Last Edition
"All the news that's fit to print."

London Advertiser

1c Per Copy
Probs.—Fair and colder.

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 106. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1897. WHOLE NO. 10443

Born, Married, Died.

DIED.

WILLAN—In this city, at his late residence, 669 King street, on Friday, Feb. 12, James McLellan, aged 87 years.

BRENT—Passed to the higher life, Sarah, beloved wife of Joseph Brent, on Feb. 13.

Funeral services at her late residence, 69 Maitland street, on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m., conducted by Mrs. Anna J. Robinson, pastor of the Spiritual Church, of Port Huron.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line each insertion.

LONDON HUNT AND COUNTRY CLUB—The sixth annual Hunt Club Ball will be held on Friday evening, Feb. 26, in the City Hall. Members or citizens, tickets, $5. Non-residents of the city, gentlemen $3, ladies $2. Invitations can be had from any member or by applying or writing to the secretary ORMSBY GRAYDON, honorary secretary. 39n eod

REMEMBER TEA MEETING IN ASKIN Street Methodist Church to-night. Tea served from 6 to 8, after which good programme will be rendered. Tickets 25c. b

PRINCESS ICE PALACE—NO RACES tonight, but elegant skating. Band Tuesday night. b

LONDON VOCAL SOCIETY—W. H. Hewlett, conductor—First concert, Tuesday, Feb. 23, Auditorium, assisted by the distinguished artists who supported Madame Albani here on Jan. 1. Subscription seats, 75c. Lists close tomorrow (Tuesday); plan open to subscribers only at Bell warerooms, Thursday, Feb. 18. b

WOMAN'S MORNING MUSIC CLUB—Next concert, Wednesday, 17th, at 11:30 a.m., Weber day, Bell Music Hall. b

AUDITORIUM — TUESDAY, 8 P.M., Sergt.-Maj. Schoof will give sword exercise, show his curios and tell about the Jameson Raid. Hear the interesting story. Tickets 10c and 15c. b

DAISY RINK—HARD-TIME CARNIVAL Thursday night. Band tonight. b

C. A. JOHNSON, SR., THE GREAT Hamilton astronomical lecturer and British Lion editor, lectures this evening, Feb. 15th, 8 p.m. Subject—"The People of Mars. Caulfield Hall, 257 Wellington street. "God Save the Queen." b

DETROIT-WINDSOR AND RETURN — Knights Templar excursion, Feb. 24th, $2; good for two days; trains leave 6:45 p.m., Feb. 23, and 7 a.m., and 11:30 a.m. Feb. 24; everybody welcome; Knights Templar special leaves 7 a.m., Wednesday, Feb. 24; tickets good to return on all trains up to midnight Feb. 25. Tickets on sale at "The Clock Corner," depot and H. Davis & Son, 170 Dundas street. 42c

WE HAVE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST entertainer in the country. For particulars address McMURRAY BROS., St. James Park, London. 42a

SOUTH AFRICA—BOOKS AND FOLDERS, giving a description of the country, at FRANK B. CLARKE'S Steamship Office, Richmond street, next door to Advertiser office.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—476 Richmond street. Classes meet: Gentlemen Monday evening; ladies, Tuesday evening. Ladies and gentlemen (advanced class), Wednesday evening. Ladies and children, Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock. DAYTON & McCORMICK.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 315 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz, two-step, court waltz, two-step Jersey and the cycle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lessons any hour.

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED — References required. Apply Mrs. BAYLY, 185 Albert street. 43c

WANTED—A GIRL—AT ONCE—FOR housework. Apply to Mrs. CURRELL, 320 Richmond street. 41c

WANTED—COOKS, CHAMBER AND house maids, dining-room girls, housekeepers, nurses, general servants. We have heaps of situations for good girls. The Osborne Intelligence Agency, 56 Dundas street. Telephone 586.

GENERAL SERVANT AT ONCE. APPLY Mrs. WEEKES, 817 Maitland street. b

RING UP THE OLD RELIABLE—1121 —For general servants, cooks chambermaids, housemaids and girls for all kinds of work always on hand. Also nurses and good housekeepers, and always wanting reliable help. Dwyer's Employment Agency, 591 Richmond street.

Male Help Wanted.

MAN WANTED—TO WORK ON DAIRY farm. Address P. H. Lawson, Niles-town, or apply at Lawson's Shoe Store, Dundas street. b

WANTED—AN IDEA—WHO CAN think of some simple thing, to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Business Chances.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES and store furniture, in suburb of city; nicely situated, with garden. Rent moderate. Address "M. D.," this office. 39a

Educational.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

MR. J. W. G. ANDRAS PREPARES pupils separately for all university and professional examinations, 803 Waterloo street. 20tf

Situations Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

SITUATION WANTED — AS NURSE girl. Address box 411, this office. 42a

Real Estate.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY terms of payment, two good improved farms of 75 acres each, in township Westminster. Apply WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manger The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company. zwt

S. CHADWICK & SON — REAL ESTATE Agents. Homes. Investments. Speculation. Call Room 2 Albion Building.

Wanted.

WANTED — ONE THOUSAND LOADS fresh stable manure. J. GAMMAGE & SONS. 42a

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING BY THE day. Address 463 Colborne street. 41c

WANTED — 25 BICYCLE RIDERS TO get their low frames made high at HUTCHINSON'S, 651 Dundas street.

Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

AGENTS NOT MAKING $10 PER WEEK and not asking $50 (no idlers wanted), write for particulars. J. L. NICHOLS & Co., 23 Richmond west, Toronto. 28tf-d&w

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSER to call on private families, or lady or gentleman well acquainted in the city. Apply drawer 546 city.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TO LET—A COTTAGE ON QUEEN'S avenue (No. 659). It has been newly whitewashed and papered. Rent moderate. Apply at 521 Dundas street. 43tf

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to let. Apply 462 Colborne street. 42c

TO LET AT ONCE—TO RESPONSIBLE persons; well furnished house; 295 Princess avenue. Every modern convenience. Owner leaving the city. Apply on premises. GEO. F. BURNS, 295 Princess avenue. 42c

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE—SUITABLE for small family; in good order; rent moderate; good locality. Apply 394 Richmond street. 28tf

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

LOST—SUNDAY, GOLD LOCKET AND chain, between Adelaide Street Church and Waterloo and St. James streets. Reward if returned to Advertiser office. 43n

FOUND—A PURSE. APPLY THIS office. b

Livery Stables.

STAR LIVERY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT —Hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. Tros. TREBILCOCK, 623-633 Richmond street. Phone 423.

ILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 666.

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.



No better medium than "THE ADVERTISER" for sure returns. 20c 10 words—three insertions.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD PIANO—OF excellent tone. Can be seen by calling at J. W. Jones' Auction Rooms, Dundas street. Can be had at a bargain. 43tf

THOROUGHBRED PUG PUPS FOR sale. Apply 3 Comfort Place. 43c zwt

JOSEPH F. REDMOND WILL EXCHANGE drill and fanning mill for cord wood. Address 54 Blackfriars street, London West. 43c

FOR SALE—FAMOUS ACTIVE RANGE —Nearly new, in perfect order; using gas only reason for selling. 512 Piccadilly street. 10tf-wty

BATHS, SINKS, PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, steam and hot water boilers SMITH BRO., 265 Dundas street. z

FOR SALE—ONE 30 HORSEPOWER automatic "Brown" engine, built by Goldie, McCulloch & Co., Galt. Cylinder 10 inches, stroke 24 inches; can be run at 60 revolutions, or as high as 90 revolutions; also one tubular exhaust feed water heater. The engine can be seen at H. PORTER & Co.'s storage warehouse, Carling street, London, Ont. 6tf-3tf

TWO MANUAL PEDAL ORGAN CHEAP —Also Decker Bros. (New York) upright piano. Heintzman & Co., warerooms, 293 Dundas street. H. W. BURNETT, Manager.

A FEW SECOND-HAND STOVES—MUST be sold. At Keen's, Masonic Temple, Market Square.

PIANOS, PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND HAND, also a beautiful assortment of music and musical merchandise, and two good organs cheap. Anderson's Book Store. Nordheimer's Piano Agency, 183 Dundas street.

ONE LARGE HOTEL RANGE AND SEVERAL small ranges to be sold cheap, at the Ark, Market Square.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS — RAZORS sharpened; guns, rifles revolvers and locks repaired. D. MCKENZIE & Co., 388 Richmond street.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a public meeting of citizens interested in procuring relief for the sufferers from famine in India Mr. John Pope, the city treasurer, was appointed to receive subscriptions for the India Famine Fund. All sums received by him will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-General, who is acting as chairman for the Canadian Relief Fund for India.

C. A. KINGSTON, City Clerk. J. W. LITTLE, Mayor. 39n eod

Tenders for Brick and Tile Sewers.

TENDERS will be received at the undersigned office up to 5 o'clock on Thursday, Feb. 18, for the construction of 2,180 feet of 18-inch tile sewer on the Wharncliffe highway, and for 3,932 feet of brick sewer on King, Ridout and other streets. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ALD. E. PARNELL, Chairman Board of Works.
A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer, London. 31h zxv

THE RAILWAYS.

G. T. R. Cars to Have Automatic Couplers—Earnings of the Roads.

Grand Trunk Railway earnings for the week ending Feb. 7, 1897, were $304,344, an increase of $18,424 over the corresponding week last year.

The C. P. R. earned $332,000 during the week ending Feb. 7, 1897, a decrease of $21,000 over the corresponding period in 1896.

The Gould coupler works at Buffalo have orders to equip the G. T. R. passenger coaches with automatic couplers, after which the Grand Trunk freight cars will be similarly equipped. The order is a heavy one, and will keep the Gould coupler works at Depew busy for some time.

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 of the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

"Grim-Visaged War"

The Cretan Situation Causes Intense Anxiety.

A Spark May Set All Europe Ablaze.

The Greek Note Tantamount to a Declaration of Hostility.

London Newspapers Express the Opinion That War Is Imminent.

Gladstone Expresses Strong Sympathy for the Cause of Greece—Actions of the Powers.

London, Feb. 15.—All Europe is watching the Cretan fireworks display with the greatest anxiety, as a spark may set all Europe ablaze. Everybody is agreed that the present moment is the most critical since the powers intervened in Turkish affairs. The daring action of Greece in sending Prince George with a torpedo flotilla to Crete has caused a tremendous flutter in the European Cabinets. Telegraphic dispatches on the subject have been flying across the continent between the different governments and their embassies. Unusual activity prevails at the British Foreign Office. Telegrams from the east have arrived in rapid succession, and the Marquis of Salisbury had special interviews with the Russian, Austrian and German ambassadors. The importance of these conferences may be guaged by the fact that Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, went to the Foreign Office, although he was in such feeble health that he was unable to meet the ex-Empress Frederick on her arrival in London Friday, and had to be carried upstairs at the Foreign Office.

VIRTUAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Greek note to the powers justifying the attitude of Greece toward Crete is couched in such strong terms as to be regarded in official circles here as almost tantamount to a declaration of war against Turkey. The note accused the Turkish troops of Siding with the Mussulmans, and that the Turkish reinforcements meant a renewal of atrocities against the Cretan Christians, and concluded in saying that it was therefore incumbent upon Greece to prevent, at all costs, the landing of reinforcements, not only out of sympathy with, but as a duty to the Greek population, "which has just solemnly declared its determination to accept nothing outstanding but union with the motherland."

The menacing attitude towards Turkey is quite a volte face upon the part of King George, who has hitherto plished with a disposition, and there is considerable speculation for the reason thereof. The opinion is expressed that Greece must be able to count upon the support of some influential persons, and the tolerance of others, and indications point to Russia as her backer. It is contended that the close kinship between the two reigning families must count for something in the present crisis, and people are asking what passed at the conference between the Czar and King George of Greece at Copenhagen last autumn. King George also had a conference with Count Goluchow when in Vienna, and it is stated that the latter advised Greece to wait patiently and in the future she might reap the fruit which was not yet ripe. Apparently King George, pushed by the national feeling in Greece, has been trying to expedite matters by a bold strike.

GREECE IN A FEVER.

According to advices from Athens, the excitement in Greece was so great that the king either had to yield or pack his trunk and leave the country forever. It is stated that King George has admitted that he had no choice between dethronement and putting himself at the head of the popular movement, and it is thought in some quarters that the theatrical send-off of his son, Prince George, with the torpedo flotilla was only intended for effect, and as a means of appeasing the clamor of the populace. But dispatches today show that the passions of the Greeks are thoroughly aroused. Throughout the country meetings are being held, and subscriptions in aid of the Cretans are being raised.

SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

Dispatches from the European capitals indicate sympathy with Greece; but the Governments fear that if Greece is allowed to annex Crete an uprising in the Balkans will occur, and that efforts will be made there to throw off the Turkish yoke. All the Balkan states, except Roumania, are ready to rise. Macedonia, especially, is eager to fly at the Turkish throat. Arms there, however, are comparatively scarce, although a quantity have been imported recently. Nevertheless, this will not prevent a rising if Greece is involved in war with Turkey, and the whole peninsula will speedily be converted into a huge cock-pit. This is the reason the powers now oppose Greece's annexing Crete until the whole scheme for the partition of Turkey is agreed upon by the powers. Several foreign newspapers are already discussing the division of the spoils, and a French diplomat, the Compte de Chaudory, in an interview, says he thinks the collapse of Turkey is now inevitable. Russia, he adds, will probably take Armenia, France will get Syria, and England will retain Egypt.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Many of the continental newspapers accuse Great Britain of inciting Greece; but they adduce little proof to establish the allegation. The English papers generally sympathize with the Cretans, and urge the Government not to prevent the annexation of Crete by Greece.

According to the Spectator, the Marquis of Salisbury dare not, in view of the feelings in Great Britain, join in coercing Greece. But in any case, the British people will not enter upon such a course, even to preserve the European concert or European peace. Horror of the Sultan has gone into their very souls. The newspapers publist a list of the foreign warships in Cretan waters. Great Britain has four battleships and two cruisers there. France has four cruisers. Russia has a battleship and a cruiser. Austria has a cruiser and Greece has a battleship, a corvette, a cuiser and six torpedo boats. The papers also publish comparisons between the Turkish and Greek fleets.

GREEK TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR CRETE.

An Athens dispatch says: Col. Vessos, chief aide-de-camp to King George, commanded the troops, numbering 1,500, which sailed for Crete. As the men marched aboard the vessel which was to convey them to Crete, large crowds of people, who had gathered to witness their departure, cheered them again and again. The troops, who are already styled the "corps of occupation," reached Milo today. A regiment of artillery has been ordered to start at once for the Thessalian frontier. This regiment will be accompanied by the Prince Nicholas, King George's third son.

Three British gunboats sailed from Malta for Crete today.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the impression prevails in diplomatic circles there that the opposition to the Greek national sentiment will endanger the Greek throne.

GLADSTONE'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. Gladstone telegraphs to the Daily Chronicle the following message: "I do not care to stimulate Greece when I cannot help her; but I shall profoundly rejoice at her success. I hope the powers will recollect that they have their own characters to redeem."

The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying that the military division of Odessa will concentrate 30,000 Cossacks with a view to being in readiness to meet any emergency that may arise.

CHRISTIANS REPULSED.

London, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea, dated Sunday night, says that the village of Halepa, the residence of the consuls, was in a state of great trepidation Saturday, owing to the approach of the insurgents who, joined by Greek volunteers, assembled in great force on the Akrotiri peninsula, and made an advance in the neighborhood. All the members of the families of consular agents were transferred to the warships. The Greek consulate was garrisoned with an impressive show of force by native Christians and sailors in anticipation of an attack from the Mohammedans from the vicinity of Canea. The insurgents advanced toward the isthmus connecting the peninsula with the mainland, and engaged the Turkish artillery throughout the afternoon. About 400 Bashi-Bazouks and a company of regulars hurried out from Canea and attacked the Christians. The Christians were finally repulsed and pursued into the interior of the peninsula. Finally the Bishop of Canea invoked the aid of the consuls, with a view to the establishment of the armistice, but practical difficulties were in the way of intervention.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the military force of Macedonia is to be increased by 100,000 men. The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says that the Sultan expresses an unwillingness to proceed to extreme measures, but if Greece persists in a provocative attitute, it is probable that the Macedonian army corps will be ordered to cross the frontier.

Another Constantinople report to the Standard is to the effect that the entire Christian population of Crete is under arms, while the Turks only hold three towns. This report asserts that unless reinforcements arrive soon the rebellion is bound to triumph.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS.

The London papers this morning concur in the opinion that a Greco-Turkish war is imminent. The Liberals implore the Government not to impede the action of Greece in any way, while the more moderate journals urge the powers to occupy Crete and to decide the ultimate destiny of the island when matters have become more quiet.

The Standard declares that the powers must pacify Crete, since they have decided to restrain Greece and Turkey.

SEEKING SAFETY.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Canea saying that Georgi Berovitch, Pasha, the Christian Governor of Crete, took refuge on the flagship of the Russian admiral, and that the entire force of Montenegrin gendarmerie, who have hitherto been employed in guarding the Governor's residence, have been transfered to the Russian warships. The Russian and French admirals, the dispatch says, have received identical instructions, but the nature of the orders is not known.

ACTION OF THE POWERS.

The diplomats of Constantinople have accepted Great Britain's proposals for a joint naval occupation of Canea, Retimo and Heraklion, the removal from Cretan waters of the Greek fleet, and the forbidance of the dispatch to Crete of Turkish reinforcements, and it is thought probable that the orders of the French and Russian admirals are in accordance with the programme. The refugees who sought shelter at the Greek consulate have been placed under the protection of the British consul. The Greek consul at Heraklion embarked upon one of the warships after requesting the British consul to protect the Greek subjects there.

The closing of the Greek consulates indicates that a definite rupture has taken place between Greece and Turkey. The Times dispatch further says the resignation of the Christian Governor of Crete has been accepted, and the ex-Governor started for Trieste this evening.

A Turkish troopship has just put to sea, and a Greek transport has started in pursuit of her.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies today Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, declared that the report which is in circulation that the Austro-Hungarian army is being mobolized was without foundation. The rebellion in Crete, Baron Banffy says, was due partly to agitation by Greek committees and partly to delay in carrying out reforms in the administration of the affairs of the island which had been conceded by the Sultan. "Greece," the Premier further said, "had acted in the matter against the advice of the powers, who had agreed, absolutely upon the necessity of maintaining peace and the status quo in the east."

GREEKS LAND ON THE ISLAND.

Paris, Feb. 15.—A dispatch received from Athens today says that the Greek troops, consisting of a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, which left the Piraeus on Saturday last on board the three steamers for the Island, of Crete, have arrived there and have been landed.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Canea, Island of Crete.—There is not much change in the situation here this morning. The foreign consuls, their staffs and the archives of the consulates, are remaining aboard the foreign warships. The Christian Governor of Crete, Berovitch Pasha, is on board a Russian man-of-war, and the Consul of Greece is on board a Greek warship. The skirmishing around the town between the Mussulmans and Christians continues incessantly, with little advantage on either side. Every precaution has been taken to protect the Europeans of all nations, who remain ashore.

The opinion prevails that the foreign fleets will occupy Canea, Retimo, and Heraklion today or tomorrow. All the foreign fleets have been reinforced, and more warships are expected here and off other towns of the island today. The Greek fleet has also been reinforced, and Greek troops are expected to reach here today. According to general report the foreign warships will not permit them to land. The Mussulmans are now practically confined to Canea, Retimo, and Heraklion. It is understood foreign admirals have received instructions to prevent any open conflict between the Greeks and the Turks.

African Affairs.

The Official Inquiry Committee at Work.

The Trump Card That Rhodes Proposes to Play.

Various Diamond Jubilee Projects — Sensational Scene in the French Chamber of Deputies.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

London, Feb. 15.—The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle from Osborne House today.

STARTLING SCENE.

Paris, Feb. 15.—A dramatic scene occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday evening, which for a time caused much excitement in that body. The proceedings of the Chamber were going along in routine fashion, when suddenly a young man in the gallery, who had been watching the deputies, sprang to his feet, and, leaning forward, shouted in a loud voice, "Treason! treason! In 1900 Paris will be a cemetery!" The members of the Chamber present were greatly surprised, and demands were made for his arrest, which was only accomplished with the greatest difficulty. It was learned that he was Pierre Tramoni, president of the Students' Association of Aix, and that he had suddenly gone insane. He was removed to a hospital.

JUBILEE WORK.

London, Feb. 15.—Many unofficial forecasts of the programme for jubilee work have been published, and hundreds of projects are eagerly discussed in connection with the commemoration of the longest reign. A vogorous plea is made for the completion of the South Kensington Museum, and patrons of every languishing institution and charity consider this an acceptable time for urging their own plans as the best possible form of national memorial. The picturesque elements of the celebration are neglected; nothing is yet suggested as a town show, except a long open-air drive in semi-state by the Queen, which would enable the swarms of London sight seers to gaze at her. The Spectator, reviving a spectacle of the last jubilee, cries out for bonfires on all the hills of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

RHODES' TRUMP CARD.

London, Feb. 15.—Mr. Rhodes is credited with having a trump card to play in the game of discipline before the South Africa commission. He is said to be mentioned in one of the letters that passed prior to the Dr. Jameson expedition between President Kruger and Emperor William and Dr. Leeds and the German Foreign Minister. These documents were abstracted from Dr. Leeds at Pretoria, while on his visit, and got hold of by Mr. Rhodes to be used as justification of the raid, which was more to counteract, successful or unsuccessful, as an armed operation, the German plots. Mr. Chamberlain is understood to be absolutely opposed to Emperor William's name being brought up as an associate with Boer intrigues. Mr. Rhodes desires that his examinations shall be concluded as speedily as possible, as he thinks his early return to South Africa is necessary by the position of affairs there. The Boer faction, led by Dr. Leeds, is getting strong enough to menace the more moderate Kruger party. If Leeds gets the upper hand the abrogation of the London convention and the entire independence of the Republic would be declared at once. The Anglophobist Boers would warmly welcome a war with England.

$400,000 A YEAR.

Mr. Allhusen, the new member for Salisbury, inherits a fortune of $75,000 per annum from his grandfather, a Newcastle manufacturer, and a reversion on the death of his aunt and uncle, which will make up his income to $400,000. He was comparatively a poor man until he came into this wealth unexpectedly. His grandfather quarreled with his eldest son, the destined heir, and suddenly died after altering his will in favor of his grandchild.

THE CAPTURE OF BIDA.

"Bida is ours!" was the laconic telegram in which Sir George Goldie announced the success of another little British war. The Foulah power now is broken in the Nupe Kingdom, and what is even more important for British supremacy in Africa, has been broken largely by black Orissi troops fighting against hordes of Foulah artillery. The troops, says Sir George Goldie, were under perfect control, and the fire and discipline was equal to that of the best white troops. Experts here say that this proved power of the Houssas over the Foulahs may bring about a revolution of the most dramatic character, for the Houssa millions, now enslaved, may drive their Foulah conquerors back into the Soudan proper, and give England an easy and real mastery of an enormous semi-Mohammedan, semi-pagan empire, with a population of forty millions.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

London, Feb. 15.—The South African inquiry committee, at its first meeting, just held, granted the applications of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and Leonard Phillips to be represented by counsel, and it is also decided to notify the cable companies to destroy no copies of cable messages between England and the Cape of Good Hope at the end of 1895. It is expected what the examination of Mr. Rhodes will take place on Tuesday. In this connection, the old story of the important documents, showing the existence of a dangerous intrigue between the Transvaal and Germany, said to be in the possession of Mr. Rhodes, is revived. Dr. Jameson and the chartered company will be represented by counsel at the inquiry, and a Colonial Office attache will formally produce the Cape Colony blue book. The evidence will deal entirely with the circumstances of the raid into the Transvaal, and not into the alleged maladministration of Cape Colony.

NOTES.

The British steamer Stag (Bruce), from Stettin, Feb. 7, for Halifax, is ashore near Trelleborg, Sweden. Her hold is full of water. A steamer has been sent to her assistance.

It is officially announced that Sir Alfred Milner, chairman of the board of inland revenue, will succeed Lord Rosemead as Governor of Cape Colony.

Home Again.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Davies Back From Washington.

They Had a Cordial Reception From Leading Public Men.

And Are Well Satisfied With Their Interviews Regarding International Trade Relations.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies have returned from Washington. As was stated in this correspondence at the time, they did not go to negotiate any commercial treaty, but to sound leading members of Congress on the subject of the commercial relations of the two countries, and see if a foundation for further action might not be laid. In this it is understood that the visit has been very satisfactory. On asking for an interview your correspondent obtained the following:

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies expressed themselves as being very much pleased with their recent visit to Washington; not only were they received with great cordiality, but they found that a great majority of those with whom they came in contact were deeply interested in the question and desirous of obtaining the fullest information with respect to it. On reaching Washington Sir Richard and Mr. Davies first called upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, by whom they were presented to the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, and afterwards to President Cleveland. After these official visits they had numerous interviews with many leading senators and members of the House of Representatives. They saw amongst others Senator Sherman, who is about to become Secretary of State in Mr. McKinley's Administration; Senators Allison, Aldrich, Cullom, Martel and Carter, the latter of whom is chairman of the committee on relations with Canada. Among other leading members of the House of Representatives they had interesting interviews with Mr. Speaker Reed; Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign relations; Gov. Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, who in the American House of Representatives is practically leader; Messrs. Grosvenor, Cannon, Boutelle, Gen. Foster and many others. The commissioners freely explained to these gentlemen that at the present time, while the Administrations were changing, they did not expect to negotiate any treaty of reciprocity, or, in fact, to lay down the lines upon which a treaty could be negotiated, but had they rather desired that the whole subject of trade relations between the two countries should be fully inquired into at an early day by duly authorized commissioners appointed by their respective Governments. It was explained to Sir Richard and Mr. Davies, by the leading statesmen whom they met, that the tariff bill of the United States had already been prepared, and would be laid before Congress at the first meeting on March 15, that this measure had been framed with a view to producing a larger revenue, and necessarily involved higher duties upon many articles of American imports, but that such a fact was not to be construed in any way as precluding action by the American Government, involving a full inquiry into freer relations between Canada and the United States with a view to determining whether a satisfactory treaty could be agreed upon. The manner in which the question was discussed convinced the delegates that the great majority of the American public men with whom they came in contact were sincerely desirous of doing what lay in their power to broaden the trade relations between the two countries. And although until Mr. McKinley himself assumes the duties of the Presidental office no formal or official declaration could be made, there was no doubt of the desire entertained on all sides that such a commission of inquiry as above referred to should be constituted. The whole question of the trade relations between the two countries for many years back, starting from the time of the old reciprocity treaty of 1854 to 1866 down to the present time, was thoroughly discussed. In conclusion, the Ministers expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the result of their mission, and as hopeful with regard to the possibilities which may ensue therefrom. In particular they were both much impressed with the desirability on every account of more frequent intercourse between the leading public men of Canada and the United States.

HAZELINE...

A delightful preparation of Witch-Hazel, Almond Cream, etc., etc. A perfect skin food. This exquisite lotion cures immediately all chafing and irritation of the skin, promotes a clear and beautiful complexion. It is the secret of good looks.

Price, 25 Cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
216 Dundas St., London, Ont.
Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

Arbitration.

U. S. Senate Amends the Anglo-American Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Senate committee on foreign relations has agreed to an amendment to the Anglo-American arbitration, providing that all negotiations under the treaty shall be submitted to the Senate just as an original treaty would be.

THE VENEZUELAN TREATY ALL RIGHT.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Information has been received here from Venezuela to the effect that the arbitration treaty signed in Washington by Secretary Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade has safely reached Caracas, and will be laid before the Venezuelan Congress as soon as it convenes.

It is said, on the best authority, that the ratification of the treaty is practically assured; that all substantial opposition has disappeared upon more accurate popular understanding of the terms of the agreemeent, and that the attempt by Crespo's enemies to foment hostility to the treaty, and make a political issue of it, has signally failed.

WITHOUT WARNING.

Five Men Meet Instantaneous Death in a Mine.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Five miners were crushed to death and one probably fatally injured by a cavein of Froman mine, at Talcville, nine miles south of this village, Saturday. The dead men are named McCoy, Matthews, Tetherton, McLochlin and Larock. All except the first are married and have families. Another miner, named Dawley was fatally injured and will probably die. The accident occurred in a shaft 175 feet underground. Near the hour of quitting work the wall commenced to slip, and before they could get away the men were buried under 100 tons of rock.

BLAZE AT ORWELL.

Stafford's Hotel and Contents Destroyed —Loss $2,000.

Special to the Advertiser via G. N. W. Line.

Aylmer, Ont., Feb. 15.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out at Orwell, which is three miles from here, in the hotel owned by Mr. Stafford.

Mr. Stafford was unable to save any of the contents. Loss about $2,000. Insurance, $1,000.

SLOWLY SUFFOCATED.

Tragic Death of an Aged Resident of Garafraxa

Fergus, Feb. 13.—Alexander McLean, a man about 80 years of age, living in his house alone in Garafraxa, not far from Monkland mills, Fergus, was suffocated. A neighbor on entering the house found the kitchen floor burned all round the stove, the oven of which had fallen through the burned hole. The fire was still burning slowly, the house was full of smoke, and the old man was lying unconscious in his bed. A doctor was sent for and every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail, as he died without having recovered sufficiently to tell anything about what had happened. He was a Highland Scotchman, and although he lived in Fergus for over 40 years, Gaelic was the language that he could speak most readily. His wife died a few months ago, since which time he has lived alone.

CONFESSED A MURDER.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 15.—It appears that a convict in the penitentiary here, named Troy, has confessed that in September, 1893, he shot and killed Angus McLeod, of Napanee. Troy was sent down from the West two years ago to serve a 20 years' sentence for shooting a railroad conductor. Angus McLeod, it will be remembered, was shot in his own house while he attempted to grapple with a burglar, whose movements his wife had heard. Mr. McLeod rushed out into the hall, and as he advanced he was fatally shot. Troy will likely be taken to Napanee for trial.

For Early Buyers

New Spring Suitings

ALSO THE LATEST MATERIALS FOR .....

Light-weight Overcoats

SLATER BROS,
TAILORS.
399 Richmond St., South Dundas St.
zxz

A Wonderful New Light.

Mr. Edison's Latest Great Discovery.

With It Anything Desired Made Visible.

A New York dispatch says: Thomas A. Edison is again to give to the world another discovery, as wonderful in its way as the fluoroscope.

By means of the fluoroscope Mr. Edison put to practical use the discovery of the so-called X-rays by Prof. Roentgen. His latest discovery is a further development on this same line.

Mr. Edison realizing the limitations of the fluoroscope, its power, when applied to the human body—for in its surgical possibilities lies its greatest benefit to mankind—being confined to revealing the bony structure and the dim outlines of such solid organs as the heart, determined to find if possible, some substance of more sensitive quality than the tungstate of calcium used in the fluoroscope.

"It was," says he, "the action of the X-rays on crystals of platinocyanide of barium which caused Roentgen to make the original discovery. Afterwards I discovered that tundstate of calcium was more powerful and I constructed a practical instrument for utilizing the crystals in connection with the X-rays."

Tungstate of calcium not being sufficiently sensitive to transform the strange light discovered by Roentgen into a light that would so illuminate the interior of the human body as to render its most delicate tissues visible—in other words, to make it transparent—Mr. Edison set about to find a crystal that would possess the requisite quality.

THE MYSTERIOUS CRYSTAL.

He has discovered one. Its name he will not reveal, saying that he is still experimenting with it, and desires to exhaust its possibilities before announcng it to the world.

Less than a year ago it was thought marvelous when the bones of the hand were photographed. But by means of the newly discovered crystals Mr. Edison can now disclose to the eye of the surgeon organs and tissues that have hitherto been seen only in the dissecting room and on the operating table. It is probable that when he perfects his new discovery the slightest derangement of the system will be revealed to the doctor's eye.

So sensitive are these crystals that a man with his eyes bandaged may discern objects, which suggests the possibility that to the eyes of the blind the world around them may become a visible reality.

In speaking of his work, Mr. Edison said:

"For the last six months I have been experimenting for the production of chemical crystals which should have the peculiar property of giving out light when subjected to the action of that mysterious force called provisionally the X-ray of Roentgen.

"I saw that with the fluoroscope, as it is today, only the bones of the body and the heart can be seen, and that if the internal organs are to be rendered visible it will be essential to increase the sensitiveness of the crystals used in the fluoroscope as well as the variation in the quality of the X-ray."

"So you began experimenting with various chemicals?" asked the reporter.

COLLECTED CHEMICALS.

"I first purchased in this country and Europe all the chemicals known and sold in the trade which I did not already possess. These were all tried in the fluoroscope. Only one was found equal in sensitiveness to tungstate of calcium. Since then my chemists have been making chemical combinations not procurable elsewhere."

"Your chemists must produce a large number of new combinations," ventured the reporter.

"Their average is 30 new chemical substances a day. Every one of these is subjected to the X-ray and its fluorescing power, if any, is measured."

"And do any of them compare favorably in fluorescing power with tungstate of calcium?"

"I have found one chemical which is more sensitive to the X-ray than any heretofore known. But I shall keep on trying until little hope is left of finding anything better."

"When do you suppose the chances of such discovery will be exhausted?"

"Practically never. For when you remember how many chemicals there are, and men calculate the number of possible conbinations, you will find that they run up into hundreds of millions."

"The possibilities of this discovery, Mr. Edison, in their relation to surgery, seem immense."

"Yes, should I succeed in finding just what I am after there is no doubt that the fluoroscope will become an instrument of great value to the surgeon, for by it he will be able to make accurate diagnosis of the internal organs."

BECQUEREL'S STRANGE DISCOVERY.

There is another discovery that may have an important bearing on Mr. Edison's experiments and that suggests remarkable possibilities in the realm of light manipulation. It is that of the French chemist Becquerel that certain crystals of the salts of the metal uranium, when subjected to the action of sunlight and then taken into a dark room give off a new and hitherto unknown ray which possesses the same property as the X-ray—that of penetrating opaque substances.

"I am very much interested in Becquerel's discovery," said Mr. Edison. "The rays from these salts of uranium penetrate opaque objects and give photographic impressions. Other experimenters have discovered that other crystals, among which may be mentioned white sugar, have the same property.

"Strange and curious results that may materially add to our stock of knowledge of the unseen world about us may develop from our experiments with these chemical crystals which we are now subjecting to the various forces of nature. I am very hopeful for the results of these experiments."

"Does not this discovery of Becquerel's," asked the reporter, "open up an entirely new field for scientific research?"

"That science is now entering upon a new and wonderful field fraught with great possibilities," replied Mr. Edison, "is illustrated by the knowledge that through the action of the light streaming in upon our tables and pouring over our sugar thereon some wonderful change is brought about, and that from this sugar an unknown ray radiates out into space, and through our bodies, perhaps, producing effects in them of which we have no idea.

DUTTON.

A Residence Burned—Prospective High School Entertainment—A Midnight Burglary.

Dutton, Feb. 12.—Miss Royal, of Sarnia, spent Sunday at her parents', in Dutton.

Rev. T. B. Leith, of Michigan, is visiting Rev. D. Kelso.

Fire destroyed the residence of Mrs. S. Holt, who lives near Iona, on Wednesday. Before assistance could be procured it was too late to save but little of the contents. A defective stove pipe was the cause of the fire.

A convention of the Baptist Sunday schools and B. Y. P. U. of the county of Elgin will be held at Sparta on Friday, Feb. 26. Among those who will take part in the programme are J. H. McIntyre, president of the association; Rev. T. T. Shields, James McRae and Miss McLean, all of Dutton.

The High School Literary and Scientific Society entertainment, which is to be held on Friday, Feb. 19, bids fair to be a grand success. They have succeeded in securing some excellent talent from St. Thomas, which, with the best available home talent, will insure a good programme. Mr. Geo. E. Casey, M. P. for West Elgin, will occupy the chair.

Murdoch, son of John Matheson, of Crinan, escaped what might have been a very serious accident on Monday. He, with his father, was drawing logs, when the sleigh ran against a decayed tree, a portion of which fell off and struck him on the shoulder, rendering him unconscious for a time. No bones were broken, and he will be able to attend his work shortly.

While Peter Stalker, of Crinan, was at work in the woods he received a bad squeeze by being caught between a log on the sleigh and a standing tree.

A daring midnight robbery took place at the home of Mr. Robert McKay, north of this village, Saturday night. During the day one of his sons, Daniel, collected a sum of money for threshing the past season. Early at night he and his brother went to the barn, and in passing the old house, which stands a short distance from the recently erected home, heard a slight noise, but paid not attention to it. Returning, Daniel went in his room, which faces the old house, counted the money collected, and put $30 in his trousers pocket, and the remainder in his trunk. In the morning the money was gone. Not a sound was heard during the night, although a dog was in the house all night, and McKay is of the opinion that from his peculiar feelings in the morning that chloroform was used. Tracks of two men were noticed around the house, and it is evident the burglars were hiding in the old house during the earlier part of the night.

Rev. Mr. Elliott will occupy the pulpit in Knox Church, next Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Stevens, of Sunday, the Tiverton, the Sunday following. A meeting of the congregation will be held in the church on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, for moderating in a call to a pastor.

Rev. J. Philp, B.D., of Ridgetown, will lecture in Dutton on Monday evening, Feb. 14, on "Picnicking in Palestine."

Rev. T. L. McCutcheon will preach in Tyrconnell, Wallacetown and Dutton next Sunday.

Sparks from the Wire.

Farmers a short distance south of Hamilton are losing many of their hogs from a disease which resembles hog cholera.

Mr. James Grieve, ex-M. P. for North Perth, has been appointed to a responsible position in connection with the Dominion Immigration Department.

The losses of the fire insurance companies in Canada last year were nearly $500,000 less than in 1895, yet they are stiffening the rates and making the conditions more exacting on the municipal corporations.

The United States Senate has passed a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to employ a naval vessel or chartered ship to convey grain to the famine-stricken people of India.

A joint stock company has been formed at St. Joachim for the purpose of raising flax and manufacturing linseed oil. Each stockholder agrees to plant one acre of flax a year, which will produce 25 bushels of flax and 30 gallons of oil. There are 40 stockholders in the company.

A CASE OF DIABETES.

No Help From Medical Men — Suffered for Many Years—Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

North Bruce, Feb. 15.—An old and well-known settler in this township, named Thos. Brooks, who lived on lots 7 and 8 in the 14th concession, is rejoicing with his neighbors over his recent recovery, and he said:

"I was cured by using 24 boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and as nothing else ever helped me I say they saved my life."

"I had tried all the doctors of this locality and was treated for Diabetes, hoping and suffering for years."

"From reading of cures I determined to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I must say that after using the first box I would have considered them reasonable at $10 a box."

An advertisement in the London Times asks for information of a man who, on a voyage from Leith to London, fell overboard. The puzzle is what quarter the advertiser expected the information to come from.

Heart Disease

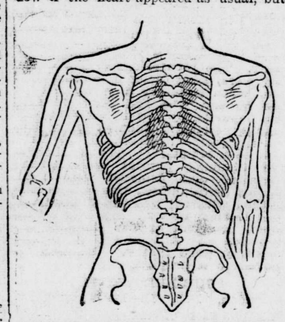
Can Be Detected Without the Aid of an M. D.

The Heart Seen Distinctly by the Use of the X Rays—Any Peculiarity of the Heart Seen With Distinctness.

New and wonderful uses of the X rays in medicine and surgery continue to be made. One of the latest of these is in heart disease. Dr. Campbell Thompson, of London, reports that he has been able to see very distinctly an aneurism of the aorta of the heart by means of the rays. An aneurism is a pulsating tumor, caused by the enlargement of a vein, and is a very serious and common form of heart disease. The accompanying sketch, reproduced from Dr. Thompson's photograph, shows how clearly the aneurism is seen.

This experiment is considered to be of great importance by physicians. Hitherto they have had to rely chiefly on the ear in inquiring into the condition of the heart. A certain kind of murmur was one of the principal symptoms indicating an aneurism, but while it was sometimes unmistakable it was often of a character to leave the physician in doubt. He could not tell the patient whether his heart was in a condition which would probably last a fair lifetime, or whether it was in a dangerously diseased condition. Now, thanks to the X rays, this fearful state of suspense may be ended. If the patient learns that his heart is sound he is happy, but if he learns that he has an aneurism, he can take the precautions best calculated to prolong life with such a disease. The history of the case described by Dr. Thompson shows what the former difficulties were. A man, aged forty years, was first seen in June, 1896, by Dr. A. Wheeler. He then complained of pain in the left side and also occasionally in the back, which he had had since March. Shortly afterward he was seen by Dr. Sidney Coupland, who agreed with Dr. Wheeler in suspecting the possibility of an aneurism. At this time the physical signs consisted of some impairment of resonance in the interscapular region, and a blowing, systolic murmur was to be heard all over this region, but with its point of maximum intensity to the right of the vertebral column. The patient was informed of the probability of the presence of a deep-seated aneurism, but, wishing for further corroboration, he consulted another physician, who did not think the evidence sufficient to warrant such a diagnosis being made.

The case was in this doubtful position when Dr. Coupland sent him to Dr. Thompson, and together they examined him by the X rays. From the front it was noticed that the heart was a little enlarged, and just above the point of junction of the left border with the sternum a faint, indefinite shadow was seen, from which, however, nothing decided could be made out. On looking at the back they were more successful. The shadow of the heart appeared as usual, but



just above it was a very definite shadow, seen on both sides of the spinal column, and about on a level with the fourth dorsal vertebra. On the right side the border was convex, and could be distinctly seen to pulsate, while its intensity was about equal to that of the heart, but, on the whole, a little lighter. On the left side the shadow was only faint, and its margins could not so definitely be made out. This, then, was an important piece of evidence, which, added to the physical signs already obtained, removed the case from a doubtful one to one the nature of which is practically certain, for it can scarcely be doubted that it is a case of aneurism of the aorta, the tumor probably springing from the descending part of the arch.

Describing his experiment, Dr. Thompson says:—

"When the focus tube is placed behind a person so that the rays pass through the thorax, a striking effect is produced. The bones are very clearly depicted, while the heart is seen as a definite shadow in contradistinction to the light area around. The shadow of the heart is not uniform in intensity, being lighter of the margins than toward the center, but the outline can be clearly seen and its pulsating movements detected. The lower limit of the thorax is bounded by a dark shadow which corresponds to the diaphragm with the liver beneath it, and the ascent and descent of the diaphragm with each respiration can be clearly seen. On taking a deep inspiration, so that the diaphragm descends to its full extent, the lower margin of the heart can be differentiated from the liver, the descent of the latter causing an interval between the two organs, which at once shows up as a bright line. This is in itself an important point for clinical purposes, as by ordinary methods it is very difficult to map out this line, owing to the one merging directly into that of the other.

"'From a front view, then, the whole outline of the heart can be made out, and after a little experience anything abnormal in shape or size can readily be detected. The back view is, if anything, more interesting than the front, since it is more difficult to investigate by the usual means. The ribs and vertebrae show up as they do in front, but of the heart itself much less is seen. One reason for this is that part of the heart is situated directly in front of the spinal column, and so is necessarily obscured from view, and another reason is on account of the oblique position which the heart takes up in the thorax, the base being directed slightly upward and backward, while the apex points downward and forward. On the left of the spine a definite shadow is seen with a well-marked external border; this corresponds to the left ventricle. To the right of the middle line a smaller shadow of less intensity appears, which chiefly corresponds to the right auricle. Any peculiarity of the heart is seen with distinctness."

Appetite is thin ice. Beware.

"Excels any Piano I have ever used."

MADAME ALBANI

Frankly Tells of Her Experience With the Heintzman &. Co., Pianos.

"I write to tell you what pleasure and satisfaction have come to me in the use of your Concert Grand Pianos in our Canadian tour of this season, as also that of a year ago. An artist must necessarily rest in no small degree on the instrument used in her public entertainments, and only completest success will come in having an instrument that responds instantly to every demand made upon it.

"This is where satisfaction has come in the use of your Pianofortes. The tone is delightful—the elasticity of action marvelous—every note ringing out in clear, pearly and limpid quality.

"I must also thank you for the beautiful Upright Piano which you sent to my parlor during my stay in Toronto. I am informed that this Piano contains the latest patent by Mr. Heintzman, namely the Agraffe Bridge. I can say that with this improvement the Heintzman & Co. Upright Pianos excel any Piano I have ever used."

You buy a Piano to last a lifetime. You can only get a Piano that will last a lifetime by buying the best. Madame Albani and every member of her company, Ellen Beach Yaw and every member of her company, R. Watkin-Mills, England's most eminent artist, and the great artists everywhere, who can speak with knowledge and experience, with one voice indorse Albani's words, "The Heintzman & Co. Piano excels any Piano I have ever used."

HEINTZMAN & CO.,

236 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

The Lesson of a Mother.

"You see how it is, my dear," he said, taking her soft hand which had never done any very hard work, and patting it reassuringly, "I'm poor—only a thousand a year, dear—and we shall have a struggle to get along at first—"

"I don't mind that in the least," she interrupted stoutly, rubbing her cheek softly against his hand.

"And," he pursued, having graciously allowed her interruption, "we shall have to come down to strict economy. But if you only manage as my mother does, we shall pull through nicely."

"How does your mother manage, dear," she asked smiling, but not very happy at the notion of the mother-in-law cropping out already.

"I don't know," replied the lover radiantly, "but she always manages to have everything neat and cheerful, and something delicious to eat—and she does it all herself, you know! So we always get along beautifully, and make both ends meet, and father and I have plenty of spending money. You see when a woman is hiring her laundry work done, and her gown and bonnets, and her scrubbing and stove-blacking done, and all that sort of thing—why, it just walks into a man's income and take his breath away."

The young woman looked for a moment as if her breath were also inclined for a vacation; but she wisely concealed her dismay, and being one of the stout-hearted of the earth, she determined to learn a few things of John's mother, so went to her house for a long visit the very next day. Upon the termination of this visit, one fine morning, John received to his blank amazement, a little package containing his engagement ring accompanied by the following letter:—

"I have learned how your mother 'manages' and I am going to explain it to you since you have confessed you don't know. I find she is a wife, a mother, a housekeeper, a business manager, a hired girl, a laundress, a seamstress, a mender and patcher, a dairymaid, a cook, a nurse, a kitchen gardener, and a general slave for a family of five. She works from five in the morning until ten at night, and I almost wept when I kissed her hand—it was so hard and wrinkled and corded and unkissed! When I saw her polishing the stoves, carrying big buckets of water, and great armfuls of wood, often splitting the latter, I asked her why John didn't do such things for her. 'Why—John'—she said in a trembling bewildered way—'he works in the office from nine until four, you know, and when he comes home is very tired; or else—or else—he goes down town.' Now I have become imbued with the conviction that I do not care to be so good a 'manager' as your mother. If the wife must do all sorts of drudgery, so must the husband; so if she must cook he must carry the wood; if she must scrub, he must carry the water; if she make butter, he must milk the cows. You have allowed your mother to do everything and all you have to say for her is that she is an 'excellent manager.' I do not care for such a reputation, unless my husband earns the name also. Judging from your lack of consideration for your mother, I am quite sure you are not the man I thought you were, or one whom I would care to marry. 'As the son is, the husband is' is a safe and happy rule to follow."

So the letter closed, and John pondered—and is pondering yet.—Selected.

He Reached His Limit.

The small boy, little Victor, has reached the age when enforced prayers are especial abominations, although taken homeopathically he is willing to indorse prayer somewhat. But the protracted supplications for blessings upon his relatives unto the third and fourth generation do not strike him with great favor. He had got so far as "God bless papa and mamma and grandmamma," and seemed inclined to stick at that station.

"And sister Jennie," his father prompted.

"An' God b'ess Sissie Dennie."

"And brother Frank," the prompter suggested.

"An' God b'ess Buzzy Fackey," sleepily.

"And Auntie Jo?"

"Yes.; God b'ess Aunty Jo, but p'ease God don't b'ess anybody else. I'se too s'eepy."

Joy is a jewel of the purest water.

A CLERICAL RETORT.

An entertaining story is told in London of Rev. Mr. Healy, who was breakfasting with Gladstone lately. Mr. Gladstone said to him: "Mr. Healy, I went into a church in Rome once, and was offered a plenary indulgence for 50 francs; on what principle does your church grant such things?" Mr. Healy replied, "Well, Mr. Gladstone, I don't want to go into theology with you, but all I can say is that if my church offered you a plenary indulgence for 50 francs she let you off very cheap."

WORK AND WORRY

Caused Mental Strain, Depression, Weakness, Debility and Prostration—A Way Out of the Difficulty.

"Overwork and mental strain, caused by business trouble, last spring, brought on physical and nervous prostration. My nerves were completely unstrung. I suffered very much with giddiness, and I felt as if I was constantly about to fall forward. I had severe pains in my head, and my physician told me that if I was not careful I would have congestion of the brain. Sleeplessness also gave me great discomfort. Some nights I could not sleep at all, and what little sleep I did get on other nights was feverish, and disturbed by unpleasant dreams. I would wake up with a start, and trembling all over, suffering as well from a sinking feeling which gave me great distress. My breathing was also affected, and I felt sometimes as if I was dying. Both in body and mind I was in such a weak state that I found it difficult to attend to business. I seemed, in fact, to have lost all vitality.

"The first material relief I obtained was when I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Mr. G. E. Gibbard's drug store, corner King and John streets, Toronto. They helped me at once. I have taken four boxes, and feel like a new man now. My nerves are strong. I sleep well, and all the distressing, debilitating troubles which I have mentioned have practically disappeared.

"In addition to this I have gained greatly in physical health and strength. I know of no remedy at all approaching Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in effectiveness for diseases of the heart and nerves."

Above is the statement of Mr. Thomas Sintzel, wholesale clothing manufacturer, No. 221 King street west, Toronto. Mr. Sintzel has been five years in this business here, and employs about 20 hands the year round. As will be seen above he ascribes his cure wholly to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Many others of our citizens owe their health to this great medicine, and more are daily becoming acquainted with its virtues.

Mr. Sintzel formerly resided in Burk's Falls, in Muskoka district, and is well known both there and in Toronto.

Laxa Liver Pills cure constipation. One pill a day for 30 days, taken every night, will conquer the most obstinate case.

Easy To Digest

—yet valuable as a breakfast health food, with the true, sweet flavor of the natural wheat berry. A perfect substitute for Oatmeal—yet without its heating properties — Molina Rolled Wheat. Of your grocer.

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THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE
COMPARING
1896 with 1895.

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.....IN THE New Business
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COMPARING
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Business Men

Who are in need of anything in the job printing line will find it to their advantage to consult us before placing their orders. We are prepared to handle all classes of work—

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269 DUNDAS STREET

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Under eminent scientific control.

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Laxative Water.

The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

Whiskard's

REBUILDING and ALTERATION SALE.

228, 230, 232 DUNDAS STREET.

Astonished!

Of course you were—we meant you should be. OUR PRICES DID IT—and now we are going to

Outdo It.

Call and see our counter of Stamped Linen Doilies, plain, open fancy work, drawn thread, small and large sizes, from 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 16c, 19c each—all marked down in price; some worth double.

Stamped Pillow Shams, worth 50c, for 25c pair.
Fancy Cushion Covers, complete, worth 15c, for 9c.
Black Jet Trimmings, at 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c yard.
Ladies' New York Fancy Belts for 10c each.
Fancy Metal Belt Buckles, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c each.
Plain and Tortoise Shell Hair Darts, 1c each.
Heavy Crash Toweling, 5c yard.
Fancy Stamped Table Covers, 15c, 2 for 25c.
Special line of Fancy Cloth Table Covers, 23c each.

Critical Examination

of our stock will show that it is all that we represent it to be. We do not sell imperfect goods at perfect prices. Very often we do sell perfect goods at imperfect prices. Especially just now, we can show various lines of DRESS GOODS at prices that will tempt the pocketbook of every lady in London.

Black figured Lustres at 25c yard.
Ladies' Tweed Cheviot Suitings, 24c yard.
Beautiful Different Colored Plaids, 23c yard.
Fine Silk and Wool Plaids, 47c yard.
Heavy Cashmere Serges, all colors, 50c, for 25c
Nice line of Plaids, 25c, for 14c yard.
Heavy Twilled and Plain Goods, 16c and 17c yard.

Did you ever picture to yourself what a CORSET should be that would just exactly suit—one that would fit without a flaw, touch everywhere, pinch nowhere, perfect bust—a Corset fit for a queen at a maid's price?

ALL OUR CORSETS REDUCED DURING THIS SALE.

Children's Sateen Corded Waists, 23c pair.
Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth $1 25, for 95c.
Black Stripe Velveteen, worth 35c, for 19c yard.
Black Check Velveteen, worth 50c, for 24c yard.
Gray Check Velveteen, worth 50c, for 24c yard.
Astrachan and Beaver Trimming, all widths, black and colored, worth 10c, 15c, 25c, for 5c yard.

Intelligent Husbandry.

Practical Men Tell How to Make Farming Pay.

Interesting Meetings of the E. M. Farmers' Institute

Held at Belmont, Nilestown and Thorndale.

Hog-Raising, Cattle-Feeding, Dairying, Rotation of Crops, Fruit, Farm Life, Breeding of Horses and Swine and Other Topics Discussed.

The Belmont Meeting.

(By The Advertiser's Special Reporter.)

The East Middlesex Farmers' Institute met at Belmont on Thursday, Feb. 11. The afternoon session was fairly well attended by the best men of the vicinity. Among those present were: W. H. Odell, W. Cousins, John Cousins, J. J. Manning, Colin Campbell, J. H. O'Neil, Wm. Martin, James Legg, A. Muir, A. A. Brodie, G. Watcher, John McNabb, John Boyd, D. Black, James McMillan, John McGrath, R. J. Campbell, W. S. Laidlaw, S. Barrett, James Fitchett, George Willsie, W. E. Potts, J. W. Manning, James Diff, Wm. Shields, Amos Carrothers, P. Kingwill.

HOG RAISING.

The first subject taken up was "Swine Breeding and Feeding," by Mr. R. Thompson, of St. Catharines. The hog-raising business ought to go well with dairying, and Mr. Thompson believes it cannot be overdone. He considers there is more money in a pig six months old, weighing about 150 pounds, raised principally on cheap feed, such as pasture, turnips or mangolds, than a heavier pig requiring costlier food. Feeding as he does, he finds it profitable to produce the right kind of a hog, a lean, long, bacon hog, at 3 1-2 cents per pound. He prefers to use a Berkshire sow, as he considers them quieter than others, crossed with the improved Yorkshire or Chester white boar. After the sows farrow, feed lightly until the young pigs are able to use a large flow of milk. If sows fail to clean readily, give a small teaspoonful of black antimony in soft feed. This is also good for cows, but give them a full teaspoonful of the antimony. To prevent sows from eating their young pigs keep sods before them. He would castrate the young pigs before weaning and would leave the litter eight weeks with dam. He gave many useful points in the building of hog pens, troughs, etc.

In the discussion that followed, it was shown that around Belmont the Tamworth pigs are growing greatly in favor. They are perhaps the best grass pigs, as they will live all the summer and keep fat on this alone.

FEEDING CATTLE.

"Feeding Cattle" was next introduced, Mr. Nelson Monteith, B.S.A., giving many useful points in stabling, raising calves, and selecting of cattle. He prefers to give the full feeds, with a feed of roots at noon, each day. He feeds his turnips whole; is a large feeder of ensilage.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The subject allotted to Col. D. McCrae, the next speaker, was that of "Rotation of Crops." Before going into the subject proper the speaker alluded to the charts he had put up of the experiments carried out during the past year at first, the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, showing the results with various varieties of grains and fodder crops; second, the results of the experiments at the Agricultural College, Guelph, of grains tested from six to eight years, and of various feed crops, tested from two to six years. The rotation the speaker had on a portion of his farm was a three years' course. In preparing the ground for grain it was plowed in the fall, and as early in the spring as possible the oats were sown, one and one-half bushels per acre. The best white oats at the O. A. C. had been the Siberian, followed closely by the Oderbrucker. At Ottawa the Banner was the best. With these oats was sown ten pounds per acre of clover seed—six pounds red, two pounds Alsike, one pound white Dutch, one pound trefoil. This is sown in front of the seed drills, and a small portion mixed with the grain. It was necessary to sow clovers early in the season, as clover seed required 40 times its weight of water to properly sprout it. In the harvest the oats were cut on the green side—nearly ripe. On this oat stubble was sown, the last of August or first week in September, two bushels of winter rye per acre. This had to be pastured in the fall, as it grew rank. Next year this rye and clover would be cut for hay. Cut after the bloom was off, the rye and while the clover was coming into bloom, a large crop was obtained which made good winter feed for all kinds of stock. The clover grew up an aftermath, which was pastured and the stubble plowed down in the fall. This was manured during the winter, and the manure spread upon the snow taken green from the stables as made. In the spring this was worked in for the corn land with a disc-harrow, and the corn sown in drills 42 inches apart, of a good-growing, early-reaping variety. Mammoth Cuban, Leaming, and White Flint had done well. The corn is frequently worked during the summer, and cut in the fall—the second week of September, before the fall frosts. This was shocked in the field and drawn to the barns when dry. The land was plowed up and made ready for the grain crops to follow, the next season. The land for roots was well worked in the spring and sown to turnips in June. The mangolds were sown on land manured in the fall, well worked, and put into drills before the frost came. In the early spring these drills would be split, rolled, and the mangolds sown with the grain seeder, 28 inches apart. They were well cleaned during the summer and taken up in the fall, before any frost could hurt them. They were put into pits and closely covered till the spring. Mangolds are like winter apples, not fully ripe and mellow until the spring. Turnips need frost to mature them, and are much better to be left till the end of October. White and Yellow Aberdeens are fed in the fall, Swedes during winter, and mangolds in the spring. The corn is cut in winter by bull power, on a tread, and mixed with cut straw and fed to feeding stock twice a day, with a feed of roots at noon. Clover, corn and cattle, make a good combination for improving a farm and giving best returns to the farmer.

CARE OF HORSES.

Mr. W. H. O'Dell, Belmont, gave an interesting paper on "Care of Horses," throwing out many useful hints. He considers that the feeding of too much hay is the cause of many evils to the horse. He considers it would be profitable to most farmers to have one mare, raising colts. More than this might not be so, as needless horses on your hands soon eat their heads off. He prophesies that shortly there will be a great scarcity of heavy horses, consequently a good price.

COUNTRY ROADS.

The evening meeting opened at 8 o'clock, the chair being occupied by Mr. Boyd, there being a well-filled hall, and a profitable and enjoyable time was spent. "Country Roads" was very ably handled by Mr. Nelson, Monteith, B. S. A.

Mr. S. T. Pettit was unable to be present to take his subject.

FRUIT-RAISING.

Mr. R. Thompson next gave an interesting talk on "Fruit Trees and Small Fruits." In the Niagara district, fruit-growers are glad to get ashes at 20 cents per bushel. In planting strawberries, mix the kinds. The kind he prefers is the Improved Williams. In red raspberries he prefers the Cuthbert; in black, the Grigg for late, the Doolittle for early. In black currants he prefers the Champion and Black Naples; in gooseberries, the Downing; in cherries, the Montmorency; in plums, for clay, Pond's Seedling; in sand or clay, Bradshaw or Niagara, German Prune, Imperial Gage and Lombard—the last-named being the most susceptible to the black knot. In the Niagara district the people are planting largely cherries and plums, finding them more profitable than peaches. The black knot is severely watched, cut out and burned. It is considered necessary that these trees be cultivated so as to have a vigorous growth, to resist the black knot.

The last address, on "Farm Life," by Col. D. McCrae, was well received, stimulating a greater love for the farm, he being an eloquent and humorous speaker.

Music was furnished by the Cunningham family.

Nilestown Meeting.

DRAINAGE.

The institute met at Nilestown on Friday, Feb. 12. The meeting opened at 1:30 p.m., Mr. Thomas Baty in the chair. A large attendance was present, and manifested a keen interest in all the subjects introduced, lively discussion following in all cases. The first address was by Mr. Nelson Monteith, on "Drainage." Mr. Monteith is an enthusiast in the matter, and would drain his high land as well as low. Frequently he finds the cost of draining returned in the first two following crops. In draining quicksand and soil he would place their sods beneath the tile and cover with surface soil. He gave an interesting description of the formation of soils in Western Ontario during the glacial period, and also gave his different methods of draining.

BREEDING OF HORSES.

Col. D. McCrae, of Guelph, gave many valuable pointers on the breeding of horses, emphasizing the necessity of breeding for a purpose, such as for heavy draft, the saddle, or carriage. He said he expected shortly a great demand for heavy draft, and in the breeding of this class every pound over 1,600 pounds was worth 50 cents—that is, a 1,700-pound horse was worth $50 more than a 1,600-pound horse. The first requisite of a heavy horse was good feet, a sloping pastern and good bone. To get a good saddle horse, he advises the use of a standard bred mare, and a thoroughbred horse. Hackney horses were coming greatly into favor as high-stepping carriage horses.

CLOVER.

"Securing a Catch of Clover" was made interesting by Mr. Adam Baty, of Pond Mills. Some points he emphasized were: 1. The securing of pure seed; weeds in clover will get at least two years' start before an effort is made to kill them. 2. Clover should be sown early to receive an abundance of moisture; it requires 40 times its weight of water to germinate. To secure this, sow on the frost, or the crop to be seeded to clover should be sown first. 3. Have an abundance of humus in the soil to secure this; seed down and break up often—every three or four years. 4. Have the surface in fine tilth. 5. Sow on land freshly cultivated. 6. If seeded with grain, sow the grain thinly. 7. If land is poor, sow alone; a good way being to plow in fall and harrow and sow in March.

CULTIVATING GROWING CROPS.

Mr. R. Thompson was the last of the afternoon speakers. His remarks were on "The benefits of cultivation to the growing crops." This he gives as one of the first secrets of a good hoed crop, which he proved by unquestionable proofs. He would, for instance, cultivate his corn until he was in danger of breaking off the ears.

Question—Do you plant your corn in drills or hills? Answer—In hills, leaving three or four stalks to the hill.

He wondered farmers did not grow more alsike clover for seed, instead of growing oats for sale, as farmers were often securing a return of $20 or $30 per acre, and the demand seemed unlimited, as thousands of bushels of clover seed are sent to Europe annually. He is satisfied that the Flint varieties are more relished by stock, give better returns to the dairyman, and better for the silo than the Dent varieties. He especially recommends the use of sweet corn for cattle feeding; two kinds he believes will ripen thoroughly are the Excelsior and Hiscox. Crosby he recommends for early sweet corn for soiling.

How deep would you sow peas? Answer—Not less, if possible, than two inches.

He believes ten or twelve bushels per acre more may be secured from mixing grain in sowing, recommending such mixtures as oats, peas and vetches; or oats, peas and barley; or oats, peas, goose wheat and flax.

Several present recommended mixing corn in planting.

OTHER TOPICS.

At the evening meeting Mr. John McDougall, deputy reeve of Westminster, occupied the chair. "Our Best Grasses" was a subject that brought out many suggestions from Col. D. McCrae.

"Eradication of Weeds" was ably handled by Mr. Spencer, many valuable suggestions being made.

An excellent address on "Tree Planting," by Mr. Nelson Monteith, proved interesting, inspiring everyone present with the idea that our country's beauty may in this way be greatly enhanced and our homes made more attractive to and loved by the occupants.

Mr. R. Thompson made a very interesting address on "Country vs. City Life," giving a very bright coloring to the former.

The closing address, on "Farm Life," by Lieut.-Col. D. McCrae, was very pointed and especially well received.

Many choice selections of instrumental music were rendered by the Venning String Band, and a solo by Mr. Thomas McDougall. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

At Thorndale.

Although it was Saturday, there was a very large gathering of thrifty, well-doing farmers to discuss, with the speakers of the day, the various subjects on the programme, and give to their brother farmers ideas gained from their own experience. Enterprise, push and well-doing in a section can well be judged from the interest taken in these meetings. Farmers who neglect their business and largely spend their time around a neighboring grocery, take very little interest in agricultural meetings.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The first on the programme was Col. D. McCrae, on "Sheep Breeding and the Wool Trade." He finds the keeping of sheep profitable and advises the selection of sheep to suit the surroundings. For mutton nearly always half-bred lambs give the largest carcass. To raise these lambs, buy a uniform lot of shearling ewes of common sheep, and for the first two seasons use say a pure-bred Southdown ram, and the next two use a different breed, perhaps a Shropshire ram, then sell the lot. This change of sire is found to give larger lambs. Two points of special importance in sheep raising are the securing of a uniform flock, and the use of a pure-bred male. He believes too few sheep are kept and that every farmer ought to keep some. He finds early lambs for the butcher profitable, often receiving $6 or $8 for lambs seven or eight weeks of age. He does not feed roots largely to ewes before lambing, and prefers to clip his sheep unwashed, since by so doing he is able to shear his sheep a month earlier; and he notices that immediately the sheep will improve.

What do you use for ticks? Answer—McDougal's sheep dip, and it is better to apply twice, as no dip will kill the eggs; in winter, if necessary, apply with a teapot.

What causes cotted fleeces? Answer—I think the feeding of too many oats or allowing the sheep to become costive.

Following this was Mr. R. Thompson, of St. Catharines, on "Swine Breeding and Feeding," giving many useful points and bringing out a profitable discussion.

PASTURE LAND.

"Pasture Land," by John Legg, was well listened to. Orchard grass and meadow fescue are two new grasses that are gaining in popular favor, and should be in all seeding mixtures for grass land. Although white clover is natural to most soils, he advocates the sowing of a little of this in the mixtures of seed. He recommends the application of a slight dressing of land plaster for the clovers. He considers that in no way can you receive more benefit from manure than by applying it on pasture, as the roots of plants are there present to hold all liquids.

GROWING AND SAVING CORN.

Nelson Monteith followed with a thoughtful address on "Growing and Saving Corn," giving many useful hints re selecting seeds, his methods of cultivation, sowing and harvesting, and experience with the soil.

What do you do to prevent smut on corn? Answer—We have found that steeping the seed over night in a solution of copperas, one tablespoonful to water enough to cover one-half bushel of corn, is effective.

OTHER PAPERS.

The evening meeting opened at 7:45 p.m., the president, R. H. Harding, in the chair. Mr. R. Thompson addressed the large audience present on "City vs. Country Life," and Col. D. McCrae on "Farming as a Profession."

Mr. Hopkins, a neighboring cheese-maker, read an excellent paper on "Dairy Farming," showing what was not imaginary but possible in that line, giving as an instance the success of Mr. Tillson, of Tilsonburg. He had one cow that gave 15,000 pounds of milk in twelve months, and his herd averaged nearly 9,000 pounds of milk in that time. He also dwelt on the success of the Avondale creamery. He believes that the dairymen must have ensilage.

Music was furnished by the Misses Fram, of Evelyn. The meeting closed with "God Save the Queen."

TROPIC LIGHT AND HEAT.

They Were the First Things That Impressed a Visitor to Jamaica.

The light and the heat are the two things that most impress one on first coming to this land. The light is the more impressive of the two. From sunrise to sunset it is omnipresent and constant. The very shadows are luminous, dark though they appear by contrast. I should say that latitude 17 was about 45,000,000 miles nearer the sun than latitude 40, yet it is a tender, soft, diffused light, not a fierce and hard one. The atmosphere is not so rarefied as that of own own West. One can read here by moonlight, but one cannot read fine print easily. The remote distances of the landscape are melted in an aerial haze instead of being defined with the relentless clearness of a steel engraving. Nevertheless, the light of the tropics is superlative. It seems to belong to a planet more recently evolved from the parental luminary than ours. So intense and pervasive is it, one would almost say it irradiates the mind as well as the body. It appears to possess a spiritual quality. I had read of blazing tropic suns, of scorching, blistering tropic heats, but I find nothing of the sort. However great the ultimate effect may be, the manner is always gentle, sweet, subtle, soothing. Harbor street in Kingston, never shows so savage a temperature as Broadway, in New York. But for all that it will not do to take undue liberties with the soft-spoken climate.

After walking a few miles along the white, undulating roads, or panting up a steep hillside, nothing could be more delicious than the touch of the northern breeze fanning you as you sit under the shadow of a broad-spreading silk-cotton, nor could anything be more dangerous. You are being fanned by the wings of death. Evaporation is wonderfully rapid. You come in from exercise drenched with perspiration, and before you can make ready for a "rub down" your skin is already dry. In the north a slight chill may be followed by a slight cold, and that will be the end of it. Here your chill may turn out the end of everything for you. Moreover, the soil, when dampened by rains probably exhales a miasma productive of what we call malarial fever; in Jamaica it occasionally develops into an appallingly ugly and brief disease known as the black vomit.

On the other hand, if you are rationally cautious and let liquor of every kind alone, you may walk or climb, or play tennis or ride horseback all through the hottest parts of the cloudless day, and feel only the better for it at night; in fact, you must take plenty of outdoor exercise in order to be at your best. The way to get ill is to avoid exertion and perspiration, and sit at ease in the shade absorbing cooling drinks. Such people sometimes last two years. Those who pursue the alternative regime are not surprised to find themselves alive and alert at 90 and upward. Of course, it is more difficult to get ill on the higher levels than on the lower ones, but taking the island by long and large, it is one of the healthiest places on the globe.—Century.

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's.

FOR RESTORING THE COLOR AND PROMOTING the GROWTH
LUBY'S
PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER
has no equal; cleans the scalp, cures dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair, giving it a youthful, healthy and glossy appearance. Sold by all druggists. 50 Cents a bottle.

RAILWAY Time Tables

CORRECTED FEB. 10, 1897.

L. E. & D. R. R.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave London	6:25	10:05	.....	7:00
Arrive London	8:45	p.m. 2:05	.....	10 35

Note—Trains leaving London at 10:05 and 7:00 run to St. Thomas only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Going East.

DEPART—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London	4:15	8:00	4:35
Woodstock	5 03	8:54	5:29
Galt	6:00	9:58	6:32
Guelph	.....	.....	7:45
Toronto	8:15	12 m	8:35
Peterboro	11:22		11:35
	p.m.		a.m.
Kingston	4:30		
Ottawa	4:55		5:50
Montreal	7:20		7:40
	a.m.		p.m.
Quebec	6:30		3:00
Portland, Me	8:25		8:10
Boston	8:02		8:30
Halifax	10:10		

Trains arrive from the east at 11:18 a.m., 8.00 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Going West.

DEPART—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London	8:15	11:25	8:10
ARRIVE—		p.m.	p.m.
Chatham	12:30	1:02	10:15
Detroit	.....	1:50	11:15
Chicago	.....	9:45	7:55
		a.m.	
St. Louis	.....	7:32	7:52
		p.m.	a.m.
Kansas City	.....	6:20	7:00

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 4:25 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*Lehigh Express (B)	4:02 a.m.	4:07 a.m.
Wabash Express	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation	......	8:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	12:25 p.m.	12:40 p.m
Day Express	10:25 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
*Wabash Express (A)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed (C)	7:10 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
Detroit Express	11:20 p.m.	......

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART.
†Chicago Express (A)	3:05 a.m.	......
Accommodation	......	7:00 a.m.
Lehigh Express	11:07 a.m.	......
Wabash Express (A)	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Accommodation	12:40 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
†Pacific Express (A)	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mail	9:50 p.m.	......
Accommodation	......	7:20 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B)	4:02 a.m.	......
Accommodation	8:05 a.m.	......
Atlantic Express (B)	11:30 a.m.	......
Accommodation	2:20 p.m.	......
Mixed	5:35 p.m.	......
Accommodation	7:50 p.m.	......

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Chicago Express (B)	......	3:10 a.m.
Accommodation	......	7:40 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B)	......	11:12 a.m.
Accommodation	......	2:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (B)	......	6:35 p.m

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	10:00 a.m	8:15 a.m.
Mail	6:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Mixed—Mail	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Express	1:10 p.m.	......
Express	5:40 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Express—Mixed	10:35 p.m	5:55 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—								
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	....	p.m.	p.m.	
*7:00	9:10	11:20	12:30	3:40	....	B*7.00	8:95	
Hamilton—Arrive—								
....	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
....	†8:40	9:05	10:10	B 3:20	5:35	6.30	8:15	†11:50

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(C) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.

F. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner, Richmond and Dundas streets.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East

	Leave London.	Leave St. Thomas.
American Express (daily except Monday	9:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Atlantic Expres (daily)	9:30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:50 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
New York and Boston Special (daily)	7:40 p.m.	10:05 p.m.
Fast Eastern Express (daily)	7:40 p.m.	3:30 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West

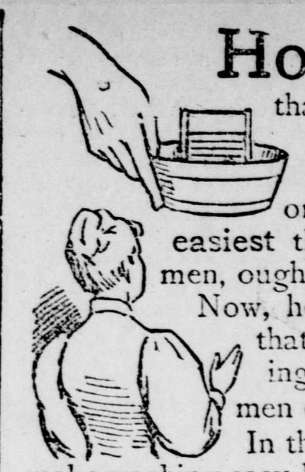
North Shore Limited (daily)	......	6:25 a.m.
Fast Western Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Detroit Accommodation, except Sunday	......	7:35 a.m.
American Express (daily except Monday)	9:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	2:50 p.m.	3:40 p.m.
Pacific Express (daily)	7:40 p.m.	8:35 p.m.
Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily)	7:40 p.m.	4:10 a.m.

Trains arrive at London 7:55 a.m., 1:10 and 6:05 p.m.; depart 9:30 a.m., 2:55 and 7:40 p.m.

[NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street.

How did it happen



that the old-fashioned, laborious way of washing was ever given to woman as her particular work? It's an imposition on her. She ought to have had only the easiest things to do—and men, strong, healthy men, ought to have taken up this washing business. Now, here is a suggestion. In those families that still stick to soap and make their washing needlessly hard and unpleasant, let the men do that work. They're better fitted for it. In the families that use Pearline (use without soap) and make washing easy, let the women do it. They won't mind it. 517

Millions NOW USE Pearline

A DIVIDEND PAYER--The Last Day

On Friday afternoon, Feb. 12, THE FIRST DIVIDEND was declared by the London Gold Mining and Development Company (Limited), of one per cent on the par value of the stock (1 cent per share.) This will be paid out of the cash profits of the Finance Group transaction.

It is expected that from this time on dividends will be regularly paid.

Read the Company's ad. in Thursday's and Friday's papers. MONDAY, FEB. 15, WILL BE THE LAST DAY TO GET THIS STOCK AT 25 CENTS.

Remittances by letter POST-MARKED FEB. 15, will be received in payment for stock at that rate.

MR. POWELL, the able manager of the company, writes from Rossland, under date of Feb. 5, that he has bought two more claims on TOAD MOUNTAIN, close to the SILVER QUEEN GROUP, and is negotiating for the purchase of another which will connect these new ones with those earlier purchases. This district is just beginning to be known as one of the richest in the Kootenay, and purchases there, except at a very high price, are just about done. By May 1 our properties there will all command a very high figure. It is understood that the Le Roi Company has purchased a number of claims close to those held by the London Gold Mining and Development Co.

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LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC., 41½ Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

With or Without Reciprocity, Canada Will Go Ahead.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies have returned from Washington. They were cordially received by leading statesmen in both political parties, though, as was to be expected, they spent more of their time in conference with Republicans than with Democrats. The Republicans are on top for the next few years, and if anything is to be accomplished in breaking down unnecessary barriers to commerce between the two countries it must be through Maj. McKinley and his friends.

The Canadian commissioners did not go to Washington to endeavor to effect a reciprocity treaty, or to make a pretence of doing so. Their object was to clear away misapprehensions that the opponents of trade freedom on both sides of the border have from time to time promulgated, and if possible, to convince the dominant statesmen that Canada favors a reciprocity in trade that will be mutually advantageous to both nations.

It has been reported that the efforts of the Canadian statesmen have been wholly without fruit, and that instead of reciprocity the new congress will enact yet higher taxes on Canadian products entering the States. There is an interested class in the States which maintain that this increased taxation is necessary in order to save the Yankee farmer from the products of Canadian cheap labor. This must appear odd to Canadians who have had dinned into their ears these many years that the Canadian producer would be ruined if it were possible for his United States brother to interchange his products for articles of Canadian growth or make! Nevertheless it is possible that the revised tariff of the United States may be built in this manner, and that the joint commission of Canadian and United States experts, to consider whether reciprocal trade could be promoted advantageously for both parties, may not be appointed. In that case our people would have to seek to buy and sell and get gain with the motherland and with other countries less inclined to set up a Chinese wall against profitable commerce. The satisfaction would be ours, at least, that the new Government at Ottawa had made the first honest endeavor by Canadians to establish reciprocity with our neighbors which has been attempted for twenty years.

We have seen some very foolish criticisms of remarks purporting to have been made by the Canadian commissioners who have just returned from Washington. They have been denounced by their political opponents for freely pointing out to members of Congress that reciprocity would not be one-sided, but that the people of the United States would share with us the profits of a liberal interchange of products of the respective countries. Sir Richard and Hon. Mr. Davies would have been voted arrant fools if they had gone to the United States capital to talk over reciprocity entirely one-sided—that could only be accomplished from the point of view of a Canadian. Reciprocity that would be profitable to us alone could no more be expected to stand than reciprocity entirely favorable to the United States. Indeed, neither would be reciprocity.

The Canadian Ministers had nothing to conceal. They were not engaged in a bunkum game, and afraid lest reciprocity might be agreed to. They know that it would be of mutual advantage, or they would not advocate it. But suppose, as is among the probabilities, that the new United States Congress fails to agree to a joint commission to consider the reciprocity question, and that greater freedom in international trade is not accomplished, what then? The course of the Dominion Administration is clear. Its programme has been to promote trade with every portion of the world, but more particularly with the two great sections of the English-speaking race, which have hitherto been our chief customers. Each of these countries have supplied a market for many millions of dollars worth of our products. But if one of them says that it would rather not engage in profitable trade with us—that it wishes to buy as little as it possibly can from Canada, and therefore to sell less to us, we will not fold our hands idly and despair of our future.

The men in power at Ottawa, indeed, are proceeding to develop our wonderful resources in every direction that intelligent method can accomplish. They recognize that for a great number of articles which we produce Great Britain affords the best market while for others, in the event of greater trade restriction in the United States, it will be possible to find customers at remunerative rates. With perfected cold storage in warehouses, railways and steamships, constant care in producing and sending over the Atlantic the best of beef, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fruits, and other products, an immense increase in our commerce with the motherland is certain to take place, whether or not we have reciprocity with the United States. And our people will show that while they would be happy to freely buy and sell and make money with their neighbors, in the event of counsels to the contrary holding good over the border, Canadians are not without a market for what they produce, and cannot be deprived of prosperity.

We are a resourceful, self-reliant people, and there is a great future before the Dominion.

The store-keeping class in Japan is regarded as low down in the social scale. They are almost as topsy-turvy, from a western point of view, in Japan as in China.

Don't Let It Occur Again.

The fire at Ottawa which did much damage to the Western Block of public buildings, emphasizes the necessity for wholesome changes in several directions.

Situated as are the structures, on very high ground, the question is raised: Is the Ottawa water supply of sufficient pressure to meet every exigency?

Are the members of the Ottawa fire department sufficiently well trained for their business?

Was there not far too much time spent in experimenting before all the appliances were brought to bear on the fire?

Why should the Public Works Department entirely rely upon the Ottawa firemen to combat fires in the public buildings?

Ought there not to be a trained fire brigade in the buildings themselves?

Should not the caretakers and subordinate clerks be educated in the art of meeting just such a crisis as arose when flames were first discovered in the West Block, and should they not have apparatus ready to their hand, and weekly drill in its use?

Summer or winter, too, is it not absolutely necessary that the hydrants around the buildings should be examined daily to see if they are in working order?

Should not all the buildings and storerooms be kept scrupulously clean, and as free from inflammable material as possible?

In securing immunity from fire, constant vigilance is a necessary quality, and an ounce of effective preventive measures is worth a ton of effort after a fire has gained headway.

The London, England, Mail says that the Manitoba school question has been settled in a wise, just and equitable manner by the Dominion Government. It certainly could not have been settled to remain settled in any other manner.

French Smoking Record.

A Paris correspondent says that last year the French smoked twenty tons of tobacco, or two pounds to every man, woman and child in the republic. There was a great increase over the previous year. Even women smoke in France. There is a redeeming feature in the fact that while smoking has increased, snuff-taking has decreased. Small wonder, we are informed. French tobacco is a thing to be wrestled with, but French snuff is only comparable to dynamite in producing an explosion.

Boys and girls, too, are usually interested in ghost and fairy stories, while anything pertaining to the fire department is particularly relished by the boys. In the February St. Nicholas, George Kennan, the celebrated traveler, tells an interesting ghost story, brought all the way from Siberia, the land of convicts and cold weather. George H. Yenowine writes of Lincoln, the martyred President, Julia Taft Bayne was a schoolmate of the Lincoln boys, and writes entertainingly of the times they had. C. T. Hill's article of the manner in which an alarm of fire is received will explain to the boys many things in this connection that their wise fathers have been unable to tell them.

Prof. William Henry Hudson, of the Leland Stanford University, who has already written a biographical sketch of Herbert Spencer in book form, contributes an article to the Popular Science Monthly for February on the same subject. The article in the Monthly is both the account of the man and his philosophy. It is not only "timely," but it would be a valuable contribution to the pages of such a magazine at any time. The racial geography of Europe, how plants and animals spend the winter, the animate world a unity, the punishment of criminals, and plural states of being, are among the other topics of the present number.

The Spanish general was seated at a desk, a blue pencil behind his ear, and a pair of scissors in his ready right hand.

"There is a newspaper man outside who desires to speak with you," said the subordinate officer.

"Ask him what he wants."

"He desires to inquire whether there are any proofs of the victory you have been winning."

"Proofs? Of course there are. Tell him I am just reading them."—Washington Star.

Angostura Bitters is universally conceded to be the best appetizer in the world. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Cabled Correspondence

The Education Bill Proves to be a Thorn in the Flesh for Mr. Balfour--Uniting the Irish.

Prince George's Popular Move — Murder Mystery in London—Melancthon's Birthday—A Commoner's Luck — Peculiar Breach of Promise Case — Charitable Kisses.

London, Feb. 14.—The British Commons have debated disestablishment and other large questions with languid interest, and finally settled down to a second reading of the Education Bill, which has already imperiled the reputation of Mr. Balfour, and is proving embarrassment to the Government. Sir John Gorst, who introduced the bill of 1896, survived its collapse as Minister, but if the present bill sinks under the disapprobation of the country, the discord among the "Unionists" and the tactics of the Liberal Opposition, Mr. Balfour's days as leader of the House are numbered. The Government majority is too large, as shown in the initial division, to fall to pieces all at once, but unless the bill be amended there will be a number of "Unionist" secessions from the Ministerial ranks, and an ebb in the tide of support from the Government. The "Unionists" who do not go all the way with the Government on this or other questions demand that the bill shall be so enlarged as to include an extra grant to the board schools. The Scotch "Unionists" are furious because Scotch claims are entirely ignored, and the English Church partisans are disappointed because Mr. Balfour has mismanaged the bill so as to deprive the voluntary schools of all benefit from the grant till next year, and has made the capitation grant 4 shillings, instead of the 6 demanded. These constitute the main elements of danger in the ranks of the Government's supporters. That staunch Conservative, Sir William Hait Dyke, led the way in candidly informing the Ministers that the bill as it stands is disliked. Opposition is cropping up in numerous quarters, and the ultimate result may be the retirement of Mr. Balfour. The Conservative papers advise Mr. Balfour to call upon his present majority, and force the bill through so as to get the grant to voluntary schools made available for the current financial year.

The leaders of the Opposition are right in calculating that no possible manipulation of the business of the House will enable the Government to pass the bill within eight weeks, far less before March 1.

LIBERALS JUBILANT.

The Liberals are jubilant, and among the "Unionists" the reports of Mr. Balfour's removal to the Upper House, current last year, when he was greatly blamed for making a mess of the business of the Lower House, are once more remembered. His friends say he is ready to resign, that he feels the strain of work in the House of Commons, and wants the repose of the Lords. The reception which the new bill has met from the country is undoubtedly unfavorable. Indignation meetings are occurring everywhere, led, of course, by Liberals and Nonconformists, but in which "Unionists" also take part. Concerning its thoroughgoing sectarian character there can be no doubt. If the Government be ultimately forced to appeal to the country on such a measure they will be defeated. Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the Birmingham Post, severely criticises the bill, but he sticks to his colleagues, and gives partial support to the bill.

DISESTABLISHMENT DEFERRED.

The movement to disestablish the English Church had fallen upon evil times. Welsh disestablishment must be one of the first measures of the next Liberal Ministry. Scotland's turn will probably follow, but the English question is so far from being ripe for legislation that a listless two hours' debate sufficed to stifle it in the House of Commons on Tuesday, under a Government majority of 118. Mr. Balfour poured contempt upon the "Liberationist" movement. The church papers are jubilant, and claim that the regeneration of the English Church has removed the question of disestablishment from practical politics. What the debate certainly shows is that disestablishment must come piecemeal. It may come in England more from within the church than from without.

AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Articles published in the French press as to the advisability of a Franco-German entente againstGreat Britain are followed with much interest here. Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburg Nachrichten, says:

"Much as we like to welcome, in the interests of peace, the choice of France in favor of Germany against England, yet we do not believe French politics will yet make such a choice. France is ready temporarily to cooperate with Germany in the instance of the far east or in the African colonies when directed against England, especially if Russia sanctions it. But we do not believe for a moment that France, under any circumstances, would relinquish her hopes of recovering Alsace-Lorraine and regaining military and political preponderance in Europe.

MELANCTHON'S BIRTHDAY.

The 400th anniversary of the birth of Melancthon will be celebrated on Feb. 16 throughout the Protestant part of Germany. At the Berlin University a special address will be delivered by Dr. Adolf Harnack, professor of ecclesiastical history, and the best known exponent of broad evangelical theology in Germany. In Leipsic, Giessen, Marburg, Goettingen and Heidelberg, as well as in other universities, the day will be suitably celebrated. It will also be kept in the public schools and gymnasia of Protestant Germany. In the Berlin gymnasia orations on Melancthon of a biographical character and pointing out the importance of Melancthon as a compeer of Luther in the Reformation, will be delivered.

A monument of Melancthon has been erected in his birthplace, Bretten, near Baden, and will be unveiled on Feb. 16 by the Grand Duke of Baden in the presence of a large throng.

UNITING THE IRISH.

Strenuous and hopeful effort is being made by Timothy Harrington, the most influential member of John Redmond's parliamentary following, and Archbishop Walsh to reunite the Irish factions in Parliament. All of Harrington's stipulations have been accepted by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, representing Dillon, except the proposal that John Redmond be chairman of the reunited party, that being a point which only the party itself is competent to decide. Mr. Harrington said in the lobby of the House of Commons: "I am most hopeful of success. Every decent Nationalist in Ireland and out of it now fully recognizes that the present state of things is a disgrace to our country. Of course there are firebrands in different parts of Ireland who don't want union at any price, but not a solitary influential Parnellite throughout the country has opposed my scheme. Mr. Dillon and his friends have been most sympathetic and conciliatory, while Mr. Healy has not raised any objection. I am convinced that Mr. John Redmond, when he lands from the Britannic, will be found equally reasonable, and that the dissensions among the Irish Nationalists will soon be at an end. A reunited party will rekindle the old enthusiasm throughout Ireland and America, and by following a policy of absolute independence of both the English parties, home rule can be again quickly forced to the forefront of British politics." Mr. Dillon says he will not allow any personal consideration to stand in the way of settlement, but will assist by every means in his power. Mr. Harrington knew this when he made his proposals for reconciliation.

POPULAR PRINCE GEORGE.

Prince George of Greece is the hero of the hour. Dr. Jameson's raid of last year made him the darling of the London music halls for the season. The bold attempt of this giant Greek sailor prince to save Crete from Turkish marauders has won much wider applause, and stirred the most peace-loving Englishman to an enthusiasm hardly less than that of the Greeks themselves. How Greece dared to fly in the face of that sacred thing, "the concert of Europe," is the question debated in every capital. The general belief is that the Greek popular frenzy against the Turkish barbarities towards Cretan Christians forced the hand of the Monarchists, who for so long have kept Greek excitement under restraint. King George, moreover, relies upon close kinship and family affections to secure Russian sympathy. His sister is the Dowager Empress of Russia, who now is a great power in Russian councils, while the strong arm of Prince George saved the young Czar from murder at the hands of an insane policeman during his Japanese tour. Official England, of course, shakes its finger ominously at Greece, but a large section of people not confined to Liberal ties, would gladly see Prince George persist, and fire upon the first Turkish transport landing soldiers in Crete.

MURDER MYSTERY.

Nothing since the Jack the Ripper murders has so aroused London and all England as the tragedy in a suburban train on the Southwestern Railway on Thursday evening. The train from Hounslow reached the London terminus at 8:20 o'clock. After the passengers left, a car cleaner found the mutilated body of a young woman partially concealed beneath a seat in a second-class compartment. The body, which was still warm, was dragged out with difficulty, for it had been forced under the seat with great violence. It was found that the skull had been crushed in by a couple of heavy blows. There was evidence of a severe struggle before the victim succumbed, but no trace whatever of the murderer has been found. The most astonishing feature of the crime was that the train's longest run between stations was only five minutes, and nobody had seen or heard anything to excite suspicion. The young woman was immediately identified by her fiance, who was waiting at the station to meet her. She was Miss Elizabeth Kemp, manager of a small hotel at Walworth. She had been spending the afternoon with relatives in the Hounslow suburban district, six or seven miles from the center of the city. The fact which chiefly arouses public interest is that such a crime could be committed in a railway compartment within London itself, and the perpetrator escape without exciting suspicion. England still clings to the compartment system of railway travel, for the very reason which cost this young woman her life. It is the object of every Englishman and woman to secure an unoccupied compartment, if possible, for a railway journey, long or short. The danger from thieves, ruffians and maniacs is supposed to exist only on long runs. Nothing has been found connected with the murderer except his weapon, which was a chemist's heavy pestle. This was discovered near the line at Putney, about three miles out. It was covered with blood and one or two hairs from the girl's head. The victim's clothing was badly torn and smeared with blood, but it is hardly possible that the murderer attempted an outrage with the time at his disposal. It must have been necessary actually to kill the woman on leaving one station in order to crowd the body under the seat to leave the train at the next. It is not known positively whether robbery was committed, although the woman's purse was empty near the body, and no valuables were found in her pocket, her diamond brooch remained fastened at her throat. The police thus far are quite nonplussed.

A KISS FOR A SHILLING.

The famous Duchess of Devonshire, who bought parliamentary votes for kisses at a historic election in the last century, has found an imitator in a barmaid at Bexhill Arms, Eastbourne, who has utilized a cupid's bow mouth for a far worthier object. She is very pretty, and has numerous admirers among the bar-frequenting men of the town. When this week the mayor opened a fund for the Indian famine sufferers this young woman placed a money box on the bar, and intimated that everyone who put a shilling it might have a kiss. In less than half an hour she was kissed by every man who offered, accumulating 23 shillings for the fund. But this novel mode of collection drew such a crowd to the bar that the proprietor put a stop to the entertainment, though not until the barmaid, as the money box proved, had been kissed 87 times in less than three hours.

PECULIAR BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A very remarkable case may soon come before the law courts is interesting a section of London society. It is an action for breach of promise and personal injuries brought against a lady by a gentleman. The plaintiff, though of very moderate means, is connected with some English families of old standing, and the defendant is a lady belonging to the wealthy Jewish community. The circumstances of the case are unique. According to the plaintiff's claim he was accepted by the defendant as her intended husband, but it was insisted by her family that he should adopt the Jewish faith. He agreed to do so, and submitted to the necessary rites of the Hebrew religion. Afterwards the engagement was broken off, not, according to his statement, through any fault of his. An action is started for this alleged breach of promise of marriage, and for damages for the personal injuries he underwent.

NOTES.

Sir Arthur Sullivan gets £2,000 for the new Victorian ballet at the Alhambra.

Mr. Gladstone is about to publish a second series of gleanings from his occasional writings. The first volume is expected in the spring, and will consist of ecclesiastical and theological essays.

The special gifts to the Queen by all sorts of potentates throughout the world in recognition of her reign will be officially delivered on her birthday, Sunday, June 20, is the actual anniversary of the Queen's succession to the throne, but is also the anniversary of her uncle, William IV.

The Prince of Wales, who as Duke of Cornwall, is ground landlord of Kensington oval, the great South London cricket grounds, has inserted a singular provision in renewing the lease. He stipulates that soldiers, sailors, policemen and postmen in uniform are at all times to be admitted to the grounds free.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

For headaches (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

Radway's Ready Relief
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal pains.

MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED AND PREVENTED.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills
MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Radway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels, and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without any bad after effects.

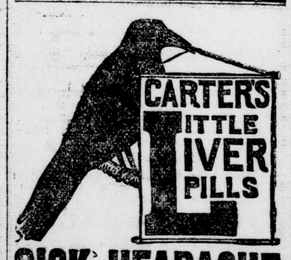
CURE
SICK HEADACHE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION
PILES and
ALL LIVER DISORDERS.

RADWAY'S PILLS cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

Price 25c per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St Helenstreet, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

THE "EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER.
EQUAL to any in every respect.
BEST of all in many features.
Only $55.00 and like our sewing machines, simply perfect. Agents wanted.
The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Chas. A. Colt, Agent, 314½ Dundas street London, Ont. 2M



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CHAPMAN'S

Our Effort Is To Catch Your Eye, To Command Your Attention,

To arouse your interest in our special sale of Cottons and Sheetings. We do not aim to quote very small prices for worthless goods, but to give first-class, serviceable qualities at very low prices.

Unbleached Cottons.

1st. A very good Cotton, full 36 inches wide, uniform texture, a serviceable Cotton, for 5c per yard.

2nd. An excellent Cotton for general family use, 36 inches wide, heavy and durable; has few equals and no superiors at the price, 6 1-2c per yard, 16 yards for $1.

3rd. Extra Heavy Sheeting Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 9c, for 7 1-2c, 14 yards for $1. See this great line.

4th. Unbleached Twill Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 10c, for 8 1-2c, 12 yards for $1.

5th. Plain Factory Sheeting, 2 yards wide, for 12 1-2c and 15c,

6th. Heavy Twill Sheeting, superior quality, 2 yards wide, for 19c, 2 1-4 yards wide for 24c.

Bleached Cottons.

1st. Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, soft finish, for 5c per yard.

2nd. A great leader, soft finish, heavy, uniform and very durable; a Cotton worth 10c, for 8c per yard. Only one case of this great special.

3rd. A very excellent Bleached Cotton, suitable for shirting, sheeting, and for 10c per yard.

4th. Best quality Lansdown Shirting Cotton. We quote for this well-known brand only 12 1-2c.

5th. Double warp Night Gown Cotton, thick, soft and unequaled for wearing qualities, worth 16c, for 12 1-2c.

6th. Double fold imported Sheeting, very serviceable, twill or plain, for 20c per yard.

7th. Finer quality Twill Sheeting, full 2 yards wide, for 22c.

8th. Bleached Sheeting, twill or plain, 2 1-4 yards wide; a very desirable line at the very popular price 25c per yard.

All heads of families should visit our Cotton Department during the next few days. We expect a prompt response to this announcement.

CHAPMAN'S

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Commercial.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Monday, Feb. 15.

Wheat. per bu..............75c to 75c
Oats, per bu..............16c to 20 1-2c
Peas, per bu..............36c to 42c
Corn, per bu..............25c to 31c
Buckwheat, per bu......24c to 26 1-2c
Rye, per bu..............22c to 28c
Barley, per bu..............20c to 29c
Beans, per bu..............25c to 40c

A good many loads of hay came in today and sold slowly. Only a few lots of grain offered, and sold at Saturday's values. For latest prices see the following list:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs	1 25	to	1 25
Wheat, red per 100 lbs	1 25	to	1 25
Wheat, spring per 100 lbs	1 25	to	1 25
Oats, per 100 lbs	45	to	60
Peas per 100 lbs	60	to	74
Corn per 100 lbs	45	to	55
Barley, per 100 lbs	42	to	60
Rye, per 100 lbs	40	to	45
Beans, bu	25	to	40
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	40	to	50
PROVISIONS.			
Honey	8	to	12
Cheese, per lb	10	to	12
Eggs single dozen	15	to	16
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	13	to	14
Eggs fresh, store lots, per doz	12	to	12
Butter single rolls per lb	15	to	16
Butter, per lb 1 lb rolls, baskets	12	to	14
Butter per lb, large rolls or crocks	10	to	12
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	9	to	12
Lard, per lb		to	7
MEAT, HIDES, ETC			
Beef, quarters, per lb	3½	to	5
Mutton quarters, per lb	5	to	6
Veal, quarters, per lb	3	to	5
Lamb, quarter	8	to	9
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	4 50	to	5 75
Live hogs	3 60	to	3 60
Hides, No. 1, per lb	6	to	6
Hides, No. 2, per lb	5	to	5
Hides, No. 3, per lb	4	to	4
Calfskins, green	4	to	6
Calfskins, dry, each	..	to	..
Sheepskins, each	50	to	80
Lambskins, each	50	to	70
Wool, per lb	18	to	18
Tallow, rendered, per lb	3	to	3
Tallow, rough, per lb	1½	to	2
HAY AND SEED			
Hay per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Straw, per load	2 00	to	3 50

Go to A. M. Hamilton & Son for

All kinds of flour and breakfast cereals horse, cattle, poultry and bird foods; Windsor, Liverpool and common salt.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

373 Talbot St., Opposite Market. Phone 662

The Oil Market.

PETROLEA

Petrolea, Feb. 15.—Oil opened and closed at $1 52.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 13.—Prices of oil (crude) today, per barrel are as follows: Tiona, $1; Pennsylvania, 90c; Barnesville, 80c; North Lima, 56c; Corning, 80c; Newcastle, 62c; South Lima, 51c; Indiana, 5lc.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Closing—12:45 p.m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; futures steady and unchanged.

Corn—Spot firm; futures quiet; near and distant positions ½d higher.

Bacon—Firm; demand improving; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 27s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 25s; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 25s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 24s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 24s 6d; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 23s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs 27s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 25s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 39s 6d.

Tallow—Fine North American, 18s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 48s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 45s; medium western, 40s.

Lard—Steady; prime western, 20s3d; refined in pails 22s 3d.

Cheese—Firm; demand moderate; finest American white (Sept.), 59s; finest American colored (Sept.), 59s.

Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine spirits—20s 9d.

Rosin, common—5s.

Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d.

Linseed oil—16s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d.

Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 4d; hindquarter, 5½d.

Hops—At London (Pacific Coast), £3 15s.

Bleaching powder, hard wood, f.o.b., Liverpool, £6 15s.

London, Feb. 15.

Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn, nothing doing.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat very weak, partially 3d lower; corn easier.

Country markets—English easy; French steady.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13.—A shake-out of long wheat took place in the market for that grain today, but after the first half-hour all strength disappeared. The offerings became heavy and the demand correspondingly light Liverpool's disregard of war talk was a weakening factor, and the small shipments for the week—2,051,345 bu—another. Corn—Business in the corn market was very quiet. Oats—The trade in oats presented no noteworthy incident or feature. For tone the action of wheat was the guide.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 Feb., 72⅞c; May, 73⅞c to 73⅞c; July, 69⅞c.

Corn—No. 2 Feb., 21⅞c to 21⅞c; May, 23⅞c to 23⅞c; July, 24⅞c; Sept., 25⅞c.

Oats—No. 2 Feb., 14⅞c; May, 16⅞c; July, 17⅞c to 17⅞c.

Mess pork—May, $7 80; July, $7 95.

Lard—May, $3 90; July, $3 97½.

Short ribs—May, $4 02½; July, $4 10.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 72⅞c to 75⅞c; No. 2 red, 8⅞c to 86⅞c; No. 2 corn, 21⅞c to 22c; No. 2 oats, 15⅞c to 16c; No. 2 rye, 33c to 33⅞c; No. 2 barley, 34c, nominal; mess pork, $7 70 to $7 75; lard, $3 75; short rib sides, $3 85 to $4 10; dry salted shoulders, $4 25 to $4 50; short clear sides, $4 12½ to $4 25.

Receipts—

Flour	13,000	Wheat	33,000
Corn	560,000	Oats	903,000
Rye	11,000	Barley	193,000

Shipments—

Flour	10,000	Wheat	140,000
Corn	206,000	Oats	354,000
Rye	600	Barley	23,000

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Opening—Wheat May, 75c to 75⅞c; July, 71c to 71⅞c. Corn, Sept., 26c to 26⅞c; May, 23⅞c to 23⅞c; July, 24⅞c. Oats, May, 17⅞c; July, 18c. Pork, May, $7 90. Lard, May, $3 95; July, $4 05. Ribs, May, $4 05 to $4 10.

FLUCTUATIONS IN WHEAT.

The London Floating Cargo List says: "Holders who held wheat for a rise became weary of their load and became liberal sellers. Both they and the American speculator sold new winter wheat crop futures, thus naturally depressing wheat for July delivery several cents below old wheat for May delivery."

European countries that have an early or June harvest naturally began "hedging," thus depressing wheat and wheat futures all over the world, especially for delivery after the coming harvest.

The Mark Lane Express thinks the English wheat acreage has increased ten per cent, and looks for an increased seeding of spring wheat the next sixty days.

We are led to believe European wheat crops equal an average, and aggregate shipments do not promise to exceed those of last year. Many samples are reported poor in quality.

The Review of the River Platte claimed 40,000,000 bushels for export. Recently they have reduced their estimate to 8,000,000 bushels.

The Russian winter wheat crop is officially reported as forty millions less than in 1895. San Francisco stocks Feb. 1 were 1,937,000 bushels, against 4,581,200 bushels a year previous.

Geo. McBean & Co.
DEALERS IN FARM, MILLING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
P. O. Box 807, Montreal.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 117 head; no trading; steady.

Calves—Receipts, 114 head; steady; common to good veals, $5 to $7; western calves, $2 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,030 head; trade slack and prices weak; fair to choice sheep, $4 25 to $4 60; medium to prime lambs, $5 to $5 75; mixed stock, $4 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,743 head; steady, at $3 70 to $4 15 for good heavy to light hogs, and $4 30 for pigs.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Cattle—153 cars through; four on sale; market steady; native butchers' steers, $3 80 to $3 90; good fat Canada steers and heifers, $3 60; fat Canada cows, $2 65 to $2 75; veals, good to choice, $6 25 to $6 75; common to fair, $4 50 to $6.

Hogs—20 cars through; 22 on sale; market firm; yorkers, $3 75 to $3 80; pigs $3 70 to $3 80; mixed packers, $3 65 to $3 70; mediums, $3 60 to $3 65; roughs, $3 to $3 20; stags, $2 25 to $2 75.

Sheep and lambs—11 cars through; 32 on sale; market steady for best lambs; others easy; sheep steady; best lambs, $5 25 to $5 35; good to choice, $5 to $5 20; common to fair, $4 50 to $4 90; mixed sheep, good to choice, $4 to $4 25; fair to good, $3 50 to $3 90; handy wethers and yearlings, $4 25 to $4 40; export ewes, $3 75 to $4; export wethers, $4 25 to $4 50; heavy export lambs, $5 30 to $5 40.

At the close—Cattle—5½ cars on sale; mostly Canada stockers; one car load of Canada butchers' steers of 1,017 lbs average sold at $3 85; one car of steers, heifers of 889 lbs, sold at $3 60; plain heifers of 890 lbs, $3 60; cows and steers, $2 75; three Canada bulls of 873 lbs sold at $2 85; the native stock was peddled out; market closing easy. Advices are of a considerable influx of Canadian fat cattle and old feeding cattle for Monday's market.

Hogs—22 cars on sale; range of values, $3 60 to $3 80 for extreme heavies to Yorkers; most of the Yorkers and choice white pigs selling at $3 80.

Sheep and lambs—34 cars; only a few of the superior grades in the offerings; market steady to firm and about all sold; fancy lambs, $5 30 to $5 35; good to prime, $5 10 to $5 25; fair, $4 50 to $4 90; best mixed sheep, $4 to $4 25; good handy wethers and yearlings, $4 25 to $4 40; western fed ewes and wethers, $3 75 to $4 25; export ewes, good to choice, $3 75 to $4.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Receipts, 33,000; left over, 2,000; active and 5c to 10c higher; light, $3 45 to $3 65; mixed, $3 40 to $3 60; heavy, $3 25 to $3 60 roughs, $3 25 to $3 30.

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; quiet but steady; beeves, $3 50 to $5 30; cows and heifers, $1 80 to $4 20; Texas, $3 to $4 20; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market strong; lambs weak.

KOMOKA.

Demise of an Esteemed Old Time Resident—A Popular Pastor.

Komoka, Feb. 13.—Another old settler is gone in the person of Mrs. Johnston, relict of the late Donald Johnston, at the advanced age of 90 years. Deceased lady had been ailing for a number of years, and her death was not unexpected. She was endeared to all who knew her for her Christian kindness and benevolence. The funeral took place from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Henderson, lot 6, con. 3, Lobo, and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. McColl, of Strathroy, preached an impressive sermon, and the interment took place at Ivan.

The many friends of Mr. D. Crombie, G. T. R. ticket agent here, are looking forward to his speedy recovery.

Drs. Hoar (Strathroy), Bayly (London), Hyttenrauch (Appin), held a consultation over Mr. D. Sinclair, late switchman at the G. T. R. crossing, and entertain but little hope for his recovery.

Mrs. McBain, who has been ill for some time, is still very low, and her death is hourly expected.

A number of the many friends of the Rev. Mr. Haige, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, the contemplating another party, to be held at his residence, Hyde Park.

Komoka, Feb. 14.—The many friends of Mr. A. Barber will be glad to hear that he is improving.

Mr. A. Warnum, while at work in Noxel Bros. saw mill, one day last week, slipped and fell, and his foot came in contact with the big circular saw, cutting the toe of his boot, and shaving a piece off one of his toes.

Great interest is taken by the young people here in the singing school which has just started, under the leadership of Mr. J. Saunders, of London. No doubt the school will be a great benefit to the young people of this place.

The date fixed for the medal contest which is to be held in this place under the auspices of the R. T. of T. will be Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McLachlan have just returned from Brook, where they have been visiting their son Dan, who is teaching school there.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, sating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believed it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Rapid growth of the finger nails is said to be one of the signs of good health.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

In one country district of Germany "pay weddings were in vogue until recently, each guest paying for his entertainment as much as he would at an inn, and the receipts being placed aside to set up the happy pair in their new home.

Britons Won.

Conclusion of the International Chess Contest.

The Flying Dutchman Won the 6-Day Cycling Race.

Sarnia Hockey Players Defeat Detroit—Other Sporting Events.

ATHLETICS.

FITZSIMMONS' MONEY IS POSTED

Pueblo, Col., Feb. 15.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons and party arrived here Saturday. Martin Julian deposited $5,000 cash in the First National Bank here, to be wired to Al. Smith at New York, completing Fitzsimmons's deposit of $7,500 as a side bet and appearance for the coming fight with Corbett.

Training quarters have been selected for both men, and they will soon repair to them for the finishing touches, as the contest is but four weeks and three days distant. There is no fixed figure in betting, although Corbett is the general favorite, and Fitzsimmons' men in New York are asking 2 to 1 for their money. Corbett's supporters have laid money at $100 to $70, and may have to accept a point lower to secure wagers.

THE CUE.

CANADIAN BREAKS THE RECORD

Chicago, Feb. 15.—George Sutton, the Canadian billiardist, has broken the short-stop record. In a fourteen-inch balk-line game, after missing the first two shots, he ran 300, the game. He made 345 points before missing.

HOCKEY.

AT TORONTO.

The most exciting Bankers' League hockey match played this winter was witnessed by a crowd at the Victoria rink, Toronto, on Saturday, between the leaders in the league. Score, Commerce 11, Dominion 9.

AT SARNIA.

The Detroit Medical College team played a friendly game of hockey with the Sarnia team at St. Andrew's rink on Saturday evening, resulting in a victory for the home team by a score of 6 to 5.

SKATING.

RACING AT CORNWALL.

In the skating races at Cornwall between J. K. McCulloch and J. T. Davidson, and Davidson and Tackaberry, McCulloch beat Davidson by 20 feet. After a short rest Davidson and Tackaberry, a local crack, went half a mile, Davidson winning by about 20 yards.

CHESS.

THE BRITONS WON.

New York, Feb. 15.—After two days' play the great international team chess match between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America ended in a win for Great Britain. The following table shows the result of the match:

AMERICA.		GREAT BRITAIN.	
1—Pillsbury	½	Blackburn	½
2—Showalter	1	Locock	.
3—Burrell	.	Atkins	1
4—Barry	1	Lawrence	.
5—Hymes	½	Mills	½
6—Hodges	½	Bellingham	½
7—Delmar	1	Blake	.
8—Helms	.	Jackson	1
9—Teed	.	Cole	1
10—McCutcheon	.	Jacobs	1
Total	4½	Total	5½

The number of moves made on each board were as follows: 47, 36, 63, 34, 44, 69, 45, 44, 64, and 27.

WHEEL.

WALLER WON THE SIX-DAY RACE

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—Frank Waller, "The Flying Dutchman," as he calls himself, won the six-day bicycle race which closed Saturday night at midnight, beating Louis Gimm, the Cleveland rider, out by two miles. The feature of the evening was the deafening and long-continued applause given to young Ruckel, the Allegheny boy, when he covered his 1,100th mile, securing for him a share in the receipts. He had to do some hard riding all day to get within the limit. At the close Waller was apparently in good condition, while Gimm was pretty well fagged out. The other riders are in fair condition, Hall appearing fresher than any of the others. Midnight score, Waller, 1,216 miles; Gimm, 1,214; Schoch, 1,199; Hall, 1,181; Forster 1,171; Rucker, 1,103.

CURLING.

TANKARD WINNERS.

The list of tankard winners and last competing club since its inception is as follows:

Year. Winning	Club.
1875—Ham. Thistle.	Ham. Mechanics.
1876—Toronto.	Orillia.
1877—Toronto.	No competitor.
1878—Ham. Thistle.	Port Hope.
1879—Bowmanville.	Galt.
1880—Port Hope.	Bowmanville.
1881—Ham. Thistle	Port Hope.
1882—Toronto Caledonian.	Bowmanville.
1883—Brampton.	Barrie.
1884—St. Marys.	Orillia.
1885—Orillia.	Hamilton Thistle.
1886—Tor. Granite.	Guelph.
1887—Paris.	St. Marys.
1888—Thamesville.	Galt.
1889—Galt.	Toronto Granite.
1890—Walkerton.	Toronto Granite.
1891—Ham. Thistle.	Tor. Prospect Park
1892—Tor. Granite.	Peterboro.
1893—Bobcaygeon.	Oshawa.
1894—Tor. Granite.	Dundas.
1895—Ham. Thistle.	Lindsay.
1896—Tor. Granite.	Ham. Victorias.
1897—Lindsay.	St. Marys.

GUELPH VS. HESPELER.

A friendly game of curling was was played in Victoria Rink, Guelph, on Saturday, between two rinks from Hespeler and two from the Guelph club, the latter winning by 15 shots. Score, 33 to 18.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

Section Man Gilbert Meets With a Serious Accident.

(Special to The Advertiser via G. N. W. Line.)

Simcoe, Ont., Feb. 15.—Sectionman Gilbert was discovered lying beside the water tank at the Air Line Station about 11 a.m. yesterday. There was a gash about four inches long across the top of his head.

He was insensible when found, and remained so until the evening. He is a little better this morning, but cannot yet tell how the accident happened. It is supposed, however, that he fell from a train.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

Kur-a-Kof, for Coughs and Colds, 25 cents, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Queer Things in Climate.

Eccentricities of Weather in the United States.

Hottest, Coldest and Rainiest Districts in the Neighboring Country.

The place having the widest range of temperature of any with which I am familiar is Fort Keogh, in the Yellowstone Valley. Not infrequently in the winter the mercury tumbles down to 50 degrees below zero, and it has been known in summer to climb up to 120 above. Here is an extreme range of 170 degrees, and yet people manage to live very comfortably there the year around. In the early summer the grass on the plains and hills turns brown and yellow, and all green vanishes from the wide landscape, except where a fringe of cottonwood tree skirts a watercourse. It is a peculiarity of the extreme high temperature in the arid regions that you do not perspire at all—that is, you do not sensibly perspire. The moisture is all evaporated from your skin as fast as it is formed, by the extreme dryness of the air. The heat is not nearly so oppressive, however, as it is at a temperature of 80 or 90 degrees along the Atlantic seaboard. If you are indoors, or under the shade of a tree, you are quite comfortable. Anything that will break the fierce rays of the sun is sufficient to relieve you from all oppression from the high temperature. Traveling some years ago across the hot billowy plain of the great basin of the Columbia with a camping party looking up a route for a railroad, we came to a huge columnar rock of black basalt. The day was intensely hot. We stopped the teams, and, throwing ourselves down on the shady side of the rock, we recalled the phrase in the Bible about "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," and realized that a little shade meant as much to the people of arid Palestine as to the tired travelers in arid America.

* * * *

The hottest place in the United States is unquestionably Death Valley, in Southern California. It is about 200 feet below the sea level, and is rimmed around with black, bare mountains. Birds flying across this valley in the heated seasons often drop dead. Borax is found here, but the mining processes cease in the heats of midsummer. I read somewhere of a party of men who entered the valley in July, knowing nothing of the deadly heat, and who preserved their lives by lying all day in the water of a little stream that came out of the mountains and was soon dried up in the fierce rays of the sun. They were glad to escape under the cooling shades of night.

* * * *

The rainiest place in the United States is Neah Bay, on the Strait of Fuca, in the State of Washington. It actually rains every day in the year, and the total annual precipitation is nearly 100 inches. There is an Indian reservation on the bay. The natives have a very pretty knack of making ornamental basins and carving wooden bowls, which they decorate with high colors. They make long, graceful canoes from the trunks of cedar trees, which they hollow out with infinite labor and with the aid of fire. I once employed as an artist a halfbreed Indian born on Neah Bay, whose mother was a squaw, and whose father was an army officer on duty in that region when he was a lieutenant. The father became a famous Confederate general, and was killed at Gettysburg. He had provided for the education of the boy, and the young man was an excellent landscape sketcher. Evidently here was a combination of the artistic talent of the Neah Bay Indian woman and an inheritance of skill from the education in drawing received by the officer at West Point.

* * * *

The most remarkable climatic barrier in the United States is that of the Cascade Mountains, in Washington. In winter time the railway train toils up the eastern slope of these mountains between walls of snow higher than the roofs of the cars in a long winding lane scooped out by the rotary plow. Once through the tunnel on the Northern Pacific, or over the switch-back on the Great Northern, you suddenly leave winter behind you, and, whirling down the western slope of the mountains, in less than an hour you meet the full spring. The grass is green, water-fowl swim on the rivers and bays, the crows are holding their annual conventions in the tree-tops with much oratorical clamor, and when you arrive at Tacoma you find the flowers blooming in the dooryards. The change seems magical, and is as great as if you should start from Chicago in January and travel to the Gulf of Mexico, yet the whole distance you have traversed to bring about this wonderful transformation is less than 100 miles.

* * * *

The most peculiar climatic region with which I am familiar is the Puget Sound basin, in the State of Washington. It is separated from the ocean on the west by the rugged snow-clad range of the Olympic Mountains, and its eastern boundary is the still loftier range of the Cascades. The Sound is connected with the Pacific by the broad Strait of Juan de Fuca, and up this strait pours a great volume of moist air, brought by the Japan current from far out to sea. The mountains of Vancouver Island on one side and the Olympics on the other make of the strait an enormous funnel, and the moisture-laden winds are condensed against the cold, snowy ranges on either hand, and are precipitated in frequent showers upon the shores of the sound. It rarely snows there, but it rains a little almost every day from October to June. The result is to produce a dense vegetable growth in the forest, consisting of immense trees—firs, hemlocks, spruces and cedars—and of undergrowth so dense that it is almost impossible to force you way through without hard work with an axe. A St. Paul man of my acquaintance went out to that region last fall to see what he called his farm. He owns a tract of land five of six miles from Olympia, the capital of the state, and had often boasted about that farm to his acquaintances. He set out from Olympia on horseback to view the land, but after three hours' hard struggle in the forest he turned back without even getting sight of his possessions, and was followed as far as the clearings by a cougar, which hastened his progress by it dismal and menacing howls.

E. V. SMALLEY.

LAVENDER is still used in English linen closets, but the supply is threatened with extinction. The growers in the village of Hitchin, one of the chief centers of the lavender industry, assert that owing to a succession of bad seasons the plant is dying out there, and that, moreover, they cannot compete with foreign imitations of lavender water. The business of growing and manufacturing lavender is mainly in the hands of Quakers.

They Like a Smoke.

Royal Ladies Who Are Slaves to the Cigarette.

Empress of Austria Smokes Forty Coffin Nails Every Day and the Queen Regent of Spain is Quite as Bad a Fiend.

Within the past few months the large Paris shops have displayed an endless variety of smokers' trinkets—not for men smokers, but for women smokers. This shows better than anything else the growing love of women for the divine weed. Moreover, this love is sanctioned by European royalty in such an emphatic manner that it is small wonder that less eminent people should contract the fad, fashion or habit, whichever it may be.

The queens who smoke are astonishingly numerous when the list is examined, and when the queen smokes her court ladies also smoke, and the habit ramifies through each succeeding class of society. The Empress of Austria is about the most persistent smoker of them all, between 35 and 40 cigarettes a day being necessary to appease her hunger for Mistress Nicotine. This would almost entitle her to a leading position among the ranks of cigarette fiends, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Austrian empress uses an amber tube as a cigarette holder to prevent the discoloration of her fingers. She smokes a much stronger cigarette than the ordinary, the tobacco being a Turkish mixture heavily flavored with perique. She smokes almost incessantly, but never while a court function is in progress.

Queen Amelie of Portugal, one of the most popular queens that ever occupied the throne of that kingdom, is an inveterate smoker. She came by the habit legitimately, as her mother, the Countess of Paris, is also addicted to the cigarette, and from her earliest childhood Portugal's queen was accustomed to the sight of women smoking.

It has been claimed that this habit robs women of the prettiest charms of femininity, but Queen Amelie is a living contradiction of this assertion. The poor of Portugal worship her, and call her the "Lady Bountiful" of the nineteenth century.

Maria Christina, the much-troubled queen regent of Spain, smokes almost as much as the Empress of Austria. Like the others, cigarettes are her favorites, although it is whispered that some of the court ladies attached to her smoke small cigars. As in Portugal, smoking among Spanish women is a custom sanctioned by centuries, and if the queen of Spain did not smoke it would perhaps create wonder among her subjects.

The dowager empress of Russia seeks solace for her troubles in tobacco, but



THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPVIN.

the young czarina frowns openly upon the habit. When she was the first lady in the great empire the dowager empress encouraged smoking among the court ladies by her own indulgence in the habit, but when the young czarina assumed the leadership she issued an edict prohibiting smoking by the ladies attached to the household.

This created a tremendous furor, not only in court, but in external society, which is governed in all things by the doings of the royal circle. Many Russian women of the nobility had contracted the smoking habit during the regime of the dowager empress, and proclaimed loudly against the edict which made a continuance of the custom an offense.

While the dowager empress and the immediate ladies of her circle still smoke, they are careful never to indulge in the habit in the presence of the czarina, as a matter of courtesy to the wife of the emperor. They confine their smoking to their private apartments, as do all of the St. Petersburg society women, among whom the use of the cigarette is generally prevalent.

The queen of Roumania and Queen Margherita of Italy both smoke, as does also the handsome wife of the young prince of Naples, who is destined to occupy the Italian throne. The young princess, when she was Helen of Montenegro, was raised and educated under the personal care of the dowager empress of Russia, and the girl naturally contracted all the customs of her royal guardian.

The women of the house of Bourbon might be called hereditary smokers, as it is a matter of history that the Duchess of Bourbon and the Duchess of Chatres, in the time of Louis XIV., smoked the strongest of tobacco in big meerschaum pipes.

None of the queenly smokers of the present day admires tobacco to the extent that Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar does. This unique lady smokes cigars which cost the equivalent of $1.50 each, and when she isn't smoking she chews, tobacco in plugs being her favorite for this diversion. When holding court she either smokes or chews, and it is the sole duty of one of her attendants to follow her about wherever she goes with a cuspidor of gold.

Only Two Faults.

"Now that you have bought and paid for the horse," said a man with a self-satisfied chuckle, "I will tell you in confidence that it has got only two faults."

"Well, what are they?"

"When he is in the field he is very difficult to catch."

"Oh, I don't mind that. I'll soon catch him. What is the other fault?"

"Why, when you have caught him he is not worth anything."

Same Old Story.

She was married to her third husband, and they had had a quarrel.

"I guessed how it would be, William," she said. "You're as bad as the others."

Boiled alligator flesh tastes very much like veal. It is much eaten in India.

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Thousands Indorse His Improved Homeopathic Remedies.

Druggists Kept Busy Handing Out These Curative Little Pellets.

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Troubles, Blood Diseases and All Nervous Complaints and Throat and Lung Affections Positively Cured by Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies.

Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health, Buy a 25-Cent Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, Rockingham, Ontario, says: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh and blood disease for over two years. I could not do any work. Was most of the time confined to my bed. Had terrible pains every day. Running ulcers broke out and were not healed for many months. The trouble was accompanied by sore throat, and even my mouth became full of ulcers. In fact, I was a confirmed invalid. The village doctor gave me medicine and gargles, which did me no good. He then advised me to go to a hospital where I was treated by five doctors, but when I got home I was worse than ever, and confined to my bed. No appetite and completely prostrated. I finally began the use of Munyon's Catarrh and Blood Cures, and two bottles of each have made me a well woman, and oh! how grateful I am."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25 cents—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25 cents—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50c each.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.

A separate specific for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert street, Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

A BOTHWELL GUSHER

Whose Flow Is About 150 Barrels Per Day.

Chatham, Feb. 15.—A. L. Shambleau, Thomas Pierce, and W. Cameron, of Chatham, are the trio who form another lucky oil syndicate. They bought a location three miles from Bothwell, and began boring a month ago. Now word has been received that the drill has opened a veritable "gusher," whose flow is judged to be 150 barrels a day.

STRATHROY.

Mrs. McIntyre's Death and Burial—North Adelaide Presbyterian Fruit Festival.

Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meekison.

Strathroy, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Bixel and Miss Banghart are visiting Mrs. McGregor, Ypsilanti.

Many will hear with deep regret of the death of Mrs. McIntyre, which occurred on Thursday night, Feb. 11. Death was due to inflammation of the lungs, which developed but a few days before. Deceased lady was the widow of the late Dr. McIntyre. Two daughters survive her—Mrs. Patterson, of Victoria, B. C., and Agnes, of Strathroy—who have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in this their sad bereavement. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the residence of her brother, Mr. Gilzean, for the Strathroy Cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Jordan conducting the services.

The Presbyterians of North Adelaide will hold a fruit festival and musical entertainment tomorrow evening, when Rev. Mr. Aylward, of Parkhill, will give his popular lecture, "The Bear of Grub Street." Music will be furnished by the Strathroy quartette, led by Mr. Hinchcliffe. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

The Belle Rose Emslie Company will appear in the Lyceum on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, under the auspices of the Strathroy Baseball Club.

Miss Teressa Healey is the guest of Mrs. Noble, Petrolea.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE

AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING

Two Box Cure

MILVERTON, 28TH JULY, 1895.

Gentlemen,—For the last ten years I had been troubled with kidney disease, being so bad at intervals that I could not lie in bed at night nor stoop to the ground.

I had tried all the remedies I could find without effect, but heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and procured a box.

I am most happy to say it for my own sake as well as for others that I am perfectly cured after using four boxes.

JOHN RILEY.



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ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA
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DELICACY OF FLAVOR
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GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALED
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For Mothers, Babies and Invalids.
DUNN'S "MALTED RUSK" "LACTESCENT BARLEY" "CREAM OF CORN" FOODS
Naturally sweet without sugar.
BABIES THRIVE ON THEM.
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ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	Portland.	Halifax.
Mongolian	Feb. 25	Feb. 27
Numidian	Mar. 11	Mar. 13
Laurentian	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
Parisian	April 8	April 10
Mongolian	April 22	April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and $60; return $100 and $110. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $24 50.

Glasgow-New York service — From New York, Cabin, $40 to $60 return $80 to $110; second cabin, $30; return, $55.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

For Information as to Rates and Special Train Service to the

Canadian Northwest, Manitoba, etc.

Call on Grand Trunk Railway System ticket agents. In London, E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or G. T. R. depot; or write to M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto. zxv

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. WILL RUN

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TO MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to Pacific Express, due to leave Toronto at 12:30 p.m. (noon) on these dates.

Ask or write for "Settlers' Guide."

THOS. R. PARKER, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond. City office open 7 a.m.

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. MAJESTIC, Feb. 10
S.S. GERMANIC, Feb. 17
S.S. ADRIATIC, Feb. 24
S.S. BRITANNIC, March 3
S.S. MAJESTIC, March 10
} 12 noon

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

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Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner. zxv

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Snowdrop	3½c to 4c	Ibex	4½c to 5c
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London G. M. & D. Co., 25c.
Norway, 200 shares at 8c share.
I can obtain any standard stock. Phone 1176.

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"The Athabasca."
Property in Nelson District, Kootenay British Columbia. Free milling quartz; seven ledges opened, varying from 1 to 8 feet in thickness. Ledge No. 1, opened by 3 shafts, 25 foot tunnel driven, 20 tons ore on dumps, certified assay gives $207 45. This is not a prospect, but a valuable and proven property. Other assays give $96, $294, $300, $446, $9,800 and $17,760 to the ton. Estimated $250,000 worth of ore now exposed. Price for limited time only, 25c.
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A. W. ROSS & CO.
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FOR QUOTATIONS ON
MINING STOCKS

Commerce and Finance.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by Frank Butler, broker, Masonic Temple.

Feb. 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison Ry	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼
C. B. and Q	73¾	74¼	73½	74½
C. and N. W	103	103¼	103	103¼
Chicago Gas	75¾	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
Gen. Electric	34	34⅛	33½	34⅛
L. and N	48½	49¾	48¾	49⅝
Manhattan	88⅝	88¼	86¾	87¼
Missouria Pacific	21	21¼	20¾	21
Pacific Mail	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼
Rock Island	65½	66⅛	65⅜	66
Reading	23¾	24¼	23⅝	24¾
St. Paul	74¼	75⅛	74⅛	75
Tenn. Coal and Iron	26¼	27⅝	25	27⅛
Wabash	15⅜	15¾	15½	15¾
Western Union	82	82¼	81⅝	81⅛
Distillery Trust	12½	13	12¼	13
Leather Trust	55	56⅛	54	55⅞
Sugar Trust	110¼	112	110⅛	111⅛
Tobacco Trust	68⅝	69½	67¾	68¾

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	54¾	53½
Duluth, common	4¼	4
Duluth, preferred	10	8
Commercial Cable	164½	164
Wabash, common	..	..
Wabash, preferred	..	..
Montreal Telegraph	170	165½
Richelieu and Ontario	92¼	88½
Montreal Street Railway	222½	222⅜
Montreal Street Railway, new	..	..
Montreal Gas Company	191½	192
Bell Telephone	160	156
Royal Electric	140½	139
Toronto Railway	71½	70⅛
Bank of Montreal	231	225
Ontario Bank	85	82½
Banque du Peuple	..	..
Molsons Bank	195	185
Bank of Toronto	232	227½
Merchants Bank	170	169
Merchants Bank of Halifax	170	169
Quebec Bank	..	119
Union Bank	..	105
Bank of Commerce	128	127¼
Northwest Land	..	..
Montreal Cotton Company	130	124
Canada Colored Cotton	50	..
Dominion Cotton	90	88½
Postal Telegraph	98	97

SALES—Com. Cable, 56 at 164; Mont. St. Ry, 50 at 222¾, 5 at 223, 45 at 222½; Mont. Gas, 25 at 192, 50 at 191, 25 at 190½, 50 at 190; Royal Electric, 45 at 141, 60 at 140; Toronto Ry, 50 at 70½, 10 at 70¾, 100 at 70⅛, 25 at 70, 5 at 70¼, 75 at 70, 100 at 70⅛; Ontario Bank, 5 at 85; Quebec Bank, 30 at 119; Postal Tel., 7 at 98.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	231	225
Ontario	86	82¾
Molsons	..	..
Toronto	231	229
Merchants	171	169
Commerce	128¼	127¼
Imperial	180	178¾
Dominion	233	231½
Standard	170	164
Hamilton	158	155
British America	117½	116½
Western Assurance	157½	156½
Canada Life	..	..
Confederation Life	..	..
Consumers' Gas	..	200¼
Dominion Telegraph	126	124
Montreal Telegraph	..	..
Northwest Land Company, pref	50	39
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	54½	53½
Commercial Cable Company	164½	164
Postal Telegraph	97¼	97
Bell Telephone Company	159¾	156¼
Montreal Street Railway	223	222
Montreal Street Railway (new)	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	70⅜	70
Dominion Savings and Invest	79	75
Farmers Loan and Savings	95	..
Farmers' L. and S., 20 per cent	70	..
Huron and Erie L. and S	..	158
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	..	147
London and Canada, L. and A	90	..
London Loan	..	..
London and Ontario	101	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	..	119

SALES—1 p.m.—British America, 5 at 116½; Com. Cable, 25, 25, 25 at 161. 11:15 a. m.—British America, 20 at 117; Bell Telephone, 25 at 156¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 15.—Wheat—The offerings are small, and few holders care to sell at present prices. Red and white are quoted at 74c to 75c north and west points, but it is reported that a few cars of red sold outside on Saturday a little lower than these prices; Manitoba wheat is steady, at 86c for No. 1 hard, Midland, and 84c for No. 2 hard, and No. 1 hard is quoted at 91c to 92c all rail, North Bay.

Flour is dull and easy, at $3 70 to $3 75 for cars of straight roller west.

Millfeed is dull, at $8 to $8 50 for shorts west, and $7 for bran.

Barley is dull and nominal, at 33c to 34c for No. 1 extra, 30c to 31c for No. 1, 27c to 28c for No. 2, 23c to 24c for No. 3 extra, and 22c for feed outside.

Buckwheat—The market is dull and easy; cars sold on the Midland today at 24c.

Rye is dull, with sales on the Midland today at 34c.

Corn is steady, at 19c to 20c for cars of yellow west.

Oats are in moderate demand, and steady; cars of white sold west today at 17c, and on the Midland at 18c.

Peas are steady, with sales of cars of No. 2 north and west at 39c.

Hay and straw—The offerings of hay are liberal, this market being over-stocked, and cars sold on the track here today at $8 50, for low grade, to $10 for No. 1. Straw is dull, at $5 to $6.

Seeds are flat and unchanged.

Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 15.

GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Oats—In store No. 2 white, 23c to 23½c.
Peas—47c to 48c.
Feed barley—33c to 34c.
Corn—29c to 30c.
Buckwheat—32c to 34c.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, $4 25 to $4 75; spring wheat patents, $4 90 to $5 05; winter do., $4 45 to $4 50; straight roller, $4 20 to $4 30.
Feed—Bran, $9 to $10; shorts, $11 to $12.

PROVISIONS.

Canadian short cut, clear, $10 to $10 50.
Ham—9c to 10c.
Bacon—8c to 9c.
Lard—Pure, 7c to 7½c; compound, 5¼c to 5½c.

PRODUCE.

Cheese—Quiet; offer 10½c fodder cheese.
Butter—Dull; creamery, 18½c to 19c export; local, 19c to 19½c.
Eggs—Slow; new laid, 16c to 17c; Montreal limed, 11c to 11½c; Western, 10c to 10½c.

English Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 15—4:15 p.m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 4d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 6½d; futures opened steady, with near and distant positions unchanged; closed steady with July ½d higher, and other months ¾d higher; business about equally distributed; Feb., 6s 3½d; March, 6s 3½d; April and May, 6s 4½d; July, 6s 4½d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new, 2s 6¾d; futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d to ½d higher; business about equally distributed; Feb. and March, 2s 6¾d; April, 2s 7¼d; May, 2s 8d; June, 2s 8¼d; July, 2s 9¼d.

Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 4½d.

American Produce Market.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Spring wheat—Dull: No. 1 hard, old, 86c; do. new, 85½c; No. 1 northern, old, 83½c; do. new, 82½c; No. 2 northern, 79c to 80c. Winter wheat—Dull: No. 2 red, 90c on track; No. 1 white, 9½c on track.

Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 26½c; No. 3 yellow, 26c; No. 4 yellow, 25½c; No. 3 corn, 25½c.

Oats—Quiet; steady; No. 2 white, 21½c; No. 3 white, 20c; No. 4 white, 19c; No. 3 mixed, 18½c; No. 2 white, 22½c in store.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, and No. 2 red cash, 86½c; May, 87c; July, 72½c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Feb. 15.—Wheat—Cash, 87c; May, 88c; July, 74c.

Corn—May, 23½c; July, 25c.

Oats—May, 17½c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Feb. 15.—Wheat, cash, 73½c; May, 75½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 15.

Flour—Receipts, 26,800 bbls; sales, 1,800 packages; state and western quiet and steady; city mills patents, $4 90 to $5 15; city mill clears, $4 80 to $4 90; Minnesota patents, $4 35 to $4 45; Minnesota bakers, $3 70 to $3 90; winter patents, $4 60 to $4 75; winter straights, $4 35 to $4 40; winter extras, $3 15 to $3 55; winter low grades, $2 60 to $2 90.

Rye Flour—Slow; sales, 150 bbls; superfine, $2 55 to $2 75; fancy, $2 80 to $3.

Wheat—Receipts, 36,075; sales, 2,625,000 bu; opened strong and higher on war news, but afterwards turned weak under general realizing; March, 82c to 83½c; April, 81c to 81¾; May, 80⅝c to 81⅛c; June, 80c to 80½c; July, 77¾c to 78⅛c; Sept., 74¾c to 75⅛c.

Rye—Dull; No. 2 western, 38½c to 39c, c.i.f., Buffalo.

Corn—Receipts, 147,225 bu; sales, 30,000 bu, opened steady, but sold off with wheat, May, 29½c; July, 30½c.

Oats—Receipts,152,400 bu; quiet; track white, 20c to 29c.

Beef—Firm; family, $8 50 to $10; extra mess, $7 50; packet, $8 to $9 50.

Pork—Firm; mess, $8 25 to $8 75; family, $9 25 to $9 75; short clear, $8 50 to $10.

Lard—Firm.

Butter—Receipts, 8,219 packages; steady; state dairy, 10c to 19c; state creamery, 13c to 20c; western creamery, 12c to 21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 7 to 14c; immitation creamery, 11c to 16c.

Cheese — Receipts, 658 packages; quiet; state large, 9c to 12½c; small, 9c to 12½c; part skims, 5c to 9½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,793 packages; steady; state and Pennsylvania, 18½c; western, 12c to 18½c; southern, 17½c to 17½c.

Sugar—Raw; steady; fair refining, 2 13-18c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 3-16c; refined, steady; crushed, 5c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝c.

Coffee—Quiet; No. 7, 9⅜c.

Hops—Dull; state common to choice, 1895 crop, 4c to 7c; 1896 crop, 8c to 13c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 4½c to 7c; 1896 crop, 9c to 13c.

Lead—Strong; bullion price, $3 05; exchange price, $3 22½ to $3 27½.

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, Broker, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 1,278.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	75¼-75	75⅞	74¾	75¼
July	71-¼	71¾	70⅜	71¼
Corn—May	23⅛	24	23½	24
July	24⅞	25¼	24¾	25⅛
Oats—May	17⅛	17¼	17	17⅛
July	17⅛	18	17¾	17⅞
Pork—May	7 90	8 17	7 90	8 5
July	8 05	8 27	8 02	8 20
Lard—May	3 95	4 00	3 92	4 00
July	4 05	4 10	4 02	4 07
Ribs—May	4 07	4 15	4 05	4 12
July	4 17	4 22	4 15	4 20

Puts, 74; calls, 76⅝.

You Ask Why
these dying and cleaning works control the larger part of business in city and country. No trick about it. Our works are equipped with the best in modern machinery. We have a thorough and practical knowledge of the business. We insist that only first-class work shall ever go out from here. People prefer the best and it costs no more.
R. PARKER & CO'Y,
Canada's Greatest Dyers and Cleaners.
217 Dundas Street. Phone 614.

STRONG'S
BAKING POWDER
Defies All Honest Competition.
25c Per Pound
AT
STRONG'S DRUG STORE
184 DUNDAS STREET.
FREE to every housekeeper on application, a valuable recipe book on the art of cooking. zxv

THE following is the oath of the judges in the Isle of Man: "By this Book, and the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above, and in earth beneath, in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly between our sovereign lord the King and his subjects within this isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring's backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish."

Around the City

—The Asylum ball will take place on Wednesday.

—The City Council meets tonight. A good deal of routine business is on the slate.

—Mr. Thomas Marks, of Port Arthur, is stopping at the Tecumseh House.

—The annual meeting of the Western Fair Board will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

—Mr. James Wright, of the G. T. R. station staff, Toronto, late of London, is on a flying visit home.

—Mrs. Louis A. White, of Saginaw, Mich., who has been visiting at Byron for the past month, returned home today.

—Catalogues printed in neatest design at Advertiser Job Department. Send and get an estimate before placing your order:

—Mr. D. O. Sadler, of Halifax, N.S., representing the firm of Burns & Lewis, of this city, in the Maritime Provinces, is at the Tecumseh House.

—Twenty-five hundred copies of the assessment roll printed three years ago for the information of the public still lie in the upper flat of the City Hall.

—The famine fund donations at the City Hall now amount to $180. Late contributions are: A. O. Graydon, $5; Thomas Kent, $50; Richard Sharpe, Lobo, $5.

—Mrs. Sherman, a North End lady, slipped and fell on Park avenue today, breaking a small bone of her wrist. She was assisted into Dr. MacLaren's office, and the injuries dressed there.

—Alluding to Principal Merchant's lecture at Chatham on Friday night, the Banner says: "Mr. Merchant is evidently a painstaking teacher and tinged with a slight vein of humor, invaluable in dealing with a subject, the theory of which is dry and difficult, though the results are beautiful and surprising."

—St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation, city, will add materially to its contribution to the fund for the famine sufferers in India. The pastor last night stated that several members who were not present on the previous Sunday had contributed, some to the extent of $100. In this way the St. Andrew's contribution will be considerably over $1,500.

—Rev. W. H. Butt, pastor of the Centralia Methodist Church, preached to his people Sunday morning on India and her needs, with the result that $70 was collected for the famine and plague-stricken people of that land. If a small country village can be aroused to give such a sum, what can be done in all Canadian towns and cities if an earnest and universal appeal is only made?

—The funeral of the late Mr. John J. C. Traher, at St. Peter's Cathedral Saturday morning was attended by his numerous friends. The musical services were of a very impressive character. A solo at the offertory by Miss Lenehan was rendered very effectively. The pallbearers were Messrs. Frank Coles, J. D. Lebel, J. G. Shuff, James Morrison, P. McLaughlin, and James Costello.

—The funeral of the late James McLellan took place this morning from the family residence, 660 King street, at 10 o'clock to Woodland Cemetery, the service being conducted by Rev. Thos. Wilson. When Mr. McLellan passed away on Friday last he was in his eighty-eighth year. He had been infirm for some time, and had lost his sight about ten years ago. He will be well remembered by the older members of the community as a keeper of the toll-gate on the Governor's road, just east of the city. He leaves a widow, a daughter living in Ottawa, and a son in the Northwest mounted police.

—Mr. R. O. Blayney, of Simcoe, the well known wheelman, is at the Grigg House. Speaking of the C. W. A. meet this year, Mr. Blayney said Chatham and Brantford were making a big fight for it. It is generally understood that London is making no effort to secure the meet. Mr. Blayney does not intend to do much riding this year himself, but may enter an occasional race. He expressed regret that bicycle meets were not so well conducted in this country as in the United States. If they were officered more strictly, much unpleasantness would be avoided.

MR. McMILLAN IMPROVING.

Early Sunday morning Mr. W. G. McMillan passed a crisis in his illness very favorably, and now the doctors in attendance entertain strong hopes of his recovery. His consciousness has been almost completely regained, and his general condition considerably improved.

THE HUNT BALL.

People in surrounding towns who wish to attend the London Hunt ball must correspond with the honorary secretary, Mr. A. O. Graydon, from whom all tickets are to be secured. The price is $3 for a gentleman's ticket and $2 for a lady's.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Detroit Free Press: With an escort of 100 armed and fully uniformed Templars, Grand Master White, of Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, will come to the river on Feb. 24 for the purpose of attending Detroit Commandery's reception to Right Eminent Sir Edward D. Wheeler, grand commander of the State. It appears that Supreme Grand Master Whyte has arranged for a meeting of Great Priory, or the section of it including the preceptories of Windsor, Sarnia, London and points west of London at Windsor, on the day of this reception, and this event will call to Windsor the most prominent Templars of all Western Ontario. It is largely because of this that such a body of Canadian knights will be in position to act as escort for Sir Whyte.

THE BACONIAN CLUB.

At the regular meeting of the Baconian Club on Saturday night, the president, Mr. O. J. Stevenson, B.A., tendered his resignation, because of his approaching removal to St. Thomas. The resignation was refused by his admiring colleagues, and Mr. Stevenson requested to remain in office till the expiry of his term, and to preside at the annual banquet. Mr. W. E. Mullins gave a recitation, and Mr. T. W. Scandrett a reading. Both selections were very favorably criticised. Mr. D.A.Galbraith, B.A., furnished a brilliant paper on the hermeneutics of history, which was notable for its philosophical depth and wide research. Mr. Galbraith was showered with encomiums. The paper will be published in printed form shortly.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

The King Street Presbyterian Church was filled to overflowing at 6:45 last evening, and nearly 300 people were turned away by 7 o'clock, being unable to gain admission. Rev. Mr. Wilson's subject was "The Signs of the Times, or do They Indicate His Coming?" Mr. Wilson took up the line of thought that before Christ's coming there would be wars and rumors of wars, and referred to the situation in the East. There would also be famine, and he directed the attention of his hearers to the widespread famine in India. The Jews were also to be brought back to Jerusalem before his coming. He then pictured the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, and their journey back to Palestine. The church contained the largest congregation last night of any during the series.

SAD AND SUDDEN.

Windsor (N. S.) Journal: "On Thursday evening an incident happened both sad and dramatic. Mr. Hunter was about to begin his address, which was to be on 'Heaven,' when a telegram was handed him. Being accustomed to receive telegrams of a congratulatory and encouraging nature, from places where they have worked, he opened it without any apprehension, and from it obtained tidings of the death of a loved brother in Portland, Oregon, from whom he had heard but a short time before, and supposed to be in perfect health. Mr. Hunter was so overcome by the shock that he was unable to proceed, and Mr. Crossley, who knew and loved the deceased, could only speak with difficulty. Wm. J. Hunter, whose death was so suddenly announced, had been for a time in the ministry, but his voice failing, he had to abandon it. At the time of his death he was a prominent business man in Portland, Oregon. His death was the result of pneumonia.

MINISTERS MEET.

The Association Addressed by Rev. Messrs. Johnston and Mackenzie —$19 for the Famine Fund.

A meeting of the Ministerial Association was held this morning in the Y. M. C. A. building. Present: Rev. Messrs. Walker, Talling (secretary), R. Johnston, T. S. Johnson, Russell, Smith, Pedley, Claris, Fowler, Jackson, Hobbs and Lanceley. In addition, Rev. R. J. Hunter, of Ridgetown, and Rev. Murdock Mackenzie, of Honan, China, were there as visitors.

Rev. Robert Johnston gave a paper on "Current Religious Tendencies." A discussion followed, in which Rev. Murdock Mackenzie took part, and gave a very strong address. Votes of thanks were tendered Mr. Johnston for the preparation of the paper, and Mr. Mackenzie for his discussion.

The sum of $19 was voted to the Indian famine fund, being the surplus collection during the week of prayer.

ON THE GALLOWS.

Millionaire Duestrow Must Expiate the Crime of Murder.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 15.—Gov. Stephens has decided that he will not interfere in the case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire, of St. Louis, sentenced to be hanged at Union, Mo., tomorrow, for the murder of his wife and child.

FALSELY ACCUSED.

Charges Against Londoners at Brantford Withdrawn—Conservatives Say They Were Mistaken.

Brantford, Feb. 15.—The charges of personation made against Messrs. Cooper, Gorman and Fitzhenry, of London, have been unconditionally withdrawn. Mr. A. Watts, acting on behalf of the local Conservatives, today informed Mr. J. T. Hewitt that they had no evidence against the three gentlemen named, and that, the information being sworn out upon erroneous information, he desired to withdraw the charge.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Dominion Officials Whose Conduct Was Investigated "Walk the Plank."

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Robert G. Dalton, a first-class clerk in the Department of Indian Affairs, is dismissed on the report of Deputy Superintendent-General that he neglects his duty.

Some time ago charges were laid against James Martin, Indian agent, at Manawaki. Mr. E. J. Rainboth, who was appointed commissioner for the purpose, held an investigation, and on Rainboth's report, Martin had been dismissed for failure to properly conduct the affairs of the office.

As previously announced Inspector Macrae, of the Indian Department, was dispatched to Chippewa Hill to hold an inquiry into charges against John Crowe, Indian agent. The evidence and report made it clear that Crowe had acted irregularly in the conduct of the business of the Chippewa Indians of Sugeen. He had therefore been removed, and John Schofield, of Allenford, had been appointed in his stead.

Since taking office Hon. Mr. Sifton had received so many complaints against J. W. Jermyn, who held the position of Indian agent at Cape Croker, that he made inquiries into Jermyn's record as disclosed by official files. He found that a series of grave charges had been made a few years ago against Jermyn, that an investigation had been held by Mr. Dingman, who was then inspector of Indian agencies, but was afterwards superannuated by the late Government, that Dingman submitted with voluminous evidence taken by him, a report which showed that Jermyn had been proven guilty of such grave misconduct that he was altogether unfitted for the office he held. On the submission of Dingman's report to the Governor-General in council Jermyn has been dismissed and John McIvor, of McIvor P. O., Ont., appointed in his place.

$500 REWARD.

Leaving London.

Our benefactors, the Mexican Medicine Company, of KoDa fame, are to leave London to go to the capital. They are offering in addition to selling a $1 bottle of KoDa for 25c, a bonus of $500 to anyone who, after giving their remedies a fair trial, can say that they do not do what is claimed for them. Look out, now, you people of London, with rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, headache, constipation, kidney and liver trouble, salt rheum, eczema, bad legs, and all skin diseases. Piles cured, tape, pin, and stomach worms removed. They will remove that everlasting corn for 15c. Hurry up, Feb. 27 the last day. Mexican Medicine Company, 256 Dundas street, near Wellington. 43i-eod

Steamship Arrivals.

Feb. 13.	At.	From.
Britannic	Queenstown	New York
Fuers Bismarck	Genoa	New York
St. Louis	New York	Liverpool
Feb. 14.	At	From
La Bourgogne	New York	Havre
Servia	New York	Liverpool
La Bretagne	Havre	New York
Feb. 15.	At	From
Vancouver	Liverpool	Portland

Police Court Cases

Morris' Matrimoninal Mishaps Made Public.

Alleged Purchase of Buggies Under False Pretenses.

Abusive Language Charge Ventilated and Dropped—Trouble Over a $2 Horse.

Today's police court had one of the busiest sessions held for many moons. Inside the railing the court was crowded, and around the table sat a cluster of legal lights awaiting the arrival of the magistrate. There were only two prisoners in the dock, but a long list, independent of these, awaited disposal. At 10 o'clock Magistrate Parke entered and proceeded to dispose of the cases, as follows:

MORRIS' MATRIMONIAL MISHAPS

Charles Morris, a one-armed raggatherer, was charged by his wife with smashing her stove and dishes, and by Etta Armstrong with malicious damage to property. Mrs. Morris told her story as follows: About two weeks ago she had quarreled with her husband and they parted. After this they had searched for a house, and consented to live together again. Morris went away to Muncey for rags, and when he came back he got drunk and went to her house. There he smashed everything in sight, amounting in value to $24. After this he went to Mrs. Armstrong's house, where she was staying, and smashed the window with a club.

Cross-examined by Mr. McEvoy, who defended Morris, she admitted that Joseph Watermaker and William Baker had "boarded" with her. Jerry Fitzpatrick had been a frequent visitor.

Young Watermaker said he had not paid her anything for board, but he had taken her stuff from the grocery, which he procured on "tick."

Morris said she had been a very unfaithful wife. He had married her in Stratford on Nov. 10 last, and brought her three children here, where he had kept them respectably. He was willing to live with her, if she behaved herself, but this she declined, pleading that Morris had threatened to kill her.

The magistrate advised Morris to keep away from her, and then discharged him.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, carriage manufacturer, of this city, brought an action against Colbins A. Powell, a retired farmer, of Tilbury, charging him with obtaining three buggies, valued at $180, under false pretenses. The complainant states that at the time Powell procured the vehicles he represented that he had a house and lot and a good warehouse, valued at $3,000, with only $500 against them. Powell, it is alleged, said he was a member of the council, and also an agent of the Deering binder. A man had to be worth so much before he could hold a seat in the council, and represent the firm for which he was an agent. Another buggy was ordered after the first three, and this was also sent. A note was taken for the $58, at four months. The previous buggies were unpaid for on Thanksgiving last, when Mr. Thompson went to Tilbury. Mr. Thompson swore that Powell had stated that he had been cleaned out of everything, that he (Mr. Thompson) had sued him last year, and he was getting square now.

Mr. Thompson, jun., said Powell had been introduced to him by his father, and in speaking about the old accounts, which Powell had owed the firm, they had told him that they would not sell to a man whom they had to sue. Powell replied that no trouble would be experienced this year. Last year Powell said he was unable to get any money in, and had quite a lot of it out among the farmers.

Mr. McKillop, who appeared for Mr. Thompson, put in an abstract, showing that on March 18, 1893, Powell had mortgaged the warehouse for $350. Again, on May 31, 1896, the warehouse and dwelling were remortgaged to the extent of $350, both being made to John Henderson. On July 25, 1896, both properties were sold to Mr. Findlay Grant. Mr. McKillop claimed that fraud was apparent on Mr. Powell's part, as he had told Mr. Thompson that he was getting square with him. He had mortgaged the property after procuring the goods, and sold the whole outfit prior to the notes coming due. The case was enlarged for a week. Powell's agent being bailed in $300 to appear on Feb. 23.

OBSCENE LANGUAGE.

Oliver Steele charged John Quinnall with having used grossly insulting language to him on the market on Saturday. Steele was placed in the box, and said that the affair grew out of statements made regarding a girl named Metcalfe, daughter of the man with whom he lived. James Quinnall is a respectable-looking Englishman from the world's metropolis, and denied the whole affair. His statement was corroborated by Joshua Stead and Mrs. Robert Erskine, both of whom were there at the time. Miss Metcalfe was called, and stated that she had heard Quinnall use the foul language.

Mr. Love (counsel for the accused)—Are you Mr. Metcalfe's daughter?

"Yes, sir; I am," replied Miss Metcalfe.

Mr. Love—You didn't come out with Miss Rye's importation? (Were you born in old London?

"No" (emphatically). "I was born here in this London."

The magistrate dismissed the case.

CLARK VS. SLATER.

Alf Clark charged James Slater with non-payment of wages—some $19 75 in all. Mr. Essery appeared for Clark, and Mr. Love for Mr. Slater. Clark produced a book to show that he had only received $5 per week from Oct. 14, when an agreement was made between the parties, by which he was to receive $6—$1 being held back until Mr. Clark should quit. He had worked some overtime, and had been given nothing for this. His book showed one week of eight days and five hours. For this he obtained the $5 only.

Mr. Slater produced the signed agreement, whereby Clark engaged for $5 per week. After doing so Mr. Slater said he would give him $1 per week extra when his time was up if he worked faithfully, but instead of doing that Clark had plugged the generators with corn cobs, which would have spoiled about 1,800 gallons of vinegar had they not been removed. He had given Mr. Clark more than was due him on account of his having a sick wife. He had also used "slop" when he had no right.

Clark was recalled, and said he placed the cobs in the generators because they were too hot, and that they would not have caused any damage. He admitted having used the slop, but said he did so under instructions.

The magistrate dismissed the case, as one for the divison court.

THE HORSE DEAL.

James Clare and Jerry Fitspatrick were charged with stealing a horse from Isaac Haines, a milk-dealer. The parties engaged in "swapping horses," and Haines' horse was harnessed to Clare's rig, and he, with Fitzpatrick, drove away, under the impression that it was satisfactory to both parties.

The magistrate thought it too bad that time had to be wasted over a horse only worth $2.

Mr. McKillop said he was surprised to hear it was even so valuable. However, Mr. Haines had no evidence to offer, and he asked that the case be dismissed, which was done.

BARRETT'S BUNGLES.

James Barrett, formerly of London, and an ex-member of Wolseley Barracks, was one of the two prisoners in the dock. He was charged by Mrs. Kinchella, a widow with three small children, living on Maitland street, with forcing an entrance into her house at 2:30 on Sunday morning. Previous to his visit there, Barrett, while under the influence of liquor, together with a number of companions, is alleged to have grossly assaulted John Russell, a night watchman in charge of the C. P. R. signals at Adelaide street. Mrs. Kinchella is the widow of Sergeant Kinchella, of the R. R. C. I., who died only a few weeks ago, and she has not yet fully recovered from the shock. While Barrett was engaged at the back door, Mrs. Kinchella put on her shoes and a wrap and ran out the front door to the neighbors', who sent for the patrol. Barrett was found at the widow's house, seated by the stove, half asleep, and brought to the station. Barrett could remember nothing of his assault on Mr. Russell, but pleaded guilty to the charge of petty trespass, preferred by Mrs. Kinchella. Mr. Love defended the prisoner and pleaded that Barrett had been a personal friend of the late Sergeant Kinchella, and that while under the influence of liquor he had gone there, not knowing the time. Barrett, he said, had been very circumspect lately, and he asked the leniency of the court. The magistrate took the case en delibre until tomorrow, when he will pass sentence and try Barrett on the assault charge.

To Avert War.

A Decision Reached by the Great Powers.

Greece to be Prevented From Committing Any Hostile Act.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—A semi-official statement on the Cretan question has been published here. It says:

"After an exchange of views with the Cabinets of the other great powers, the commander of the German warship Kaiserin Augusta, which will arrive at Canea within the next few days, has received instructions in conjunction with commanders of the naval forces of the other great powers assembled in Cretan waters, to prevent any hostile act upon the part of Greece, and also to co-operate with them in every possible way, with the view of restoring order and averting further bloodshed."

GRENDALE.

Death of Elmer J. Cleveland—Successful Social.

Glendale, Feb. 12.—A large number of the friends of the late Elmer J. Cleveland, paid their last tribute of respect to the deceased on Monday last, Feb. 8, at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cleveland, Glendale West. The funeral services were conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Davis, of St. James' Church, South London, after which the cortege left for Brick Street Cemetery, where the interment was made. Deceased was the second oldest of five children, two of whom, Z. W., and Frances, remain. He was born May 24, 1862, in the township of Westminster, where he lived until, at the age of 19, after graduating from the London Commercial College, then under Yerex & Panton, he began in the employ of Prouty & Glass, of Detroit. Three years later he became a resident of Chicago, where he made his home, until a short time previous to his illness. During a trip South, at the Atlanta Exposition, more than a year ago, he contracted a severe cold, which was the beginning of his long illness, which ultimately resulted in anaemia, and ended in heart failure. Though ill so long, he bore his sufferings with Christian patience and fortitude, and passed peacefully away on the evening of Feb. 6. Mr. Cleveland was a man of high intellectual and social qualities. His bright, genial disposition won for him a large circle of friends, who will always remember him as a kind, large-hearted man, generous in the extreme. The many friends of the family extend to them their most heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Miss Fanny Cleveland, who has been ill since Christmas, is slowly convalescing, though still unable to be out.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of this place held a very successful social on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Henry Nichols. A very pleasant time was passed until an early hour, when all went home pleased and profited by having met together.

On Feb. 8, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Griffith, of Parkhill, and Mr. Z. W. Cleveland, of Chicago, returned home Tuesday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The town of Malvern, Ark., which was almost wiped out by a fire last July, was visited by a conflagration on Friday, which destroyed the whole business portion. Loss, $100,000.

Ten thousand bushels of wheat stored in the farmers' elevator at Killarney, Man., has disappeared and cannot be accounted for. N. J. Ryan, who was connected with the management of the elevator, has been arrested for theft.

Robert Duncan and Jesse Reese, of Buffalo, robbed a store at Ridgeway, Ont., last Wednesday night, and stole a wagonload of plunder. They were arraigned before Judge Logan in Ridgeway and sentenced to terms of three and four years respectively in the Kingston penitentiary. Both young men are Canadians, but they have lived in Buffalo for some time.

George Roach, a Hamilton carter, in the employ of James Slater, of that city, was killed Friday night. He was going to the city with a load of furniture from Burlington, when the sleigh upset, and the load fell on top of Roach. He was dead when picked up. Roach was 35 years of age, and leaves a widow and five young children.

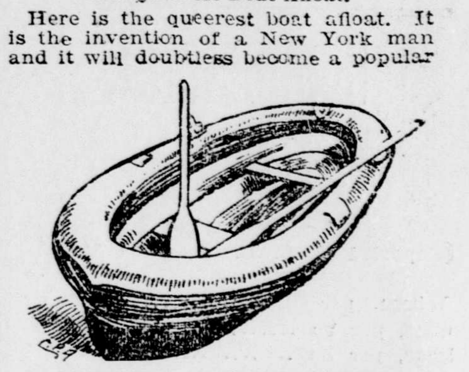
MANLEY'S CELERY NERVE COMPOUND.
King of Medicines.
This peerless preparation differs from all others as day from night. It is based on glycerine instead of alcohol. It cures where all other remedies fail. It has no equal in all cases of thin and watery blood, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, liver torpor, nervous diseases, neuralgia, heart palpitation, tired and worn out feeling, or any run down, debilitated condition of the system. Price $1, all druggists.

"Cough Chaser" Cures Coughs and Colds. 10c, all druggists.

Now is The Time
To sort up your office supplies. We have many neat, time saving devices to save you in your office work. Among them the Shannon Files and Binders, and Simplex Files. Gillet's, Easterbrook's and other leading makes of pens always in stock.
W. L. CARRIE,
STATIONER,
417 Richmond Street.

The Queerest Boat Afloat.

Here is the queerest boat afloat. It is the invention of a New York man and it will doubtless become a popular



QUEEREST OF WATER CRAFT.

pleasure craft, as it has so many good features to recommend it. The inventor, H. D. Layman, describes the boat in detail. He says: "This boat is made of rubbered cloth, with continuous air chambers, made in two separate compartments, extending around the top of the boat, on which oar locks are buckled, as shown in the illustration. It also has an air tube running lengthwise under the centre of the boat, which serves as a rudder and bumper. The boats are capable of being deflated and packed into a small case or trunk with their seats and jointed oars, and may be carried under the seat of a buggy, or by hand if needs be, as an outfit. The boat complete, capable of carrying comfortably three or four persons, would not weigh more than 50 pounds. The boats are made in four separate compartments, are simple, durable, and absolutely safe against either capsizing or sinking, but if filled with water would then float several hundred pounds. They have been thoroughly tested both in rough and calm waters and are entirely seaworthy; at least this is the verdict of experienced boat builders, sea captains, life-savers, and other competent judges."

A Passing Glimpse of Family Comfort.

Modern housekeeping is fast losing sight of the fact that the beauty of home depends largely upon the individual comfort of the family. Our elaborate furnishings and handsome decorations leave no room for the indulgence of that homely, easy comfort to which the family of long standing has become used.

"It cost a pile of money to educate Caroline," said the father. "It wasn't booklarnin' alone. She can paint and embroider; all these fixin's here she done. Look at that slipper holder on the wall over in the corner; that was my Christmas present, and there was a pair of the neatest slippers in it you ever see. And she says: 'Now, papa, throw these old ones away, and put these on every evening, for I shall have calls, you know, and you must look nice.' I didn't throw them very fur you mind, for I knew that them fancy ones would pinch, and I have got used to these old things. They're stubbed at the toes and busted out on the sides, but my! they're mighty comfitable when I git ready to set down nights!"

In My Lady's Dressingroom.

Small round tables that look at first glance like those intended for smokers' use serve a valuable purpose in a lady's dressing-room. They have, attached to their polished tops all paraphernalia needed to crimp the hair, including safety match box, alcohol lamp, with tongs standard; hair-pin tray and bandoline jar. The tables are in oak or mahogany finish and the attachments in various metals, brass, nickel or silver.

Frills and Caprices.

Printed velvets are very much used for fancy bodices.

Green and violet never seem to lose their popularity in the world of millinery.

The new spring shirtwaists are made of cottons in very fanciful designs.

Ribbon, leather and metal are all employed to make girdles for fur coats.

It is estimated that 22 acres of land are necessary to sustain one man on fresh meat. The same space of land, if devoted to wheat culture, would feed 42 people; if to oats, 88; and if to potatoes and rice, 176.

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—We'll tell you after scientifically testing them. This service and advice is free! If Glasses are needed we select the best and most effective kind and charge moderately for them.
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Graduate of the Spencer Optical Institute, New York; Optical Institute of Canada, Toronto, and Chicago Ophthalmic College, Chicago.
Druggist and Optician.
Corner Dundas and Wellington Streets. 2xv

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For cleaning. It gives better results than the old way, that's why we have adopted it. Don't discard your old garments, we'll make them look like new.
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CEYLON TEA

PURE. DELICIOUS. ECONOMICAL

Sold in Lead Packets Only, Black and Mixed. All Grocers,

25c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

The Wooing of Nell.

Poor chap! they said to each other. It was clear he was awful fond of the girl, and to be sure she must have given him some encouragement for him to have made bold to go for her fine gentleman lover!

The feminine portion of the population was strongly antagonistic to Nell, on account of her undoubted claims to beauty; and the feeling against her was undoubtedly the result of simple jealousy rather than a solid opinion founded upon her own conduct.

The male section of the populace, on the other hand, while less virulent than the women, were not inclined to warm partisanship on behalf of the girl who had always displayed a marked indifference to their attentions. There was many a young man in the crowded court that day who found a secret salve for his wounded vanity, in the thought that the girl who would not vouchsafe him so much as a look had come to grief between two admirers, one of whom was not a lover to be proud of, while the other had undoubtedly placed himself in a dangerous position.

On the whole, therefore, it was Miss Bostal, rather than Nell, who carried the sympathy of the ordeal.

When the little thin lady, with the pinched face and the faded hair, stepped into the witness-box, and kissed the book with grave and dignified reverence, there was little or no laughter at her odd costume of five-and-twenty years before, at the "girl-of-the-period" short jacket, bunched-up gown, and Tyrolese hat, which, once so "smart" and "up-to-doate" had now become such a quaint relic of the past. People pardoned her eccentric dress, her prim little manners, in consideration of the goodness of heart which had caused the little lady to hold out a helping hand to the poor scapegrace, and to champion the cause of the man of the people against the gentleman.

Every ear in the court was strained to catch her words, but the little woman spoke out well, in a thin, almost shrill voice, indeed, but with a distinct utterance which made every word carry from end to end of the hall.

"I understand, madam, that you were the last person who is known to have spoken to Jem Stickels before his death?" asked the coroner.

"Yes, sir," answered Miss Theodora. "I went to the cottage where he lodged, as soon as I heard of the accident, to learn how he was."

"He opened the door to you himself, I believe?"

"Yes, sir, he did."

"And he was very surly to you,' was he not?"

"Yes, sir, he was rather. He was much excited, and said that we should have to answer some questions to-morrow morning."

At these words every man and woman in the court felt stirred to a deeper interest. They were touching the edge of the mystery at last.

"He said you would be asked some questions? What did you suppose him to mean by that?"

"I hardly thought about it. He spoke in a wild way. He was very angry and excited. All I thought about was trying to pacify him."

"Did it occur to you at all that he had any idea of making away with himself?"

This question evidently took the witness by surprise. Miss Bostal stared at the coronetr in frank perplexity. It was clear that the notion was new to her.

"No, sir, I certainly did not think that."

"You had no idea what he meant?"

"Well, sir, I thought he meant to refer to the story that has been about—the story of some robberies not far from where he lived. He often used to say he knew who the thief was."

At this ingenuous reply, which slipped out of the witness' mouth without her having any idea of the bombshell she was throwing down, a great sensation shook the listening crowd and called forth cries of "Silence!" from the police.

"He was much excited, you say? Did he seem, otherwise, in his usual state? I mean, did he speak as a man speaks who is in perfect health—in perfect command of himself?" asked the coroner, much to the disappointment of the listeners, who were more interested in the mystery underlying the story than in the death of Jem Stickels.

"Oh, yes, he seemed quite himself. We were surprised to find him like that."

"And—was he sober?"

"Quite sober, I should say."

"Did he say anything about the blow he had received? Did he make any complaint?"

"None while I was there."

"And now, madam, I must ask you another question. How far is it from your house to the spot where the deceased was found?"

Miss Bostal considered.

"If you go by the fields it must be about a mile and a half. By the road, I should think it nearly two miles."

At this point the superintendent of the police nodded to the coroner, to express his assent to this calculation.

"And now tell me, if you please, what time it was when you left the cottage—when you saw the last of the deceased, that is to say?"

"It was about ten minutes past seven."

"How do you fix the time?"

"I looked at my watch when we got back home again, to see if it was time to light the fire in the dining room for my father's return. And it was then five-and-twenty minutes past seven."

"Then you reckon that you did the walk in a quarter of an hour?"

"Yes. It is about three-quarters of a mile by the way we came, over the fields."

There was a short pause, and the listening crowd, now more on the alert than ever, waited breathlessly for the ccroner's next question. It came in a rather surprising form:

"Can you tell me, Miss Bostal, whether you and Miss Claris remained in each other's company from the moment you returned home until your father's return?"

Miss Theodora reflected.

"Not quite all the time," she answered, after a moment's thought. "I tore my dress on a nail as I came in through the back door; and I asked Miss Claris to make the tea while I ran up to my room and mended it."

"And how long were you upstairs?"

"About a quarter of an hour, I should think."

"You have no way of fixing the time?"

"I had no reason to take particular note of the time; but I think I remember seeing that it was between twenty minutes and a quarter to eight when I went down into the dinind room and lit a fire."

"Was Miss Claris there?"

"No. She came in with the tea not long afterwards."

"And what time was that?"

"I cannot exactly tell. But I think it was soon after eight."

"And during the time that you were in the dinindg-room by yourself, did you hear her moving about in the kitchen?"

"I don't remember noticing. I was thinking of the fire—it wouldn't burn up."

"Altogether, then, I gather from what you have said, quite three-quarters of an hour elapsed between the time you left Miss Claris at the back door, and the time she brought in the tea?"

"About that, I should think."

"You did not see her, or remember hearing her during that time?"

"I certainly did not see her. I don't remember hearing her."

There was another intent pause.

"When you did see her next—when she brought in the tea, that it to say—did she seem agitated, or was she calm?"

"She was very much agitated. She had been crying all the time, I think she told me."

"I must thank you for the clear way in which you have given your evidence. Only one more question. Would it be possible, do you think, for a person to go the way to the place where the body was discovered and back again, in three-quarters of an hour, or a little more?"

The crowd in the court seemed to draw a deep breath of unanimous consternation. Only the witness seemed ignore the drift of the question.

"It would be absolutely impossible, I am sure," she answered in surprise.

"And you are sure the time was no more than three-quarters of an hour?"

"As sure as I can be, considering that I took no particular note of the time."

"Thank you. That is all I have to ask you at present, though it is possible we may have to recall you. Gentlemen," he went on, turning to the jury, who were already springing up with their questions, "I think it will be better for you to hear the evidence of the doctors, before you ask this witness any further questions."

They sat down again, and again there was a buzz and a hum of excitement in the court, and people looked at each other, and began to ask each other whether it was true that Miss Claris had been brought from the station, and whether she would be called as a witness? The story was growing more mysterious.

The buzz subsided as the doctor, who had seen the body before it was moved, took the oath and gave his evidence.

He had noticed nothing to give him a clue to the cause of death in the first cursory examination he was able to make out of doors.

"You afterwards, with the assistance of Dr. Clarges, made a thorough examination of the body?"

"I did."

"And you were then able to come to some definite conclusion?"

"I was."

"I believe you were able to ascertain that the man came to his death by violence?"

There was perfect stillness, perfect silence in the court as the doctor answered:

"Yes. In the right side of the head I found a small wound, and after probing for some time, I found a bullet embedded in the cerebellum!"

CHAPTER XV.

To say that you could have heard a pin drop in the crowded court when the doctor made this announcement, is to understate the death-like silence which fell upon the dense mass of listeners.

Not one man in twenty among the crowd had been prepared for this sensational disclosure, which had, indeed, been communicated to no one but the police and to Hemming. This new fact threw such a sudden light upon the case, thrusting out as it did all possibility of Jem's having come by his death through an accident, that every man and woman needed a moment's breathing space to grasp the new view of the situation thus abruptly presented.

In the meantime the doctor went quietly on with his evidence, much of which was technical and uninteresting to the majority. But the crowd was able to fasten on the important facts that the shot had been fired from behind the man, and from the right side of the road, supposing the victim to have been coming toward Stroan; that the injury could not have been self-inflicted; and that the crime had been committed within a very short time of the discovery of the body.

"Can you give us any opinion, doctor, as to the length of time which must have elapsed between the firing of the shot and your inspection of the body?"

(To be Continued.)

GOOD NEWS

To Lovers of Good Health.

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They are guaranteed to be the purest and most wholesome and palatable goods on the market. You can eat the pancakes without suffering from indigestion. One trial will convince you.

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169 DUNDAS STREET.

Told by a Traveller

Peculiar Phase of Life in Bengal and Central India.

The Ancient System of Child Betrothals Still in Vogue—Self-Inflicted Tortures of the Yogi—The Ever-Useful Elephant.

Among East Indian women, especially of the higher classes, it is the custom to contract marriages between children. It is a disgrace for a high-caste girl to attain the marriageable age without being married, and so child marriage has become the custom. In a Brahmin family the father of a girl 18 months old begins to look for a husband for her. To make a match he picks out a boy in a family of equal social standing and calls to offer his daughter's hand in marriage. If the father is willing he states how much of a dowry he wants for his son's hand, and such preliminaries being arranged the marriage is fixed, although the young couple may both be infants at the time. If the chosen groom should die before the couple begin to live together the girl becomes a widow, and may never marry again. (This rule applies only to the higher castes, and is not observed by the common people.) On the other hand, the young man, whenever he is left a widower, may marry again as often as he wishes. This custom of child-betrothal is a very cruel one, and a great effort is being made to abolish it. The only plea in favor of it is that there is hardly ever a case of divorce among the Brahmins, for, naturally enough, a woman will put up with a great deal from her husband when she knows that she will never be able to get another one.

A queer result of these child marriages happens when the parents of one of the children make a second betrothal for their child. Such a case came up in the Burhamore criminal session two or three years ago. A little girl, six years old, was placed on trial for bigamy with a gentleman aged nine, her first husband being still living. The prisoner was married when two years old, and so couldn't plead the lawful seven years of absence from the first husband to justify her crime. Of course, she could not plead at all, the parents being the chief offenders. After a trial of three days the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the two children walked out of court hand in hand, wondering no doubt, what all the fuss and talk signified.

The young married people live with their respective parents until they are of marriageable age, and at the wedding the groom sees the face of his wife for the first time. There are very few divorce cases among the Brahmins, not one in a million, although for good cause the wife will leave her husband and return to her childhood's home. As a rule, however, the Hindoo home is a happy one, the wife gentle, obedient to her lord and master (as was Sarah, the patriarch's wife) and fond of her children.

A curious phase of Hindoo life is the religious hermit, or "Sunyasee." Now and then a man of prominence decides to forsake the world, its pomps and vanities, and to embrace the life of an ascetic, a life of contemplation. While this determination sometimes comes to the worried, anxious merchant, who takes this



A HINDOO LADY.

method of getting rid of his cares and worries, it is just as likely to come to his highness, the rajah. About ten years ago the eldest son of the rajah of Travancore, who was then about 50 years old, wealthy and living in a splendid palace, and of course the chief nobleman in that part of India, suddenly decided to embrace the life of a Sunyasee.

One day he told his friends he was going on a railroad journey and sent his servants and traveling equipage from the palace to the railway station, but he did not follow. He went away into the jungle and was never heard of again by his friends and relatives, except that his religions adviser, the "Gooroo," informed them that his highness had become a Sunyasee. In another instance a wealthy shipowner of Tanjore divided up all his property among his relatives and dependents and went away stark naked into the wilds of the Western Ghants to get spiritual light! The Sunyasee believes that the true method of obtaining a consciousness of the universal soul (which is God) is to ignore all worldly cares, even the desire for food, clothing and shelter, and to meditate through the years until some day the inner and divine light shall come to him.

One of the most deadly narcotics used in the far east, especially in central India, is hasheesh, which is an extract of a plant known to the druggist and botanist as Cannabis Indica. A simple tea made of the leaves and flowers of the plant is drunk by young and old, especially at festivals, and is mildly stimulating. The drug itself, however, is smoked in a pipe, with an equal quantity of tobacco, the smoker topping the pipeful with a piece of live charcoal. Its first effect is a delirious exhilaration or frenzy, under the influence of which the smoker is liable to commit murder. The Hindoos call the habitual hasheesh smoker "hashash," the plural form being "hashashin," whence comes the English word "assassin." Strangely enough, we go to far-away India for a word to describe the man who, under some maddening influence commits murder.

The frenzied stage of hasheesh is succeeded by one of dreamy enjoyment and, if the dose has been strong enough, this is followed by a heavy stupor-like condition which lasts for hours. It is said that a fortnight's indulgence in the hasheesh pipe will make a lifelong victim, a hasheesh fiend.

Although the British government has put down the voluntary self-immolation of Hindoo devotees at Jaggernath, where the piously inclined throw themselves under the ponderous wheels of the processional car of the god Krishna, and has also prohibited the suicide of the widow on her dead husband's funeral pile, it does not interfere with the self-inflicted torture practiced on themselves by the "yogi" and the "fakir." These religious men punish themselves in strange and barbarous fashion to propitiate the goddess Kalee. Hook-swinging is a favorite method. A six-inch iron or brass hook is inserted into the muscles of the back and the victim is swung around a pole by the temple attaches, while his shrieks of agony are drowned by the blowing of conches and the beating of tom-toms. Less violent but longer torture is resorted to by other seekers after immortal happiness. Some pass years holding an arm upright above the head until it becomes impossible to lower it, other remain standing against a tree until they are unable to bend their legs. While these shock-



HINDOO COOLIE WOMAN.

ing exhibits are becoming less common with the advance of civilization one doesn't have to live long in Bengal or central India without seeing specimens of the tortured "yogee." Oftentimes within 100 yards of the Christian church may be seen the poor little Hindoo temple whose sirine is blackened by the soot from the hundreds of votive lamps.

If you live near any "sacred" city like Benares, for instance, you will be shocked by the spectacle of dozens of yogees, rivaling each other in the hideousness of their dress and the ingenious unpleasantness of their self-imposed penances, walking, crawling or rolling along the road or prowling about your servants' quarters in search of alms.

No stories or sketches of life in India are complete without a story about that strange resident, the elephant. The pachyderm is very much in evidence, sometimes as a beast of burden, used in the lumber yards, where he handles huge sticks of lumber as if he rather enjoyed pulling and hauling, while, in lighter work, he is employed to carry his native masters, to be gayly caparisoned for holiday processions and to be used by the dominant British instead of the horse to bring the heavy artillery to the parade ground, or assist in moving the tents and other military goods when the regiment is on the march. The elephant is very like a child in some respects. He can be coaxed by petting, by pieces of sugar, and even by promises of future reward. The Hindoo mahout is accustomed to get extra effort from Hooshiar Hatti (the ise elephant) by promising it "backsheesh" (reward), and the beast will look for larger and sweeter "chupati" (cakes) at supper time for his backsheesh. Woe betide the mahout if he fails to keep his promise, and forgets the large chupati. The elephant never forgets!—J. Irving Crabbe.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

It Was Provided by a St. Louis Hostess for Her Feminine Friends.

A wealthy St. Louisan in the vicinity of Lafayette Park provided a novel form of entertainment for his guests one evening last week, says the Republic.

The hostess was extremely anxious to provide something original for the edification of a score of guests whom she intended to call together for an informal evening. Her husband promised to provide such novelty, and took a boon companion into his confidence to that end. They had not exchanged ideas thirty consecutive seconds before they hit upon the device of converting the elegant parlors into a gambling house pro tem. A faro bank, a roulette wheel and poker and keno "lay-outs" were easily procurable, as the conferrees well knew, and that part of the programme was soon settled. The friend suggested as a pretty epilogue the introduction of a pair of bulldogs, guaranteed to reduce each other to mince meat in three rounds. This rather staggered the ambitious host, but his friend is a ward politician, and with the eloquence he always keeps on draught soon convinced the other that the evening would be a failure without those bulldogs.

The evening arrived and with it came the guests. The ladies were prettily shocked at sight of the gambling paraphernalia, but became accustomed to it in an astonishingly short time and shared in the games with becoming vim. It was when the yellow bulldogs made their unexpected entrance that the horror of the fair guests proved genuine. The beasts yelped and growled and showed other peculiarly canine symptoms of "spoiling for a fight." Thereupon the ladies sought refuge on the piano and card tables and chairs, conducting their retreat as from a mouse.

Notwithstanding excited feminine protestations, the friend who had been consulted as to a novelty in entertainment unleashed the dogs. It was an exciting climax to an "original" evening. The dogs feasted for five minutes on choice bits of each other's anatomy. The ladies screamed and the friend who was consulted exulted in the success of his novelty. When he was quite convinced—and it took a considerable time to convince him—that the ladies' desire for gore had been fully gratified, he doused the dogs into a convenient tub of water and separated them.

Rapidity of Electricity.

Electricity can travel faster than 200,000 miles in a second, or, in other words, instead of requiring 20 minutes to go around the world once like messages recently dispatched from an American exposition, it can make the journey eight times in one second. This would be at the rate of about 500 times in one minute, or 10,000 times in 20 minutes.

Specification Necessary.

Twynn—She's a scorcher.

Triplett—Passion poetess, or wheelwoman?

A Chicago youth who didn't know it was loaded has shot and killed his sweetheart.

NELSON AT COPENHAGEN.

His Refusal to See the Signal of Recall From Admiral Parker.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, the great naval tactician, has an article on "Nelson in the Battle of Copenhagen" in Century. As to the demeanor of Lord Nelson, Captain Maham, quoting from Colonel Stewart, gives the following description: "When the signal from the London, No. 39, was made the signal lieutenant reported it to him. He continued his walk, and did not appear to take notice of it. The lieutenant, meeting his lordship at the next turn, asked whether he should repeat it (by which, if done, the squadron engaged would retire to the northward). Lord Nelson answered, 'No; acknowledge it.' On the officer returning to the poop, his lordship called after him, 'Is No. 16 (for close action) still hoisted?' The lieutenant answering in the affirmative, Lord Nelson said, 'Mind you keep it so.' He now walked the deck considerably agitated, which was always known by his moving the stump of his right arm. After a turn or two he said to me in a quick manner, 'Do you know what's shown on board the commander-in-chief—No. 39?' On asking what that meant, he answered, 'Why, to leave off action. Leave off action,' he repeated; and then added with a shrug, 'Now, damn me if I do!' He also observed, I believe, to Captain Foley, 'You know, Foley, I have only one eye—I have a right to be blind sometimes;' and then, with an archness peculiar to his character, putting the glass to his blind eye, he exclaimed, 'I really do not see the signal.' "

Professor Laughton, whose authority on matters relating to Nelson is second to that of no one living, has lately told us in his "Life of Nelson" that this little display was but a joke, Nelson having received a message from Parker that he was to use his own discretion as to obeying the signal. If so, it is not improbable that he had in view the effect of his manner upon the many bystanders who must have witnessed the scene in the midst of a yet doubtful and desperate battle. It is the converse of the outward bearing which he reprehended in the lieutenant. The moral effect of such self-possession is indescribable. The Monarch's midshipman already quoted speaks thus of a wounded and disabled officer on board of her: "When the carnage was greatest he encouraged his men by applauding their conduct and frequently began a hizza, which is of more importance than might generally be imagined; for the men have no other communication throughout the ship, but when a shout is set up it runs from deck to deck, and they know that their comrades are, some of them, alive and in good spirits."

As Parker's messenger, Captain Otway, did not reach Nelson until after the signal was hoisted, it is possible the scene witnessed by Stewart occurred before Nelson knew Parker's purpose. Parker's private secretary, who afterward served in the same capacity with Nelson for two years, has also affirmed that there was a previous understanding between the two admirals. The matter is of less consequence than appears, for the supreme merit of Lord Nelson was not the disregarding of the signal, but the sound judgment and tenacity with which he refused to incur the risk of giving ground at that moment. This was wholly his.

Turtle Soup Made Him.

The first person in London who made turtle soup for sale was Samuel Birch. He flourished during the latter portion of the last and the early years of the present century. He was not only a purveyor, but a dramatist, author, a colonel of militia and finally lord mayor of London. Birch inherited the business from his father, who was a confectioner, or pastry cook. The son much enlarged the scope of the business and added to it the making of turtle soup of such superior excellence that all the famous bons vivants of London met at his establishment to enjoy the concoction. He did not alone excel in this dish. He was also noted for the quality of is venison as well as that of numerous other aliments which he supplied. The principal attraction, however, was the turtle soup, with its accompaniment of lemon, cayenne pepper and toasted bread.

After his appointment as colonel of a militia regiment, in allusion to his calling, he was known as "Marshal Tureen." This sobriquet he took in good part. He retorted, however, upon one of his officers, who was a dealer in corn and flour by conferring on him the nickname of "Marshal Sacks." Birch rose successively from common councilor and alderman to lord mayor of London. During his tenure of office the turtle soup served at the Mansion House gave his banquets a vogue that aroused fierce competition to secure invitations.

His fame as dramatist and author lingered for a considerable period after his death. The inscription that he wrote for a statue of George III. in the council chamber, Guildhall, will recall him to generations to whom he would otherwise be unknown. His daughter was the wife of the French post Lamartine. Probably England has not produced another man who, from the humble position of maker of turtle soup, has attained to so much distinction in so many other walks of life.—New York Sun.

Irish Nelly's Adventure.

One of the ladies in waiting on Queen Victoria, in a letter to a friend, told a story of the Queen's kindness and tact. During her stay at Osborne Castle an Irish nurse came with her little charges, the children of the Duke of B., to visit the children of the Princess of Battenberg. While the party were at tea in the nursery the Queen entered unexpectedly. Irish Nelly stood up, pale and trembling. The Queen presently saw her, and said, kindly:—

"The children do credit to your care of them."

On this Nelly fell upon her knees in a frenzy of embarrassment, crying out: "Yes, O Queen! No, O Queen!" bending her head with each sentence. "It's from County Cork I came, an' little does me father know I do be acquainted this day wid the great Queen of the world."

The children burst into shrieks of laughter, but the Queen, checking the smile which rose to her own lips, shook her head at them, gently bade the woman rise and sent her upon an errand until she could recover her wits.

The Von Payer Expedition.

The south polar expedition that has been under preparation for a considerable time by German and Austrian scientists will be commanded by J. von Payer. It will be preceded by a preliminary expedition from Melbourne, which will start next summer, and spend the winter in Victoria Land. Von Payer will not accompany this, but will set out with the main expedition.

Tobacco seeds are so small that a thimbleful will furnish plants for an acre of ground.

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Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for severe pain in the back and lumbago, I unhesitatingly recommend same as a safe, sure and rapid remedy; in fact, they act like magic.—A. LAPOINTE, Elizabethtown, Ont.

Price 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Indurated Fibreware

is a little higher priced than ordinary pails and tubs—but the difference is one that tells—one that changes the cost from a expense to an investment.

THE E. B. EDDY Co LIMITED HULL, CANADA.

BARGAINS

In Boys' and Men's Clothing.

Youths' and Boys' Odd Vests, 25c each
Small Men's Odd Coats, $1 each.
Boys' Ulsters at cost.
Men's Overcoats at cost
Big Reductions in Underwear.

Pethick & McDonald,

126 DUNDAS STREET.

Nearly opposite Market Lane. zxv

School Books,
Magazines,
Periodicals,
Novels, etc.

John Mills,

Richmond Street.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Feed the nerves upon their proper food—rich pure blood.

St. Leon Mineral Water cures a wide range of diseases on account of its great merit as a blood purifier. The blood reaches every corner of the human system—thus nerve, bone, muscle and tissue come under its influence.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.,
101½ King Street West, Toronto.
zxv

TRY OUR CELEBRATED CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE

They are much better than the ordinary kind. . . . . .

WILLIAM C. WRIGHT, Butcher,
336 Ridout Street. zxv

Scranton Coal

burns without clinkers; burns to ashes; gives most heat. If you are not using it now give us a trial order. Prompt delivery.

CAMPBELL & CHANTLER —176— Bathurst street Phone 347.

Branch Office 12 John Street, London West.

John Ferguson & Sons,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APP OINTMENTS.
Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 543.

WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART

Spencer Block, Dundas Street,

Pupils Can Join Now

Evening classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees, for 36 lessons, $3. Freehand model drawing, modeling in clay, oil and water color painting. Afternoon classes, Monday, Friday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil and water color and china painting, crayon drawing, etc. For circulars apply to JOHN H. GRIFFITHS, Principal. zxv

HINTON & RUMBALL,
THE UNDERTAKERS,
360 Richmond Street.
Private residence, 48 Becher St.
Telephone—Store 440; House, 482. zxv

RACER X-Cut Saws

ONLY 30c A FOOT

AT

Westman's Hardware,

111 Dundas Street.

zxv

NEW WALL PAPER

Arriving every day. Prices range from 3 cents a roll up.

O. B. Graves.

222 Dundas Street. zxv

Liquidation Sale.

H. BEATON, who is retiring from business, is offering his stock of Furs at less than wholesale cost. Parties desiring furs would do well to call at once and secure a bargain. Goods must be sold before the season closes.

H. BEATON,

(Opposite Market Lane)

138—DUNDAS STREET—138

PATENTS 1892

P. J. EDMUNDS, Solicitor of Patents,

MECHANICAL AND PATENT LAW EXPERT.

859-61 Richmond, corner King, London Ont, Telephone 591.

R.K.Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

NICKEL IN THE SLOT?

YES! AND OUT OF IT TOO. . . . .

Of course we cover every portion of the article with a heavy deposit of pure nickel or pure silver as desired. Having purchased the complete plating plant of one of Toronto's best platers, we are in a position to do any and all kinds of plating.

W. A. BROCK,

192 Dundas St., London.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EYESIGHT.

A light that makes print and fine sewing plainer makes less eye strain. Electric light shows up the finest print and the smallest stitches at night as distinctly as if it were daylight. The best authorities agree that it is better than gas light for the eyes. Why not save your eyes? We'll supply you with electric current at short notice.

London Electric Co., Ltd.,

359 Richmond Street. zxv

East Middlesex.

The Liberals Hold Their Annual Meeting.

Mr John Gilson Elected President—The Other Officers.

East Middlesex was well represented at the annual meeting of the Liberal Association of that riding, held on Saturday afternoon, in the Liberal Club rooms, here. Enthusiasm and heartiness characterized the meeting, and it was evident that during the coming year there would be active co-operation of the members.

President E. Ironsides, of Ilderton, occupied the chair, and the usual routine business was disposed of with dispatch. Then followed the election of officers. Mr. John Gilson, who made such a gallant fight in the Conservative stronghold of East Middlesex, was unanimously elected president, and Mr. John H. Elliott, Westminster, vice-president.

The vice-presidents chosen for each division were: S. B. Gorwell, London township; James Murray, Westminster; Alf Bayley, Nissouri; A. McConnell, North Dorchester; J. C. Dennis, South Dorchester; Dennis Collins, London West; Alex. Shambleau, East London.

Mr. Gilson was escorted to the chair, and gracefully announced his appreciation of the honor. The general feeling among the members was one of satisfaction that Mr. Gilson had accepted the position. "No Liberal candidate in the riding ever put up a more plucky fight," said Mr. George Cairncross.

Among those present besides the names already mentioned were: Messrs. Mark Ashman, R. W. Jackson, Alex. Simbert, W. C. Cowan, C. Fisher, Wheaton Ashman, Wm. Crunnican, Squire Lacey, A. Black, G. Durand, D. Ferguson and others.

My Neighbor Told Me.

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it. This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache. z

Success Due to Scientific Methods.

The Apenta Hungarian Aperient Water, drawn from springs near Buda Pest, is, as the analyses made by various authorities show, a superior laxative water, and as it has been exploited under eminent scientific control, it has secured the support of the medical profession, so much so that it is employed in the hospitals of almost every important city in the country. Among the many leading institutions which may be named are: Montreal General Hospital, Royal Victoria Hospital Hospital Notre Dame, Montreal; Toronto General Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, Grace Hospital, Toronto; County Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Sick Children's Hospital, Ottawa; London General Hospital, London; Victoria General Hospital, Halifax. b

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.

Dissolution Sale

A Grand Success.

Low Prices Tell

Our stock is still well assorted in every department.

This sale is a special chance for housekeepers to save money.

P.S.—Parties owing accounts will kindly settle.

Priddis Bros.

We're Dealers IN STOVES,

Ranges and Furnaces. We control in this district the best makes in Canada, and put them in houses at our own risk. If they don't give entire satisfaction you pay nothing.

WM. STEVELY & SON,

362 Richmond St.—Phone 452. zxv

GENERALLY FAIR—LITTLE COLDER.

Toronto, Feb. 14—11 p.m.—The pressure is below the normal throughout the greater part of the Dominion. The weather has been generally fair from the lake region eastward, and comparatively mild in Ontario and parts of Nova Scotia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Calgary, 2 below-26; Edmonton, 4-28; Qu'Appelle, 4 below-10; Winnipeg, 4 below-8; Port Arthur, 20-26; Toronto, 22-32; Ottawa, 2 below-20; Montreal, 4-20; Quebec, 4-18; Halifax, 16-40.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Feb. 15—1 a.m.—Probabilities for 24 hours for lower lakes region: Generally fair; light local snow; a little lower temperature.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Saturday were 25 above and 3 below; on Sunday, 34.5 above and 15 above.

LOVERS OF FLOWERS

Cannot fail to admire our stock of **Flowering Plants.** We've the largest assortment in the city. Cut Flowers and Plants delivered promptly.

GAMMAGE & SONS, 213 Dundas St. zxv

Watson's Cough Drops

Allay irritation and produce a soothing effect upon the vocal organs. TRY THEM.

Opera Cigar Store

Is the place to buy your Cigars and Tobaccos. Best imported and domestic brands.

JOE NOLAN, Masonic Temple. zxv

A Local Budget

—Friday was the last day for the redemption of county lands sold for taxes on Feb. 12, 1896. Few of the lots were redeemed. The next sale (32 lots) will be held on March 25.

—The children's carnival, held at Blackfriars rink on Saturday afternoon was a very successful affair. The prizes for costumes were as follows: First, Howard Bryce, Colored Clown; second, Land Douglas, as an Irishman. There was a large party present, and the ice was fine.

—The orchestra of Dundas Street Center Methodist Sunday school promises a musical treat tomorrow evening in the church lecture room. They will be assisted by some of the best local vocal talent, and those who attend may be assured of an enjoyable evening.

—A most enjoyable time was spent at the residence of Mr. Walter Brown, of Hyde Park, Wednesday evening, when about 125 of his friends and neighbors assembled together for a sociable evening. After a programme was rendered, consisting of music, readings and recitations, etc., the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church had prepared a very nice lunch, which was enjoyed by all. A very liberal collection was taken in aid of the Ladies' Aid Society. The crowd dispersed after tendering the host and hostess a vote of thanks for their hospitality.

—Alluding to the death of Thomas Charles White, G. T. R. fireman, of St. Thomas, the Times says: Deceased was a well known baseball player, and was a member of the Browns and Y. M. C. A. teams last summer, while participating in a match of Atlantic Park, it is thought he overheated himself, and he was taken with a fever. He was removed to the Amasa Wood Hospital, and for a long time he was in a very low condition. Just previous to Christmas, however, he had so far recovered as to be able to go to his home. A couple of weeks ago he took a walk of a couple of blocks and contracted a bad cold. He gradually grew worse, death resulting, as above stated. "Tommy" White was a bright young fellow, who had a host of friends, and patrons of ball games will recollect his clever playing at second base. Besides his parents deceased leaves three brothers, William, jun., G. T. R. train dispatcher, London; Benjamin, Southern Pacific Railway, Del Raro, Texas; E. W., at home, and two sisters.

NOT A METHODIST MINISTER.

The authorities of the Methodist Church have investigated the statement that Rev. Andrew Hope, now

TRY SPRINGBANK SKATING RINK FOR A GOOD FREE SKATE.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

107.....Business Office.

134.....Editorial Rooms.

175.....Job Department.

being sued for breach of promise of marriage, is a Methodist minister, and authorize the announcement that he is not now and never was a minister in the Methodist Church.

LAW SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The Law School examinations will be held this year as follows: First year, beginning on Tuesday, April 27; second and third years, beginning on Tuesday, May 4, at 9:45 am.

NO MORE "ALL ABOARD."

The familiar signal, "All aboard," used for starting trains, is being done away with by the Grand Trunk Railway, and substituted by a small steam whistle alongside the engineer in the cab of the locomotive, which is connected with each passenger car by pipes somewhat similar to the air brake pipes. It is not necessary now for a conductor of a train to signal the engineer by the hand method; he can blow the little whistle without going outside of the car. The whistle takes the place of the bell cord, as well as a means of drawing the attention of the driver to any breakage in his train.

MASONIC GRAND OFFICERS.

The newly elected Grand Z of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Michael Walsh, of Ingersoll, announces that the following appointments to office have been made by him: S. Brown, Toronto, grand first assistant sojourner; William Parker, Ingersoll, grand second assistant sojourner; J. B. Nixon, Toronto, grand lecturer; E. Miller, Kincardine, grand sword bearer; John Sinclair, Petrolea, grand master first veil; Judge Corlut Locke, Morden, Man., grand master second veil; Robert Magness, Hamilton, grand master third veil; J. C. Brown, Orangeville, grand master fourth veil; C. J. Wensley, Campbellford, grand standard bearer; S. A. Luke, Ottawa, grand director of ceremonies; William Elliott, Mitchell, grand organist; D. Spence, Peterboro, grand pursuivant; A. A. Campbell, London, grand steward; D. Robertson, Eglinton, grand steward; W. J. Hallet, Barrie, grand steward; D. Cochran, Ridgetown, grand steward.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Mr. William Kelly, of South London, who is one of the pioneer farmers of this county, having spent over 40 years in the vicinity of London, celebrated his 70th birthday on Thursday evening by inviting his near relatives to a birthday party. Mr. Kelly gave notice that he expected no presents, but his sons and son-in-law could not let the occasion pass without showing the love they had for him, and just before supper was announced his son Albert read a neatly-worded address and presented him with a large picture of his three sons, Frank and Albert, of Talbotville, and John, of Lambeth, and their wives, and his son-in-law, Mr. John Thornicroft, and his wife, of Lambeth. The picture was handsomely framed, and will be highly prized. Mr. Kelly feelingly replied to the kind remarks, and, needless to say, he was a proud father to have his children around him. Among those present were Mr. Kelly's sister, Mrs. Barnes, of London, and her two daughters, Mrs. James McLaren and Mrs. Gilbert Coombes, accompanied by their husbands. The good things provided for the occasion were thoroughly enjoyed, and a pleasant evening spent. Mr. Kelly received many congratulations and wishes that his life might be spared for many years to come.

PLAYED GOOD HOCKEY.

The Medical Students Defeat the Asylum Seven.

A rattling game of hockey was played on the asylum grounds on Saturday afternoon between the medical students and the asylum. The medicos won by 7 to 2, but every goal was stubbornly fought for, and some great hockey playing was shown on both sides. Mr. Will Martin was the referee, and the goal judges and time-keepers were George Angus and J. Hill. The teams were:

ASYLUM.	POSITIONS.	MEDS.
E. P. Bucke	Goal	J. Ferguson
F. Reid	Point	G. Windsor
F. Snyder	Cover Point	C. T. Pigot
G. Sippi	Forwards	S. Thomson
Fred. Macfie		Bert Lind
J. Angus		H. Kerigan
P. Sippi		S. McEvoy

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 Bickle'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., etc.

The tooth of a mastodon in an almost complete state of preservation has been recently unearthed. It weighed 14 pounds 12 ounces, and measured 10 inches by 6, and is pure ivory.

THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills as a cure for Liver and Kidney complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines that were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Physicians often recommended prunes as a remedy for inflammation of the stomach, for their soothing and cooling properties.

If you want a good, bright, cheerful light for the long nights, get Lilywhite Oil. Ask your grocer for it. It's the best lamp oil now offered. We don't supply peddlers. Gasoline, benzine, cylinder and machine oils at lowest price. 'Phone 307.—Empire Oil Co.

A Rich Discovery.

Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure

has been a lucky find to scores of men who were slaves to the tobacco habit. The price of the cure is saved, many times a month, by the use of this marvelous Tobacco Remedy.

FOR SALE AT

BARKWELL'S DRUG STORE,

268 DUNDAS STREET. zxt

DUPLEX PIPE

Reduced to 25c.

SAM. K. STEWART, 202½ Dundas St. zxv

City Church Circles

Askin Street Methodists Celebrate Their Anniversary.

India Relief Fund Circular Read—A New Organist—Other Notes.

Anniversary services were held yesterday at the Askin Street Methodist Church. Rev. E. N. Baker, M.A., B.D., of Chatham, preached morning and evening. In the morning his sermon was especially to young men, and was a plain talk, earnest and evangelical, based on Christ's answer to Nicodemus, telling him to sell all that he had and give to the poor, if he would be saved. Mr. Baker said the greatest scandal to the Christian Church today was that while many rolled in luxury there were those about them who suffered because they had not the bare necessities of life.

The offerings during the day, which were liberal, were applied to the reduction of the debt on recent improvements to the church. This evening a teameeting is to be held, and following the repast a choice programme of speeches and music will be given.

The financial statement of the trustee board for the year has been issued, and shows the amounts received for the recent church improvments to be $791 83. During the year the Ladies' Aid contributed $203 96; pew rents amounted to $906 51; sale of old seats, $140; plate collections, $592 64; lawn social, $50 87. Of the sums expended $432 17 went for repairs, $927 70 for furniture, $215 19 for sundries, $429 50 for organist and janitor, and $364 36 for interest. A cash balance of $142 77 remained from 1895, and the sum now on hand is $357 36.

CHURCH NOTES.

A volunteer fund for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India has been started in St. James' Presbyterian Church.

The anniversary of the dedication of Adelaide Street Baptist Church will be the occasion of special services, the first Sunday in March.

Collections in aid of the home mission fund were taken up in the Congregational Churches yesterday.

Rev. W. J. Clark, First Presbyterian Church, exchanged pulpits yesterday with Rev. R. J. Hunter, B.A., of Zion Church, Ridgetown. Mr. Hunter preached very acceptable sermons.

The circular issued by the India famine fund committee was read in a large number of the city churches yesterday. The Bishop of Huron has named Feb. 21 as a day for receiving subscriptions throughout the diocese.

Rev. Thomas Wilson, King Street Presbyterian Church, has asked his congregation to contribute liberally to the famine fund. He stated that he wanted every man in employment to give a day's wages; every man out of work to do without the luxuries of life for a week and give the sum thus saved to the fund; and every railroad employe belonging to the church to contribute the amount earned by a round trip. Mr. Wilson promised to make a personal contribution of a day's salary.

Fifty-two members were added to the First Methodist Church membership roll at a reception service held last night. Of this number 20 were received on profession of faith, and the remainder by letter. It was announced that next Sunday the collections of the day would be in aid of famine-stricken India.

Mr. W. A. Bleuthner has been appointed organist and choir master of the First Congregational Church, to succeed Mr. E. J. Forsythe. He began his duties yesterday.

Elder Evans, of this city, is organizing a branch of the Later Day Saints in Toronto.

Sergt.-Major Schoof addressed several hundred young men yesterday at the Auditorium. His remarks were very interesting. The Imperial quartet—Messrs. McDonald, Dalton, Collins and Lockhart—and a large orchestra formed pleasant features of the meeting. Mr. James Cresswell gave a violin solo, with Mr. W. H. Hewlett acting as accompanist. In the evening Major Schoof preached at the Colborne Street Methodist Church.

Fever and Ague and Bilious Derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels 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

Fast Line to New York.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, have the fast through-running train service between Toronto, Hamilton, London and principal points in Ontario, to New York city. Only line running Pullman buffet sleeping cars. Time two hours ahead of all other lines.

Passengers for Europe via this line are landed in New York at Desbrosses or Cortlandt streets, in close proximity to all European steamship docks. Don't fail to ask for tickets and sleeping-car accommodation via Lehigh Valley route, at all Grand Trunk city and station offices.

Excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., March 1, 2 and 3. 33bc eod

A Prominent Lawyer Says:

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

Western Ontario.

Sale of the Messner Stock at 75 Cents on the Dollar.

A Walkerton Prisoner Would Not Plead Till the Close of the Day—Cattle Die From Eating Spoiled Ensilage.

David Bertling, of Aylmer, accidentally shot himself in the left knee while handling a revolver on Sunday.

The Perth House of Refuge at Stratford, which has been opened for about one month now, has now some 35 inmates.

J. H. Jermyn, Indian agent at Cape Croker, has been dismissed. John McIvor, of McIvor, receives the appointment.

Mr. James Welsh, traveling baggage checker on the G. T. R., has been appointed baggage master at the Windsor station.

Mr. T. E. Merritt, of the Merchants' Bank, of Mitchell, will proceed to New York at sub-agent, replacing Mr. Harris, promoted to the head of the staff.

Mrs. M. L. Ryan, of Dresden, has sold the American Hotel, Forest, to J. G. Johnson, who has been manager and lessee for the past three years, for $4,000.

After a trial at Sarnia lasting several days, Judge Mackenzie on Saturday morning acquitted Harry Neil on the charges of incendiarism laid against him.

Wm. Adams, who was committed for trial at Chatham on a charge of robbing a hotel at Ridgetown, states that his accomplice, who escaped and is now on his way to Michigan, is a leper.

J. R. James & Co., general merchants, Alvinston, are asking an extension of time. The statement of the firm shows $10,000 liabilities and assets of $14,000. The firm was indebted to the McMaster estate to the extent of $2,100.

Hiram Woodworth and Wm. Rourk, laborers, from Colchester North, on a charge of stealing timber from the Cameron estate, Windsor, were each fined $12, although they protested their innocence. They will likely appeal to the County Court.

M. J. Wigle & Co., woolen manufacturers, Kingsmill, who recently were reported in financial difficulties, have made arrangements with their creditors to take over the stock in the mill, and they will continue the business. Their statement showed assets of $10,000, and liabilities of $15,000.

Mr. Wm. Steele, V.S., of Stratford, was called out into Downie early on Monday to the farm of Mr. Alex. Strathdee, to attend some cattle there. He found the stock suffering from acute indigestion, caused by eating spoiled ensilage. Three of the animals died during the day, and a number of others are in a serious condition. Mr. Strathdee had the misfortune to lose four horses last year from the same cause.

W. Bobier, the young Walkerton law student who haunted the Attorney-General's department at Toronto, saying that he had committed perjury, and was taken to Walkerton for trial, was given a month in jail by Judge Klein. In the police magistrate's office Bobier exhibited signs of mental aberration, and would not plead to the indictment until the sun went down. He kept all waiting until the day was closing, and then pleaded guilty.

The death occurred last week at his residence, River road, Southwold, of one of the oldest residents of Elgin—William Francis, age 80 years. Besides a widow, deceased leaves twelve children: John D., Shedden; William, Chicago; George, Southwold; Robert, New Sarum; Mrs. S. Hathaway, Yarmouth; Mrs. W. Guest, Bay City, Mich.; James, United States; Willington, at home; Miss Nettie, Cleveland; Miss Eva, at home; Arthur, at home; Charles, Chicago. Deceased was a staunch Reformer. He was born in Ontario, and had resided on the same farm in Southwold for the past 48 years. He was buried on Sunday in St. Thomas cemetery.

Before the stock of F. X. Messner, of Formosa, was sold on Friday at Walkerton, the insolvent addressed the audience, and asked them, and particularly Messrs. Schwartz & Feely, not to bid against him. By adopting this course he would get a chance to earn something to pay the premiums on his policies, and finally pay all his debts. The bidding started at 40 cents and advanced rapidly 1 cent at a time. After a while the bids dropped to a quarter of a cent advance, until 75 cents was bid, when Mr. Schwartz, who was the opposition bidder, said, "Let him have it," and it was knocked down to the Messrs. Messner.

DIED JUST IN TIME.

"Poor Mrs. Scattles! Dead only three weeks and her husband has already another wife."

"Poor thing! How fortunate it was for her that she died before he married the second time."

ABSURD.

"These reporters never loose an opportunity to be facetious, do they?"

"What is it now."

"Why, this paper says that after the museum closed, the armless wonder led a hand-to-mouth existence."—Detroit News.

An Elephant's Trunk

is a very dangerous thing, especially if the elephant is not in very good humor. In that case, however, it is the owner of the trunk who is to blame for any damage that may be done, whereas, in the case of a person's trunk, it partly depends on the humor of the railroad employes, but to a much greater extent on the kind and quality of trunk.

If at some time you are on a trip, when you get off at the station and find that your trunk has broken open and the contents strewn round on the platform, don't blame the railroad. They are not to blame if you bought the trunk from an inexperienced dealer who does not understand what qualities a trunk should possess to stand the wear and tear of a journey. We buy from the best makers in Canada, and can guarantee every Trunk or Valise. For a few days we are giving 20 per cent discount off marked prices.

Trunks, with lock and key, for $1.

Valises, with lock and key, for 45c.

Call and examine the largest stock of Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes in Western Ontario, at

JOHNSTON'S

198 Dundas Street

KINGSMILL'S

SACRIFICE SALE OF

Drygoods AND Carpets.

128½ and 130 Dundas Street. 130 and 132 Carling Street.

STUDY ECONOMY

Economy is wealth.

Economy increases comfort.

Economy adds to the purse.

Economy in time is effected by buying here.

Economy in strength results by saving yourself unnecessary shopping.

Economy in cash follows.

Time Saved
Strength Saved
Cash Saved

BY ATTENDING

KINGSMILL'S

Great Sacrifice Sale of Drygoods and Carpets.

DUNDAS AND CARLING STREETS.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Athletes Need It . .



Johnston's Fluid Beef contains in concentrated form all the qualities of Prime Lean Beef.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

Gives strength without increase of flesh.

In Tins and Bottles.

HOW THE CHINOOK COMES.

Even the Cattle in Montana Recognize the First Breath of the Benign Wind.

United States Weather Review.

Picture to yourself a wild waste of snow, wind-beaten and blizzard-furrowed until the vast expanse resembles a billowy white sea. The frigid air, blowing half a gale, is filled with needle-like snow and ice crystals which sting the flesh like the bites of poisonous insects, and sift through the finest crevices. The sun, low down in the southern horizon, looks like a frozen globe, with halves, crescents and bright prismatic bars encircling it. Great herds of range cattle, which roam at will and thrive on the nutritious grasses indigenous to the northern slope, wander aimlessly here and there, or more frequently drift with the wind, in vain attempts to find food and shelter, moaning in distress from cold and hunger, their noses hung with bloody icicles, their legs galled and bleeding from breaking the hard snow crust as they travel.—they appeal to the hardest heart for pity. It is sure death for human beings to be caught out in one of these awful blizzards, with the temperature down to 30 or 50 degrees below zero, unless rescue is speedy. Yet, such conditions frequently exist in this latitude, as they did for fifteen days in November, 1896, when it seemed as if the elements had conspired to bring about another ice age, and annihilate every living thing.

Would the "chinook" never come? The wind veered and backed, now howling as if in dersion, and anon becoming calm as if in contemplation of the desolation on the face of nature, while the poor dumb animals continued their ceaseless tramp, crying with pain and starvation. At last, on Dec. 1, about the hour of sunset, there was a change, which experienced plainsmen interpreted as favorable to the coming of the warm southwest wind. At sunset the temperature was only 13 degrees, the air scarcely in motion, but occasionally seeming to descend from overhead. Over the mountains in the southwest a great bank of black clouds hung, dark and awesome, whose wide expanse was unbroken by line or break; only at the upper edge the curled and serrated cloud, blown into tatters by wind, was seen to be the advance courier of the long-prayed-for "chinook." How eagerly we watched its approach! How we strained our hearing for the first welcome sigh of the gentle breath! But it was not until 11:35 p.m. that the first influence was felt. First, a puff of heat, summer-like in comparison with what had existed for two weeks, and we run to our instrument shelter to observe the temperature. Up goes the mercury, 34 degrees in seven minutes. Now the wind has come with a 25 mile velocity. Now the cattle stop traveling, and with muzzles turned toward the wind, low with satisfaction. Weary with two weeks' standing on their feet, they lie down in the snow, for they know that their salvation has come; that now their bodies will not freeze to the ground.

The wind increases in strength and warmth; it blows now in one steady roar; the temperature has risen to 38 degrees, the great expanse of snow, 20 inches deep on a level, is becoming damp and honeycombed by the hot wind, and we retire, satisfied that the "chinook" is a genuine and lasting one.

Twelve hours afterward there are bare brown hills everywhere; the plains are covered with floods of water. In a few days the wind will evaporate the moisture, and the roads will be dry and hard. Were it not for the "chinook" winds the northern slope country would not be habitable, nor could domestic animals survive the winters.

STILL IN HIS PRIME.

North Hastings' Oldest Inhabitant Hale and Hearty.

Josias Moore, of Bancroft, Ont., one of the oldest and best-known residents of Hastings county, can boast of wonderful health and vigor for his age.

"Although I am over 84 years of age," he says, "I feel as young as ever I did."

Mr. Moore, however, had a narrow escape from death about a year ago. "I was so bad with indigestion," he writes, "that the doctors gave me up. I tried various alleged remedies, but found them no good. One day our popular druggist, F. C. Humphries, sent me a sample of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, to try. The result was marvelous. After taking two I was able to get up. Then I sent for a box. I could soon eat anything. In a short time I was able to walk two miles, to Bancroft and back, with ease."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will, without fail, cure all kidney, liver, stomach and blood troubles. For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents. One pill a dose; one cent a dose; Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the latest discovery for coughs, asthma, and consumption. It is pleasant, quick, and certain. 25 cents.