to millions of dollars, and that she cannot afford, therefore, to be bound by such decision.

The question now arises,

WILL GREAT BRITAIN DO? If Nicaragua declines, as positively asserted that she will, to agree to a commission unless a citizen of the United States, be a member thereof, the British under the present condition must continue its occupation of Corinto. This gives them a foothold in Nicaragua territory which they may retain for years unless a compromise of some kind is reached.

The town of Corinto is so situated as to be entirely surrounded by water. It is connected with the mainland by a bridge 600 yards in length. The Corinto and people removed to the mainland across this bridge. The town has a population of about 2,000. It is the principal port of entry for Nicaragua.

DOUBLED UP WITH RHEUMATISM
A Norwood Citizen Praises South American Rheumatic Cure.

William Pegg, Norwood, Ont.: "Last Christmas I could hardly walk, and was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I procured three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure from W. Rutherford, druggist of Norwood, and found it the best and quickest acting medicine I ever saw. The first dose gave relief, and the three bottles completely cured me. I have had neither ache nor pain from rheumatism since."

NOTICE.—Just received, the finest lines of Bedroom Sets ever offered in London for the money. They will surprise you. See them at W.M. TRAF-FORD'S, 95 and 97 King street

LARGEST IN TEN YEARS.

The Docket for the Spring Non-Jury
Sittings.

Open on Tuesday Before Mr. Justice
Street—Some Interesting Cases.

The spring non-jury sittings of the Court of Chancery for Middlesex will open at the court house on Tuesday next before Mr. Justice Street. The docket is the longest in ten years, containing nearly twenty cases, the hearing of some of which promises to be very interesting. The list includes:

Hodgens vs. Bow River Horse Ranch Company—Action over a horse deal between Thomas D. Hodgens, city, and the defendants, who reside in the Northwest. Fraser & Fraser for plaintiffs; Gibbons & Co. for defense.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Company vs. William Angley—Bailly & Bailly for plaintiffs; R. H. McConnell for defense.

Tarrant vs. Johnston—To recover possession of lands. Love & Dignan for plaintiff; W. H. Brough for defense.

Township of Aldborough vs. Yaucho and others—To recover tax collector's rolls and moneys alleged to have been retained by defendant. Glen for plaintiffs; Mann for defense.

Cunningham vs. Cunningham—To secure probate of will of late James Osborne Cunningham, of Wardsville, valued at \$30,000. Stuart for plaintiff; Robinson for defense.

Adair vs. Hammond—Action on a conveyance. Stuart for plaintiff; Meredith for defense.

Howe vs. Oliver—Action on a note. Stuart for plaintiff; Love & Dignan for defense.

Morton vs. Symons—Action over the possession of some St. Thomas lands. MacDougall & Robertson for plaintiffs; Mills for defense.

Dunn vs. Reavitt—Arising out of the disposition of property in the hands of a committee appointed to manage the affairs of James A. Dunn, a South Dorchester farmer, who became insane. Hegler & Hegler for plaintiffs; MacDougall for defense.

Depper vs. Hughes—Action between Charles Depper, grocer, Hamilton road, and George Hughes, a local junk dealer, to recover the sum of \$2,473 81, alleged to be due to Depper on money loaned, promissory notes given and groceries supplied Hughes. McCann for plaintiff; Clarke for defense.

Manson vs. Thompson—Brought by James Manson, a Stratford banker, against Isaac, Jane, George and Albert Thompson, of Oregon, to recover \$337 alleged to be due on a promissory note and to set aside as fraudulent a conveyance. Buchner for plaintiffs; Cameron for defense.

McAlpine vs. Kent and Moore—Fraser & Fraser for plaintiffs; Gibbons for defense.

James vs. Plymouth Rock Clothing Company—Action for \$1,500 for alleged breach of contract, brought by D. J. James, of Stratford. McEvoy, Wilson & Pope for plaintiffs; Cameron for defendants.

Smith vs. Wilson—Over seizure by the sheriff of Middlesex of a quantity of farm implements. Jackson for plaintiffs; Cameron for defense.

Carling Brewing Company vs. Baby—To recover ale barrels and cases to the value of \$1,571 35; and \$347 74 alleged to be due by the defendants on an account for ale. Baby lives in Windsor. T. G. Meredith for plaintiffs; Clarke for defense.

City of London vs. F. B. Eys.—To recover \$1,300 alleged to have been held by the defendant as treasurer of school section No. 2, which is part of that section (South London) was removed to the city. T. G. Meredith for the city; MacE. Kilpatrick & Murphy for the defendant.

McClivish vs. Rogers—To declare a chattel mortgage void. Henry for plaintiff; Meredith, Cameron & Judd for defense.

GOING TO THE REFORMATORY.

Tommy Russell Gets Two Years at Penitentiary for Placing a Bomb on the Port Stanley Track.

Little Tommy Russell, of Pall Mall street, will not be seen around his arm for two years more. Tommy is the youth who on April 18 placed a bomb across the Port Stanley track near Westminster station and nearly caused a serious accident to the evening express. Wm. Elliot, who brought before Judge Wm. Elliot the other day, Russell's counsel entered a plea of guilty, and that Russell merely placed the obstruction on the track to get a ride into the city.

This morning Russell was arraigned for sentence and appeared very penitent. When asked if he had anything to say he burst out crying, and, between sobs, asked to be allowed his liberty.

Judge Elliot, however, said that if he could possibly see his way clear to allow Russell to go on suspended sentence, he would do so. The charge was serious, but the boy might have been accused of a more serious offense. The sentence in which would be imprisonment for two years. It was said that Russell was not strong in his intellect. Even if that were so, the necessity of imprisonment was not removed. The different stories told showed that Russell had no reservation in his mind. Judge Elliot announced his sentence as two years in the Provincial Reformatory at Penitentiary.

NOTICE TO FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

In another column will be found an announcement of more than ordinary interest to the fancy goods trade. Messrs. Riach & Kolk having purchased from the trustee the entire stock in warehouse, bond and in transit of Messrs. W. H. Bleasdel & Co., one of the best known houses in the trade. The stock having been purchased for this season's business, is new and in the very best condition, and it will be to the interest of all keen and short date buyers to make a note of this opening, where there will be snags in every department.

As a Skirt Lining
Fibre Chamois is Superb

As it does not add any appreciable weight to the garment, as do many other so called interlinings. Stiffness is one of its natural properties, there being no glue or starch in it to be softened by moisture. It drapes gracefully and will not tear or drag at the seams.

At all the leading stores, 3 weights, 64 inches wide, 35c per yard. Beware of inferior imitations. Every yard of the Genuine Fibre Chamois is Labeled.

Patented July, 1890. Trade mark registered.

The wholesale trade only supplied by The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company, Montreal.

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
Fair to cloudy—Showers in some places.

**Ladies'
Underwear
Talk.**

We've been in business many years now, and in that time have sold a great many lines of ladies' underwear, but we are satisfied those now in stock are the best of all. We think we can satisfy you of this, too, but not unless you come to the store. We have carefully examined the styles to hand, that is why we are able to pass a satisfactory opinion upon them, and it will be necessary for you to see and handle them before you can agree with us. Don't delay your visit. Our store with its many departments is wide open all day every day, except Sunday, and our lady clerks are ever ready to wait on you. These are the prices:

We are offering Ladies' Vests as low as they can possibly be sold, we commence a splendid line at.....
All sizes in Children's Ribbed Vests, quarter sleeves, from.....
Lace front White Vests, splendid value, we want every lady in the city to examine these, our price.....
Fine Cotton Vests, bleached or unbleached, worth more, but we intend selling at.....
Lace front, quarter sleeve White Vests, we will clear the lot at a bargain, not 45c, but.....
Ladies' Unbleached Ribbed Drawers.....
Fine English Balbriggan Vests, quarter and long sleeves, from.....
Fine White Lisle Vests, quarter sleeves, the 75c kind for.....
Ladies' Quarter Sleeve Vests, wool or silk, natural or white, keep you cool when the weather is warmest.....
Ladies' Balbriggan Drawers.....
Long and quarter sleeve Vests, fine natural cashmere, we start them at.....
Ladies' White Ribbed Drawers.....
Ladies' long sleeve Vests for summer wear, either wool or silk, natural or white, different prices, but we start them as low as.....
Our stock of children's vests is also very fine, and includes merino, long or short sleeves; gauze, long and quarter sleeves; ribbed, bleached or unbleached, quarter or no sleeves.
We carry a full line of Health Brand Underwear, in summer weights, wool and silk. By the way, if you desire Health Brand Underwear, come right to us, as you cannot procure it anywhere else, we having the sole agency for the city of London.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,
149-151 Dundas St.

**THE BEST TOO GOOD
FOR YOU AT MOD-
ERATE PRICES?**

IS
BICYCLE
MODEL WORK
LIBBER STAMP WORK
AND GENERAL REPAIRING
FISHING RODS MADE OR REPAIRED.

D. McKenzie & Co
383 RICHMOND STREET—OPPOSITE
CITY HALL?

J. W. STRONG, 293 Simcoe street, does papering and sign painting at very reasonable prices. ywt

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Having put in the latest improvement to our steam feather renovator, we are prepared to clean beds and mattresses from \$1 upwards. Work done as good as new.—JAMES F. HUNT, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.
Though time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art,
The wild flower wreath of feeling,
The sunbeam of the heart.
—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

BREAKFAST—Oranges. Browned Graham Mush. Beefsteak Stew. White Bread. Stewed Prunellas. Sugar Cakes. Coffee.
DINNER—Roast Beef in Gravy. Turnip. Mashed Potato. Stewed Cabbage. White and Corn Bread. Pickled Peaches. Ambrosia. Waif-cakes.
SUPPER—Oyster Stew. Crackers. Bread and Butter. Olives. Canned Berries. Cookies. Tea.

CREAM TOAST.
Lay slices of white bread in oven. Let dry a little evenly; then toast over clear coals. Scald the milk. Thicken with a little cornstarch. Use a farina boiler, or stir constantly in ordinary kettle. When smooth add salt, butter, and put the toast in hot dish; pour cream over each slice. Serve at once.

A BALLOONIST KILLED.
Indianapolis, Ind., April 26.—Prof. J. W. Bell was killed here yesterday while making his first ascension in a man-made balloon that he had recently finished.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

The Scrap Bag.

Which one of the magazines do you like best? There are so many, and something so novel and commendable about each one of them, that respective admirers of respective magazines might easily get up a fine quarrel over the different merits of the respective periodicals. As for me, my heart's first love is dear old "Harper's Monthly," with the little boy blowing soap-bubbles at the top of the cover, and the other two on either side dropping flowers from a basket. I am fond of that little soap-bubbling boy. At a very tender age, when all literature was as yet a dark continent to the infantile understanding, I became attached to him. The first two years of my existence we were hindered from making one another's acquaintance by the immense distance at which tables are built from the floors, a distance which was effectual in keeping a small bundle of naughtiness, mischief and inquisitiveness, crawling all around and under them, in a state of enforced ignorance as to what lay on top of the tables. But it was not long after this that a happy thought occurred—that of dragging off the cloth, which resulted in the discovery of many surprising things. But having long since arrived at what is called in the vernacular, "years of discretion," I still find myself turning to "Harper's Monthly" for distraction, interest and profit. I prefer their stories on the whole to those of any other periodical; not always as classical in style, perhaps, as those of the stately "Atlantic," but more fresh and original and humorous than any other, it seems to me.

A reporter called on Miss Willard the other day to ask for her opinion concerning the "New Woman." During the conversation he made the following concise remark, which he is careful to report in full: "Ah, Miss Willard, that venture to think—may I say it?—that there is a subtle something involved in the marriage relation (certainly not animalism) which is not fully comprehended in any or all of these terms, and it is that, I firmly believe, which unless human nature greatly changes, will in the future be the determining influence in the choice of a life-partner, as it is now the secret of happy married life." Miss Willard's reply to this brief and lucid remark was simply delightful. She said: "I do not know what you mean, my friend."

Max O'Reil, who is now lecturing in the States, declares that Americans don't know how to enjoy life. They go too fast. "One sees here," he says, "a notice on office doors: 'Gone to dinner: will be back in five minutes.' And this (remarks the Globe) is why the landscape from New York to San Francisco is disfigured by liver pill advertisements."

A clergyman was applied to for advice by a member of his congregation, who complained of the continual noise of a trombone made by his next-door neighbor. "Can a man," he asked, "who practices on such an instrument from morning to night be a good Christian?" Such a man," replied the clergyman, "might possibly be a good Christian; but his next-door neighbor couldn't."

Mrs. Emil Behnke writes in the Parents' Review on the cultivation of children's voices. She thinks that if the voice be not forced too high, nor strained in any way, and if loud singing and shouting be strictly prevented, children may be encouraged to sing simple airs from a very early age. "By this means the ear is trained in time, in tune and in rhythm; while the eye is educated in musical notation and the memory cultivated. The instruction should precede that of any musical instrument. The child who has learnt to sing and read music with his voice, has laid a solid foundation of musical knowledge in a manner far more agreeable to himself and to others than by the drudgery of pianoforte practice."

Jones—Did your wife have any trouble in carrying a name for the baby?
Brown—Oh, no, I have a wealthy brother.

Lucky it wasn't a girl.

There are nothing but waists! One gets so weary of whole shops full of seemingly nothing but fancy waists.

Will the fashion never cease? One grows so very satiated with seeing whole throngs of women dressed like a band of soldiers as in a uniform. Black skirts everywhere, with but little variation; some silk and some wool, some more startlingly flaring than others, but all flaring.

"Isn't that Mr. Nevergo approaching the house?" said Miss Northsides to her maid, as they peeped through the curtains.

"Yes, ma'am."
"Before you admit him set the clock on the parlor mantle an hour ahead."

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.
Though time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art,
The wild flower wreath of feeling,
The sunbeam of the heart.
—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

BREAKFAST—Oranges. Browned Graham Mush. Beefsteak Stew. White Bread. Stewed Prunellas. Sugar Cakes. Coffee.
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SUPPER—Oyster Stew. Crackers. Bread and Butter. Olives. Canned Berries. Cookies. Tea.

CREAM TOAST.
Lay slices of white bread in oven. Let dry a little evenly; then toast over clear coals. Scald the milk. Thicken with a little cornstarch. Use a farina boiler, or stir constantly in ordinary kettle. When smooth add salt, butter, and put the toast in hot dish; pour cream over each slice. Serve at once.

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Indianapolis, Ind., April 26.—Prof. J. W. Bell was killed here yesterday while making his first ascension in a man-made balloon that he had recently finished.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

**BABIES
ON
FIRE!**

With Itching and burn-
ing eczemas and other
torturing, disfiguring
skin and scalp diseases.

None but tired, worn-out

mothers realize how

these little ones suffer

when their tender skins

are literally on fire.

To know that a warm

bath with CUTICURA

SOAP and a single ap-
plication of CUTICURA

(ointment), the great

Skin Cure, will in the

majority of cases afford

instant relief, permit

rest and sleep, and point

to a permanent and

economical because

most speedy cure, and

not to use them without

a moment's delay is to

fail in our duty. Think

of the years of suffering

entailed by such neglect,

years not only of physi-

cal but of mental suffer-

ing by reason of personal

disfigurement added to

bodily torture. Cures

made in infancy and child-

hood are speedy, perma-

nent and economical.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP.
SOLE PROPRIETORS, BOSTON, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE.

Services—Askia Street Methodist.
Services—Scientist Church.
Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist.
Services—King Street Methodist.
Services—Dundas Street Center.
Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian.
Services—St. James' Presbyterian.
Services—Wellington Street Methodist.
Services—First Presbyterian.
Services—Colborne Street Methodist.
Services—First Congregational Church.
Services—Christ Church.
Services—King Street Presbyterian Church.
Services—Elizabeth Street Church.
Services—Talbot Street Baptist.
Services—Centennial Methodist.
Services—Odeffellows.
Slater's Shoes.
Paine's Celery Compound.
Surprise Soap.
Scott's Sarsaparilla.
Real Estate—W. D. Beckle.
Chapman's Saturday Night Fair.
Mara's Monday Bargain Day.
"Salada" Ceylon Tea.
K. D. C. For Dyspepsia.
Fibre Chamois.
Tables—John Ferguson & Sons.
Wholesale Groceries—Hatch & Kelk.
Hats—J. & D. Ross.
Bedding—London Furniture Co.
Electro-Thermo Baths—J. C. Wilson.
Land to Rent—John B. Murphy.
"77" For Colds.
Real Estate—A. A. Campbell.
Dress Goods—At Kingsmill's.
Meeting—Court Victoria.
Residence to Let—346 Dufferin Ave.
Typewriter Wanted—P. This Office.
Mink Ruff Lost—This Office.
House to Let—622 Princess Ave.
Excursion Court Magnolia.
Sulphur Baths.
Servant Wanted—418 Queen's Ave.
Card—Dr. C. P. Ross.
House to Let—620 Talbot street.
Meeting—Harmony Encampment.
Dr. Lyons' Rose Tooth Paste.
Furn Pots—Empire Tea Co.
Groceries—T. A. Rowat & Co.
The Canadian Presbyterian.
Hats—At Bell's.
Reunion—St. James' Presbyterian Church.
Lecture—King Street Methodist Church.
Dress Goods—Smallman & Ingram.
Hats—Milne, Spittal & Co.
Meeting—P. P. A.
Christian Endeavor Rally.
Cottage for Sale—233 Cathcart street.
Wood Turner Wanted—A. Cole.
House for Sale—J. K. this Office.

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

The attendance of farmers and market gardeners were very good. There was very little grain offered. Only a few bags of wheat offered and sold at \$1.25 per bushel. Several loads of oats offered and brought from \$1.10 to \$1.15. Seed corn sold at 70¢ to \$1 per bushel. No barley, rye or buckwheat offered. Hay in good supply and demand at \$8.75 to \$9.25 per ton. Quotations:

GRAIN.	Price.	Price.
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs.	\$1.20	1.24
Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.24
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.24
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.07	1.10
Peas, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10
Corn, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10
Rye, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10
Beans, per bu.	1.00	1.10

HAY AND SEEDS.	Price.	Price.
Hay, per ton.	9.00	9.50
Straw, per load.	3.00	3.50
Clover seed, red, per bu.	6.25	6.75
Clover seed, white, per bu.	6.00	6.50
Timothy seed, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Alfalfa seed, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Lucerne seed, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Medick seed, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Orchard grass, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Timothy, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Alfalfa, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Lucerne, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Medick, per bu.	5.00	5.50
Orchard grass, per bu.	5.00	5.50

EGGS.	Price.	Price.
Eggs, fresh, single doz.	10	11
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz.	9	10
Eggs, fresh, store, per doz.	8	9
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	15	16
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	14	15
Butter, per lb., 1 lb. rolls, baskets.	16	17
Butter, per lb., large rolls or casks.	13	14
Butter, per lb., tubs or firkins.	10	11
Lard, per lb.	10	11
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	15	16
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	14	15
Chickens, per pair.	50	55
Turkeys, per lb., 10 to 12; each.	1.00	1.10
Honey, per lb.	2	3

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.	Price.	Price.
Apples, per bag.	75	1.00
Pears, per bag.	75	1.00
Oranges, per bag.	75	1.00
Carrots, per bag.	75	1.00
Turnips, per bag.	75	1.00
Pumpkins, per bag.	75	1.00
Citrus, per doz.	50	70
Beets, per doz bunches.	20	25
Cauliflowers, per doz.	20	25
Celery, per doz.	35	40
Cabbages, per doz.	35	40
Onions, per doz.	45	50

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.	Price.	Price.
Beef, carcasses, per lb.	5	6
Mutton, carcasses, per lb.	7	8
Veal, carcasses, per lb.	4	5
Lamb, carcasses, per lb.	6	7
Pork, carcasses, per lb.	5	6
Calves, carcasses, per lb.	5	6
Calves, dry, each.	25	30
Calves, green, each.	25	30
Lambkins, each.	15	20
Pelts, each.	10	15
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	5	6
Tallow, rough, per lb.	3	4
Wool, soft.	2.50	2.70

Buy Your Grass Seeds AT HAMILTON'S

We keep the best quality, and our prices are right.

Talbot Street Near King.

Toronto Market.

Toronto, April 27.

Market quiet.

WHEAT—35 cars winter and spring bought west at 100¢ for milling; 5,000 bu. at 100¢ for seed.

MANITOBA—Patents brought at \$1.15, and buyers at \$1.15, Toronto freight; straight rollers offered at \$1.50, Toronto freight; exporters bidding from 50¢ to 55¢, middle freight west.

OATS—Sales of white made for shipment west at 40¢ to 45¢; mixed sold twice at 35¢ and 32¢.

CARLEYS—Car lots west quoted at 42¢ to 45¢; oats are more offered at 42¢.

RYE—Cars east in demand at 55¢.

PETROLEUM—Oil opened and closed \$1.77.

Montreal Produce Market.

FLLOUR—Receipts, 4,200 bbls. Market firm, upward movement. Patents, winter, \$3.10 to \$3.15; spring, \$3.10 to \$3.15; straight roller, \$3.10 to \$3.15; extra, \$3.10 to \$3.15; superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.15; strong bakers, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Ontario bakers, \$3.10 to \$3.15.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Manitoba hard, 78¢ to 79¢; corn, 36¢ to 37¢; peas, 70¢ to 71¢; oats, 40¢ to 41¢; barley, 35¢ to 36¢; rye, 54¢ to 55¢.

MEAT—Oatmeal, \$1.90 to \$2.00; cornmeal, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, \$17 to \$17.50; lard, 7¢ to 8¢; bacon, 10¢ to 11¢; hams, 9¢ to 10¢; cheese, 10¢ to 11¢; butter, 15¢ to 16¢.

English Markets.

(Bertholm's Report by Cable.)

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A Sign of the Times.

MERIT ALONE CAN
HOLD ITS OWN.'SALADA'
(CEYLON TEA)Has formed an alliance with the
public—the safest of all alliances.
Sold in lead packets only.P. C. LARKIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers,
25 Front St. E., Toronto, and 318 St.
Paul St., Montreal.

A Lost Gem

Ralph Kingscot was always ready to
attune himself to his brother-in-law's mood,
though on this occasion he looked a trifle
uneasy now and then, and cast some furtive,
anxious glances at Mrs. Moncrieff and his
niece, Stella, eager to hide her discomfort,
laughed and talked with the others, and
Molly, with eyes and cheeks aflame, was full
of almost hysterical mirth. It was only
Bertie who seemed to suffer, and what he
had to do with the matter Stella could not
divine. He sat almost silent, white and
downcast, scarcely touching food, and so
depressed in manner that even his father,
not usually observant, turned and asked
him whether anything was wrong, whether
he did not feel well, or had been annoyed in
any way. There was nothing the matter
with him, Bertie replied, with an involun-
tary twitching of the lip and a crimson
blush which made his father look at him
anxiously for a moment or two. And then
Alan Moncrieff sighed, knitted his brow,
and went on with his stories as cheerfully
as ever. They had seldom seen him so
jubilant.

Of course Stella did not get a chance of
speaking to Molly all the evening. But at
night, when Alan and Ralph had gone to the
smoking room, she made her way to Molly's
pretty bedroom—a place which Mrs. Mon-
crieff had never penetrated since her mar-
riage—and would not be sent away. Molly,
don't win her heart and throw it away! If
you do not care for her, it can be no real
trouble to you to give her up. She will soon
forget you—for she is only a mere child—and
you will make her life utterly miserable if
you persist.

"You are delightfully flattering, Mrs.
Moncrieff. You don't know how much you
tell me about your own feelings while you
plead for Molly. And you are wrong about
Molly. She is not such a child as you fancy;
and I do care for her. I assure you that I
do love her, and I mean to make her my
wife."

"Certainly, make her your wife if you
can win her. But do it openly; go to Mr.
Moncrieff."

"In my own time and my own way,"
said Stella, rather sadly. "It cannot be
allowed. She shall not carry on any
secret intercourse or correspondence with
you; I shall prevent it."

"You will have a hard task; Molly is a
clever little soul."

"I shall tell Mr. Moncrieff, then."

"Oh, no, you won't do that," said Han-
nington, with a smile, "because you know
the penalty."

"I cannot help it," said Stella, turning
pale, but standing her ground courageously.
"This thing must not go on."

"You mean that you do not object," said
her companion, slowly, "to my sending
copies of the letters which you once wrote
me to your husband?"

(To be Continued.)

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

The great lung healer is found in the
celebrated medicine sold as Eick's Anti-
Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and di-
minishes the sensibility of the mem-
brane of the throat and air passages,
and is a sovereign remedy for all
coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc. It has
cured many when supposed to be far
advanced in consumption.

Land has been sold in New York city
at a price equal to \$8,000,000 per acre.
The highest in London was at \$5,000,000
per acre.

**FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS
DERANGEMENTS** are positively cured
by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They
not only cleanse the stomach and bow-
els from all bilious matter, but they
open the excretory vessels, causing
them to pour copious effusions from
the blood into the bowels, after which
the corrupted mass is thrown out by
the natural passage of the body. They
are used as a general family medicine
with the best results.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians
New Drug Store.—Anything you want
in the drug line. Telephone No. 1013,
or call at C. Symonds', chemist and
druggist, 464 Dufferin avenue, corner
Maitland street. ywt

When thinking of purchasing a good
reliable railroad watch or anything in
jewelry, silverware or clocks, call on
C. H. WARD, 374 Richmond street, op-
posite Masonic Temple. ywt

next morning, but the girl would not listen
to reason, and shut herself up in her own
room, refusing even to see her step-mother.
Stella received a little note from her in the
middle of the day, containing these words
only—"I can never, never give him up; it is
too much to ask of me. If he likes to speak
to papa, he can; and if not, you may do
your worst." Do her worst! The expres-
sion wounded Stella sorely. Was she not
trying hard to do what was best for Molly—
and even for John Hannington?

She had some difficulty in making her
way to Tomgarrow at the appointed time;
but, fortunately, the visitors who arrived
inopportunely at four o'clock did not stay
very long, and she reached her rendezvous
at a quarter-past five. She found Mr. Han-
nington looking remarkably patient and at
ease; he was leaning against the wall smok-
ing a cigar, and greeted her with an affable
remark about the weather.

"Beautiful weather, is it not, Mrs. Mon-
crieff? I began to get afraid that you were
not coming."

Stella took no apparent notice of this
remark. But her eye glowed as she said,
quietly,

"I hope you have made up your mind to
go to Mr. Moncrieff, yourself, Mr. Han-
nington."

"No, indeed, I have not. It is the last
thing I intend to do at present," said Han-
nington. He did not look at her as he
spoke; it was the only sign of grace that he
showed—he was a little ashamed to look
into her face.

"Your watchword seems to be 'Secrecy,'" said
Stella, bitterly. "I remember that once
before you asked a girl not to tell her
friends of your professions of attachment.
Are you anxious to ascertain the amount of
Miss Moncrieff's fortune before you declare
yourself?"

"I know all about Miss Moncrieff's
fortune, thank you. I have my own reasons
for keeping silence."

"I know you to well to suppose that they
are good ones."

"You do me much honor," said Hanning-
ton, sarcastically. "You seem to have
given a good deal of attention to my
character."

"How can you speak in that way?" cried
Stella, the tears rising to her eyes in spite of
her efforts to check them. "Surely you
have a better self—the self that I thought I
knew in days gone by. Was I altogether
mistaken? Is it really true that you care
only to amuse yourself, or to gain some-
thing for yourself? At any rate, if you did
care to spare me, you might spare poor
Molly—her father's only daughter—his
motherless girl, innocent and loving and in-
experienced! Have a little pity upon her;
don't win her heart and throw it away! If
you do not care for her, it can be no real
trouble to you to give her up. She will soon
forget you—for she is only a mere child—and
you will make her life utterly miserable if
you persist."

"You are delightfully flattering, Mrs.
Moncrieff. You don't know how much you
tell me about your own feelings while you
plead for Molly. And you are wrong about
Molly. She is not such a child as you fancy;
and I do care for her. I assure you that I
do love her, and I mean to make her my
wife."

"Certainly, make her your wife if you
can win her. But do it openly; go to Mr.
Moncrieff."

"In my own time and my own way,"
said Stella, rather sadly. "It cannot be
allowed. She shall not carry on any
secret intercourse or correspondence with
you; I shall prevent it."

"You will have a hard task; Molly is a
clever little soul."

"I shall tell Mr. Moncrieff, then."

"Oh, no, you won't do that," said Han-
nington, with a smile, "because you know
the penalty."

"I cannot help it," said Stella, turning
pale, but standing her ground courageously.
"This thing must not go on."

"You mean that you do not object," said
her companion, slowly, "to my sending
copies of the letters which you once wrote
me to your husband?"

(To be Continued.)

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

The great lung healer is found in the
celebrated medicine sold as Eick's Anti-
Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and di-
minishes the sensibility of the mem-
brane of the throat and air passages,
and is a sovereign remedy for all
coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc. It has
cured many when supposed to be far
advanced in consumption.

Land has been sold in New York city
at a price equal to \$8,000,000 per acre.
The highest in London was at \$5,000,000
per acre.

**FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS
DERANGEMENTS** are positively cured
by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They
not only cleanse the stomach and bow-
els from all bilious matter, but they
open the excretory vessels, causing
them to pour copious effusions from
the blood into the bowels, after which
the corrupted mass is thrown out by
the natural passage of the body. They
are used as a general family medicine
with the best results.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians
New Drug Store.—Anything you want
in the drug line. Telephone No. 1013,
or call at C. Symonds', chemist and
druggist, 464 Dufferin avenue, corner
Maitland street. ywt

When thinking of purchasing a good
reliable railroad watch or anything in
jewelry, silverware or clocks, call on
C. H. WARD, 374 Richmond street, op-
posite Masonic Temple. ywt

LETTERS TO THE ADVERTISER.

If you have a grievance to ventilate, informa-
tion to give, a subject of public interest to
discuss, or a case of special knowledge, we will print
it in this column, provided the name of the
writer is attached to his or her communication
for publication.

EAST MIDDLESEX LICENSES.

To the Editor:
London, April 25.—I beg the favor of
the insertion of a few lines in your valua-
ble paper on the subject of the at-
tack made on the license holders of
London township and myself as an ap-
plicant for a London West grocery li-
cense.

I trust that the license commission-
ers of East Middlesex will consider
the question from a common sense and
business standpoint, and with refer-
ence to the loss of revenue that will
ensue, and not from the peculiar argu-
ments addressed to them by the tem-
perance deputation. If Mr. Macdon-
ald, Mr. Ward, Mr. Barnes and a li-
cense holder from Ilford are cut off,
and I am not allowed a license, as
stated in your issue of the 21st inst.,
be that the township of London and
the village of London West will lose a
revenue of at least \$200, and the Gov-
ernment revenue of \$300, and this is
not to mention the premises so af-
fected by the action of the commission-
ers will be reduced thousands of dol-
lars in value, and consequently en-
titled to a material reduction in tax-
ation.

Surely the license commissioners ap-
pointed by Sir Oliver Mowat's Govern-
ment will hesitate before they will pro-
ceed to such great lengths at the bid-
ding of a London West, and to deprive
the Government and township of law-
ful revenue and to commit the injustice
of depriving worthy men of a livelihood
and inflict irreparable damage on their
business, without realising that one-
half in value; and it is surprising that
Government officials such as Dr. Bucke
and Dr. Sipli, who are in receipt of
Government salary, will lend them-
selves to such methods and attempt to
reduce the Government revenue.

If the commissioners reflect before
doing such a grave injustice that they
are thereby not advancing the cause of
the temperance cause, or that they are
"letting" the temperance cause down,
on the contrary, they are singling
out certain members of the com-
munity and inflicting ruin upon them
by depriving them of their property
and business, without compensation.
The absurdity of contending that there
will be less liquor drunk because a li-
cense is taken away from a hotel in
Pottersburg, or no grocery license
issued in London West, is so apparent
to the mind of any sane man that no
argument on the point is necessary, and
the temperance deputation might as
well try to turn back the waves of the
sea, as to try to prevent the license
holders from doing their duty as to
stop drinking by such pious methods.
Yours, JAMES MCKEE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

From a Gentleman Who Suffered
Greatly For Years.

He Discovered the Means of Relief in the
Columns of a Newspaper and Takes This
Means of Making Known the Good For-
tune.

To the Editor of La Liberté, St.
Scholaslique, Que.

Dear Sir,—I was once a great sufferer
and as it was through the medium
of your columns that I discovered the
means of restoration to health, I feel
that I may be able to help some other
sufferer by asking you to publish a
brief statement of my case, showing how
I was released from the pains of an un-
usually severe attack of rheumatism
which made my life miserable for al-
most eight years. In 1881 I lived in
Bazile, my native town, to search for
fortune in the United States. I went
to New York city, where I lived for a
time, and from there went to Boston,
in which city I found employment with
a large publishing house. The duties of
my position made it necessary for me
to be outside, exposed to all kinds of
weather, and as a result I contracted
a bad cold, which I neglected, until
finally I was forced to keep my room for
a time. I was imprudent enough to
venture out before fully recovering,
and the result was that I had a relapse,
and a few days later felt agonizing
pains in my right side and right leg.
I called in a doctor, who told me the
trouble was rheumatism, but under his
treatment the pains increased, and I
was growing worse, and I suffered in-
tensely. I then tried other medicines,
some of which gave temporary relief,
but had no permanent effect. I then
decided to return to Canada, and on my
arrival at St. Monique, where I intend-
ed going into business, I had a fresh
attack, and the pains came on with re-
newed violence. They extended all
through my right leg, which became
bad that I could not put my foot to the
ground. I tried many remedies, but
without being able to reach the root of
the disease, and I was in great pain.
I became so intense that I could sleep but
little. You can understand that my
condition was desperate. I then went
to Montreal, and friends who came to
me advised me to purchase a supply, and
I saw each week in the Montreal
statements of cures through the use of
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and friends
urged me to try them. I followed their
counsel and purchased a supply, and
after using a couple of boxes they had
produced a greater effect than I ex-
pected. By the time I had used six
boxes, my back and legs were again
my knee, which had grown stiff, was
fully restored; and now, two years
later, I am as well as ever I was in my
life. I feel that I have had a retribu-
tion for the trouble. For this reason
I feel grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills, and give you this information
in the hope that it may be an aid to
some other sufferer.

GEO. H. LACOMPTÉ,
17 Rue Pontaloe, Montreal.

Out of 1,000 men who marry, 332 mar-
ry younger women, 579 marry older
of the same age, and 89 marry older
women.

**HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN
30 MINUTES**—Dr. Agnew's Cure for
the Heart gives perfect relief in all
cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart
Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily ef-
fects a cure. It is a peerless remedy
for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath,
Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side
and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart.
One dose convinces. Sold by W. T.
Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

Down to the year 1878 Krupp had de-
livered to the various European na-
tions over 15,000 cannons.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.
The farmers and stock raisers of this
country have live stock valued at \$2-
208,767,572.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS—Distress-
ing Kidney and Bladder Diseases re-
lieved in six hours by the "GREAT
SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE."
This new remedy is a surprise and de-
light on account of its exceeding
promptness in relieving pain in the
bladder, kidneys, back, and every part
of the urinary passages in male and
female. It relieves retention of water and
pain in passing it almost immediately.
If you want quick relief and cure this
great remedy. Sold by W. T. Strong
and B. A. Mitchell.

Coal-Wood.
Messrs. Bowman & Co. beg to inform
their customers and the public that they
have appointed Frank B. Clarke, 416
Richmond, as their agent. He will con-
tinue to take orders for coal and wood.
Best beech and maple blocks, \$4.50; half
cord, \$2.25; quarter cord, \$1.15. Mr.
Clarke will also continue the ticket and
exchange business at the old stand.

FAVORABLE FEATURES

In the Business Outlook Over the
Border.

As Seen by the Commercial Agency
Reporters.

New York, April 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s
weekly review of trade says: Neither
the rise in speculative markets nor the
steady gains in industries has ceased.
Wages strikes grow more numerous
and cause some trouble, and the retail
trade lags behind the wholesales, while
jobbing purchases are behind the pro-
duction in some branches; but though
there are many conflicting reports, the
fact shines out that the industries are
gaining—not with a rush and a whirl,
but more safely. It is less clear that
the railroads are increasing their ship-
pings, or that the over-production of
cotton will be cured by an advance of
1-3 cents in price, or that cornering
short sellers of wheat will help to mar-
ket the large surplus. But the revival
of activity in all these directions, if
possibly excessive in some, helps con-
fidence to take the throne so long held
by distrust.

Prices of shoes and cotton goods are
rising.
Wool and wools are lower.

Money is coming hither from the in-
terior, and a large demand for com-
mercial loans especially from manu-
facturing towns in New England and
from importers.

The failures for the week have been
229 in the United States, against 179
last year and 37 in Canada, against 26
last year.

BRADSTREET'S.
Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The
feature of the week is the continued
strength of prices of staples after the
striking advances of the preceding
week. There is a firmer undertone to
early all lines of trade, but at a num-
ber of points gains of industrials are
more marked than in commercial lines.
The flurry in petroleum is succeeded by
a very dull market.

There have been 223 business failures in
the United States this week, as reported
to Bradstreet's, compared with 219 last
week, 201 in the week a year ago, 188
two years ago, and 147 three years ago.

New York, April 25.—Bradstreet's
says: The number of strikes for higher
wages increases. About 25,000 people
have struck in April, most of them for
an advance. The number of voluntary
advances in wages reported is large.
During the past two weeks the wages
of 50,000 operatives are working today
in textile lines, have been advanced
without strikes. As most of those who
struck received higher wages, fully 75-
per cent of industrial operatives appear to have
had their wages advanced since the be-
ginning of April.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 26.—In conse-
quence of the coal war, orders have
been issued to operate all the collieries
of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre com-
pany on full time. Six thousand men
are affected by the order.

Pottsville, Pa., April 26.—In accor-
dance with the determination to stand
out for 21 per cent the Reading Com-
pany ordered all collieries to start to-
day and work until next Tuesday eve-
ning. All the collieries in the Schuylkill
region except those of the Lehigh Valley
Coal Company are working today.

The individual and other companies
have followed the example of the Read-
ing, and for the next five or six days
there will be such shipments of coal as
have not been equalled in many years.
The prospects of steady time please
the miners, but they fear that prices
will be cut, and this will lower the per-
centage of the wages basis.

IN CANADA.
There is some increase in activity
among manufacturers at Montreal, owing
to the opening of navigation, but
general trade there, as at Toronto and
Halifax, has not expanded in volume
as yet. There has been an advance of
staple prices, but collections are slower.
Lumber shipments from New Brun-
swick have increased. Trade remains
quiet in Newfoundland.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto,
Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax am-
ount to \$17,935,761 this week—a gain
over last week, when the total was
\$17,123,000. The increase over the week
a year ago is similar to that over last
week, and over the week in 1893 the in-
crease is 13 per cent.

Business failures as reported in Can-
ada number 22 this week, against 17 last
week, and 37 a year ago. Last week
the total was 23, a year ago it was 20,
and two years ago 25.

ALVINSTON.

("Advertiser" Agent, P. A. McDiarmid.)
April 25.—Mr. W. H. Sutherland, of
Napier, was in town last week.

All of the sick people are again
about the streets.

The Epworth League will give a
grand entertainment in the Music Hall
on May 2. A splendid time is anti-
cipated.

A Young People's Society was orga-
nized in connection with the Baptist
Church here last week.

The Alvinston Gun Club is again or-
ganized, with Mr. P. A. McDiarmid as
president, and John Walker as sec-
retary-treasurer.

The people of St. John's Church (Eng-
lish) are having the edifice thoroughly
repaired.

The Alvinston roller mills have been
closed down for repairs for a week or
so.

THREE NOTED EPISCOPALANS

Who Have Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal
Powder, and in the Interests of
Suffering Humanity Say How
Much It Has Done
For Them.

In the ecclesiastical history of Can-
ada the names of the Right Rev. A.
Sweetman, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of
Toronto, and Rev. John Lantry, M.A.,
D.C.L., stand out prominent, and with-
in its own parish may be added to these
the name of the Rev. W. R. Williams,
Dr. Lantry's popular curate. These
gentlemen, believing on acting on the
axiom of the Good Book, that, having
learned of that which has been a source
of benefit to themselves, it is their duty
to tell the good news to others. These
three clergymen of the Episcopal
Church have each used Dr. Agnew's
Catarrhal Powder, and found that for
cold in the head and catarrhal troubles
it is a great helper, and over their own
signatures they have said to the public
that these things are so, that others may
be likewise benefited and helped.

One short puff of the breath through
the blower, supplied with each bottle
of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, di-
fuses this powder over the surface of
the nasal passages. Painless and de-
lightful to use, it relieves in ten min-
utes, and permanently cures catarrh,
hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat,
tonsillitis and deafness. Sixty cents.
Sample with blower sent free for two
three-cent stamps. S. G. DITCHCO, 44
Church street, Toronto.

Coal-Wood.
Messrs. Bowman & Co. beg to inform
their customers and the public that they
have appointed Frank B. Clarke, 416
Richmond, as their agent. He will con-
tinue to take orders for coal and wood.
Best beech and maple blocks, \$4.50; half
cord, \$2.25; quarter cord, \$1.15. Mr.
Clarke will also continue the ticket and
exchange business at the old stand.

Among the pains and aches cured
with marvelous rapidity with Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. The
young are especially subject to it, and
the desirability of this Oil as a family
remedy is enhanced by the fact that it
is admirably adapted not only to the
above ailment, but also to the hurts,
disorders of the bowels, and affections
of the throat, to which the young are
especially subject.

Wholesale Fancy Goods, Etc.
Important to the Trade
W. H. Bleasdel & Co.

The Wholesale Stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, Etc., of
having been purchased by the undersigned at a very low figure, it is now be-
ing offered

AT A GREAT REDUCTION
from former prices in order to make as speedy a clearance as possible. The
stock amounts to

Over \$50,000,
and to which will be added a large quantity of goods now in transit. It is
well assorted, and will be found

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS
as our discounts are liberal.

Letter orders will have careful attention, but a personal inspection might
be more to your interest.

JOHN RIACH,
FRED. KELK,
74 YORK STREET.
Toronto, April 27, 1895.

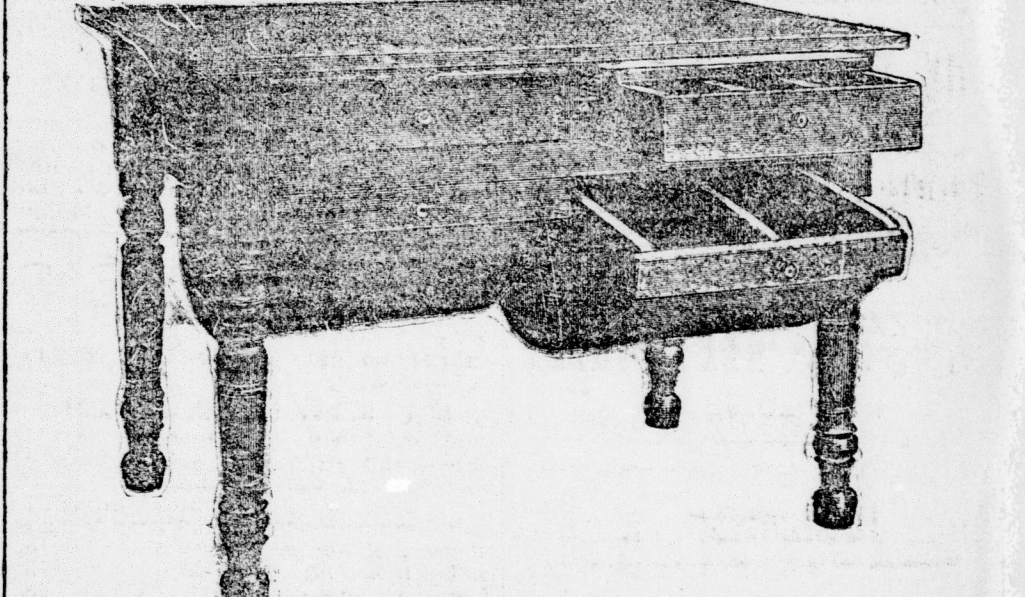
BABY'S OWN SOAP
PRIZE COMPETITION
For Bright Children.

A handsomely framed oleograph, one which would be prized in
any drawing room (it has no advertising matter on it) will be given
each week by the proprietors of Baby's Own Soap to the boy or girl
under 16 years of age, who will have sent during the current week
the best advertisement, illustrated or not, suitable for publication in
the newspapers for advertising Baby's Own Soap. The prize-winning
advertisements will become our property, and no others will be re-
turned unless they will have been accompanied by postage stamps for
the purpose.

CONDITIONS.—1. That competitors be under 16 years of age.
2. That the wrapper of a Cake of Baby's Own Soap accompany the advertise-
ment.
3. That the age, name (in full) and address of the competitor be plainly
written and attached to the submitted advertisement.
REMEMBER—One prize is given every week, and if not successful at first,
try again.
N. B.—Two or more advertisements may be submitted at the same time by
any competitor. Address—

E. D. ACCOUNT ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
McCord and William Streets, Montreal.

Our Patent Kitchen Table, only \$5



Maple-finished cherry; has one flour bin, holds 50 pounds; one oat and corn
meal bin, holds 25 pounds each; one knife drawer; one linen drawer; one bake
board; one knife cleaning board; double towel rack on end; heavy casters under
legs; bronze handles on all the drawers, to be had only at

John Ferguson & Son's
174 and 180 KING STREET.

TERRORS OF "SUCCESS."

Preaching in Hull, England, the other
day, Dr. R. P. Horton said that the
most pitiable slaves in England were
the successful men. No doubt many
of his hearers marvelled at the saying,
and wondered at the words that they
might taste a little of the servitude of
prosperity. But Dr. Horton's state-
ment was profoundly true, and it ought
at least to cheer and comfort those who
occupy the humble position of life.
As a matter of fact, there is no slavery
like that of the successful man. The
clerk, the shopman, the servant, can
walk out of his office or workshop
when his day's toil is over and feel per-
fectly free from business anxieties until
the next morning. The house of busi-
ness may be burned down in the mean-
time, but he at all events is not likely to
be seriously inconvenienced. But it is al-
together different with his chief. He
never leaves business. To him all hours
are "office hours." His business or pro-
fession, whatever it may be, demands
unceasing vigilance, unflinching atten-
tion. The worker can go away for his for-
night's holiday without a care, so far
as business is concerned. His master
may go away from his office, but he
will never get away from his work.
Success is a dazzling reward—we labor
and strive for it, and when we attain

A Coat of Another Color

Is what we will make of your last year's Spring Overcoat if you say so, and we will put new life into it in the bargain.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,
217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.
Telephone 614.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

MASURET—On Saturday, April 13, 1935, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masuret, London, a daughter.

DIED.

LACKIE—On April 26, at his residence, London West, John Lackie.
Funeral 3:30 p.m. Monday. Service at house 3 p.m.
Toronto and Montreal papers please copy.



This Brand of Flour

Always makes the

BEST BREAD

OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

257 York Street,
Telephone 113.

The CONFEDERATION LIFE.

Head Office—Toronto.

A Canadian Company.

A Strong Company.

A Progressive Company.

Total Claims paid during past nine years,
\$1,253,651.20.

Premiums received thereon, \$345,629.65.

Or for every dollar received the association
returned \$3.72.

Average time of payment of claims after
receipt of proofs, 32.4 hours.

FRED. H. HEATH, General Agent.

GEO. FRITCHARD, Local Agent.

FOR SALE.

That magnificent lot known as
the late site of

Queen's Avenue Methodist Church.

This is the finest property in London
for Music Hall, Residence or

Warehouse. Size of lot, 110 x 138
feet. Prices will be reduced for

part or whole of this lot. House
to let. Residence and farms for

sale. Properties have got to go
when we handle them if prices are

right.

A. B. POWELL,

Insurance and Real Estate Office,
437 Richmond Street.

NATY STYLES AT LOW PRICES

Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, etc., etc.

At the new girls' furnishings store, 295 Dundas
street, London. Call and compare our

prices with others. We are bound
to do business, and are

selling cheap.

D. J. WHITNEY,

(Hiscox's Block.) ywt

NOW IS THE TIME TO

"SAVE FUEL"

By purchasing one of Powers'

Temperature Regulators

For Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air

Furnaces.

Smith Bros.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

376 RICHMOND ST.

Opp. Masonic Temple. Phone 533.

ROGERS & DOSS

Electric Wiring and Fixture

CONTRACTORS,

425 Richmond Street

A full stock of fixtures both straight
electric and combination, and Electric

Bell Supplies.

Telephone 577.

Estimates cheerfully given ywt

EGGETT & BICKLEY,

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 274

Dundas Street.

LAWN MOWERS, \$2.50

EACH.

Phone—1053. Orders promptly attended to.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. ywt

REX BRAND

ALWAYS ON TOP.

We Lead. Others Follow.

Rex Sugar Cured Hams,

Rex Boneless Breakfast Bacon,

Rex Kettle Rendered Lard.

Moore & Company

LONDON.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It

removed ten corns from one pair of

feet without any pain. What it has

done once it will do again.

The Talk of the Town

Priddis Bros.

Art and Crinkled Paper

In All Shades

—AT—

10c PER ROLL

Come Early and Secure Your

Choice of Shades.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

Priddis Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

157 Carling Street.

Telephone 324.

NAPOLEON

BICYCLE!

Our Own Manufacture.

Fine up-to-date wheel, finest steel tubing;

narrow tread; aluminum and black enamel

finish and fine nickel-plating. Call and examine

and get prices. Wheels of all makes repaired.

We have seven years' experience and guaran-

tee first-class work.

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FAIR TO CLOUDY—SHOWERS IN

SOME PLACES.

Toronto, April 26—11 p.m.—The pres-

sure is high over the northern portion

of the continent, and comparatively low

over the southwestern and western por-

tions. The weather has been generally

fair throughout Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Edmonton, 24—46; Qu'Appelle, 36—53;

Winnipeg, 36—60; Parry Sound, 36—53;

Toronto, 42—56; Montreal, 34—52; Que-

bec, 30—48; Halifax, 41—64.

Toronto, April 27—1 a.m.—Prob-

abilities for the next 24 hours for the

lower lake region (covering the penin-

sula and as far east as Belleville) are:

Winds mostly easterly; fair to cloudy;

showers in some places, chiefly at night;

not much change in temperature.

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If you want any papering or decorat-

ing of any description done this spring

you should let us give you the benefit of

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your work. With the most experienced

and the best workmen, the best selected

stock, we can please you when others

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ACCURATE, AND AT MODERATE

FIGURES.

—The Seventh Battalion are to have a

match out on Monday evening.

—Dr. Neu has moved his office from

426 to 442 Park avenue, corner of Queen's

avenue.

—Mr. E. T. Knowles, of Toronto, will

sing in the Opera House tomorrow

morning and evening.

—The Bishop of Huron will conduct

the rite of confirmation at Christ

Church, Wellington street, on Sunday

evening. The Rev. H. H. Moor-

house, will preach in the morning.

—At Galt the new Masonic rooms of

Alma Lodge, No. 72, and Galt Lodge,

No. 257, were dedicated last night.

Among the grand officers present was

Grand Senior Warden A. E. Cooper, of

London.

—Detectives Robert Ward and Jef-

fries returned from Delaware at 1

o'clock this morning, bringing with

them a young man named Geo. Grant,

let, and charged with stealing a bicycle

from Bodkin & Johnston at Delaware in

February.

—About three carloads of freight ar-

rived per L. E. and D. R. R. from Lon-

don and St. Thomas, for Toronto, King-

ston and Ottawa, via Merchants' (Mon-

treau) line, at Port Stanley yester-

day. As much more is expected by

today, when the boat is due.

—The death occurred yesterday morn-

ing at his residence, London West, of

an old and respected resident of that

village, Mr. John Lackie, who has been

ill for a long time. Mr. Lackie was a

well-known market gardener and flor-

ist, and conducted a large business in

that line for several years.

—The scholars of St. James' Presby-

terian Sunday school were entertained

in the lecture room to an old-fashioned

tea last night. The tables were filled

with flowers. After tea all ad-

joined to the church, where an en-

joyable programme was rendered.

—A Presbyterian reunion will be held

in St. James' Presbyterian Church on

Tuesday evening next, when short ad-

resses will be given by Rev. Messrs.

Clark, Robertson, Stuart, Johnston

and Dr. Proudfoot. Soloists will be

Miss M. M. Moxon, Miss O'Keefe,

Miss Carson, and Messrs. Moxon and

Skinner. The above talent insures a

pleasant and profitable evening.

—On Tuesday evening next Court

Victoria, O. P., will hold their regu-

lar meeting. Special business will be

brought before the members. It is also

expected that Mr. Atwell Fleming, treas-

urer of the court and high court, will

resign the office of treasurer for Court

Victoria, as he is now located in busi-

ness in Toronto.

—The Ida V. Cortland Dramatic

Company will appear at the Grand all

next week, beginning with Monday. As

they have made the prices within the

reach of all, it is to be expected they

will do a good business. Monday they

will appear in Wilkie Collins' greatest

work, "The New Magdalen." Miss Van

Cortland is too well known to the the-

ater-goers of London to require any

commentary. She loses none of her

long-earned popularity. The play will

be interspersed with songs and calum-

nity light effects.

SOUTH LONDON'S NEW ALDER-

MAN.

A delegation of 50 prominent rep-

resentatives of the sixth ward waited upon

Mr. John Marshall last evening and

Paderewski on Pianism.

Rebukes Teachers and Parents—A Pianist Must Drill on Exercises and Scales—Many a Good Player Spoiled by False Teaching—Must Begin Early.

Young girls who have learned to strum a little on the pianoforte, being obliged to do something for their own support, turn their attention to music teaching as the easiest and most general means of gaining a livelihood, without any reference whatever to their ability or qualifications. They can tell where the notes come on the staff and also on the keyboard, and they can play a few little waltzes, schottisches and a few trifling compositions called "pieces," to which the composer has given some fancy name, such as a "Nocturne," a "Reverie," or a "Maiden's Prayer," or some similar title, which has no real reference whatever to the nature of the work. This comprises their musical knowledge, yet many people who ought to know better say that "they can teach beginners just as well as anybody can," and hence the musical education of many young people is confined to their tender mercies at a time of all others when, if they ever expect to become pianists or musicians of any kind, they should have the very best instructors obtainable, for first impressions are always the most lasting, and bad habits and mannerisms acquired at the outset are almost impossible to overcome. Many a promising young man or woman who would make a brilliant pianist if afforded a proper opportunity, is completely ruined by having for his or her first instructor a wholly incompetent person.

Such teachers begin at the wrong end. Their one idea seems to be to teach their pupils "tunes" or "pieces." They teach the notes on the staff and on the keyboard, and then set about drumming into them some utterly valueless "piece."

To teach or to learn to play the piano or any other instrument we must commence at the beginning. The pupil must first be taught the rudiments of music. When those have been mastered he must next be taught the technique of his instrument, and if that instrument be the piano or the violin, or the harp or the violoncello, or the trumpet and joints of the hands, wrists and fingers must be made supple and strong by playing exercises designed to accomplish that end. At the same time, by means of similar exercises, the pupil must also be taught to read music rapidly and correctly.

When this has been accomplished, she must render herself familiar with the works of the masters—not by having them drummed into her by her instructor, but by carefully studying them for herself; by seeking diligently and patiently for the composer's meaning, playing each doubtful passage over and over again in order to get a variety of interpretation, and striving most earnestly to satisfy herself which is the most nearly in harmony with the composer's ideas.

The chief aim of every teacher of the pianoforte should be to impart to his pupils a correct technique, and to enable them to play any composition at sight with proficiency and correctness, but how much, or rather, how little, of this kind of teaching is practiced by many so-called music teachers? Many really competent music teachers have assured me that of all the pupils who come to them from teachers of lesser reputation to be "finished," there is not one in ten who has ever been taught to play all the major and minor scales in all the various keys.

It may seem strange, but when it happens that a teacher of pianoforte playing does understand the profession thoroughly, and is most anxious to faithfully and conscientiously discharge his entire duty to his pupils—his patrons, as I have been told by many teachers, entering such peculiar ideas of the divine art of music in general, and of the manner in which pianoforte playing should be imparted to young ladies in particular, that they present powerful obstacles to his doing so.

The majority of parents who employ music, or, more properly speaking, pianoforte teachers for their daughters, are entirely ignorant of music themselves. The mother may perhaps have played the piano a little in her girlhood, but she has given it up years ago, as most ladies do after marriage, and she has entirely forgotten what little she ever knew. The father, in most cases has little perception of music, and only consents to the employment of a teacher of the pianoforte for his female offspring because he knows that it is the correct thing to do for girls to "play," and that it is customary for them to take "music lessons," and because his wife tells him that if Jennie doesn't "take" she will never be able to get her own "society" against their neighbors' daughters. Prof. Schwigzebecker is engaged and Jennie takes her first quarter.

Now it may chance that the professor is a scholarly and conscientious instructor, young in his profession, and he is resolved to teach his pupils correctly and to make them skillful players and thorough musicians if possible. He keeps Jennie hammering away at scales and exercises through the first three months. She is a bright girl and has splendid musical ability, and Schwigzebecker congratulates himself on having a pupil who will one day be a really fine pianist.

But Jennie's mamma is by no means satisfied. "I begin to think that Schwigzebecker is no teacher at all," she exclaims to her husband. "Our Jennie has been taking of him for a whole quarter and she can't play a tune yet, while there's Sallie Smith, next door, has only taken six lessons from Prof. Pretzel and she can play the 'Racket Gallop' just too lovely for anything." "Very well," says Papa-familias, "I shall have to speak to Schwigzebecker about it."

And, sure enough, when poor Schwigzebecker comes the next day he is given to understand that unless Miss Jennie is forthwith taught to play a "piece" he will be minus a pupil. Poor fellow! What is he to do? He has so few scholars that he cannot possibly afford to lose one. No; love of his art, conscience, duty to his pupil's best interests, all must be sacrificed to bread and butter.

The next time he comes he brings with him a simplified copy of the "Racket Gallop," and having marked with a lead pencil the fingering of all the notes, he stands over Jennie while she tries to "drum it out," teaching it to her just as a parrot is taught to say "Pretty Polly." The result is that Jennie's musical talent is never cultivated, her ambition is destroyed, she begins to pick out tunes by ear, and probably never touches the piano half a dozen times in her life after she gives up taking lessons.

It must be frankly admitted that hasty attempts without sufficient preparation is the bane of the effort of many people in every department of science and art, whether music, painting, sculpture or literature. Among

people of certain nationalities this failing is found in a more marked degree and much more frequently than among others. Some nationalities are much quicker and brighter than others, but those others may be more persevering, plodding, tireless perseverance which cannot fail to produce noble results in the course of time. The American, for example, as contrasted with people of other nationalities, certainly is a wonderfully—I may say a marvelously—bright, quick, almost electrical power of comprehension. With great mental vigor he powerfully grasps an idea the moment it is presented to him, but with him, as with people of other nationalities similarly gifted, this is, perhaps, in some respects, a disadvantage. One's conception of an idea may be so quick that it may be a natural consequence be superficial. Such rapidity of apprehension too often gives a distaste for the slow, patient labor and study absolutely essential to the thorough elaboration of every great thought in art. The slow thinking, plodding German and the tenacious bull-dog Englishman have thus a great advantage over the people of some of those nationalities who are gifted with the singular mental quickness of which I have spoken, in their efforts to achieve the very highest degree of perfection in the most elevated walks of art, and to accomplish the greatest triumphs in the realm of science.

While the slow, plodding, persevering mind is just beginning to recognize the first principles of its chosen art, the mind gifted with the electrical comprehension of which I have spoken, grasps it all so quickly that it is travelling in ponder or to practice and thinks there is nothing more to learn. As a consequence, in a race for the palm of triumph in the arena of art between two such minds, it is too often the old story of the hare and the tortoise. Then again, in many cases the quickly comprehending mind learns too quickly to retain permanently what is learned. This is well illustrated by the comparative rarity of musicians thus mentally constituted who can dispense entirely with their notes and trust entirely to their memory. Now, any young lady who is ambitious to become a great pianist should particularly cultivate musical memory. How provoking it often is in society to hear a young lady—otherwise charming—say, "I am quite unable to remember that piece."

It is well illustrated by the comparative rarity of musicians thus mentally constituted who can dispense entirely with their notes and trust entirely to their memory. Now, any young lady who is ambitious to become a great pianist should particularly cultivate musical memory. How provoking it often is in society to hear a young lady—otherwise charming—say, "I am quite unable to remember that piece."

If the future pianist is pushed with lessons or practice until she becomes weary, weary she will soon acquire a disgust for her work that will infallibly prevent her from ever achieving greatness. Physical weariness from too much practice is just as bad as mental. It overtaxes the muscles, it spoils their tone, and some time must elapse before they can regain their former elasticity and vigor.

If these things are carefully observed the education of the future pianist may be begun at a very early age. There have been many cases, where, as soon as they have learned to count, children have been taught the rudiments of music. It is said that the great Joseph Haydn could sing any composition at sight when he was only 6 years of age.

To achieve real greatness as a master of pianoforte playing it is necessary to begin in early life. There are many other great masters of the musical art, besides Joseph Haydn, whom I have mentioned above, who afford examples of the contradictory of the popular idea that precocity in childhood results in mediocrity in adult life.

Truly the best is always the most economical. Its name is Price's Baking Powder.

NOT DANGEROUS.

A British Physician Sets an Important Matter Right.

An Englishman has just advanced a theory in a London medical journal that will be hailed with delight by this country, and probably by the youth of all the world. This Briton has delivered a scientific opinion to the effect that kissing, once the object of much medical dispute is an altogether wholesome and healthy exercise; that it is not the dangerous practice which it has of late been painted, and that instead of being avoided as fraught with bacteriological menace, it is, if encouraged as one of the best of all exercises for the human system. This may be putting it a little strong, and, perhaps, stronger than the scientific Englishman intends that his opinions should be taken, but it is cheering, nevertheless. It was a deadly blow that was leveled at the art of osculation when the medical world declared that kissing from lip to lip tended to introduce into either one of the two systems that were thus engaged—and sometimes not engaged—new forms of animal life that were deleterious to health. One or other of the kissers was supposed to be always fairly teeming with bacteria. To kiss meant sure, though perhaps slow, death. A shudder ran through the amative, sentimental world and the market rate of kisses fell with a dull thud. Hitherto affectionate couples became distant, preserving a radius for microbial safety, as it were. When fears were overcome and surreptitious kisses taken, the apprehension lingered that a great danger had been faced. It cannot be denied that the average kiss grew shorter in

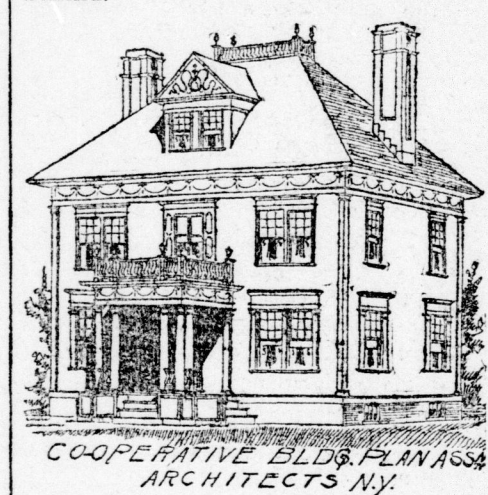
duration and diminished in frequency. But the latest scientific opinion has probably checked the tendency to side-step kisses. This opinion is to the effect that in the act of kissing persons encounter only the beneficial organisms, and that the advantages of kissing far outweigh its infinitesimal risk. Dr. Bridges—for this is the name of this new St. Valentine, this modern Cupid—in spectacles, probably—says that the kiss microbe has a wholesome effect upon the digestion. Kissing and chewing gum must now be classed together. Long life to Dr. Bridges! May his name be written in golden letters over the hearthstone of every home! May his own home be ever happy, and may his kisses be the sweetest of all—Washington Star.

The Colonial in Architecture.

(See this column next Saturday for a design in Swiss style.)

(Copyright, 1895.)
The Chicago Exposition gave a most decided impetus to all phases of aesthetic art in this country. More especially has the influence been felt in everything that pertains to architecture. Magnificent as was the array of exhibits showing the material advancement of the world in these latter days—the general criticism that has been passed is that this exposition is notable above all others for its matchless buildings and superb groupings of structures. The efforts put forth by the architects were not alone to give suitable housing to all the various articles shown, as was the case in the Philadelphia Exposition, but to make the best possible use of natural advantages and to build up all into one perfect whole. The result was well called a "Dream City."

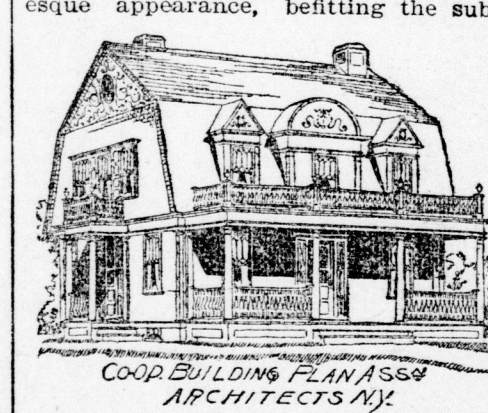
It has been conceded that from this feature will come the lasting effect of the great undertaking. It is not too early to study the influences radiating from the great fair, for all over the country the artistic spirit is active, and the people have awakened to the fact that beauty is not antagonistic to utilitarian perfection. The death knell has been sounded of those monstrosities in architecture of a couple of decades past. We shall no longer have to suffer criticism for a style of house which one witty writer has characterized as "Queen Anne in front and Mary Ann behind."



AN ENGLISH COLONIAL HOUSE.

In building today the wise home-seekers consult the best architects, not only as to the bare plans for their houses, but for a city house—its style and position will look best in different localities. It is a hopeful sign that taste is running largely toward colonial houses, the most artistic style of building that has ever been devised for the average citizen. There are three main variations in colonial design—the English, the Dutch and the Spanish—although the first two are the only kinds built to any extent in the United States. The English colonial house is dignified, large and commodious, as the illustration in this article will give some faint idea. It has a substantial look which fits it admirably for a city house—its small portico opening into a broad and hospitable hall, that is not a mere entrance place cramped up with steep and forbidding stairs. The rooms are all square, roomy and light, and the character of the whole, in fact, making a most imposing appearance.

The Dutch style of colonial architecture gives us a more quaint and picturesque appearance, befitting the sub-



A DESIGN IN DUTCH COLONIAL STYLE.

urb of the quiet, rich, rural country. Its broad and airy porches are always inviting, and there is no sacrifice of comfort for showiness.

A brief description of the English colonial house is as follows:

Width, 32 feet 6 inches; depth, including porch, 28 feet 6 inches.
Height of Stories—Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet; attic, 8 feet.

Exterior Materials—Foundation stone; first and second stories clapboards; bay window covered with canvas; deck and extension roofs tin; main roof shingles.

Interior Finish—The entrance hall and living room finished in oak; the rest of the house hard white plaster, colored to suit owner's taste; oak floor in the living room and staircase. Rooms throughout are finished with soft wood finished in natural colors. An open timber ceiling in the hall, living room and dining-room, with the dining-room wainscoted, at a cost of about \$500, would improve appearance, as would also finishing the parlor and one or two of the main rooms upstairs in white camel and gold, at an average expense of \$150 a room.

The first floor contains a large hall and living room thrown in one, 12x13 feet 8 inches, with dining-room in the back connected by sliding doors. On the left parlor opening into the hall—sliding doors or portiere. Kitchen in the back. Open fireplace in each of these rooms, feeding into two chimneys shown in the perspective view. Four large rooms with bath on the second floor. Open fireplace in the two front chambers. Two rooms may be finished off in the attic, or the attic may be finished off handsomely in hard wood as a billiard room. Full set of plumbing throughout.

structure, with a portico having fluted columns with carved caps, a belvedere on the roof, circular head windows and details of classic origin.

The Dutch design illustrated is about the same size house, but the design itself admits of a much smaller dwelling without destroying the artistic appearance. We give a brief description.

Depth, including veranda, 40 feet; width, not including side porch, 34 feet.
Height of Stories—Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet 6 inches.

Foundation stone; first story clapboards; gables ornamented with paper-mache and shingles; pediments of ornamented with paper-mache; main roof shingles; balcony floor tin.

Interior Finish—Hard white plaster throughout colored to suit owner's taste; soft wood flooring and trim; main staircase ash; kitchen bay window covered with canvas.

All interior wood work grain-filled, stained to suit owner and finished in hard oil.
Color—All clapboards colonial yellow; trim white; all shingles left natural for weather stain; veranda and porch floors and ceilings oiled.

The accommodations on the first floor give a dining-room and sitting-room on the right, with open fireplace; large hall, 7x18 feet 6 inches; parlor and kitchen on the left, separated by side hall and entry; four large rooms on second floor, besides servants' rooms and bath, with full set of plumbing. Open fireplace may be introduced in two of the upstairs bedrooms. Double sliding or folding doors may be used between parlor and hall and sitting-room and hall instead of portiere openings. Bay window may be planned at side of dining-room, and the side porch may be entirely omitted.

This design is capable of various modifications, but as described would cost about \$4,500, not counting mantels, range and heater, this estimate being based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

In conclusion, it may be said that our ancestors of the colonial period gave architecture, as they gave statecraft and the general affairs of life, a wise direction that was in every way admirable. It is fitting, indeed, that we should keep them in grateful remembrance.

The Co-operative Building Plan Association, 108 Fulton street, New York.

The World's Fair Jury that gave Dr. Price's Baking Powder the highest award was headed by the chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

BRITAIN'S PENSION LIST.

Curiosities of Perpetual Pensions and New Changes on the List.

Gladstone Refuses a \$10,000 Pension—Remarkable Age of Men Drawing Them.

Lord Alcester, who died the other day, received a gift of nearly \$100,000 from the British Government for his part in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. Lord Alcester rendered like or even much less creditable service to Charles II. he might have left behind him a perpetual pension to this day a charge upon the British budget. It is only ten years since the heirs of William Penn committed for about \$20,000 the perpetual pension of nearly \$20,000 a year granted to the Penns in 1750 in compensation for the loss of their possessions in America. The descendants of Farmer Pendrell, who rendered Great Britain the questionable service of hiding Charles II. in the Royal Oak, still enjoy the pension of \$2,200 a year granted to their ancestor after the restoration.

Most of the perpetual pensions have disappeared. When some came to be commuted they were found in the hands of persons in no way the descendants of the original pensioners, or the heirs of their descendants. The earldom of Bath, carrying with it a hereditary pension of about \$15,000 a year, became extinct in 1711, but the pension was paid to the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Melbourne in 1825 for \$150,000, and the other half for a like term only ten years ago. Earl St. Vincent enjoys a perpetual pension of \$2,500 a year, dated from 1806, and the baronetcy of Great Britain conferred on his ancestor for infamous services to Charles II. There was an hereditary pension in the family of Lord Nelson, though he left no legitimate heirs, and the pension was given to his relatives of the family, who had \$1,500 a year as a charge upon the civil list for more than 40 years. Other members of the family draw \$17,000 a year. The Duke of Marlborough, in need of ready money, commuted for about \$500,000 the hereditary pension of the dukedom, amounting to nearly \$20,000.

The creation of perpetual pensions have been out of the fashion in Great Britain, but hereditary pensions for two or three lives were conferred as late as 1868, when Lord Napier of Magdala received \$10,000 a year to himself and his successors for his services in conquering King Theodore of Abyssinia. The present possessor of the pension, a man of no special distinction, has been enjoying it since 1880, and is likely to enjoy it for the next twenty years, as he is only 50 years of age, and pensioners are notoriously long lived. The present Duke of Wellington is the last holder of the pension of about \$20,000 a year for three lives granted to the great Wellington in 1816.

One of the oddest and most scandalous features of the British pension list lies in the sums paid to half a dozen persons out of the so-called 10 percent Barbadoes duties. The Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes made a grant in perpetuity in 1663 for the maintenance of the Government in the island, being the proceeds of a duty levied on exports. The grant was soon perverted, and for nearly 200 years has been used to pension clergymen and the heirs of persons that were favorites of sovereigns long since dead. About \$8,000 is still paid on this score, though the duties themselves were abolished more than 50 years ago.

The remarkable age of several British pensioners is probably unmatched in any other civilized country. There are several pensioners of George III. and George IV. still enjoying their pay, and pensioners whose pensions were given because of "ill health" have lingered on 20, 30 and 40 years. Some pensioners have enjoyed their pensions since early youth. The number of pensions in return for the abolition of the office is remarkable. A "chiffre" not long ago was enjoying nearly \$5,500 a year. It had been his business when he worked to prepare the wax for sealing the documents in chancery. An Englishman now living in New York says that he was once strongly urged by a friend to seek a place in a certain large concern upon the belief of his informant that the concern would soon come into the hands of the Government and everybody found in the company's employment would be pensioned. The New Yorker by adoption looks back from his present vantage with satisfaction at the office he had not taken the advice, as the concern has not come into the hands of the Government.

As the law now stands the Queen may grant pensions amounting to \$6,000 a year, chargeable upon the civil list. There is tremendous pressure to get the needy persons upon that list, and the \$6,000 a year is doled out in dribbles. The

list is now a long one, as it has been added to during the reign of Victoria, besides including a few from her predecessors. The history of the efforts that preceded the granting of these pensions would make a curious chapter of human nature. Victoria pensioned more than 50 years ago her masters in French, German, Italian, writing, singing and dancing. Haydn, the Dictionary of Dates man, received from the civil list \$125 a year. Charles Kingsley's widow receives \$1,000 a year, and some of the De Foes have \$1,200 a year. A sister of the poet Keats was put on the list in 1880 for \$400. Tennyson had a pension of \$500, which, when he became prosperous, he was scrupulous to give to more needy literary men. William Watson, the poet, after a long struggle with poverty and ill health, now receives \$500 a year. Victoria, early in her reign, gave \$125 a year each to two men whose ancestors befriended Charles II. in the time of his adversity, a gift she would hardly repeat today. The learned Dr. Murray, editor of the new Oxford dictionary, receives about \$1,200 a year from the civil list. To Adolphus Trollope had \$1,000 a year, though he lived most of his active life in Italy.

One of the most interesting features of the British pension list is the little group of political pensioners. A Cabinet

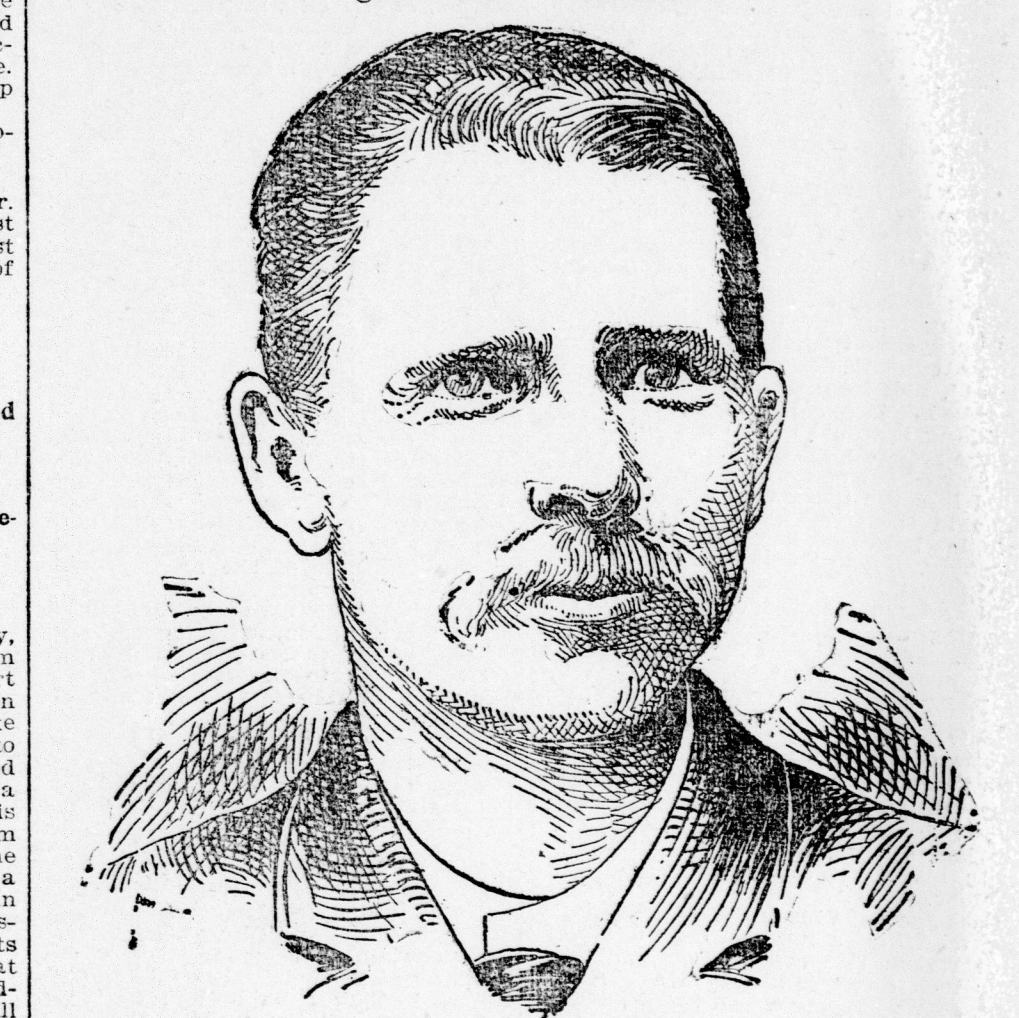
officer is entitled to \$10,000 while out of office, provided he needs such aid to maintain the dignity proper to his station. Mr. Gladstone, though far from rich, never accepted this pension. His great antagonist, Disraeli, accepted it early and with reason, for he was poor though his wife, like Gladstone's had a considerable fortune. Mr. Shaw Leffevre, who is reputed a rich man, accepted the pension in retiring from office, and was much criticised for his action.

SHARKS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The opening of the Suez Canal has been commercially of immense benefit to the world, but in one respect it has been a disadvantage. Prior to the existence of the Suez Canal sharks were unknown in the Mediterranean; but since the opening of the great waterway it is reported that they have appeared in large numbers in that sea, where their presence is much feared by fishermen. On more than one occasion have they wrought havoc among the fishermen's nets in the neighborhood of Pola, in the Adriatic, from which it may be inferred that they are now pretty well diffused throughout the Mediterranean.—Chambers' Journal.

A POPULAR LIBERAL SPEAKS.

Unquilted Testimony from Mr. Reuben E. Truax, M.P.—Ten Years a Victim of Aggravated Indigestion—Physicians Failed to Bring Relief—Three Bottles of South American Nerve Tonic Entirely Cured Mr. Truax—This Remedy Will Positively Cure Every Case of Indigestion and Nervousness.



MR. REUBEN E. TRUAX, M.P.
The man who faithfully discharges his duties as a legislator has no sinecure. And when is added to these public duties one's own personal business, one's hands are in truth full. An iron constitution may in such a case resist the inroads of disease for a time, but even with physical advantages in one's favor the strain will eventually tell. The case of Mr. Reuben Truax, ex-M. P. P., of Walkerton, Ont., and the present member-elect in the Local Legislature for Bruce, is an illustration in point. The popularity of this gentleman has been such that public honors have been crowded upon him. At the recent election of members for the House of Assembly in Ontario, Mr. Truax was the choice of his fellow-Liberals for Parliamentary honors, and, as has ever been his wont, he came out successfully. But these honors on behalf of his country put a strain upon his health, and the health of Mr. Truax. He became a victim of indigestion in some of its most aggravated forms. "For ten years," he says, "I was much troubled with indigestion." In conversation with friends, he has put the case much stronger, saying, "I was nearly a dead man. I tried," said he, "a number of different patent medicines, and have been treated by several physicians, but found no benefit from them. South American Nerve Tonic was recommended as a medicine likely to do me good. I obtained a bottle from the local druggist, and I must say I found quick relief. The first bottle I followed up by taking two more bottles, with the result that I am entirely free from indigestion, of which I had been a victim for fully a decade. Freely, and indeed with pleasure, I strongly recommend to all sufferers from indigestion this medicine, which has worked so wonderful a cure in my case."

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Animal Curiosities

A Mare That Was Particular as to the Water She Drank—Birds That Love Finery—A Whole City Honors a Horse—A Famous Lion Dead.

SHE KNEW THE WATER.
Perhaps the friends of that noble animal, the horse, will be interested in the following bits from the history of Nita, a fine old mare, which until recently might have been seen in the stables of J. L. Hester, a resident of Haughton, Louisiana. When Hester was a lad Nita was presented to him by his grandfather, the late Henry Thompson, of Oaklawn plantation, but, strange to relate, the mare, then only a young filly, could not be induced to remain away from her native haunts.

After Hester became possessed of her she refused to drink a drop of water. In fact, it is believed that she would have starved herself to death had she not been taken back to her old home. When turned loose in Oaklawn pasture however, she ran as fast as she could caper to a clear, cool stream which crossed the meadow, slaking her thirst eagerly. After this singular behavior no further effort was made to remove her permanently from her first home, and whenever she was taken away for a day she would drink no water until her return, when she would go to the little pasture stream. In the course of time Hester inherited his grandfather's estate and moved to Oaklawn. Nita thus for the second time becoming his property. Fifteen years have passed since that event, and Hester asserts that he has never during that time known Nita to drink anywhere but at the little meadow brook.

Some three months ago Hester removed to his Red River plantation, about twenty miles distant, of course carrying Nita with him, though she had passed her days of usefulness, and was almost decrepit. After her removal the old mare began to pine and droop, and at the end of the third day, when she had not drunk a drop of water, her mistress led her back to her old home. So soon as she felt herself in the neighborhood of Oaklawn she pricked up her ears and began to canter almost sprightly, and when the pasture was reached she betook herself at once to the branch, drinking long and deep of its waters. Hester says that the poor dumb creature's evident delight was pitiful to behold, and he determined never more to take her away. He slipped the bridle, thinking it would please her to be left in the meadow all night, and the last he saw of her as she closed the gate behind him the mare was standing knee deep in the stream, letting the water trickle between her lips. The next morning, when he went to feed her, the poor thing was lying on the bank cold and stiff in death, her head overhanging the water that she loved so much.

BIRDS THAT LOVE FINERY.
In order to investigate the migratory habits of birds, some time in the fall two years ago a young woman of Fordyce, Ark., secured a fine Baltimore Oriole. She tied a bit of red silk around his leg, turning him loose in time to wing his flight along with his companions.

Last April the bird reappeared, bringing with him a mate having a bit of blue ribbon tied around her leg. The pair took up their abode in a big oak tree, soon swinging a nest and bringing forth a brood. The lady watched the movements of the feathered couple very eagerly, and what was her astonishment one day, soon after they left the nest, to behold the young birds all strung out in line on a limb, while the parent birds, with deft beaks and feet, tied a bit of bright cloth about the leg of each.

The ingenuity of the oriole is well known, and it is probable that the first bird became so well pleased with his decoration that he taught his mate, and wished to hand down the custom to his progeny. The young woman is now eagerly looking forward for the reappearance of her little friend, and expects a bright new ribbon should they come again.

ARRESTED BY THE SHERIFF'S DOG.

Bill, a shepherd dog belonging to Sheriff Sherry, of Muncie, Ind., executed a feat the other day that in jail broke away as a crowd was being taken to the workhouse. Sherry ran after one of the men, using his revolver, but without effect, and the man escaped. The officer was surprised when a policeman marched the other one back to his master's side. The dog had seen his master chase one of the men, and he took after the other, who ran in an opposite direction. In the court house the dog jumped at the man's feet, finally settling his teeth in the prisoner's coat and vest collar, pulling him down and holding him. A crowd ran to the man's rescue, thinking a mad dog had him, but a policeman recognized Bill and took the runaway back to jail. Bill will have a collar presented to him inscribed with an account of his exploit.

A FAMOUS ZOO LION.

A familiar figure has disappeared from the London Zoological Gardens. The lion known as Duke is dead. Though he had lived for nineteen years in Regent's Park, whither he had been brought when a mere cub, he was never such a favorite as the elephants and camels who daily bear the loads of juvenile riders patiently, if not with entire acquiescence. Still, he was an eminent, and from a distance highly respected character. He had been photographed and sketched and painted times out of number, and had even enjoyed what a good many portraits do not obtain, the distinction of being hung on the line in the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy. He and his brother, who died two years ago, were brought from the Nubian desert in 1875, when the pair were about 12 months old. At that date he had been remembered almost nothing of his native haunts, and all his lifetime he has seen little save crowds of spectators. Still, to the last he exhibited little affection for anyone except his old keeper, and unlike lions generally, many of which breed in captivity, he displayed no inclination to forsake bachelor life.

A RAILROAD ELEPHANT.

An elephant pushing a long line of freight cars was the unusual scene witnessed by a party of visitors to the winter quarters of Lemen Bros.' circus at Argentine, Kansas, this month. Frank Fisher, trainer of Rajah, the big elephant which the circus carries as the feature of its menagerie, was using the beast in moving heavy wagons, and while engaged a workman from an elevator near the winter quarters complained that he could not get a switch-

engine to move empty box cars to the elevator.

"I'll move them for you with Rajah," said Fisher.
He was not quite sure that the big beast could move the long line of 32 box cars on the Santa Fe Railway track, which runs by the quarters, but he resolved to have him try it. The brakes were released, the elephant put his head against the end car, and after a few moments the line began to move slowly. The track was perfectly level, and soon the cars had rolled down to the elevator.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS DOGS.

There is a bill in the Illinois Legislature to provide homes for destitute and homeless dogs and cats in the cities of the State. President Ferdinand W. Peck, of the State Humane Society, is urging the passage of the measure, and says that similar institutions are already running in New York, London and Philadelphia. The expenses of the shelters are to be paid out of the dog license money, and cats are to be cared for as well as dogs. All must wear collars, and upon identification dogs or cats taken up will be returned to their owners without charge.

ALBERTA.

Its Prospects and Climate—A Flattering Description by Mr. C. L. Mills.

The following description by Mr. C. L. Mills, of this city, late missionary in Alberta, may be interesting to readers: "This far-distant country—comparatively unknown to readers fifteen or twenty years ago—is rapidly coming to the front, and promises ere long to be the banner territory, if not Province, of the great west. Towns and settlements are springing up along the lines of the different railways, until now it can boast of four large, important towns. Alberta's unequalled resources, its powers and possibilities have brought hither in the last few years people from every clime and country, and are attracting the brains, muscle and capital of older lands. The city of Calgary, located on the great continental highway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and occupying the position of trade, manufacturing and financial center, surrounded by a rich and productive country and the incomparable stock raising prairies, in comparison with its population and modern conveniences, may be favorably compared with some of the more pretentious cities of Ontario.

"Farming is carried on extensively in the northern portion, while the southern portion, owing to its general altitude and proximity to the mountains, has natural advantages which make it more of a pastoral country, although farming can be done and is done in some parts. In Southern Alberta is found only in the valleys of the different rivers and coulees leading into the same. Coal is found in large deposits along the banks of Belly, Bow, St. Mary and other rivers. Pasture lands, consisting of rolling hills and rich valleys—gorges frequently opening into valleys walled in by perpendicular cliffs, containing abundant quantities of grasses—sheltered coulees and ravines leading from bottom lands to higher levels of the prairie affording ample protection to stock from storm—lead to boundless and fertile lands just east of the mountains. The elevation—conducive to a rare, dry atmosphere—is of no small importance in considering the climate in its relation to health.

"Autumn is the glorious part of the year; no rain; the most exquisitely delightful days imaginable; a maximum of bright sunshine and cloudless skies, with few, if any, very hot days. Winter sets in about the second week of November, usually accompanied by a blizzard that brings extreme cold, the mercury dropping as low as 47 degrees below zero, if not lower. Winter in Alberta does not signify daily dribblings of snow and sleet, but clear, crisp days, with bright sunshine and nights of moonlight and starlight, such as are never dreamed of in atmospheres surcharged with dampness. A person does not, however, mind severe cold so much there; fifteen degrees is less trying than a temperature of five below here in Ontario.

"Spring opens with bright, clear, warm days. The air is balmy, and one feels he is safe from the very possibility of marrow-chilling mists. Summer is characterized by hot days and cool nights. No matter how hot the day, the instant the sun sinks behind the rocky barrier to the west, a refreshing and delicious coolness pervades the atmosphere, and the sun-baked and enervated humanity drinks in comfort and life with every inspiration of the rapidly cooling air. To one like myself, coming from Ontario, this is a very agreeable change. There is none of that sultriness and oppressive heat that often spoils a person's sleep, and none of that feeling of lassitude and unrest consequent thereto. When one turns in for the night it is with the clean, refreshing reflection that with two or three blankets on him he has not one too many to prevent him from enjoying a good night's rest.

The climate is tempered by Chinook winds. The 'Chinook' is produced by thermal changes taking place when the moist-laden air from the Pacific comes in contact with the low temperature of the snow-clad peaks of the Rockies. Condensation of moisture, the Rockies. Condensation of moisture and rarefaction of air produces air currents, which descend from the mountains a dry, heated wind. Its coming is indicated by the massing of heavy clouds above the mountain tops, and a distant walling and rumbling in the gorges. The Chinook wind blows from west to southwest in varying velocities, from the gentle breeze that just moves the grass to the howling gale that acts the part of a scavenger. The wind springs up suddenly, and sometimes in an hour or less changes the temperature from below zero to one which is balmy and summer-like.

"Snow which might be a foot deep in the morning, by evening the Chinook has removed, leaving only ponds of water. This dries up in the course of a couple of days, and leaves the prairie so hard that a horse's hoof leaves scarcely any impression.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Penny postage for London and its suburbs dates from the year 1681.

Pills Do Not Cure. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity to the bowels.

Missing Links.

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

THE Emperor of Germany, it is said, has decided to honor Bismarck by having his head stamped on a future issue of German coins.

EDOUARD STRAUSS, the brother of Johann, with his Vienna orchestra, will play at the Waldorf in London throughout the summer season.

SARAH GRAND, the novelist, married at the age of 18. For some time she lived with her husband in China, and afterward traveled all through Japan with no escort but her maid.

DEAN HOLE is back at Rochester, with \$2,500 for the repairs of the cathedral, the profits of his lectures in this country. He found that his lecture on "Persons I Save Met" took best in America.

AN ADMIRER of Edgar Allan Poe suggests as a means of increasing the contributions to the fund for the poet's monument in Baltimore, that roses be grown on his grave and sold at fancy prices.

OF THE towns and cities of Scotland in which shop-keepers observe the half-holiday, one takes Monday, fifteen men go to work Wednesday, 30 go in for Thursday, and one pins his faith to unlucky Friday.

PHOTOGRAPHS of Mr. Gladstone and of Prof. Bryce are seized and destroyed by the Turkish postoffice authorities since the Armenian troubles began, on the ground that they are "seditious literature."

A MRS. EBB-SMITH drowned herself in the Thames the other day. She was a respectable woman of 50, well-to-do, but had been driven out of her mind by worrying over the sensation made by "The Notorious Mrs. Ebb-smith."

THE best and simplest way to test black silk is to burn a small piece. If it burns out quickly, leaving a clear, crisp, grey ash, the silk is pure, but if it smolders and leaves a heavy red or brown ash, it has been treated with chemicals and will not wear well.

A NEW warehouse in Paris has been built with glass floors. The initial cost is considerably over that of the ordinary floor, but, in view of the fact that toughened glass is so much longer lived than wood, the experiment is likely to prove cheaper in the long run.

CHINESE dentists rub a secret powder on the gum over the affected tooth and after about five minutes the patient is told to sneeze. The tooth then falls out. Many attempts have been made by European dentists to secure this powder, but none have ever succeeded in doing so.

DR. HERMAN GROTE, one of the greatest numismatic authorities in the world, died the other day in Hanover, aged 93. He was for many years an active journalist, having been editor of the Hanoverian *Landeszeitung*. He was the founder of the *Historical Society of Lower Saxony*.

COUNT GUICCIARDI, an Italian major, recently trotted from Verona to Pavia, a distance of 112 miles, in fourteen hours, including an hour and a half for rest. He used two horses, riding each two hours at a time. Both rider and horses were in excellent condition at the end of the journey.

IN BOSNIA the two women doctors appointed by the Austrian Government a few years ago, Dr. Theodora Krawjewska and Dr. Boleslava Keck, seem to have overcome the prejudices of the Mohammedan population against them. They had over 600 Mohammedan patients between them last year.

AMONG the Turks bath money forms an item in every marriage contract, the husband engaging to allow his wife to bathe for bathing purposes. If he be withheld she has only to go before the cadi and turn her slipper upside down. If the complaint be not then redressed it is ground for divorce.

FOREIGNERS traveling in India cannot fail to be impressed with the crowds of natives to be found at every railway station. As a rule the people have an idea of time, but they have learned that trains do not wait for tardy passengers, so they begin to gather hours before the time for the train to leave.

DR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL—the English war correspondent—recently celebrated his 74th birthday. He began his work with the *London Times* in 1843, and represented that paper during the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the Civil War in this country, the Austro-Prussian war, and the Franco-German war.

AT VENICE recently thieves broke into the Church of the Friars, stole the golden chalice with the communion wafers, and threw the wafers into the street. No one dared to touch them till the priests came out in procession and picked them up. The Patriarch has ordered expropriary services in all the churches of Venice.

OF THE few genuine articles of Shakespeare preserved in his native town the most interesting are his signet ring, with the initials "W. S." on it, and the desk at which he sat in the grammar school at Stratford. The average number of visitors to the poet's home and church is 22,000 a year, of whom 6,000 are Americans.

IT IS not commonly known that the capital of China is ice-bound for five months out of the twelve, or that the stolid-looking Chinese could ever be graceful skaters. The Chinese use a very inferior style of skate, of their own manufacture—a mere chunk of wood arranged to be on the shoe and shod with a rather broad strip of iron.

A PIECE of Berlin Gobelin tapestry of the seventeenth century kept in the Hohenzollern Museum, has just been repaired and hung in the royal palace. It represents the Great Elector at the siege of Stettin, is fifteen feet by twelve, and is valued at \$75,000. The most eaten pieces were replaced by new ones, and the tarnished silver by new, in the Berlin factory.

AT BHATTIPROLU, 60 miles from the delta of the River Kistna, in India, relics were found recently containing fragments of the body of Gautama, or Buddha, which there is good reason to believe are authentic. The inscriptions on the caskets are of a date not later than 200 years before Christ, or only 250 years, that is, after the death of Buddha, and show that at the time the relics were believed to be genuine.

PRESIDENT FAURE of France is very fond of the society of actors, litterateurs, artists, etc. Under his regime the Elysee has taken on a more Bohemian aspect than it has worn for years. Every President that France has had has felt or affected to feel an in-

terest in arts and letters, but M. Faure is the only one who has made a grand effort to draw close to him the leading authors, painters, sculptors and journalists in Paris.

CHOLERA has already appeared this year on the Red Sea. At Camaran, through which 11,000 pilgrims for Mecca have passed so far, 2,000 pilgrims are quarantined in the lazaretto, and the cases amount to 30 a day, many of them resulting in death. As the bulk of the pilgrims will come during the next few weeks and those returning home are likely to spread the disease, the Sultan has been asked to stop the pilgrimage from the Indies, but he does not wish to interfere on religious grounds.

AN OLD Scotch crofter, who had two cows, one night got one of them stolen. He repaired to the minister and sought his advice. He advised him to pray earnestly for three days and three nights to the Lord to send back the thief. A few days later he met the minister, who asked him about the cow. "Well," said the crofter sadly, "I prayed for three days and three nights to the Lord to send back the thief. My prayer was answered, and the thief came back; but he stole the other cow."

LOST boat races have been explained in England as well as on this side of the water, and Cambridge seems to find as many reasons for her successive defeats as Harvard does. Too great interference on the part of the graduates in the management of the crew; college politics, by which men from one college are kept out of the boat, and unfair treatment of Eton men who go to Cambridge, which drives the best Eton oars to Oxford, are the suggestions up to date. One man objects to having the Oxford crew coached by a Cambridge graduate.

INFECTIOUS diseases, especially when accompanied by high fever, have been found in many cases of mental disease to leave the patient with greatly improved mental powers. Dr. Wagner von Kauregg, professor of mental diseases at the University of Vienna, has been experimenting in producing high fever artificially in insane patients by the injection of Dr. Koch's tuberculin. He asserts that though the mental improvement that follows each injection rapidly declines, it is a steady and lasting clearing of the patient's mind. A case is cited where a high fever following transfusion of blood resulted in a complete cure of melancholia.

A MONUMENTAL stone has just been placed in Peterborough Cathedral over the spot where the remains of Queen Katharine of Aragon were buried on the north side of the chancel. The cost has been defrayed by the "Katharines" of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, and others. Mrs. Clayton, wife of Canon Clayton, being one of the originators of the movement. The inscription is as follows: "Here lie the body of Katharine of Aragon, Queen of England and first wife of Henry VIII., who died at Kimbolton Castle on the eighth day of January, 1536-6, aged 49 years."

A DISTURBED HOUSEHOLD.

CHAPTER I.
It was but a few minutes after breakfast when Mrs. Belton told Mr. Belton that he should send for a locksmith because the lock on the library door was broken.

"You'd better go for him right away," said Mrs. Belton.
But Mr. Belton was a "handy man about the house."

"Nonsense!" he said. "The idea of giving up half a dollar to some apprentice when you can do the work yourself in five minutes."

CHAPTER II.

It was 11 o'clock when Mr. Belton, kneeling before the library door, with a kit of tools scattered around him, ordered his son to the hardware store and buy a new screwdriver.

"What's the matter?" inquired Mrs. Belton. "Can't you get at the lock?"

"Of course I can," said her husband. "You just keep quiet, will you?"

CHAPTER III.

"Johnny!"
Mr. Belton, with his coat and vest off and his hair tousled, was going into the woodwork, around the keyhole.

"Johnny, go over to the hardware store and buy me a file and a chisel."
Meanwhile Mrs. Belton ran out to the drug store for some arnica, for her husband had bruised his finger while experimenting with the lock.

"I've most got it fixed now," said Mr. Belton as she left.

CHAPTER IV.

It was about 7 o'clock in the evening when Mr. Belton, with a rent in his trouser leg and his face covered with grime, arose angrily, and throwing down his tools, ordered Johnny to go for a locksmith.

"Somebody's been tampering with that lock, or I'd have fixed it," he said, glancing with an angry suspicion at each member of the family in turn.

Then he sat down and glanced over the bills from the hardware store, which included \$1 for a chisel, 75 cents for a screwdriver and 80 cents for two files. In addition, there was 25 cents for arnica, and it would cost \$3 for a new pair of trousers and at least \$5 to repair the gouged places in the door.

CHAPTER V.

Five minutes after the locksmith's boy came he was rattling the key in the lock to show that it worked all right.

"How much?" said Mr. Belton brusquely.

"Oh, I guess the job's worth a dime!" said the boy.—Chicago Record.

EMILE ZOLA.

The Prince of Realistic Fiction.



Thus looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomy, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks "Vin Mariani," of which he says that "it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy." This is high praise, but it is consonant with what has been said about this great tonic-stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. "Vin Mariani" is the great nourisher. It strengthens the enfeebled constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well, is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something, not merely of the celebrated ones, but of the great people who drink it.

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SURPRISE SOAP.

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"The Slater \$3 Shoe for Men."

Geo. T. Slater & Sons,

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An investigation as to the merits and prices of our instruments will repay you.

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Cathedral Glass,	Pulley,	Galvanized Wire,
Roller Plates,	Rope,	O. and A. Wire,
Spades and Shovels,	Harvest Tools,	Builders' Hardware.

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E. C. POWDER,
GUNS & RIFLES,

HOBBS HARDWARE COMPANY
LONDON.

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

Motto for the Week:

*'Tis not for gain, for fame, from fear,
That righteous men injustice shun,
And virtuous men hold virtue dear;
An inward voice they seem to hear,
Which tells them duty must be done.*
—Mahabharata.

Making a New Germany.

Although barely ten years have elapsed since Germany set about the national work of colony building, her progress in this respect has been altogether phenomenal, says the New York Tribune. The Teuton flag floats over territory surpassing five times in superficies that of the fatherland, and the growth of that colonial empire which Prince Bismarck inaugurated in 1884 can only be compared to that of Jonah's gourd. It remains to be seen whether this astonishing development will prove ephemeral or lasting. One significant fact, however, is that after this ten years the Germans are as united in their belief as to the wisdom of possessing colonies and their value as they were at the outset. This is all the more noteworthy since not one of these dependencies has as yet begun to pay its way, but still constitutes a serious charge upon the imperial exchequer. Nor are the colonies as yet of any great account commercially, since the gross value of imports and exports of the German possessions in Africa does not exceed \$3,000,000 per annum. Neither can the colonies be considered of much importance to Germany as a home for her surplus population, since according to the official statistics just issued at Berlin, the total number of German subjects in German colonies after ten years of colonizing does not exceed 2,000; that is to say, not so many as sometimes reach New York in the space of one week from Bremen and Hamburg. Far from being discouraged the Imperial Government is displaying much energy and foresight in establishing lines of steamers to Asia, America and Australasia, making German influence felt in places where a few years ago it was an unknown quantity, and is moreover, taking the lead of all European powers in the construction of railroads into the interior of Africa. This is the key to the development of the Dark Continent, and Germany deserves the good will and gratitude of trade and commerce throughout the world.

Women Wage-Earners.

Several large drygoods retailers recently testified before a committee of the Assembly that some girls and women in their employment earned from \$2 to \$14 a week. Had the investigation been more thorough doubtless it would have shown that women and girls in the business life of this town earned as little as \$50 and as much as \$5,000 a year. The range of women's earnings is hardly so great as that of men's, but it is great, though the average is exceedingly small to any one with moderately high standards of comfort. The Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn found some years ago that the shop women of that city earned on an average but \$7 a week; that a girl sometimes had scarcely any other decent garment than the gown she wore to business; that many were almost without underclothing, and that some, when ill, had not so much as a night gown to go to bed in. Eleven of these girls were found living together in a not very large room, where they cooked, ate and slept. It was also found that these and other women who frequently came to the notice of the association often had little or no housewifely knowledge or skill, and that especially their ignorance of needlework would have made it impossible for them to earn the miserable wages of the least skilled professional needlewoman.

Women and girls employed as house servants in this city and its suburbs earn from \$8 to \$40 a month. Perhaps the average wages of a fairly skilled house servant is below \$12 a month. It is certainly below \$14. In other words, the poorest paid house servants have nearly \$100 a year above board and lodging, the best paid more than \$450 above, and the average perhaps \$150 above. Their material condition is on the average much better than that of the shop girls. But of shop girls many are too proud to be servants and others are so ignorant of housewifery arts, that they could not find a place save at the lowest rate of wages, and in families where the work would be slavish, the lodging squalid, and the food poor.

In other occupations where competition is open to women, and the women themselves make no such objection to the work as they do to that of house servants, the pay on the average is not much better than that of the shop girls. There are a hundred and one light trades employing many thousands of girls and women. In many of these a trial of two weeks enables a girl of fair intelligence to

earn average wages. In others a manual education in the shop of a year or two is necessary. The weekly pay of skilled workwomen in such trades is above the average of shop women's wages, but in many such trades the women are employed only part of the year. Some women learn two or more trades and manage to be busy most of the time.—[New York Sun.

Genius and Disease.

Attention is often directed to the fact that men and women of genius are frequently the victims of physical disability, but not until one comes upon some such list as that recently published in an Omaha medical journal, does one ask one's self, in astonishment, if excessive brain development must needs be at the cost of the body or even of other than the predominating functions of the brain. Recent biographies have told some startling tales. Whittier is said never to have enjoyed one-half hour's immunity from the sufferings of his heart disease. Darwin's beautiful life of prodigious accomplishment was an hourly battle with ill-health. Robert Louis Stevenson's pathetic warfare in the same line has made a deep impression on many, even of those who have not come under the spell of his literary genius. Everyone knows of Cowper, the melancholic, possessed with the demon of self-destruction; of Charles Lamb, with his hereditary acute mania, his alcoholism, and confirmed melancholy; of DeQuincey's opium-eating, and Carlyle's dyspepsia, and Dr. Johnson's scrofula, which took the form, not only of "King's evil," but also of St. Vitus' dance. Everyone may not remember though, even if, at different times they have been so told, that Beethoven and Chopin were both melancholics, and Mozart an epileptic with queer hallucinations, that Schumann was partially paralyzed, and Handel, like Mozart, had epilepsy. Socrates (oh! disturbing recollection) had that twitching of the muscles known as St. Vitus' dance, and Tasso, author of "Jerusalem Delivered," was a victim of drunkenness, like Alexander the Great, Ben Johnson, and Shakespeare himself, not to mention scores upon scores of others. Tasso was a melancholic, too, as many drunkards have been and are, and so was Heine, the German poet, who also had spinal disease, and Schopenhauer, the German philosopher. Balzac, Moliere, Pascal, Schiller, Richelieu, Napoleon, Mahomet, Julius Caesar—all these, and many more were epileptics, Comte, the French philosopher, Shelley, the poet, and five of the world's greatest religious leaders, Savonarola, John Bunyan, Martin Luther, Ignatius Loyola, and Swedenborg, were what medical men of today would call paranoiacs, or victims of deluding hallucinations. Newton, the philosopher, and Ampere, the physicist and mathematician, were afflicted with weaknesses of memory amounting to disease. John Stuart Mill, the great Scotch economist, was the victim of suicidal mania, Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist, was a partial paralytic, Coleridge an opium-eater, Malibran, the great singer, had epilepsy, and Macready, prince of actors, was a drunkard.

One might multiply instances almost indefinitely. Lombroso contended that most of the great men of history were not balanced mentally. There is abundant proof that most of them paid for genius by physical disability of some kind, often pathetically distressing. There is food for thought in all this. A remarkably fine debate could be arranged on this ground, much might be written about it, much deeply interesting reading may be found in following it out. Have these things been accidental, or providential, nature's law, or nature's freak, inevitable or avoidable—what is the reasonable conclusion? —[Chicago Interior.

Died From Tight Lacing.

The latest victim of tight lacing, says the London Daily News, is the unfortunate actress who died in the midst of the performance at the Elephant and Castle Theater on boxing night. She seems to have been gripped as in a vice by the stays of her stage costume, and this, aggravating a natural weakness of the heart, brought on her death. She had just finished a song and danced off to the wings when she collapsed, with all the signs of fatal illness. Her husband, who was in the house, was called to her side, and her agonized cry to him to unlace her dress seems to have been the last that left her lips. She was dead in her dressing-room before the doctor came. The circumstances were such as to constitute every possible aggravation of her danger. Her lacing had paralyzed every vital function at a moment when it needed most freedom and play. A dance in loose costume would have been trying enough, amid all the excitement of a first night. An added dance, and both in a garment that fitted like the torture-boots of the middle ages, proved too much for the patience of outraged nature.

Daily Life of Leo XIII.

Routine Carefully Watched — The Pope a Lonely Old Man — His Happiest Hours With His Books — Gorgeous Ceremonial of a Pontifical Mass at St. Peter's — A Vigorous Octogenarian.

Pope Leo sets me an excellent example as an early riser. He is always up by 6 or 6:30 at the latest. At 7 he celebrates mass in his private chapel. A few members of the household only are allowed the privilege of taking part in this ceremony. At about 8 o'clock he has breakfast, which, like the other meals, is eaten in lonely state, every article being tasted by his confidential valet, Pio Centra, before it is offered to him. Breakfast (a roll and a cup of coffee or chocolate) is soon dispatched, and the business of the day begins with a visit from the Pope's secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla.

The more important correspondence is read and discussed, the session sometimes lasting several hours. After this the private secretary is admitted, and the letters which require the more personal supervision of the Pope are written.

In all the affairs of this vast establishment, where are many households within one immense one, the greatest exactness prevails, says the Rome correspondent of the Boston Globe. All those who are brought into relation with Leo XIII. are kept very actively busy. All his affairs, whether of a private or a public nature, are carried on in the most methodical manner.

It is interesting to know that he keeps his private accounts with the Bank of England, and all his checks are drawn in his own exquisitely fine handwriting.

Centra, the valet, is a personage much considered at the Vatican, where he has his own private suite of rooms and is treated with the highest consideration. Centra has been in his master's service since the days when that master was known as Cardinal Pecci. He is a fine-looking man, about 50 years old, and is the son of a respectable Roman hatter.

UNFASHIONABLE DINNER HOUR.
At 2 o'clock the Pope dines, very frugally, usually taking a little soup, a very small piece of meat and some fruit. In the summer Italians eat little meat, as it is dear and inferior; but the fruit and vegetables of the Roman market are fine. After dinner the Pope converses with the prelates of his household before taking his siesta, which is necessary, especially during the hot months, for most people who live in the beautiful but relaxing climate of Central and Southern Italy. Then follow some hours passed in his library with his friends the books, perhaps the pleasantest time in the day, for here he is safe from interruption.

He has always been a scholarly man, a close reader of Dante, and an enthusiastic follower of Thomas Aquinas, the greatest philosopher, in his opinion, that the church has produced. It is in this library that the Pope's encyclicals have been written, documents which, whatever their intrinsic worth may be, are, as pure examples of style, beyond criticism. He is said to write Latin more perfectly than any other living writer within the pale of the Roman Church.

In the cool of the afternoon this lonely man takes a drive of an hour or more through the grounds of the Vatican. His favorite carriage is one that Pius IX. used to drive in during his vacation at Castle Gondolfo. I have seen this stately old-fashioned vehicle, with its two handsome black horses, whose long, sweeping tails put to shame the poor, mutilated bobtails of the steeds of the fashionable Romans. The carriage is often stopped, while the Pope gets out and walks among his flowers and trees, of which he is extravagantly fond. The gardener often is in attendance on these excursions, and recent improvements and changes are discussed by these two lovers of flowers.

Every great man has a favorite tree, it seems. Tasso's oak still lives, and Washington's cherry tree exists, if by tradition only. There is a certain chestnut at Carpineto in whose shade three score years ago little Vincente Pecci, as he was then called, used to study his lessons. Whenever visitors come from his old home they are sure to be questioned as to the condition of this tree.

DEVOTION TO HIS BOYHOOD'S HOME.

His devotion to Carpineto is one of the traits which interest me in the "Grand Ciociaro," as he is sometimes called by his country people. The people of this district are called ciociari from the curious leather shoes the peasants wear, made from a simple piece of heavy cowhide bent to fit the foot and bound about the ankles with thongs. During the summer months the Pope makes frequent visits to the Casino, a small villa within the large grounds of the Vatican, which was

built by the Medicis Pope Paul IV., and, having fallen into a sad state of decay, was restored a few years ago by Leo XIII.

I first saw Leo XIII. some ten years ago, when, with two other friends, I was presented at one of the smaller audiences. We represented three faiths, one friend the Roman Catholic, the other the Jewish, myself the Protestant. I remember that the Pope (to whom our names, nationality and religion were announced by a Monsignor in attendance) just recognized the Roman Catholic, a devout convert, spoke for some minutes with myself, and conversed with the little Hebrew lady I met that day. It is an old established rule in diplomacy that possible friends should be treated with even more consideration than actual allies. That which impressed me most in the man's personality was a certain keenness of outlook, combined with a great refinement. He was not a handsome man like Pius IX., nor has he that generous largeness of nature which made Pius loved even by many who opposed him. He is thrifty and prudent.

I next saw Leo XIII. at the closing of his episcopal jubilee, on Feb. 19, 1894. He was much changed since I saw him last. The refinement which I had been struck with before was a thousandfold increased. His face was infinitely softened, his hands, which had been thin before, were almost shadowy. I was infinitely touched by his appearance. I felt the natural tenderness of one who is in full strength of life for one whose strength is well-nigh wasted.

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN.
A sense of the great loneliness he must know oppressed me, almost painfully. For the first time I recognized the claim for sympathy which the prisoner of the Vatican makes on all the world. How lonely his existence of forlorn state must be! How narrow the walls of his vast palace, the compass of his stately gardens! Would he not gladly give it all up to pass the last days of his life in his lovely Carpineto, leading the simple natural life among his kindred and townsfolk?

But to return to the gorgeous ceremony, where I saw, possibly for the last time, the face of Leo XIII. The statue of St. Peter (an ancient statue of Jupiter), dressed in a crimson and gold robe, a superb tiara and the handsomest sapphire and diamond ring I ever saw, was the hero of the occasion until the moment when the silver trumpet sounded forth, scul-stirring and inspiring, and the mighty audience swayed this way and that, every one trying to see over his neighbor's head, as Leo XIII. entered St. Peter's.

The procession moved slowly down the aisle, headed by the Guardia Nobile; after these walked the cardinals, their long scarlet trains carried by their train-bearers. The triple crown was carried before the Pope, who was seated in his sedia gestatoria, a high red and gold throne, borne by eight stout lackeys in beautiful crimson and gold costumes. On either side the famous ostrich feather fans were carried; they are mounted in red and gold to match the chair and the dress of the servants and have the papal coat of arms embroidered in gold. The Pope wore a white robe, heavily embroidered with gold, a long stately train hanging from the shoulders, a miter of cloth of gold (given by Emperor William), white half gloves, the pontifical ring and a cross of superb diamonds on his breast. As the Pope entered everyone rose. The people began to cheer and clap as the chair neared the altar of confession. When the Pope reached the center of the church, so he was visible from every part of it, the noise became almost deafening. The echoes rolling through the mighty aisles sounded more like the surf dashing upon the rocks at Newport after a storm than anything else I have ever heard. "Viva il Papa, viva Leone!" Then came from a few overzealous partisans shouts of "Viva il Papa, re viva il di Roma." "Long live the Pope king—long live the king of Rome."

As the procession moved through the church the Pope turned first to one side and then to the other, blessing the people with his transparent hands, looking more like a shadow than a man. His face was like parchment, his eyes clear, dark and bright. As he reached the altar the silver trumpets sounded from the cupola above and the mass began. The 25 cardinals took their places in the front row, each assisted by his train-bearer, who sat at his feet holding the scarlet hat. I was surprised to see how easily and gracefully the Pope made

the four genuflections before elevating the host to the sound of those never-to-be-forgotten trumpets.

At the close of the mass Leo XIII. walked unaided down the steps to the altar, and kneeling on a golden cushion read aloud the thanksgiving. After this he disappeared for a few minutes and partook of hot coffee. It was past 10 o'clock; for a man of 84 to fast too long is dangerous; of course he had eaten nothing since the night before.

The miter crown now changed for the triple crown, with the blazing cross of diamonds and emeralds, and the Te Deum was recited. Then the Pope took his seat on the throne, and the procession passed out as it came in, with the added splendors of a gold and silver baldachin or canopy over the Pope's head, which was carried by sixteen canons of the church.

Again the vivas began, and the procession disappeared behind the bronze gates to a side chapel leading to the Vatican, amid a babel of applause.

CHEERING IN THE SANCTUARY.

At the first of the jubilee fetes, when the Pope entered St. Peter's for the first time since his coronation in 1878, the custom of cheering in the sanctuary was inaugurated. It is tolerated because, as the Pope never appears in public elsewhere, his party have no other opportunity of expressing their enthusiasm for him and his cause.

In spite of the frequent rumors of his ill-health it seems, if what is given out may be believed, that the Pope is perfectly well, and is, for a man of his age, in a vigorous state of health. His doctor frequently says that unless some new unforeseen disease appears Leo XIII. will be very likely to live to be over 90 years old. That he himself does not desire that his life should be greatly prolonged seems evident from the following lines written during the past winter, which I have translated roughly:

DEATH.

The last rays of a setting sun that shall not rise,
Fall upon thee, O Leo!

Slowly, slowly, in thine aged veins
The life-blood ebbs.

Already the cold folds of thy funeral pall
Close about thee.

The tomb yawns for thee,
In its prison chafes thy spirit,
Longing to be free and soaring heavenward.

Of the long, bitter journey, this is the goal.

O Lord, if it be thy will grant me this grace,
And though unworthy of such mercy,
Into thy holy keeping receive my spirit.

True liberty is that of a mind freed from the vanities of this world.—[Anatole France.

Practical Praying.

There are two widely different kinds of parental influence. Both are nominally Christian; but they are alike only in name. One man pleads at his family altar for spiritual blessings upon his family. Then he does his utmost toward the answering of his honest petition. He lives to the Lord. His speech and his conduct are sweetened by the constant indwelling of Christ Jesus. He is a lovable as well as a loving father. He makes religion prominent in his family. The society he seeks for his children, the books and newspapers which he introduces into his house, the recreations and amusements which are chosen, the talk at his table, the aims in life that are set before his children, all bear in one specific direction. They help rather than hinder his own prayers. He does not petition God to convert his son or daughter, while he is doing his utmost to convert them to Christianity, selfishness, money-lust, and contempt for Bible piety. A father who fails to procure medical attention for a child when dangerously sick, and yet prays for its recovery, would be a fool. If, in addition, he dosed the poor sufferer with opium, or some other narcotic, in a reckless way, he would be a brute. Yet many a professing Christian is guilty of a like folly or crime towards the souls of his or her offspring. They pray for their children's spiritual healing, and then poison them; they pray that their sons may be sober, and then tempt them with a decanter of wine on the table; they pray that their daughters may be pure, and then carry them off to see shameless and salacious plays in a theater. On Sunday morning they ask for a blessing on God's Word. When the church service is over they come home to a sumptuous dinner, to crack jokes about the sermon, or the singing, or a neighbor's dress, and by every possible means drown out any serious impression that faithful preaching may have produced. As far as their influence goes, it is right against the very results for which they pretended to pray. Their petitions become solemn mockeries. It will be a terrible thing for such inconsistent parents to meet their own prayers at the day of judgment. God might say to such: "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou unfaithful servant!"—[Rev. T. L. Cuyler, in The Interior.

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

Costly Manuscripts.

At the sale of the manuscripts of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, in London, a number of royal wardrobe books brought high prices; that of Edward III., in 1332, \$470; that of Queen Elizabeth, in 1559-60, \$650; that of Edward VI. and Mary, \$335; and an account of the daily expenses of Henry VIII., \$700. "The History of Ireland," by Giraldus Cambrensis, twelfth century, brought \$560; Gower's "Confessio Amantis," fifteenth century, \$660; a thirteenth century "Life of Thomas a-Becket," \$675; a fourteenth century "Bracton, De Legibus Anglie," with an illuminated initial showing Henry III. giving out the law, \$360; a thirteenth century "Laws of Edward the Confessor," \$645; a fourteenth century "Boetius," \$450; and a thirteenth century "Aristotle," \$250.

Library in Her Head.

The newest society "sensational" in St. Petersburg is an old peasant woman with a wonderful memory. Her name is Irina Andrejevna Fedosova; she is 70 years of age, can neither read nor write, but knows by heart over 19,000 legends, folk songs and poems! When she gives a public recital the scene is a striking one. A little bent figure appears, hobbles on to the platform, sits down on a chair, with hands folded, and withered face quite expressionless. Amid a hush of expectation she begins to speak; then her face brightens, her eyes open widely and sparkle, while her voice grows clear and penetrating. She looks ten years younger in her enthusiasm, as she half speaks, half sings, the legends of her youth, tales of great wars, old fairy tales, long-lost tragedies or tender love stories, while the audience, carried away by her strange magnetism, listens spellbound, laughs and weeps at her will. She is the "rage" in the Russian capital, and we hear that two eminent literary men have written down a number of her memory-stored treasures, which they intend to publish in book-form, when it should prove a rich find for lovers of folklore.

Dying Not Difficult.

Familiarity with death is apt to alter one's earlier conceptions of it. Two ideas are very generally accepted which experience shows to be false. One is that the dying usually fear death; and the other, that the act of dying is accompanied by pain. It is well known to all physicians that, when death is near, its terrors do not seem to be felt by the patient. Unless the imagination is stimulated by the frightful portrayal of the supposed "pangs of death," or of the sufferings which some believe the soul must endure after dissolution, it is rare indeed that the last days or hours of life are passed in dread. Oliver Wendell Holmes has recorded his protest against the custom of telling a person who does not actually ask to know, that he cannot recover. As that loving observer of mankind asserts, so must everyone who knows whereof he speaks assert, that people almost always come to understand that recovery is impossible; it is rarely needful to tell anyone that this is the case. When nature gives the warning, death appears to be as little feared as sleep. Most sick persons are very, very tired; sleep—long quiet sleep—is what they want. I have seen many people die. I have never seen one who seemed to fear death, except when it was, or seemed to be rather far away. Even those who are constantly haunted, while strong and well, with a dread of the end of life, forget their fear when the end is at hand. As for the act of dying—the final passage from life to death—it is absolutely without evidence that the oft-repeated assertions of its painfulness are made. Most people are unconscious for some hours before they die; and in the rare cases where consciousness is retained unimpaired until a few minutes before the end, the last sensation must be of perfect calm and rest. It is worse than cruel to add to the natural dread of death which oppresses us in health the dread of dying.—[Dr. Roosevelt, in Scribner's.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle'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.

W. C. T. U. Department.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

Our Band of Hope Library.

"Please tell us a story?" The teacher of scientific temperance, noting the frequency of this request and also the intense interest manifested in every story told them, questioned the girls and boys attending Elizabeth street school as to the number who employed any portion of their spare time in reading and what sort of reading they were in the habit of indulging in. The majority of the scholars said that books were very casual visitors in their homes, and the papers they had access to were not of a very edifying nature. Deplored this state of affairs and realizing the necessity for immediate action, the superintendent, Miss E. Wills, after due consideration, came to the wise conclusion that the most practical way to counteract the pernicious effects of the perusal of the trashy literature so freely circulated at the time would be to place within the reach of all good, healthy reading of the most interesting description, suitable for girls and boys.

THE PROJECT STARTED.—A number of notes stating the object in view were written to private friends, members of the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. T. U., soliciting the gift of one or more books for the use of children. This request elicited a response so prompt and hearty that a well-equipped library, consisting of nearly 100 volumes, was ready for use in an incredibly short time. The books contributed for this laudable purpose were all that could be desired, the selection comprising travel, adventure, history, natural history and fiction.

PLAN OF WORK.—The establishment of the library being now an accomplished fact, the question arose, How can this library best be utilized? Among this class, as among every class indeed, there are those who have no ambition to work for any privilege if it can be obtained for nothing. It was therefore deemed advisable to put in practice certain rules and regulations, which would not be of so strict a nature as to debar any child from free access to the books, and yet strict enough to stimulate the more indolent and less industrious ones to exercise more control over their habits than they had done heretofore, and to be more diligent in their daily work. This led to the organization of the Honor Roll system, a plan which was found to work admirably. The roll, containing the names of those who had complied with the rules throughout the week, was hung in a conspicuous place in the room. The rules were as follows: The boys were required to abstain from liquors, tobacco and profanity; the test for the girls being perfect conduct in school, the disuse of chewing gum, and the avoidance of any language not considered fit to use in the presence of their teacher. To all those, admittance to the library was given, with permission to carry home the selected book and retain it for the space of two weeks. At first many of the scholars found considerable difficulty in overcoming this and that bad habit which had hitherto grown unchecked. But the few who at the outset enjoyed the distinction of receiving books were not slow in informing their less fortunate schoolmates that the stories were of a super-excellent quality and well worth trying for. Encouraged by a prospect so charming, many set to work with a will to gain the promised reward, and week after week large numbers had the pleasure of beholding their names on the honor roll. So well did this work, that sometimes for months at a time the roll retained the names of many. Others, possessed of less determination or will power would be found every few weeks in a rather depressed condition, the result of a lapse into former ways. But firm adherence to rules and praise freely bestowed upon everyone found making the slightest effort to shake off old habits finally won the day, and after not only months, but years of steady application to this branch of their education, good conduct was firmly established upon such a solid basis that the honor roll was discarded as a thing of the past.

THE RESULT.—The library has proved invaluable in several ways. The books found there have supplanted the light literature (so called) which was once extensively read. It has fully answered the purpose of training the scholars to overcome, in a large measure, evil habits, and to abstain from vice. It has been the means of cultivating a love for pure literature,

while last, but by no means least, through this medium many a good book has been introduced into homes where such books were not seen in days of yore. A book is often brought back at the specified time with the request for a farther extension of time, so that father or mother may finish it. Needless to say, the request has been cheerfully granted in every case and we trust that by means of this the family life in some homes has undergone a change for the better. So great has the demand for reading become, that friends supply papers regularly to be distributed to the children, and every week a sheet full of bright, newsy reading finds its way, through the scholars, into the homes, and thus a genuine circulating library is accomplished a work which something conducted on a more pretentious scale might fail to do.

We know that these books and papers have given pleasure and instruction to many who, but for these would have spent their leisure hours in a way that would have resulted very disastrously both for the life that now is and also for the life that is to come. W. M. WILLS, Press Superintendent, Central "Y's."

A Tool That Every W. C. T. U. Worker Must Have.

It is a pretty well established fact that knowledge of the details of any line of work is necessary to secure success. Without a knowledge of machinery, a person gazing upon it when running at full speed will probably think, "What a wonderful complication, and what a mind the man must have who controls it! I never could understand it." Perhaps not; neither could your friend once, but he has gained his power by studying the details.

And so we might apply this thought to our W. C. T. U. work. Many women into whose hearts God has implanted a desire to be useful will perhaps come to our meetings or to a convention, and watch the machinery which, after a good deal of rubbing up and oiling, now seems to run smoothly and at fairly good speed. She will probably say, "If only the Lord had given me talents such as those workers have I would willingly help, but this is a great work and it demands so much that I can only look on and wish it well." You see, she is standing off and taking in the whole structure at a glance, but if she would step up a little nearer, and following out the thought of the machinery, notice some of the details of the work, she would probably come to the conclusion that though at present she could not be one of the wheels, she might be a spoke in one of those wheels; and, if she studies her position still a little closer she finds that this small wheel (of which she has ventured to become a part) is necessary to the welfare and success of the whole concern. It is this viewing things at a distance that has often-times made our W. C. T. U. work seem formidable, and kept silent many a one who might be a valuable helper.

And so, to aid in obviating this matter, do we cause to be published the Provincial annual report. The remark is often made, "No. I don't think I want one. Reports are such dry things." Well, perhaps they are to some, but seldom so to the interested worker or to the person who wants to hear of the work others are doing and to be helped by their experience. Every one needs to know who the officers and superintendents are and their postoffice address.

To carry on the work properly there must necessarily be a large amount of correspondence between the officers, superintendents, county presidents and their constituents, and what is there more annoying than to find yourself minus the address of some one to whom you wish to write without delay. This item is one of the first things provided in the report. The minutes and proceedings of the convention in Cornwall are presented in a condensed form and give an accurate idea of the work done or to be accomplished in the near future. The president's address, given in full, is brimfull of information and encouragement, and contains help for all who read it.

I do not know that I would ask you to read the corresponding secretary's report word for word. But I know that if you review it carefully your respect for the many faithful workers will be increased, and with the knowledge of the immense amount of labor expended and its telling results you will become more convinced than ever that our W. C. T. U. is a power in the land.

of work done among young people; does it not tend toward prohibition. Surely we may hope to see it.

The reports of superintendents tell us how the work is done in their several departments, and by the time you have reached the treasurer's report your interest will probably have been aroused to the point of inquiry, from where does the money come? and whence has it gone? This you will find presented most methodically by the treasurer, Miss MacArthur.

And now let me say a word about the expenses connected with these reports. The Ontario Union numbers nearly 6,000 active members, and while the most active ones assert that the possession of a report is a real necessity, thus far we have only dared to issue 1,000, because the demand has seldom reached that number, and while they are sold at the rate of 15 cents each they cost the union 18 1/2 cents, then besides this we pay postage and express charges, causing the union at the very least calculation a loss of 5 cents per book. This is borne by the union so that they may be placed within the reach of all without being burdensome to any. The demand we are glad to say is increasing and we are hoping with your assistance this year to dispose of the whole stock. When I receive a large order, according to the size of the union, I say to myself, "that is a live, active union." I turn to my report and almost invariably find that they are well organized and probably doing aggressive work, and want to know what their sister workers are doing. When on inquiry I receive the word "our union has decided not to take any reports this year," I feel sorry for them. But when I receive word as I did last week from an eastern city that they were not holding meetings this winter as there was nothing for them to do, I felt sad. Of course they haven't ordered reports.

It has been said by some of the members in small towns and villages, "Our members will not attend the union meetings because there is really nothing to be done at certain times of the year." If those sisters would thoughtfully read the corresponding secretary's report, also the reports from the different superintendents they will perhaps wake up to the fact that if they are willing to do the work that is waiting to be done their meetings will be crowded with business, and if that business is conducted constitutionally their meetings will not languish for want of interest. Sisters do not fail to study your reports. Should you not possess one I shall be glad to furnish you at the rate of 15 cents per copy.

ELLA S. COSFORD,
Provincial Recording Secretary.

A Talk With Young Men.

(By Archdeacon Farrar.)

Archdeacon Farrar addressed a meeting of men on Saturday evening in the small room at Exeter Hall. His subject was "Temperance." The archdeacon began by saying that if there was one self-sacrifice to him it was that of having to make a speech, and especially on temperance. The reasons for this were because he doubted whether he had any of the gifts, especially of humor and passion, which were likely to win the attention of audiences; and because it was impossible in a short time to give any approximate view of a subject so vast as temperance. But he had come there because many of them were young men with long lives before them, and if he succeeded in persuading only one of them to take the same view as he did, he would have rendered a real service to his country. He had come, not to stir their emotions, but to influence their lives. It was really the spread of total abstinence that he was inclined to look for real progress in the temperance cause. Legislative remedies were extremely slow. What would be the fate of the Veto Bill he could not say, but over and over again the wishes and hopes of those engaged in this great temperance reformation had been bitterly disappointed. Years would elapse before any effective measure of reform could be hoped for.

Archdeacon Farrar then went on to deal with the reasons for personal temperance. It might be said that it involved great self-sacrifice. To that he answered that the sacrifice was infinitesimal. As far as he was concerned, it was not until he had reached middle age that the whole force of the temperance question was brought under his notice. Up to that time he had been exceedingly moderate, but not an abstainer. But without the smallest effort, directly he began to see what an awful curse drink was in great cities, he felt it to be his duty to become an abstainer. The only difference he found was that he could work better. One of the most distinguished literary men of the day once said to him at a dinner, "Now, what do you do when you go home from a dinner like this?" The archdeacon replied that he just went on with the work he had left during the day. The literary man declared that he was obliged to give up all his work when he got home, and the reason was, as the archdeacon told him, that he was not a total abstainer.

In spirituous liquors there was no nourishment. Baron Liebig had said that if you drank 750 gallons of best Bavarian beer you would not get more nutriment from it than a five-pound loaf. In medical circles it was well known that total abstainers had a great

er chance of longevity, and were more free from many forms of disease and weakness than non-abstainers. Prisoners for instance, stood very high on the list of longevity. Clergymen stood first, then prisoners. Alcohol certainly was not necessary for endurance or for athletic feats. As Milton said, the only drink of Sampson was the running brook. The first guide to ascend Mont Blanc was an abstainer; so was the man who got nearest the North Pole; so was the man who got nearest the moon, and so was the man who swam the Channel.

A general who served in the army of the great Napoleon once gave an address to this effect: "You see before you a man 70 years old. I have fought 200 battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived 30 days on horseflesh, and with the bark of trees for my bread and snow for drink, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and only a few rags for clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched with the burning sun on my head and with a thirst so burning that I opened a vein in my arm to drink. Do you ask how I survived all these horrors? Under the providence of God I owe my preservation to the fact that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor." It might be argued, continued the archdeacon, that drink was necessary for enjoyment. Every Christian ought to be in favor of enjoyment. There was none too much innocent happiness in the world, and the essence of Christianity was the spirit of gladness. But, as a matter of fact, some of the very brightest, gladdest, and most humorous of men were total abstainers. There was Sir Wilfrid Lawson, so perfectly bubbling over with the spirit of fun that it was impossible to be ten minutes in his company without enjoying a hearty laugh. Mr. W. S. Caine and Canon Wilberforce were also quoted as examples of what abstainers might be.

Heredity.

The law of reproduction is manifested throughout the whole universe in both animal and vegetable life. Everything is produced "after its kind."

But the most forcible view of this immutable law of God is to be found in the human realm. In the plant we have only the physical conditions to be repeated; while in the human being we have the mental, moral and spiritual characteristics of the parents striving to mould the unborn life.

Children are the reflection of inherited traits, good or bad. Upon those who invoke a human life rests the grave responsibility of implanting right aspirations and noble qualities—sound mental, moral and physical health.

Children have a right to a start on the highway of existence that shall not handicap them for the inevitable struggle with the physical and spiritual foes that thickly throng its every foot.

But how many parents think of this? Too often their one idea is to build up an inheritance of wealth; and while they strain and struggle after this they give no thought to the physical and mental weaknesses entailed upon their offspring by their own excessive toil.

The horticulturist, the market gardener, and the sheep farmer, all know how a stock may be improved or run down by mismanagement. The law or principle which enables them to produce more beautiful flowers, finer vegetables, or better sheep for food or wool, is the law or principle of development, which applies to all living organisms, man included. We are life-tenants in an estate which is alienably settled on our race or family. If we diminish its value or corrupt the property we commit a grievous wrong, for the sins of the parents are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation.

Emerson says, "To produce a perfect or superior human being we must begin 300 years back;" but as this generation cannot begin back, let us lay the foundation for better conditions, better pre-natal influences for those who come after us.

The hereditary effect of the use of alcohol and tobacco by parents are very sad indeed. We see illustrations of this all over the land; whole families brought to poverty and crime through the terrible effects of intemperance in their ancestry. Forty per cent of drunkards have inebriate ancestry, and 20 per cent insane and mentally diseased parentage, was the report given at the annual meeting of the American Social Science Association. Sixty per cent of all inebriates have diseased tendencies and impulses.

If we read the history of criminals, and then investigate their heredity, we shall nearly always find direct cause for their criminal acts in the lives of their parents. We will take the instance of Margaret Jukes of New York State. A few years ago she was a neglected child living in a gutter, and Mr. Herbert Spencer tells us that besides great numbers of idiots, drunkards, lunatics and paupers, the county record shows about 200 of her descendants who have been criminals. The crimes committed by her and her children have cost the State \$75,000.

So we see the result of an inheritance of criminal tendencies.

Now the inheritance of good mental, moral and physical traits are of untold value.

Of what use is an inheritance of millions to a man who is mentally diseased or a physical wreck?

Parents, if you love your children,

keep your lives so pure that no sin of yours will be visited upon them.

We know that training and environment will do much to overcome bad heredity. Every parent should know himself, should know the traits of his forefathers, good or evil, should study this subject well. Always keep healthy types in mind and strive to suppress all evil or diseased tendencies, not only in yourself but in your children, and train them up in the image of their elder brother, the Lord Jesus Christ.

AMELIA E. POLDEN,
Oxford County Superintendent of Hygiene, Heredity and Social Purity.

"Demon of Civilization."

Archdeacon Farrar on the Greatest Evil of the Age.

It is my duty to bring before you our urgent national and individual duty in relation to the nation's curse and the nation's vice of addiction to strong drink. The worldly, the callous and the selfish may think little of the ravages of intemperance, but they weigh heavily on the heart of every true patriot and every sincere Christian. Every nation, it has been said, has its own national devil, and the devil of England is intemperance. He has on his side such vast forces of greed and appetite, such bloated revenues, such potent champions, such prescriptive rights conceded to him by immoral acquiescence, so many newspapers and indifferentists to fight his battles, that so far the earnest efforts of those who would fain save the coming generation from his foul sorcery have scarcely made him yield one inch upon his evil throne. No battle, I fear, has been so little hopeful as this. One layman purified our prisons; four laymen in England and two in America abolished, in the course of a lifetime, the abominations of the slave trade; one layman exorcised the horrible oppression which once existed in our mines and factories; but against this demon of drink—who in England, not as a rhetorical exaggeration, still less a wild hyperbole, but in sober reality, has wrought and is wreaking evils more deadly than war, famine and pestilence combined—God's servants for more than a century have fought without effect. The world, one feels it more and more, is an amalgamation of falsities, hypocrisies and prejudices; it still swaggers on in amicable alliance with the nominal church, arm in arm with the flesh and the devil. There never was a reformer, there never yet was a good man who made his voice heard on the side of truth and righteousness against immoral custom, who did not incur the incessant sneers of wickedness and conceit, and know something of the heartache of martyrdom. How can it be otherwise? Most men eat and sleep and drink and die and trouble themselves little or nothing about anything but their own personal ease and comfort. They right no wrongs, they unmask no falsities, they brave no opposition; but those who have been striving with all their might, perhaps amid years of rancor and ingratitude, to help their fellows, have wrought no deliverance on the earth.

"CHRISTIANITY" A CURSE.

In eastern lands and in ancient days distillation was unknown, alcohol was unknown, wine was the pure fermented juice of the grape, not the frightful firewater which burns out men's vitals and coagulates in their brains to blast them into madness and delirium. Public houses in the east were non-existent; temptation was not flaunted upon the helpless; millions of money were not accumulated by the artificial fostering of human misery. Sir Henry Layard, an entirely impartial observer, said of the town of Shuster, an eastern town of 13,000 inhabitants, in Persia, that the inhabitants were clean, happy and prosperous, and then he adds this frightful sentence: "Why? Because there were no Christians." Terrible witness! and what did it mean? There are no Christians, and therefore there are no grog-shops, and therefore the people are happy, prosperous and contented. Alas! not content with destroying our own land and our own people, we Englishmen have carried with us wherever we have gone this corroding curse of drink. To quote the late Archbishop of York, we have girdled the globe with a zone of drunkenness, we have incurred the curse which Christ pronounced upon those who offended his little ones, for we have laid a stumbling-block before the helpless childhood of the world, eight centuries of noble deeds do not atone for the devil's work of one.

England has not only stained, she has polluted with drink and honeycombed with foul disease the lives of those races who still survive their contact with her. How can we avoid the guilt of this terrible national indictment? We cannot. National crime, says Oliver Cromwell, is a thing which God will reckon for, and I wish it may not lie on this nation a day longer than you may have opportunity to find a remedy. Alas! there is too much

reason to fear that England is too deeply sunk in greed, and sloth, and custom and appetite to shake it off at all. Her easy, comfortable classes will continue, I fear, to fortify themselves behind her entrenched quadrilateral of ignorance, custom, appetite and interest, and these evils will wreck and rot until the pit swallows them.

A PLEA FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

For 99 out of every hundred persons it would probably be a happy and blessed thing if by way of experiment, as a Lenten self-denial for their own sake and also to have more to give to others, they abstained these 40 days from every form of intoxicating drink. This applies even to the wealthier classes, in which the temptations to drunkenness are infinitesimal compared to those among the working classes, and I am sure there is not a single man or woman, boy or girl among the working classes who in the existing state of society would not have a tenfold better chance of a happy, prosperous and self-respecting life by becoming a total abstainer. To multitudes total abstinence would make all the difference between health and disease, self-respect and self-loathing, noble manhood and a doom worse than the gallows; between a home that is bright and clean, and a lair of filth and squalor; between domestic happiness, and the fire of hell bursting upwards from the hearth; between the life of a human being with God's image upon him and the life of a pig with his nose in the swine-trough; between honor and uprightness and the dirty slovenliness and terrible torture of the drunkard's shame; between childhood and brightness, a youth of strength, a manhood of honor, an age of peace, and a childhood that is cankered, a boyhood that is polluted, a manhood that wears the hangdog look of infamy, and the workhouse death-bed and the pauper grave. To all those who are young as I, as an elder, would say: Take your choice between what would certainly be for most of you the difference between the water of the river of life, pure as crystal, and the blasting cup which the visage quite transforms of him who drinks, and the inglorious likeness of a beast fixes instead, unmolding reason's image self-chartered in the face. Take your choice, and be sure that we who have become total abstainers for your sakes have done so only because St. Paul says: "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." "All things are lawful for me"—yes—"but not all things are expedient."—[The Christian Work.

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Living Without Hands.

Clever Devices Which Lighten Affliction—How a Man Without Hands Can Dress, Shave, Eat, Drink, Ride and Write—Waltzing Without Legs.

(From the Westminster Budget.)

In that province where the twin sisters Science and Invention rule there is always progress. For the cable of invention is endless. And though men and women have worked on it ever since the martyrdom of man, their labor song is still "Light, more light." And singing day by day and hour by hour the song of Labor, so they work on and on, untiring. Do you doubt? Then step into my studio of invention and look at what is being done. Come with us now to one. As a man of invention, F. Gustav Ernst is a mechanician of the first order. It is his business to supply feet to those who have none, legs or arms that have never been born or have been lost, or to invent such instruments which, in the hands of the medical profession, made the crooked straight or the paralyzed to walk. At 11:30 the waiting-room at 8 Charlotte street, Fitzroy Square, is full. Truly you feel an odd patient—you have come to talk and not to consult. Mr. Ernst's time is limited. But your turn comes and you enter his private room, where stand or hang or lie numberless instruments, all sorts of arms and legs, and arms and legs that have not enjoyed natural life—mechanical objects. A little shiver runs through you as you begin:

"Tell me how a man without hands can dress himself, shave himself, eat, drink and smoke with comfort, ride and write as well."

"Fortunately, such sad cases as you ask me about are rare. It is an occurrence common enough to be called upon to supply one arm or one leg, but to supply both rarely, though I have dealt with three instances where both hands have been missing—a railroad lad, a hospital case where the expenditure was limited to £10, and a malformation where the subject was born even without rudimentary arms. In neither of these instances was it possible to let one's skill play. It was not till Mr. Cooper-Chadwick appealed to me that my opportunity came. You will remember his sad accident. Mr. J. Cooper-Chadwick was one of Methuen's Horse, a band of 600 volunteers under the command of Col. Methuen, of the Scots Greys, raised to fight the Transvaal Boers, who were then encroaching on Bechuanaland. It was in April, 1891, that the accident happened, some 30 miles from Fort Salisbury. Mr. Cooper-Chadwick was out shooting in the hope of getting some dinner, and rested for a moment, standing with both hands placed over the muzzle of the gun and his head leaning forward. One barrel he had carelessly left on full cock; and one of the dogs apparently jumped on the trigger, with the disastrous result that both Mr. Cooper-Chadwick's hands had to be amputated."

"And when he called and saw me, and told me his sad story, I asked him to let me think the matter over. I at once set to work a-thinking how I could make the necessary appliances. Naturally keeping foremost in my thoughts that 'necessity is the mother of invention' ideas soon began to develop."

"The great idea at the outset of this case being the self-application of the whole apparatus, my first aim was to devise a special waistcoat—a garment that would fit the body closely and yet possess extra pliability. This I brought about by inserting a broad strip of elastic down the back of it. Next it was necessary to devise a plan for holding the upper-arm sockets. To do this two leather straps are affixed to the front of the waistcoat, and two to the back. And now to equip those without hands all that is necessary is to get some person to buckle the upper sockets to the waistcoat, this being the only point where help is required. And this done they are fixed—the upper sockets, I mean—till another waistcoat is wanted to be worn. Into this upper-arm socket the person without hands places his arm, at the same time slipping the forearm into its resting-place, the lower bucket. I may mention that the lower bucket is carefully moulded to the lower part of the stump of the arm, so that the rotation movement of the forearm is fully maintained. To the upper-arm socket two axial steels are attached, the ends corresponding to the elbow-joint, and this arrangement, by following the formation of the arm, allows of perfect freedom of movement—there is no stiffness. The handless man can now begin operations on his own behalf. He will have his bag of apparatus at hand, and into the socket at the end of the forearm he will press—for everything is perfectly manipulated—a small crook. I must here show you the end of the little instrument—in fact, all the instruments which fit in this way are made square at the end, which fits into the socket at the bottom of the lower bucket. They do not screw in, they slip into the socket so, and are kept in place by this little pin, the trigger of which may be raised or pushed back readily, as you see, by any ledge-like object, such as the edge of a table or a chair, or by the end of the bucket attached to the other arm. The little crook once in, the subject begins to secure the upper-arm socket

safely in its place. This upper-arm socket, you will notice, is formed partly of elastic and partly of leather. Down one side is a row of buttons, or rather studs, something like a shirt-collar stud. The other side has two rows of holes in it, one behind the other. Into the front row, hole by hole, the crook is placed, and is used as a lever to pull the holes of the second row over the studs, and thus is the armlet buttoned. The other arm is manipulated in the same way, and then it is only a question of changing one apparatus for another. This is readily done by raising the little trigger I have shown you at the bottom of the forearm."

"Now, Mr. Ernst, what are the usable apparatus which you have invented to make the everyday life of a handless person livable?"

"There are (1) the little crook, fitted with a small steel collar to prevent it from passing too far through the buttonholes, for buttoning the armlets, waistcoat and other garments; (2) an ordinary goose-neck hook that opens and shuts, so that if, when the person wearing it is riding, he should unfortunately be thrown, it opens in the same way that a spring stirrup would open in the case of a lady being thrown from her horse; (3) knife and fork; (4) spoon, with improved lip to prevent fluids escaping; (5) a new instrument for holding a glass; (6) hairbrush; (7) toothbrush; (8) shaving implements; (9) pipe-holder; (10) coin-holder (this has an expanding slit in it which enables the wearer to pick up a small or a large coin); (11) lavatory arrangements; (12) apparatus enabling the wearer to open an ordinary door; (13) writing materials—besides other hooks for ordinary use. As you say, the complete apparatus cost me many a thoughtful moment—actually a year's patient perseverance; but I must admit that Mr. Cooper-Chadwick proved also a most patient and persevering patient. With this set of apparatus you can see what Mr. Cooper-Chadwick can do. Here is a letter from him, written by himself just recently. You see he says that the apparatus are readily usable by him. They all act and answer to their individual purposes. He can dress himself, feed himself, ride and write. You know his entertaining little book, 'Three Years With Lobengula,' extending to upward of 150 pages of letter-press; it was word for word written by him after his terrible accident, with a pen tied to the stump. But here is a specimen of his handwriting written with my apparatus. You see it is perfectly clear, and Mr. Cooper-Chadwick writes even more distinctly and more boldly now than when he wrote the specimen which you give, and in this regard I might say that Mr. Cooper-Chadwick tells me that it is a mistake to think that he writes slowly. In fact his letter says: 'I write much the same as I used to, and I have long since given up writing with the pen tied to the stump,' and after what I have said you will gather and understand without my going into details how a person without hands can manage to put on his clothes, and in what way he can join in the enjoyments and duties of everyday life."

"Thank you, Mr. Ernst. But tell me now have you ever had the case of a patient without legs?"

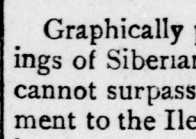
"Yes. A patient suffering in this way has been with me for many years. When quite a child of 12 months of age I first saw the case. It was a malformation and deficiency. I made the little thing a pair of artificial ones, constructing the mechanism so that the child could move about freely. Very quickly, I remember, the little creature began to walk, and now walks as well as anybody, and is as sure-footed, either on sea or land, as you or I, and can waltz you or I off our legs. Another remarkable case that came to me was one where one leg was seven inches shorter than the other, and the shorter leg had a malformed foot at the end of it, in which the big toe was prominent, and which seriously interfered with the fitting of any appliance. There was nothing to be done but to amputate the big toe. This was done and subsequently the instruments adjusted, and now I doubt if you saw that individual walking down the street if you would notice anything very different in his walk from that of any other passing passenger."

"I tell you, really by the aid of apparatus skillfully made and adapted to the special instance much indeed may be accomplished. What happens so often is that people leave the trial too long. A mother thinks her boy should be left till he is a little older; a father also pleads, and the little patient may plead as well, for such people are invariably sensitive. Anything that is to be done should be done when the subject is young. It is doubly difficult after the child is 7 to get it to move properly, to walk properly, than it is before that age. And when a limb has been amputated, and as soon as the surgeon considers the stump sound, it is wise to get it to readjust itself to its new conditions as quickly as possible, and not to wait till the old functions are quite forgotten or dead."

"THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: 'We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used.' For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor."

In Tropical Torture

The Land to Which Captain Dreyfus Has Been Banished—Horrors of a Convict Colony—French Guiana Is Worse Even Than Siberia—The Climate Murderous, the Guards Merciless and Escape Practically Impossible—The Transport Ships.



Graphically portrayed as the sufferings of Siberian exiles have been, they cannot surpass the horrors of banishment to the Isles de Salut, where France has begun to send her Anarchists and hardened felons. It is here that Captain Dreyfus, the Frenchman who was recently convicted of treason in having revealed to German officers the plans of French fortifications and other secrets will spend the remainder of his life.

The fierce tropical sun and ever humid atmosphere would of themselves speedily suffice to kill any but the hardiest, but when to these is added cruel and unrelenting toil it is no wonder that the miserable exiles seek swifter death at the hands of their merciless guards, whose orders are to shoot and kill at the first sign of insubordination. France has thus inflicted upon the traitor the most dreadful punishment in her power.

These "Islands of Safety" are three in number and lie a few degrees north of the equator, off the coast of French Guiana, South America. They are small in area, and except for their narrow maritime selvage, are covered with dense tropical forests.

The climate is murderous. To stand bareheaded in the blazing sun for a moment's space is certain death. The wet season lasts eight months, from November to June, and the average rainfall during this time is 180 inches, four times as much as in New York city. The mercury never drops below 85° F. and climbs to 115° during the four dry months.

The atmosphere is always so charged with moisture and poisonous exhalations that it seems like an ill-smelling Turkish bath. It has been estimated that, should all the fluvial outlets to French Guiana be blocked, a single wet season would be sufficient to submerge the country to the depth of fifteen or sixteen feet.

In 1852 France began deporting to Guiana criminals from her possessions in Asia and Africa, and until recently the convict colony consisted almost entirely of Arabs and Anamites, the white malefactors being sent to New Caledonia, where the climate is less severe. Since 1892, however, the most hardened French criminals have been sent to Guiana, and less than a year ago a law was passed authorizing the banishment to the Isles de Salut of Anarchists and the like instead of mercifully guillotining them.

The voyage on the convict transport lasts a month, and its horrors are a fit preparation for those to come. The prisoners, already dressed in their convict garb, are confined pell-mell in companies of 50 in great iron cages on the spar deck. These cages are lined on their four sides with benches, and at night hammocks are slung. Day and night the guards stand beside loaded mitrailleuses, ready to fire at the first sign of rebellion.

Those prisoners whom a life of misery or long sojourning in prisons has hardened pass the time at first shouting, singing obscene songs, jesting at the sad newcomers and mocking at the frightful and unknown fate toward which they are going, for the echoes which reach the outer world are faint, and those who return from the convict colony of Guiana are few. The novices in crime, the "bleus," in whom still lingers some sense of shame and humiliation, and who are yet bound by memories to the soil of France, sit silently huddled together on the benches, dreaming of the expiation of their misdeeds which is now begun.

But when the ship begins to roll upon the open sea the prisoners, pale and fainting from illness, cease their noisy jests and songs and the scene becomes too repulsive for description.

Day by day, as the ship nears the tropics, the heat increases and at last becomes intolerable. The foul air is sweetened only at intervals when the narrow portholes are opened. Those prisoners who have been orderly are permitted to walk two hours each day upon the deck.

Sometimes there are outbreaks on these convict ships. Eight weeks ago the transport Ville de Saint Nazaire took from the Ile de Aix 130 felons and 170 who had been condemned to banishment for political crimes. Among the number were four well-known Anarchists named Lautier, Marpeaux, Cateau and Colombat. As they neared Guiana an exile named Gaouyer broke the rules, and when the guard, ordered by the commandant, came to put him in irons, Gaouyer sprang upon and attempted to strangle him.

The guard, however, succeeded in drawing his revolver and firing, and Gaouyer fell, mortally wounded. Seeing this, the other prisoners, incited by the Anarchists above named, attempted to break from their cages, but the officers, drenched them with water and suffocated them with steam from pipes especially placed for such an emergency, and they were soon subdued.

On the arrival of the prisoners at the Isles de Salut they are taken to the "camp," a clearing in which are strong-

ly-built iron-barred huts. In these are swung double rows of hammocks, and at night the fetid atmosphere within, combined with the noisome vapors of the outer air, and the ever-present swarms of stinging insects, render any but the sleep of exhaustion impossible.

From the moment of his arrival the convict has no name. He is known only by the number of his hammock. The work is excessively hard. The new arrivals are put at the most severe tasks—draining marshes and clearing ground—"to break their spirits," though it would seem they would have little inclination to rebel after the sufferings of the voyage.

They are conducted to their work by armed guards, who are ordered to fire at the least attempt at flight. Almost none try to escape, for they know if they evade the bullets of the guards and their pursuit, which seems impossible, it will be necessary to traverse the sea and the virgin forest. At every step will lie in wait for them death by hunger, by fatigue, by disease or by the poisoned arrows of the natives, who receive a reward for every convict they bring back, dead or alive.

Meanwhile, with bodies broken by their awful toil in a climate where a walk of a hundred yards is a formidable task, they labor in the blazing sun with spades and picks. About their heads hang clouds of stinging insects, whose bites swell their faces and hands. Great red ants cover their bare legs, and sometimes poisonous serpents twist about their ankles and inflict mortal wounds. They stand in trenches up to their knees in water and mire, and the putrid exhalations rising from the earth consume them with fever or set their teeth chattering as with cold, while the sweat rolls from their foreheads. Fearful as this life is for men injured to toil and hardship, what must it be for men of education, accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of life? Some lose hope, go mad and die from deliberately exposing themselves to the fierce rays of the tropic sun, while others, seeking swifter death, revolt and are shot down by the guards.

For convicts to escape alive from the mainland or island colonies in French Guiana is rare, and there is but one case of any having reached civilization again.

Two years ago four felons, criminals of the most hardened type, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their guards one night and escaping. They were Paul Parizot, Henri Helyot, Calmuseau and one other who died upon the march through the forest. They had been banished to a settlement some distance from the coast, on the Maroni River, which divides French from Dutch Guiana. By means of a raft they proceeded down this river for some distance and then struck into the dense tropical forest. There they wandered for 23 days, armed with nothing but clubs and beset by dangers on every hand.

At night they lit fires to frighten away the savage beasts and monkeys and serpents, with which the forests swarmed. When their provisions were exhausted, they lived on herbs and fruits, and after unspeakable hardships the three above named succeeded in reaching Paramaribo, the capital of the Dutch possessions.

They were arrested by the Dutch authorities, who set them to work in the gold mines. Calmuseau was the first to escape and reached the coast, where he embarked in a little boat and drifted out to sea. For many days he lived on raw fish and drank brackish water until, more dead than alive, he was picked up by an English tramp steamer which landed him in New York. He finally reached Antwerp, and shortly afterward Paris, where he resumed his old profession of house-breaking and for a time escaped arrest.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of July Mlle Busse, a dramatic artist living in the Rue de la Pompe, was awakened by the sound of footsteps. She had scarcely lighted the candle when a man threw himself upon her, stifling with his hand her cries and demanding her purse. Frightened out of her senses, the poor girl let him take it from the mantel. It contained 42 francs. By a happy chance she identified Calmuseau as the thief, and he received the maximum sentence of twenty years at hard labor in Guiana.

Calmuseau's two companions also escaped from their Dutch captors, and Parizot reached Guatemala, where, the country being in full revolution, he took service on an insurgent vessel as engineer and later as a locomotive fireman. Having saved 1,200 francs and being homesick for France and Paris, the scene of his former exploits, he returned to that city.

His savings were almost spent, when one day he met face to face on Boulevard Montmartre his former comrade Helyot, whom he had believed dead. Together they resumed their old trade of thieving, and four weeks later, as they were going along the Rue Colbert they were

stopped by two inquisitive detectives, whose curiosity had been excited by the bulky packages they were carrying and by their suspicious conduct. They were taken to the prefecture of police and there recognized. On hearing his sentence of deportation to French Guiana for twenty years Parizot remarked nonchalantly: "Oh, I'll get away again. You can't keep me there."

British Theological Statesman.

Lord Beaconsfield was a literary man. Lord Derby was deeply versed in classical learning. Lord Lytton's novels hold a place amongst the standard literature of the century. Mr. Gladstone's versatility as a writer and the learning and ability he has displayed in several branches of literature, and especially in theology, are too well known to need more than a passing reference. And now another English statesman, Mr. Balfour, has entered the field as the writer of a remarkable book on "The Foundations of Belief." It is a work calculated to arouse the deepest attention, not only on account of its author, but still more for its intrinsic value. Where else in the world shall we look for cases like these, where the leader of a great political party finds time for profound theological and philosophical studies, and to make himself master of all the dominant systems of thought? Where else is religion a matter of the first consideration on the part of leading statesmen, who do not view it from the political standpoint, but for its relation to the human soul? It is one of the triumphs of English religion that it still has such power over the most distinguished laymen of the day. Nowhere else in Christendom is there a parallel to this.—[The Living Church, Chicago.]

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Shakespeare's Shrine

A Chat With Mrs. Hathaway Baker Who Claims to be the Descendant of the Family of Shakespeare's Wife—Lives in the House Where the Poet Courted—Meets Many Noted People.

As I sauntered down the High street of Stratford-on-Avon, on my way to have a chat with the interesting occupant of Ann Hathaway's cottage, I found that the birthplace of the bard was en fête. "Didn't you know it was Bull Roast?" said an aged crone, when I inquired what had brought the people together. "Go down towards the market place, and you'll see the beasts roasting whole in the street—six bulls and six pigs turning on the spits."

I was soon in the midst of a veritable Old English Fair, quaint enough for the times of Shakespeare himself. Ladies and lasses stood ready to be hired, cheap Jacks displayed their tempting wares, drums beat for the opening performance of Punch and Judy, the whirling fiddlers, jugglers and mountebanks performed on matting spread in the streets, the strolling players had arrived in a gay and noisy caravan, the steps of which the chief actor, in a feathered hat and gold laced doublet, proclaimed the coming tragedy of "Jim, the Collier's Boy"; and then there were the oxen roasting beaming in the wood, I arrived at the critical moment.

"MERRIE ENGLAND."

The roasting, which had been going on from early morning, was now at its height. The men cooed and whistled from the long handles of the lasses which they had been plying vigorously. Strong hands held the cart wheel which had kept the spit revolving, and the huge brown, greasy beast, still hissing and frizzling, came to a standstill. Then appeared the master of ceremonies, in clean apron, flourishing a gigantic carving knife, and he put it to work cutting up. Dishes and plates heaped with slices of meat were carried into the nearest hostelry, and the crowds who had come to the Stratford bull roast began to move.

A few minutes later I left this glimpse of "Merrie England" behind me and was walking across the green, quiet meadows over the same ground which Shakespeare had traveled, during his courtship days, to the village of Shottery, where dwelt Ann Hathaway. The famous cottage, which now bears her name over its rustic doorway, looked very picturesque, the yellow afternoon sunshine playing upon the thatched roof and among the old-fashioned clumps of evergreens in the garden which slopes down in front of the cottage.

"I should like to have a chat with Mrs. Baker," I said to the buxom young matron who opened the door. "but do not disturb her if she is taking her afternoon nap."

"I never knew Mrs. Baker take an afternoon nap, although she is over 80 years of age. Come in, and I'll call her down."

THE LAST HATHAWAY.

Presently the stairs creaked leading into the living room, and an old lady, in a snowy cap and apron, carrying herself erect, greeted me with a smile, and invited me to sit down on the courtly seat—a long oak bench with a high back, placed on one side of the ingle-nook. Near to me was a picture by William Millet, showing this same courtly seat, with Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway as the lovers. The old lady seated herself on an arm chair opposite, resting her elbow upon a table at her side, and began, in a clear, though rather feeble voice, to tell me her history.

"Yes," she said, "I am a Hathaway, and my ancestors have lived in this house since before Shakespeare's time. Here is my grandfather's Bible, where the births are put down, and you can see them for yourself."

With much quiet dignity Mrs. Baker spread out the fly-leaf of the family Bible, and explained the rough genealogical tree which it contained, tracing her ancestry for four generations.

"Now," continued Mrs. Baker, "I am the only child of William Taylor, and I live till the 3rd of November next I shall be 83 years of age. I was born in this house in 1812. I have only spent ten years of my life away from the old place. They call it a cottage, but it was quite a good farmhouse years back," said Mrs. Baker, with dignity, "and had two acres and a half of land to it, as well as the orchard and garden. It was our own property, and has belonged to the Hathaways for many generations. Fifty-six years ago my father sold it to an old farmer, who lived in that house across the field there, for £345. It came to his nephew at his death, and he sold it to the Shakespeares trustees for £2,000."

MY HOUSE IS MY FORTUNE.

"That was a big price," I said.

"It was, but strangers offered more. The 'Merriens,' as they tell me, would have given a deal more money, and would have shipped it off to their country—me and all. I should have been wanted to show the place to my son. They used to try and tempt me to go years back, but I was always afraid of the water. Some said it was foolish of me, as I should make my fortune, but so long as I have food and clothes and a house to live in I don't see what good a fortune would do me. If the house had been mine, I should never have sold it to anyone. It was my father that sold it with it, and he seems to prize the old place. The trustees arranged for me to stay here as long as I lived, and my son and his wife are with me. The old furniture belongs to the trustees, too. Some of it has been in the Hathaway family 400 years, but they had bought the house, I could not well refuse to let them have the furniture."

"You must have had a number of interesting people to see you, Mrs. Baker, during the last 50 years."

ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS.

"Yes, everybody comes here, I think. I remember Dickens coming 42 years ago, and he took the visitor's book out into the garden and sat on the stone by the well with the book on his knees while he wrote his name. He did not talk much, but I always think of him sitting on the old stone by the well. Mark Lemon came along with him. I thought a great deal of Mark Lemon; he did all the talking. And here the old dame shook her head and chuckled at the recollection, but unfortunately she could not recall the bits for my edification. Besides Mark Lemon, Mr. Dickens had a large party of ladies and gentlemen with him. There was Mrs. Dickens and her sister Miss Hogarth, and Tennyson and Knight and several others.

"Americans seem very fond of coming here. Gen. Grant came in 1877, and he shook hands with me and asked a lot of questions about our family. Garfield and Longfellow and Mark Twain have all been to see me, and so has Oliver Wendell Holmes. It is eight years since he came. I thought him a very pleasant little gentleman, and now tell me he is dead. I remember he examined the house, and said how pleased he was to see the timber

so good. Mary Anderson and Edwin Booth have been here, too."

"Of course Mr. Irving has been among your visitors, Mrs. Baker."

"No doubt he has been here, but he did not make himself known. Mr. Toole has been twice. The first time he did not put his own name in the book, and he told me, in joke, as he was Irving, and had brought Miss Terry to see me, but I found out afterwards that the young lady was his own daughter. He made himself known the next time, and afterwards sent me his portrait."

"I expect he has cracked many jokes with you?"

"The last time he came was on a Sunday afternoon, and of course Mr. Toole would not be for cracking jokes on the Sunday. Mrs. Baker said this in a tone which indicated that she was profoundly impressed by Mr. Toole's sense of propriety."

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS.

"Have you ever received a visit from the Queen?"

"Not from the English Queen, but I have had the Queen of the Sandwich Islands here. She was a very dark-looking lady, but very pleasant in her manner, and talked so that I could understand her quite well. She was greatly put about over the stone floors, and wanted to know if I didn't find them very cold. She took away some of the flowers and Lancaster roses in memory of the place. I have a beautiful bush in the garden, and the roses are in two colors, red and white, and that is why we call it the York and Lancaster rose."

"I wonder you have not been disturbed before this?"

"I have a slight of visitors here most fine days, but I expect they are all taken up with the Bull Roast this afternoon. I used to have a wake at Shottery in my young days, but that is all done away with now."

"Did you ever see a tinder-box?" continued the old lady as she rose from her arm chair and drew forth this interesting relic from its own special recess in the chimney corner, and sitting down again with the box and contents on her lap, began to strike the tinder-box. "This is my grandmother's tinder-box," she said, as she put it back in its place. "The hollow on the other side of the fireplace is the bacon cupboard. If you look up the chimney, you will see it is wide open to the sky; this is how they used to build them. The old table here is a great curiosity. The top reverses. It is rough wood on the one side, and polished on the other. I always had them in the farm-houses in the olden times. You see they could use the rough side for sitting, or if there was a pig killing and dirty work to be done, and keep the polished side for best use."

"I don't suppose you ever saw a wooden trencher before. This one must be 400 years old. This big fellow was to hold the meat, and the smaller hollow at the side was for the salt; then they could turn it over, and the other side to eat their pudding off. And the one I'm old oak dresser, and there's my willow pattern china on the shelves. I used to have a set of the old pewter plates which were used before china was made, but they have taken those to the museum. And now come upstairs and see my bed."

Following the ancient dame's slow footsteps I mounted the winding oak staircase and soon found myself in a low room, the bare oak flooring worn with age, confronting the famous carved oak fourposter, which had been in the Hathaway family for 400 years, and which Mrs. Baker approached with a tender reverence, and leaning one hand on one of the posts pointed out to me the beauty of the carving.

"These," she said, showing me a pair of finely spun sheets and pillow cases, "were made 300 years ago by the Hathaways, and have been handed down as heirlooms ever since. They have been in my possession for 60 years. Notice the fine drawn work and the point lace all woven by hand. It was the custom to keep a set of linen like this in a family for use at a birth or a death. This is my grandmother's spinning stool standing in the corner yonder, and this oak stool heaped with what Mrs. Baker calls a 'joint-stool' in one of his plays. Every part of it is jointed, not made like a common stool. When Mr. William Winter was here he told some ladies that it was what the master of the house used to sit on to joint out the meat."

"The bed has got a rush mattress," continued Mrs. Baker, as she turned up the coverlet; "you will not see another like this anywhere. It is falling to pieces with age, though."

"Now, that is about all I have to show you up here, but before you go," continued the old lady, putting on a white cotton sun bonnet, "come out into the garden and sit on the stone by the old well, where Dickens sat. And you may take some leaves from the bush beside it. See," she said, plucking a spray, "that will press out flat in a book. And now I must bid you good-bye. I'm getting my tea-time, and I am old and cannot do without my meals at the regular times." So, with a smile and a shake of the hand, the descendant of the Hathaways watched me through the wicket gate into the lane, and returned to the ingle-nook in the old cottage of her forefathers.

SARAH A. TOOLEY.

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Professor (to his wife)—Elsie, I have promised to deliver an address tomorrow evening on the rational exercise of the memory. Don't let me forget about it.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

The one time in a man's life when he wants the earth is when he falls overboard in mid-ocean.

JOHN BULL.

An Interesting American Estimate of the Old Gentleman.

Reads Less but More Thoroughly Than Uncle Sam—Is More of a Sportsman—The Effect of the Climate.

There is an extremely interesting paper in the Forum by Price-Collier, entitled "The Reading Habits of the English People." Mr. Price-Collier is a well-known American writer and public speaker, who has for some time past been resident in England. His observations as to the literary tastes of John Bull lead him to make many uncomplimentary criticisms of our people.

WHAT DOES JOHN BULL READ? NOTHING!

He declares that if you ask what an Englishman reads, the true answer, in the majority of cases, is that he reads nothing at all. He says: "The great bulk of the English read nothing—literally nothing—and he who knows something of rural England will agree to this; the casual and occasional reader reads fiction, biography, history, travel, and no small amount of theology in a diluted form; the great middle class read and trust their periodicals, literature and their newspapers; the students, the real readers, who feed their minds as other men feed their bodies, read with more thoroughness and patience than our students."

Compared with America he finds our readers few and far between, although he admits that our good readers are better than the Americans. He says: "England has nothing like the periodical literature and their newspapers; the students, the real readers, who feed their minds as other men feed their bodies, read with more thoroughness and patience than our students."

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WHY? HIS CLIMATE IS TOO GOOD.

When Mr. Collier passes on to consider the cause of the difference between the two branches of the English-speaking race, he finds it to consist partly in national character, but largely to climate. The English, he declares, "are the Romans of modern times, dull, vigorous, law-loving, law-abiding, and colonizers of the very finest quality, but not students." How can anyone study, he suggests, when the climate is so delectable that it always permits a man to be out of doors, instead of sitting over a stove with his book? Mr. Collier says:

"No doubt the mild and equable temperature of England, which enables one to be out of doors, and consequently to take part in some form of out-of-door sport or labor all the year round, lessens the amount of reading. Other things being equal, the inhabitants of a mild climate will read less than people who are, perforce, kept indoors many weeks of the year. No country in the world has such a never-ending round of sport in which so large a proportion of the population takes an interest as has England—bicycling, grown to enormous proportions, all the year round; hunting from October to April; racing from early spring till late autumn; golf, which has developed from a game into a widely-prevalent disease, all the year round; cricket and tennis, from May till late September; shooting, from early spring till late October (played, alas! by professionals, but as many as 20,000 people attend in on one game), from September till May; and besides these, coursing, fishing, boating and a host of other sports and pastimes. Nor are these sports confined to the rich and idle, or even to the well-to-do alone. It must never be forgotten, even by the most fervent opponent of free game, that the English sportsman is today the most democratic citizen in the world, where the rights of the individual are the most respected, and where the individual has more personal freedom than in any other country. It is today the most democratic citizen in the world, where the rights of the individual are the most respected, and where the individual has more personal freedom than in any other country. It is today the most democratic citizen in the world, where the rights of the individual are the most respected, and where the individual has more personal freedom than in any other country."

TOO FOND OF THE OPEN AIR.

This we have seen is well to have Americans to reside in this country for a time if only to find it out. Nothing is more difficult to get into the heads of the Americans who have crossed the Atlantic than this very same fact upon which Mr. Collier rightly lays so much stress. But to return. Disraeli said long ago that our aristocracy lived in the open air, and read nothing, which respect he agreed with Mr. Collier, who says:

"In a word, John Bull loves the fresh air. He is a sportsman, an athlete, a soldier, a sailor, a traveler, a colonist, rather than a student, and all the figures bear out in making the statement. During those horrible days in the Crimea, these sport-loving 'young barbarians' were 'all at play,' when they were not fighting; racing their ponies, getting up cricket matches, and late shooting such game as there was. One family—the Pelhams—have hunted the Brocklesby pack of hounds for more than 175 years."

It is difficult to find an Englishman between 18 and 65, in fair health and supported by the rates, who is not a performer at some kind of sport or interested in some phase of it. Of the 673 reviews and magazines of a religious character printed in England, one in six is largely devoted to some form of out-of-door sport or occupation.

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The following testimony from Mrs. C. Lumley, a lady well known in Coughing, Ont., leaves no doubt as to the marvelous efficacy of the wonderful medicine, about which the whole civilized world is now talking:

"I have much pleasure in recommending

Paine's Celery Compound for nervousness and weakness, with which I was afflicted for a number of years, and for which my doctor could give no relief. I became very weak and had a stroke of paralysis. I was confined to my bed, and my doctor requested me to try a course of your medicine as the last thing that could be done. I did as recommended, and before I had finished the first bottle I experienced a change. I am glad to say that I am cured through the use of Paine's Celery Compound. I have recommended it to others, and they have been benefited by it. I would urge all in need of medicine to give it a trial, as it has worked miracles for me."

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Invasion of England Appears Doubtful, and He Turns His Eyes on the East—Battle of the Pyramids and Rout of the Mamelukes—Egypt Ruled by the French.

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XI.—CONQUEST OF EGYPT.
Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 5th of December, 1797. His coming was heralded. The democratic Directory must receive him in the name of the people; but the act of hero-worship was embarrassing. The people of Paris must have a spectacle; and the Jacobin administration must glorify the hero of Italy. Arrangements were made at the Luxembourg Palace for a reception—first of many such—to the child of the Republic.

The court of the palace was splendidly decorated, and the elite gathered for the welcome. The occasion was not without its peril to Napoleon. He must bear himself like a true democrat—beginning to be idolized. Symbolical statues of Liberty, Equality, and Peace were set up in the hall where hung the memorial banner commemorating the victories and spoils of the Italian campaign. There, too, was placed an altar of the Fatherland. Beautiful women thronged the galleries. The Directory sat to receive the conqueror. Talleyrand introduced the young general to the assembly. The statesman's speech was long, flattering and caustical. To one paragraph was added this significant clause: "Far from apprehending anything from his [Napoleon's] ambition, I believe that we shall one day be obliged to solicit him to tear himself from the pleasures of studious retirement. All France will be free; but perhaps he never will; such is his destiny." Barras, president of the Directory, also spoke. Napoleon bore himself with great modesty, pronouncing a brief speech of congratulations on the improved condition of France.

The reference to "studious retirement" in Talleyrand's address was not bad. It was an allusion to Bonaparte's election to membership in the National



BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

Institute of France. This was an honor of which he was very proud. In accepting the distinction, he said, referring to the members of the Institute, "I feel assured that before I can be their equal I must long be their scholar. Their equal conquests—the only ones which leave no regret behind them—are those which are made over ignorance. The most honorable occupation for nations is the contributing to the extension of human knowledge. The true power of the French Republic should henceforth be made to consist in not allowing a single new idea to exist without making it a part of its property." For some time after this, Napoleon was wont to sign himself, *Member of the National Institute.*

Such ceremonies as those attending his reception in Paris were always regarded by Bonaparte as so much mummery—quite necessary in the make-up of glory; but very cheap. Not a month elapsed before the General became restless to a degree. To Bourrienne, his secretary, he said: "Bourrienne, I do not wish to remain here; there is nothing to do. They [the Directory] are unwilling to listen to anything. I see that if I linger here, I shall soon lose myself. Everything wears out here; my glory has already disappeared. This little Europe does not supply enough of it for me. I must seek it in the East, the fountain of glory. However, I wish first to make a tour along the coast, to ascertain by my own observation what may be attempted. I will take you, Lannes, and Sulkowsky with me. If the success of a descent on England appear doubtful, as I suspect it will, the Army of England shall become the Army of the East; I will go to Egypt."

Bonaparte was now made commander of the new army, which was alleged to be intended for an invasion of England. On the whole, it seems that he never seriously contemplated a descent on the English coast. He was too prudent for that. But he lent himself to the popular whim, and made as though he would invade the British Isles. The Directory, meanwhile, gave him no orders. It had already come to pass that he did much as he pleased. On the 10th of February, 1798, he set out from Paris with his secretary, his aide Sulkowsky, and General Lannes. He went to Etaples, Ambleteuse, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Furnes, Newport, Ostend, and the Isle of Walcheren; and then returned to Paris by Antwerp, Brussels, Lille, and St. Quentin. Everywhere on the journey he showed the greatest activity and discernment. His glance shot into every situation. He informed himself of the conditions existing along the coast, but did not prosecute the scheme of invasion.

The superiority of Napoleon over the men of his epoch lay in his far-reaching gaze and comprehension of great things.

His vision flashed over the European landscape like a gleam of light. At twenty-eight he had already discerned that the best way to afflict Great Britain was by destroying her influence in the East. Out of this notion sprang his project of conquering Egypt. Beyond Egypt lay all Asia. "Europe," said he, "is a molehill. There have never been great empires and revolutions except in the East, where there are 600,000,000 men." The Directory readily assented to his wishes. It is in evidence that that body was more than willing to have the ambitious commander out of Europe.

On the 12th of April, 1798, Napoleon was appointed General-in-Chief of the Army of the East. Virtually he was to go where he would, and accomplish what he could. The matter once determined, he brought everything to results with the greatest rapidity. He made Foulon the rendezvous for his army and fleet. He gathered to his standard a retinue of the learned, mostly members of the Institute. He would disseminate the civilization of the West in the effete Orient. En route, he would conquer Malta, still nominally under the dominion of the Knights. That done, he would debark at Alexandria, overthrow the dominion of the Mameluke Beys, and conquer and colonize the land of the Pharaohs. Admiral Bruceys was called to the command of the fleet. Napoleon ordered his equipage to be prepared as for a conqueror, a governor, a man of letters.

The Egyptian expedition sailed from Toulon on the 19th of May. The General's ship was the Orient. On the 10th of June, the squadron came to Malta, and that place, with its strong defenses, was—partly by intrigue and partly by assault—taken from the Knights. The French flag was raised over the fortress, and many of the Knights joined the expedition. Meanwhile, an English fleet, under command of Nelson, passed the French flotilla without discovering it; sailed on to Alexandria; paused there, and then turned to the northeast, believing that Bruceys had made for the coast of Syria.

All this inured to the advantage of the French. Napoleon was able to reach Alexandria without attack. On the 1st of July the column of Septimus Severus, rising in the distance, caught the sight of the French commander, and gave token of a safe arrival. The army was hastily debarked; but not sufficient care was taken to put the French fleet in a defensible position. Without a moment's delay, the city was assailed by the invader, and after some desultory fighting was captured. The conqueror of Italy easily made himself master of the city which Alexander had founded as the capital of the world.

But all Egypt was not to be so easily taken. Bonaparte proclaimed his mission as that of liberator and pacificator. The Turks and Mamelukes should be expelled; but the people of Egypt should otherwise have peace. The nation should be raised from the dust. New institutions should be founded; but the old institutions, and in particular the Mohammedan religion, should be respected. "Extend to the ceremonies prescribed by the Koran," said the General to his soldiers, "and to the mosques the same toleration which you have shown to the synagogues—to the religion of Moses and of Jesus Christ."

For six days Bonaparte had his headquarters in Alexandria. He then removed to the house of the sheik of Damour, and there organized his expedition up the Nile. A flotilla was ordered to ascend the river, while the army marched up the left bank. By a strong wind from the north the boats were driven ahead, and the land forces were obliged to advance without naval support. On the 14th of July, the Mamelukes, who, falling back from Alexandria, had been organized into an army under Murad Bey, made a stand at the village of Chebreisse, and were forced from that position by the French; but the action was not decisive. Meanwhile, the flotilla was assailed by the enemy from both banks of the Nile. The Mamelukes mounted small cannon on camels, and inflicted not a little loss on the Europeans. The French boats, separated from the army, were galled by these attacks. On the 23rd of July, a junction was effected, but not until a great battle had decided the campaign.

The conflict occurred on the plain within sight of the pyramids of Gizeh. It was perhaps the most picturesque battle of modern times. The French army was drawn up in squares, on the Egyptian sands. The artillery was planted at the angles of the squares. The commanders were Generals Desaix, Kleber, Berthier, and Menou—under the eye of the General-in-Chief. The plains round about were covered with heavy masses of Mameluke horsemen. Bonaparte addressed his soldiers after his manner, in a sort of Pindaric apostrophe. He called their attention to the setting of the scene, and reminded them that from the summit of Khufu's pyramid forty centuries were looking down upon them. The battle was bloody and decisive. The Mamelukes were overwhelmed by thousands. The officers on the French flotilla, descending the river on the next day, saw on the bank literal heaps of the Mameluke dead which the rising Nile was gathering and bearing out to sea. Murad Bey fled to Upper Egypt, and the French entered Cairo.

Four days after the battle of the Pyramids, Napoleon wrote to his brother Joseph, saying, "Egypt is richer than any other country in the world in corn, rice, vegetables and cattle. But the people are in a state of utter barbarism. We can not procure money, even to pay the troops. I may be in France in two months. Engage for me a country-house near Paris or in Burgundy, where I mean to pass the winter." To this was added a list of things necessary to be sent out from France.

The purpose of the General to return to France, but to leave an army of occupation in Egypt, is sufficiently shown in these orders, in which the comedy of war is grotesquely figured on the background of statesmanship.

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LESSON V, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 5.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xiv, 32-42—Memory Verses, 34-36—Golden Text, John xviii, 11—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

32. "And they came to a place which was named Gethsemane, and He saith to His disciples, Sit ye here while I shall pray." On their way to the mount of Olives He told them that, according to the Scriptures, He would be smitten and they would forsake Him. He said also that Peter would deny Him, upon which Peter and all the others said that they would never do such a thing (verses 27 to 31). They then came to Gethsemane, which signifies an oil press, suggestive of the bruising which He was here to undergo that He might give to us the anointing of the Holy Spirit. For the trials of Gethsemane special strength was needed, concerning which He must talk with His Father, but into this and many other communications His disciples cannot enter, so He goes alone to pray.

33. "And He taketh with Him Peter and James and John and began to be sore amazed and to be very heavy." Matthew says "sorrowful and very heavy." It could not be anything. He did not know about beforehand, for He knew all things, but the powers of darkness were about to do their worst, the great crisis to which He had looked forward from eternity was at hand, and it might be said that Satan was about to engage Him in a hand to hand conflict.

34. "And saith unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death. Tarry ye here and watch." In Math. xxvi, 38, it is, "Watch with Me." His humanity craved their sympathy, but how little He found! He was truly the lonely man as well as the man of sorrows, and even the favored three, of whom the beloved John was nearest to Him, could not enter into His experiences. If ever a sense of heaviness and darkness comes over you in your Christian life, when you know in your heart that you desire above all things to serve the Lord and do only His will, think upon Isa. 1, 10, and praise God for fellowship with His Son Jesus Christ.

35. "And He went forward a little and fell on the ground and prayed that if it were possible the hour might pass from Him." He seems to have left eight of the disciples just inside the garden, to have taken the three a little farther, and then to have gone alone about a stone's cast (Luke xxii, 41), and to have knelt down, then fallen upon His face. He certainly did not shrink from the cross and the atonement which He came to make, but a careful study of Heb. v, 7, will show that the agony was so great that He feared lest He might die under it and not reach the cross to finish the great atonement.

36. "And He said: Abba, Father, all things are possible unto Thee. Take away this cup from me. Nevertheless not what I will, but what Thou wilt." We read elsewhere that He prayed earnestly, with strong crying and tears, and sweat as it were drops of blood, and that an angel strengthened Him. He was willing to die in the garden and leave His great work unfinished if it should please the Father to have it so, but the passage in Hebrews says that He was heard, and therefore delivered from this premature death. This is the best light I have upon it, and present it as such, but let each search for himself in reliance upon the Holy Spirit. There are mysteries in the atonement which we cannot comprehend.

37. "And He cometh and findeth them sleeping and saith unto Peter: Elmon, sleepest thou? Couldst not thou watch one hour?" The great glory of the Transfiguration as well as the great sorrow of Gethsemane was too much for the flesh, for they seem to have slept in the former (Luke ix, 32) as well as in the latter.

38. "Watch ye and pray lest ye enter into temptation. The spirit truly is ready, but the flesh is weak." Like as a father pitied his children, so the Lord pitied them that fear Him, for He knoweth our frame (Ps. ciii, 13). What a comfort it is! But let us not pity ourselves as Satan through Peter advised Jesus to do (Math. xvi, 23, margin). Though our Lord recognizes and pities our weakness, He Himself has provided that He will be our strength so that we may sing, "The Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song" (Isa. xli, 2). We are to realize our weakness and never to rely upon ourselves, for His strength is made perfect in weakness, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength (II Cor. xii, 9; Isa. xl, 29).

39. "And again He went away and prayed and spake the same words." We need not fear the repetition of the same words in our prayers provided they are from the heart, nor need we fear to ask many times for the same thing, for Paul also besought the Lord thrice to remove his thorn in the flesh, and Jesus Himself has taught us to be importunate in prayer (II Cor. xii, 8; Luke xi, 8). At the same time He has put us on our guard against vain repetitions for the sake of much speaking (Math. vi, 7).

40. "And when He returned He found them asleep again (for their eyes were heavy). Neither wist they what to answer Him." We think of the ten virgins going out to meet the bridegroom, yet all slumbered and slept. We think of Jonah asleep in the storm, while the sailors called upon their gods and put forth every effort. We think of the multitudes of Christians who now seem to be asleep through long or other of Satan's many soporific doses, and of the preachers who seem to be asleep, too, and cry peace to the people when they ought to sound an alarm because of the great apostasy and the manifest nearness of the end of this age.

41. "And He cometh the third time and saith unto them: Sleep on now and take your rest. It is enough. The hour is come. Behold the Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners." He had gone away the third time and prayed, saying the same words (Math. xxvi, 44), and returning finds them still asleep. Then He says these words. Contrast the rest which He here calls "your rest," as He thus addresses them, and the rest which He has provided by these very sufferings of His (Math. xi, 28), out to which the majority of believers are so indifferent, for they seem to know nothing of it. They will not cease from their own works either as to salvation or service (Heb. iv, 1; x, 11; Rom. iv, 5; Eph. ii, 10), and therefore cannot know His rest.

42. "Rise up. Let us go. Lo, he that betrayeth Me is at hand." And so, being strengthened, He goes forth to meet His enemies and to give Himself into their hands, for His hour to die had come, and He was ready for the sacrifice. No man took His life from Him. He laid it down of Himself (John x, 18).

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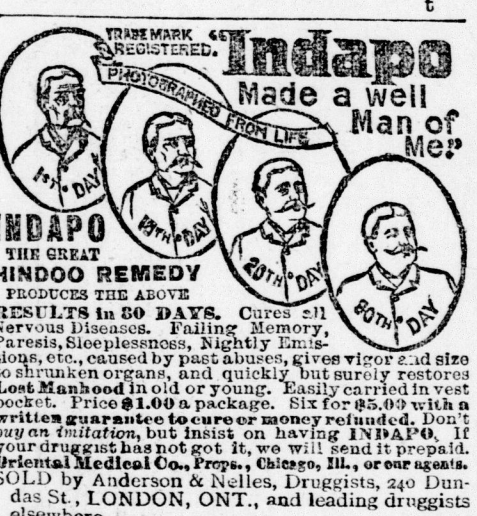
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