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London Advertiser

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CONSERVATIVE PRESS' BIG SENSATION EXPLODED BEFORE THE COMMISSION

The Mail and Empire's Yellow Yarn Implicating Mr. Stratton with the Depositing of the $3,000 Falls Flat.

Story Proves To Be Made Out of Whole Cloth

BY THE TRUST CO.'S EVIDENCE

Mail and Empire Ordered to Show Cause Why Should Not Be Committed for Contempt.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

Toronto, Ont., April 25.—The Conservative press was brought up with a sharp turn this morning at the Gamey inquiry. It required only a few minutes to explode a canard circulated with the idea of defaming Mr. Stratton and maligning the defense.

Mr. Johnston arose and called the court's attention to the Mail and Empire's report of Friday afternoon's proceeding, headed "Startling Discoveries by Lawyers in Gamey Case." The Mail's report went on to say that on Sept. 9, two days before the date on which Gamey says he and Sullivan got $3,000 from Mr. Stratton, a check for that sum was drawn by the Trusts and Guarantee Company, of 14 King street, Toronto, a financial institution, of which Mr. Stratton is president. The Mail declared that the fact that Stratton is president of this corporation "awakened expectations of surprising developments." "Should the discovery bear fruit," the paper continued, "the result will be the most direct corroboration yet offered of Mr. Gamey's charge that he received bribe money from the very hands of a minister of the crown."

The defense then put in the box Mr. T. P. Coffee, manager of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, who explained the transaction privately to counsel for both sides. The money was paid to a private business concern of which Mr. Coffee's company is trustee. Counsel for prosecution admitted that the explanation was satisfactory. Mr. Stratton had nothing to do with it at all.

OTHER PAPERS IMPLICATED.

Mr. Johnston then filed a formal complain against the Mail and Empire and left it to the judges to deal with. The Toronto World was also implicated in the complaint.

Mr. Johnston pointed out that the transaction was not even on the records of the court. It had not been taken down as evidence on Friday. "Then it had nothing to do with this inquiry?" said Chancellor Boyd.

Mr. Johnston—It had not.

The judges intimated that the two newspapers might undertake to show cause for publication. If so the court would defer taking action.

REFERENCE TO JUDGE LOUNT.

At the opening of the commission this morning Chief Justice Falconbridge made a touching reference to the death of Judge Lount. Mr. Johnston replied on behalf of his legal brethren. Chancellor Boyd announced that the inquiry would be adjourned at 11:30 on Monday to permit of attending the funeral, but the sitting would be resumed later in the day.

Charles McGill, general manager of the Ontario Bank, examined, said he did not recall any check for $3,000 in September last nor a check for $1,000. He made a careful examination of the bank's books and could find no transaction relating to the present inquiry.

The discount clerks of the Ontario Bank were the next witnesses. The books were searched by counsel for prosecution, but nothing was discovered. Pasmore, a reporter for the Toronto Telegram, formerly of London, swore to the accuracy of his interview with Frank Sullivan, in which the latter said that he had got $1,500 out of the affair so far. Because of this Sullivan entered suit for libel against the Telegram. Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston, witnessed admitted going to Mr. J. M. McEvoy, counsel for defense, to try to get the suit called off. Witness offered to publish a retraction to the effect that Sullivan claimed he had said no such thing. Witness said he told Sullivan that he had been warned by his friends not to trust Gamey, as he was the crookedest man alive. When witness saw Mr. McEvoy the latter told him that the money was paid Gamey by Dr. Beatty Nesbitt, M. P. P., and had been raised at the Tory caucus the day before. Witness admitted that Sullivan smiled when he said he had got $1,500. Witness did not take him seriously at first, but Sullivan repeated it without smiling.

"It wasn't the smile that won't come off," said Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Bartlett, teller of the Ontario Bank, was then called, and a further examination of the books took place. It was found that on Sept. 11 he had paid out 20 $100 bills and 21 $50 bills, but he could not say from recollection whether they had been paid out in one or in separate lots. Court then adjourned.

THE PAPERS SUMMONED

Text of the Affidavit Filed by the Solicitors of Mr. Stratton.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 25. — The editors of the Mail and Empire, and Toronto World have been summoned to appear before the Gamey commission to show cause why they should not be reported for contempt of court. The affidavit filed by Mr. J. M. McEvoy in this connection reads as follows: "I, John Millar McEvoy, of the city of London, make oath and say: I am acting as solicitor for the parties charged herein and also acting as junior counsel in the same interest.

"2. On this 25th day of April, 1903, and whilst the proceedings before the said royal commissioners were and are in progress, the Daily Mail and Empire of date 25th of April, 1903, a newspaper published in the city of Toronto, unfairly, untruthfully and improperly published certain comments and certain alleged evidence touching and concerning the matters herein.

"3. The evidence given by the said newspaper's evidence before the said royal commission was not, so far as I am able to discover, in fact, so given, and there is no reference on the notes of evidence taken by the official stenographers to any company, of which James Robert Stratton is president.

"4. I believe that the publication of said comments and alleged evidence was made for the purpose of injuring the said Stratton and interfering with and prejudicing his position in the estimation of the public in this investigation.

"5. The said newspaper is now produced and shown to me and marked exhibit A, and the comments and alleged evidence are set forth in the first column of the first page of said newspaper and continued on the second column thereof, and headed, 'Startling Discoveries Made by Lawyers in Gamey Case.'"

For Friday afternoon's evidence, see page 4

LOURDES SHRINE MAY GO

Feared It Will Come Under Ban of Association Law.

Paris, April 25.—The operation of the Associations Law threatens the famous shrine at Lourdes. All the unauthorized chapels there have already been closed by order of the Government, and although the grotto and basilica remain open, it is feared locally that they will come under the ban. There is consequently great excitement, not only in ecclesiastical, but in secular quarters, where it is realized that a cessation of the pilgrimages will entail irreparable ruin to many of the inhabitants. The local councils have passed a resolution in this sense, and a delegation is preparing to approach the Government.

A Train Hold-Up.

Lincoln, Neb., April 25.—Passengers on a Burlington train were robbed of $1,000 early yesterday as the train was leaving the Burlington station in this city. The robbers went through the immigrant sleeper and then escaped.

Another Consul Attacked.

Belgrade, April 25.—It is reported here that M. Machoff, the Russian consul at Uskub, who was also fulfilling the duties of the late M. Stcherbina, Russian consul at Mitrovitza, has been attacked and wounded by Albanians.

M. Stcherbina was shot by an Albanian soldier of the name of Ibrahim, who is now under sentence of death.

TORY MEMBERS CHANGE OPINION

They Are Not So Enamored Now of British Budget.

THE LIBERALS ARE JUBILANT

It Is Thought Proposed Remission of Corn Duty Was an Electioneering Dodge.

London, April 25, 1 a.m.—Twenty-four hours' reflection has served to sensibly diminish the Unionist enthusiasm for the budget, and a majority of the Tory papers are now finding fault with Mr. Ritchie for proposing to abolish the registration of duty on corn. The duty was introduced last year, not as a temporary expedient, but on the ground principle of broadening the sources of national revenue, and once removed, in its present arbitrary fashion, it will be extremely difficult to ever reimpose it.

There can be little doubt that the remission of the corn duty was an electioneering dodge. Rumors of an early dissolution may not be well founded, but it is unquestionably true that the dear loaf cry has been playing havoc with the chances of the Tory candidates in many agricultural constituencies, where the ideas of the farm laborers about political economy are neither advanced nor precise.

Non-official supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, with few exceptions, show strong disapproval of Mr. Ritchie's proposal. The Liberals, on the other hand, although they resent being robbed of a potent election cry, are naturally jubilant, and there is talk of a Cobden Club dinner in celebration of the re-establishment of free trade.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE LOUNT

The Eminent Lawyer and Former Member of Parliament Passes Away at Toronto.

Toronto, April 25. — Mr. Justice Lount, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, died at his residence late yesterday afternoon. The end was not unexpected, as he had been critically ill of Bright's disease for some months back. Five months ago Judge Lount went to Bermuda for his health and while there met with an accident and broke his leg. He showed no improvement on his return from his trip. He was 62 years of age. The funeral will take place on Monday, and he will be buried at Barrie.

Mr. Justice Lount was born at Holland Landing, Ont., on March 3, 1840. He was educated, according to Morgan, at Barrie Grammar School and the University of Toronto, was called to the bar in 1863, practiced in Barrie for twenty-two years and came to Toronto in 1885. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1876 by the Ontario Government, and in 1881 the Dominion Government conferred a similar honor upon him. The late Justice Lount was always interested in outdoor sports, and was president of the Toronto Cricket Club for a considerable period. He was always an ardent Reformer, and was president of the North Simcoe Reform Association for many years, and represented that riding in the Local Legislature from 1867 to 1871. At the Dominion General elections of 1896 he carried Center Toronto for the Liberals, but owing to purely private matters he resigned the seat in November, 1897. Judge Lount followed his profession until Jan. 30, 1901, when he was appointed to the bench as a puisne judge in the common pleas division of the high court, a position he occupied until his death.

Before his appointment to the bench he had been frequently employed as crown prosecutor in important cases. One of his most famous recent cases however, was in defending the Hyams brothers, who were twice tried in Toronto on the charge of murdering William Wells, whose life was heavily insured, and who was employed in the warehouse of the Hyamses.

The deceased was the son of the late George Lount, registrar of the county of Simcoe, and a nephew of Samuel Lount, who, with Peter Matthews and others, were executed for participating in the troubles of 1837-38. On July 1, 1874, he married Miss Orris, daughter of Mr. John Orris, of Dunnville. She died in 1891. Subsequently Judge Lount married Isabelle, youngest daughter of the late S. W. Hornibrook, of Brandon, Cork, Ireland, who survives him. The late Justice Lount was a member of the Church of England.

Judge Lount is also survived by an adopted daughter: three brothers, Samuel, of Barrie; Geo. W., of Stayner; Dr. Robert, of Long Island, and two sisters, Mrs. Dickenson and Mrs. Cotter, of Barrie.

FUMIGATE ROOTS OF PLANTS

Strange Seizure Made by the Customs Officials.

Montreal, April 25.—The C. P. R. is inquiring into the cause of a rather strange seizure by the customs officials at Bridgeburg. A young French-Canadian woman was coming to Montreal on Wednesday to decorate the grave of her husband, when the roots of the plants which she intended to place on the grave were seized. Upon inquiring the reason she was informed that they would have to be fumigated. It is the first case of the kind that has come under the attention of the railway officials.

RUSSIA'S MOVE WAS EXPECTED

Tenacity of Hold on Manchuria Does Not Surprise.

CHINA UNABLE TO RESIST

Great Britain, United States and Japan Are the Powers Likely to Protest.

London, April 25.—The daily papers this morning, while protesting at the cynical and almost brutal methods of the Russian move in Manchuria, take different views as to how this action should be met. Very little surprise is expressed at the tenacity displayed by Russia in holding Manchuria. Little else has been expected since Russia built the railroad, and no one has thought for a moment that China would be able to make an effective resistance. It is recognized that Great Britain, Japan and the United States are the only powers likely to protest; France is expected to agree to anything that Russia does, and Germany is considered as indifferent.

The opposition papers attack the Government for its "weak-kneed policy in China," and contend that it ought to have secured some equivalent if Russia is to have Manchuria.

The Daily News, referring to the claim of the United States for treaty ports in Manchuria, which Russia is opposing, says: "It is their quarrel and not ours. It is to our interest to come to terms with Russia in Asia and let her have Manchuria if she will leave us alone in India."

The Standard thinks that this virtual seizure of Manchuria cannot be allowed to pass without the strongest protests and something more.

Berlin, April 25.—Russia's latest demands on China are no surprise to the German Government. Some indications even exist that the foreign office here was privy to Russia's purpose in advance and expressed indifference to them. This is in direct accord with the policy to resist Russia in nothing in which she is really in earnest. The constant expression in Government quarters concerning Manchuria, ever since Chancellor Von Buelow's declarations in the Reichstag two years ago, has been that Germany has no interests there and hence that Germany simply is in a position of calm observance. Von Buelow might find it consistent with this attitude to join with other powers in expressing the hope that trade will have freedom in Manchuria. Russia would not object to Germany's participation in such representation. What Germany will not do is to join in any energetic pressure at Pekin to prevent China from yielding on every point. The expectation here is that all kinds of written protests, from Great Britain and the United States especially, will be lodged at the Russian foreign office, and that these will be replied to with ample courtesy and reasonableness, but that the correspondence will be the only satisfaction the United States and Great Britain will get for their open door demands. Germany is reconciled to Russian mastery in Manchuria.

G. T. R. President in New York.

New York, April 25. — Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway arrived on the Campania.

Reliance Takes a Trip.

Quaker Hill, Portsmouth, R. I., April 25.—The Reliance started on her trial trip at 9:35 o'clock this morning in a very light westerly breeze. She swung away from her moorings under three lower sails and working topsail.

Designer Herreshoff was at the wheel, and accompanying the yacht down the harbor from Bristol were the tenders Sunbeam and Park City, the steam yacht Corona with Commodore Bourne, of the New York Yacht Club on board.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Saturday, April 25.

Sun rises..5:20 a.m. Moon rises..4:19 a.m.
Sun sets...7:11 p.m. Moon sets...5:19 p.m.

Tomorrow: Fine and Warm.

Toronto, April 24—8 p.m.

Showers have occurred fairly generally today along the Nova Scotian coast and locally over Lakes Erie and Ontario. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fair, with a return to milder conditions.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 42—58; Calgary, 28—60; Qu'Appelle, 14—52; Winnipeg, 24—56; Port Arthur, 36—46; Toronto, 34—56; Ottawa, 34—58; Montreal, 33—58; Quebec, 36—54; Halifax, 34—42.

Saturday, April 25—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Fresh northerly to north winds; fine.

Sunday—Moderate winds; fine and a little milder.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Winnipeg	34	26	Clear
Toronto	40	34	Clear
Ottawa	38	32	Clear
Montreal	40	36	Clear
Quebec	38	34	Clear
Father Point	42	34	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

The depression which was in Wisconsin yesterday has since passed to the southward of the lakes, causing a few scattered showers only over Lakes Erie and Ontario. Fine weather is now everywhere indicated, with a continuation at present of the cool and frosty nights.

CARNEGIE'S LATEST GIFT

Offers $1,500,000 to The Hague for Establishing a Temple of Peace.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Andrew Carnegie has offered $1,500,000 to the Government of the Netherlands for the establishment at The Hague of an international library and temple of peace. The offer was made through Baron Grovers, the minister from the Netherlands to the United States. It is Mr. Carnegie's idea to have erected a building in which will be maintained an international library, and in which the arbitration tribunal can hold its sessions.

All the diplomatic exchanges on the subject have taken place. Formal announcement of Mr. Carnegie's gift and its acceptance will be made within a few days.

A portion of the donation will be set apart for meeting the necessary expenses in keeping the temple of peace in repair.

THE BARR COLONY AT SASKATOON

How a Town Was Erected in Twenty-Four Hours.

A CITY OF CANVAS AND BOARDS

There Is a Population of Near Three Thousand Souls—The First Baby.

Saskatoon, April 17.—A new town of 2,000 people has been born on the Saskatchewan prairie. A fortnight ago the great rolling stretches which surround the village of Saskatoon were dotted by a few tepees and a stray shack or two; tonight there is a suburb of Saskatoon about four times as large as itself. Within fourteen days this small city of tents has been dropped down in the wilderness, and magically the bustle and activity of a great commercial center has appeared on this scene of the solitude of ages. It is not a substantial city that has grown into life beside little Saskatoon; the walls of its houses are canvas or rough spruce boards. It has no streets but the matted sod of the prairie, and no government but the dictum of the colonization officer. But it is as busy as if it had been in existence for a dozen years. The Barr settlers are in the preponderance, but there is a Kingston, Ont., section, a Dakota section, an Oregon section and a Minnesota section, and although the varied elements of the new population have not reached the stage of fraternizing, the are doing business with each other, and the Barr restaurant, one day old, and located in a marquee, is attracting trade from all parts of the settlement, while the United States farmers are receiving from their neighbors good prices for certain stock which they have on their hands.

The town of 2,000 people came into existence only this morning, when the first trainload of Barr settlers were unloaded into it. It will live for possibly a week, and in that time its population will probably grow to 3,000, but the great trek which will take place next week will remove nearly two-thirds of its people.

BRAND NEW.

Saskatoon is "jammed," its small hotels and its little frame houses are filled to overflowing, its citizens are building stores and residences by day and sleeping in the half-completed structures at night, but it is not as busy as its bigger rival over the tracks, where farm lands and farm stock are being purchased every waking hour, and pretentious establishments, which will live only until the trek begins, are being set up. The streets of this canvas city are alive with horsemen with brand new wagons, drawn by fine oxen partially controlled by brand new drivers, immaculate white-topped prairie schooners yet to be launched on their maiden trip, and excited throngs of men and women and children making their initial attempts at pioneer life. Several streets are taken up by the families of the colony, such of them as have already arrived, and in these the workings of the domestic machinery are the most prominent features. In front of the tents the process of preparing meals is apparently continually in progress on the most modern ranges and the most primitive arrangements of kettle swung from a tripod over a bonfire.

THE FIRST BABY.

The most interesting bit of gossip in the history of the day was the arrival of the first baby of the Barr colonly in Canada. The baby and mother, Mrs. William Lee, were kept in the immigration building on the edge of the town, and both were reported to be doing well. It is expected that Miss Lee, the most recent arrival among the colonists, will receive a name commemorative of her auspicious advent. "Saskatchewan and "Saskatoon" have been suggestions which have been indignantly rejected by the parents.

NEW WORK BEING DONE

Authorities at the Asylum Having a Busy Season.

At the Asylum for the Insane matters are progressing favorably for an early opening of the infirmary.

The authorities are busy just now with a number of improvements about the place. They are using the new laundry and a cement floor is being put into the old ironing room, where new machinery is being installed. It will be all run by electrical power instead of by hand, as formerly.

A new floor is also being put into the kitchen in the main building, and several of the rooms are receiving repairs.

Outdoors, work is advancing in the gardens and there is a large amount of seeding to be done. More potatoes will be put in than ever this year, and the farm will receive every attention.

Last night the series of hops which have been held during the winter by attendants and their friends was held. The capacious ballroom was well filled, and to the excellent music of the asylum orchestra a most enjoyable dance was held.

MASSACRES IN MANCHURIA MAY OCCUR AT ANY HOUR

Will be Seen No More.

Washington, April 25.—The declaration of independence is to be seen no more by the House. An order has been issued that henceforth the historic manuscript shall be kept under lock and key in a great fire and light proof safe. The declaration will never be exhibited again at any of the great international fairs. This decision was reached today as the result of an examination of the document by a committee of the American Academy of Sciences, now in session in this city, who acted at the instance of Secretary Hay, whose attention had been called to the sad state of the famous document by Andrew Allen, librarian of the state department. Most of the text of the declaration is still legible, but only one or two of the signatures can be made out. here is only a trace of the autograph of John Hancock, the first to sign.

OFFENDER WAS FINED

Assault Case Settled at Sessing of Carling Street Court.

Bert Pritchett, while driving a wagon the other day, crowded Thomas Widderburn off the road. The latter resented and getting off his wheel got into the rig and struck the young man. Pritchett, therefore, charged Widderburn with assault in this morning's court. The charge was sustained and the defendant was fined $1 and costs.

One young man comprised the intox list and was fined $2. A friend paid.

There was another disorderly house case this morning. Lillian McGraw's place on Rectory street, was raided by P. C. Down, and the keeper, two inmates and four men found there were arrested. The women pleaded guilty to the charges against them, but the men pleaded not guilty to being offenders. The latter were discharged. The McGraw woman was fined $50 and costs. Hazel Cummings, an inmate, was fined $10 and costs, and Maggie McCallum, alias Stanley, was allowed on suspended sentence, she promising to go back to her husband and live with him.

KENT MURDER TRIAL

Some Strong Evidence Against the Accused.

Rochester, N. Y., April 25. — Much new testimony was taken during yesterday in the Kent case. It was a bad day for Kent. Testimony showed that there was a great deal of blood on Kent's palms and the backs of his hands when he was found in the Whitcomb House.

Among the witnesses were John Vaughan, who served Kent and Miss Dingle with lunch and drinks at Eggleston's Hotel, and Albert Flannery, a reporter, to whom Kent made his statement in the room of the hotel after the finding of the body. Kent told Flannery he used atrophine, hyocine and morphine in the "gun." Witness testified to a little spot of dried blood on Miss Dingle's index finger. This was the most important point made by the prosecution. Clerk Munson, of the Whitcomb House, testified that Kent acted like a crazy man and refused water, saying it was "doped." Harry Dingle, a younger brother of the dead girl, told about the visit of Ethel and Kent to Toronto in August, 1902, when he (the brother) had dinner with the couple. When they left Kent threw Harry a bottle from his medicine case, saying, "Take one of these tablets when you go on a champagne drunk." Harry said he never saw Ethel after that day. Kent gave his name as Crosby in Toronto, and told Harry he met Ethel at Fort Erie and she nursed him in a hospital.

TO DYE THEIR OWN SILK

Unique Experiments Being Made by French Chemists.

Lyons, April 25.—Two French chemists are undertaking experiments with a view to producing a naturally colored silk by painting the leaves on which the silk worms are fed with neutral amidotoluine red, methyline blue and an acid. The worms' bodies gradually assume the same tints, and finally they spin red or blue silk, according to their food.

A State of Terror Exists at City of Metrovitza.

TURKISH TROOPS POURING IN

Foreigners and Native Christians Subjected to Grossest Insults on the Streets.

Metrovitza, Macedonia, via London, April 24.—The state of terror existing here surpasses that prevailing at Monastir. The Christian population is not between two fires, as in the other district, where it is menaced and plundered by both the Turks and the Bulgarian committees. The Christians in Metrovitza are mainly serfs, to whom the Bulgarian committees are hardly known. The Turkish and Albanian population is at a white heat. It was incensed months ago, when the Russian consulate was established, and its passions have been inflamed by the slaughter of the Albanians and the death sentence upon the popular hero, Stcherbina's murderer.

GENERAL MASSACRE PROBABLE.

The pulses of the Mussulmans are now beating so feverishly that there may be a general massacre if the word be passed or a single sword swung. The Turkish army repulsed the Albanians against its will. Two men at a cannot were shot down by a commanding officer for refusing to work the gun against the Albanians, and three trials by a Turkish court-martial were required before the verdict demanded by Russia was secured. The murderer and his accomplices were sent out from Mertovitza to Uskub with a strong escort of 500 Turks, for rumors were rife in the streets that they would be rescued. They would not have been sentenced to death if the Russian general, Maskow, had not appeared upon the scene and displayed great firmness in insisting upon the execution of the supreme penalty.

FOREIGNERS ARE INSULTED.

Maskow and Tonkkollia, the Russian consul, Prisrand and all the Servian representatives, assert that they momentarily expect to receive the assassin's bullet. They say that they do not feel safe even in the presence of their own servants. When any of them leave the consulates they are insulted in the streets. I saw a group of young Turks deliberately spit in front of the Servian consul, who was walking in the street, and then mutter sneers and curses. I also witnessed the anger of a Turkish veiled virago, who sought to compel the sister of one of the consuls to get off the sidewalk and make room for her own passage. The European woman held her ground tenaciously, and her bodyguard forced the veiled tormentor to turn aside. Like other foreigners, I have been insulted at every turning of the streets.

CHRISTIANS TERROR-STRICKEN.

When consuls having the authority of great governments behind them are openly affronted, the Sultan's Christian subjects are not spared. They are in a state of alarm, and dread to leave their miserable huts. They do not venture to plow the fields, and dare not walk to the bakeshops for bread. They are panic-stricken in the town where the troops are heavily massed, and nobody knows what is going on in the villages and in the open country.

ALBANIANS RESPONSIBLE.

The Bulgarian committees cannot be held responsible for the terrorism prevailing in this district. The Albanians are accountable for existing conditions. The Sultan's commission is reported to have reached Ipek, and to have failed to conciliate the chiefs of the clans, even with a plentiful supply of gold for enforcing their appeals for peace. Troops are constantly coming into the town, and over twenty battalions are now here for the protection of the Russian consulate, whatever may happen to the Christians of the district.

Decker Sentenced.

St. Louis, April 25.—Louis Decker, former member of the House of Delegates, has been found guilty of perjury in connection with the suburban franchise legislation, and has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Motion was entered for a new trial.

SCORES WERE BEATEN TO DEATH IN THE ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS

Jewish Inhabitants of Russian City Murdered and Plundered by Workingmen.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The Novesti today, without giving the exact figures, indicates that the Jews at Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia, during the anti-Semitic riots there on April 20, suffered even more severely than admitted officially. The paper says scores of Jews were shot or beaten to death and several hundred were wounded. Their houses were wrecked and their shops were sacked. Thousands of Jews in the district are homeless and destitute.

The first reports of the riot, received from St. Petersburg April 23, said 25 Jews were killed and 275 wounded, many of them mortally. The disturbance originated with a number of workmen who organized at attack on the Jewish inhabitants.

Suicide for Odd Reason.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 25.—Mrs. Anna Nagel, 54 years old, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. She lived on the third story of a house in which were several tenants, and had become highly nervous because she could not obtain water when the faucets in the flats below were running. The frequent annoyance preyed on her mind.

Blocked by Ice.

Halifax, April 25.—The steamer Lake Champlain, one of the newly-acquired Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Atlantic fleet, steamed into the harbor this afternoon, much to the surprise of shipping men.

Captain William Stewart, who is in command, said that he had spent part of two days in trying to get through the ice pack that fills the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and, finding it impossible to gain an opening, and deciding that the icefields were impenetrable and might be so for days, he determined to steam to Halifax with his 1,322 passengers, who will be landed here tomorrow.

Redress for Publicans.

London, April 25.—After a lengthy debate in the House of Commons this afternoon the bill providing some redress for publicans under the licensing act, was read a second time, The bill amends the licensing act, which has caused so much controversy, by providing compensation for holders of licenses where they are suppressed for reasons other than misconduct.

THE BAND OF BRITISH HEROES SOLD THEIR LIVES DEARLY

Royal Betrothal.

Berlin, April 25.—The Berliner Morgen Post states that the Imperial Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm will be betrothed shortly to Princess Margaret of Connaught, and that the engagement of Prince Friedrich Heinrich, the eldest son of Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, to Princess Alice of Albany, will be announced at the same time. The report in regard to the Imperial Crown Prince is regarded as improbable.

The Somalis Loss in the Fight Is Said to Have Been Enormous.

Aden, Arabia, April 25.—Brigadier-General Manning, after an engagement with the Mad Mullah's forces, has relieved Col. Cobbe, near Gumburru, Somaliland, 45 miles westward from Galadi.

About 2,000 of the Mullah's men were killed. The British loss is not known.

The few details obtainable of the reverse to Col. Plunkett's detachment, April 17, show that the Mullah's forces consisted of 2,000 horsemen and 10,000 spearmen. They surrounded Col. Plunkett's force in the open, and the Somalis, after a heavy rifle fire, charged repeatedly, with their horsemen and spearmen, on all sides. The British detachment held out until its ammunition was exhausted, and then charged with the bayonet, but it was ultimately overwhelmed by weight of numbers. The British force fought until all its officers and 170 men were killed. Most of the handful of men who reached the camp were wounded. The Somalis' losses are reported to have been enormous.

The Mullah's forces are reported to aggregate from 3,000 to 4,000 mounted men and about 80,000 spearmen.

ILLUSTRIOUS INVALIDS

Sir Henry M. Stanley and Right Hon. Robert W. Hanbury.

London, April 25. — Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is ill at his home at Brookwood, of malaria. The crisis has passed and he is convalescing.

Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture in the Cabinet, is ill of influenza and pneumonia.

The Function

of the kidneys is one of the most important in the human economy. Into everything we eat and drink, no matter how "pure" the food is labeled nor how careful we are, poisons enter. Were we not provided with organs especially designed against these poisons, human life would soon perish. The kidneys are the filters of the blood. They catch the poison in the food and expel it from the system. To do this they must be healthy and vigorous. When they are weak, or overworked, or clogged, or handicapped by disease in even a slight degree, they work imperfectly, or nor at all. The best remedy for disordered kidneys is

Trade-Mark

Bu=Ju

This latest product of medical research stimulates and tones disordered kidneys to healthy action, the poisons are cast from the system, and health returns. **Bu-Ju** is sold by all druggists in box of 50 pills, 50 cents. Do not waste time and money on useless substitutes for **Bu-Ju, the kidney pill that cures.**

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED.
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

GIVEN AWAY FREE.

This is a genuine and unprecedented offer. I know positively that I have the very finest Electric Home Treatment ever invented, and want everybody needing treatment to write for my beautiful new and fully illustrated Medical Book, which will be sent absolutely free, sealed in plain envelope, to every person writing me. A postal card will do. My new Belt is totally different from the old kind. They are all fully explained in my book. This is positively the only real Electric Belt that does not require soaking in corroding vinegar each time before using, as all other belts sold in this country do. It gives a stronger current than any other, and it will never blister or burn like the old style, highly-advertised vinegar belts. It is positively the very best Electric Belt made. It cures Rheumatism, Varicocele, Lumbago, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys or Back, Losses and all troubles caused by abuse or excess. I will send you free this powerful Electric Belt, and you can try it. Not one cent to pay till you are cured, then only half the price of any other. Our prices are from $3, and there is nothing at all to pay till you are cured. We offer a better article on easier terms than any other company, and all writing us receive immediate and skillful treatment. What we offer is this: Our Medical Treatise free, together with our Best Belt, on Fair Trial. Remember, our Belt is the strongest made, and the only one that does not use vinegar to produce its current, which is a very great advantage. Write today. It costs you nothing to try it.

DR. J. S. MACDONALD ELECTRIC CO.,
2362 St. Catharine Street, Montreal, Que.

BLOOD POISON

For over thirty years we have treated and cured all forms of Blood diseases, both hereditary and acquired. Our New Method Treatment is original with ourselves, and never fails to eradicate the poison from the system. Beware of mercury and other mineral poisons, which so many doctors prescribe for this terrible disease, as they will ruin the system. Other treatments drive the poison into the system, whereas our treatment destroys the virus or poison in the blood and removes it from the system entirely, so the symptoms can never return. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late: Blotches, eruptions or pimples; falling out of the hair, itchiness of the skin, stiffness or pains in the joints, soreness in the muscles, sore throat, ulcers or bad taste in the mouth, sore tongue, sourness of the stomach, enlarged glands, running sores, etc.

Our New Method Treatment will purify the blood, heal up the sores, remove all pains; the hair will grow in again, all organs will be restored to their normal condition, and the patient prepared to renew the duties and pleasures of life. We guarantee marriage possible with absolute safety.

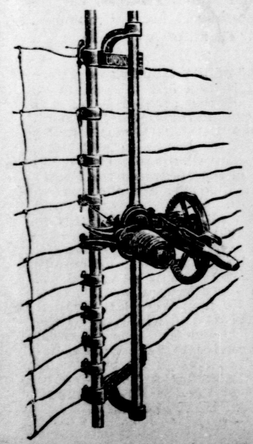
CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure **Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Gleet, Blood Poison, Urinary Drains and Losses, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.**

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. **Consultation Free.** No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. **Books Free.**—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated) on Diseases of men, "Diseases of Women," "Varicocele, Stricture and Gleet." All sent **FREE** sealed.

NO MEDICINE SENT C. O. D. NO NAMES ON BOXES OR ENVELOPES. EVERYTHING CONFIDENTIAL. QUESTION LIST AND COST OF TREATMENT, FREE, FOR HOME CURE

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



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For your fence and you will use no other. Buy direct from us. We handle only the best quality, and our special tin tag is on every bundle.

Then make it into the best fence with the strongest, swiftest, and only complete fencing machine on the market

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Watch our "ad" in next week's ADVERTISER for styles and prices of fencing.

Barb and Plain Twist Wire, Block Stretchers and all Fencing Supplies always in stock.

Write for our Catalogue, or call at

92 KING STREET, LONDON.

J. D. MILNE, Agent.
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SOLDIER SLAYER MAY GO FREE

German Military Spirit Will Save Life of Officer.

ARTILLERYMAN HIS VICTIM

Killed in the Street for Failure to Give Proper Salute to Boy Superior.

Berlin, April 24. — Naval Cadet Hussner, who slew Artilleryman Hartmann for neglecting to salute him according to his ideas of proper deference, is under military arrest, but unless Emperor William intervenes the army spirit will save him from more than nominal punishment. The conservative newspapers defend Hussner, and the social democrats are making valuable electioneering capital out of the incident.

Hussner says that Hartmann, recognizing him as an old school fellow and friend, extended his hand, hence his arrest. Lutscher, the companion of Hartmann, who saw the whole affair, denies this and says that Hussner had in his pocket a list of private soldiers for punishment for refusing to salute him.

STORY OF ENCOUNTER.

Lutscher's story of the accident is this:

"Hartmann was about to enter a beer hall in Essen Sunday night with Lutscher, when Hussner, a 19-year-old naval cadet, encountered him. Hartmann was slightly inebriated. Neither he nor Lutscher saw Hussner until the cadet approached in a hectoring manner and said to Hartmann: 'You failed in your duty by not saluting me. Accompany me to the police station.'

"Hartmann was surprised, but said nothing, and attempted to pass along the street. Hussner pursued with a drawn sworn, easily overtook him and struck him flat on the head, making Hartmann reel, then drove the blade into his back.

"Hartmann fell in a heap, bleeding both from the head and back. It all happened in an instant. There was no provocation whatever. Hussner was perfectly cool and seemed to feel proud when he saw Hartmann fall. I caught my friend in my arms. He appeared to choke with blood and died in a few moments, unable to speak.

EXPLOITS HIS ACT.

"Hussner stood by as a crowd collected, and when a non-commissioned officer, Schroder, came, Hussner said, vauntingly: 'I did this. When I draw my sword blood must flow. This man insulted me by refusing to salute and endeavored to escape arrest. I had to defend an officer's honor at all costs.'

"Schroder asked: 'Can nothing be done for Hartmann?' but Hartmann was dead."

Hussner now became afraid of the threatening crowd. Schroder hurried him to a station, where he complained that Hartmann's crime was offensive familiarity, and that he arrested him out of consideration for his personal safety, considering him dangerously drunk. This was a mere after-thought.

DEED NOT APPLAUDED.

Hussner seemed surprised that the officials did not applaud the deed. He strutted about the station with a martial air, still flourishing his sword, which was streaked half-way up the blade with Hartmann's blood.

Hartmann was a schoolboy companion of Hussner. The letter Hussner wrote to Hartmann's mother reads:

"It is in the deepest distress and sorrow that I address myself to you, to give you proof of my heartfelt sympathy for the loss you have sustained through my action. Be assured that I did not act out of hatred or ill-will against your son. It was my hard duty at a soldier. I was obliged to enforce obedience, and to my bitter regret fate directed my steel in this unfortunate manner. A word of forgiveness from you, honored madam, would be incomparable consolation, for if the mother forgives no honorably minded person can continue to bear a grudge."

FOOT ELM COOLS HOT FEET

Sometimes people are troubled with a hot, burning condition of the feet that even bathing will not relieve.

The trouble in most instances is due to blood congestion, and the only remedy that will give relief is Foot Elm.

It cools and soothes the feet by equalizing the circulation and relieving the local congestion. Mr. W. Brown, Consecon, Ont., speaks of the benefits he derived as follows: "I can recommend Foot Elm for sweaty, hot, tired feet."

Foot Elm is 25 cents a box, at druggists or by mail.

A. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

JOTTINGS FROM NEARBY PLACES

Though correspondents' names are not published, they should always sign their letters.

LOBO.

Lobo, April 25.—Mr. Robert Alway's new barn is nearing completion.

Rev. W. Pocock, B.A., of London, occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church last Sunday, and preached two very helpful sermons.

Rev. W.W. Spinks, the "Boy Preacher," of Toronto, will preach at the Baptist Church on Sunday, morning and evening. Come and hear this bright young speaker. Mr. Spinks and the pastor will sing, with guitar accompaniment.

To Inspect Customs.

Washington, April 24.—Commissioner-General Sargent, of the immigration bureau, has started on an extended tour of inspection. He will visit all the important points along the Mexican frontier, and will then visit Honolulu. On his return he will inspect all the immigration stations along the Canadian border.

"77"

Followers of "77" for Grip and Colds should know about Dr. Humphreys' Specifics for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; for Female Diseases; for Rheumatism; for Headache and Neuralgia; for Skin Diseases; for Kidneys and Bladder. At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed.

Doctor's Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

DISCUSSED NORTH RENFREW VACANCY

Premier Explains Why Writ Was Not Issued.

AWAIT RESULT OF THE INQUIRY

About Fifty Private Bills Were Introduced, Severa of Which Affect London.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 25.—In the Legislature yesterday afternoon a spirited debate took place over the issuing of the writ for the North Renfrew election. Mr. Matheson precipitated the discussion by asking:

"Has the writ been issued to fill the vacancy in the north riding of the County of Renfrew? If not, what is the cause of the delay, and on what day did Mr. Speaker issue his warrant?"

To this the Premier replied:

"The Speaker's warrant for the issue of the writ in the north riding of the County of Renfrew is dated March 23, 1903. The Government has directed the clerk not to issue the writ pending the present investigation."

The answer, however, did not suit Mr. Matheson. No reason, he said, had been given why the people of North Renfrew should be disfranchised during this very important period in the history of the province. They had no representation in the Legislature, and the seat had been vacant for about a year.

The Premier denied that the Government had any ulterior motives in not bringing on the elections, and maintained that his explanation of the delay was the correct one, and further was a good one. He also said that other circumstances might arise under which similar action might be warranted, as for instance such as a case as occurred last winter when some 600 voters were away in the lumber camps at the time the vote was being taken.

MR. WHITNEY OBJECTS.

Mr. Whitney observed that the Premier did not say what investigation he had reference to, but it was presumably the one now going on at the city hall. At any rate is was worth while remarking that ever since that investigation had commenced the Premier had made several very important appointments to the public service, and yet he said he did not wish to do anything of vital moment while the investigation was pending. North Renfrew had been vacant for nearly a year, but under the law, as he understood it, matters of this kind worked automatically, and the elections should have been brought on before this. As he understood it, neither the Premier nor any other member of the Government had a right to interfere with the issuing of a writ any more than he had. It was a very serious matter that the people of North Renfrew should be deprived of their representation in the Legislature, particularly at the present time, and there was no excuse whatever for the delay either in law or in morals.

Attorney-General Gibson admitted that the seat had been vacant for a long time, but there had been no demand for an election, and public opinion had not been called to the fact that the writ had not been issued or should have been issued. The reason given for the delay, he held, was a good reason, and what could be more proper than that the inquiry before the judicial commission should be over with before any constituency should be called upon to express confidence or want of confidence in the Government while the serious charges that had been made were still hanging fire.

This closed the debate, and the upshot of it was that Mr. Matheson was granted order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any other person since the death of the late J. W. Munro, M. P. P., with reference to the issue of the writ.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Among the private bills introduced were the following of interest to London and its vicinity: Mr. Harcourt, respecting St. Paul's Church, London; Mr. Taylor, respecting the town of Strathroy and the London and Parkhill Railway; Mr. Hoyle, respecting the city of London; Dr. Barr, respecting a burying ground in South Dorchester; Dr. Jessop, respecting the St. Thomas Street Railway.

QUESTIONS ASKED.

The Premier, in answer to Mr. Preston (Durham), said that it was not the intention of the Government to pay for polling booths used at the referendum vote. They were paid for by the municipalities under the statute.

The Minister of Public Works, replying to Mr. Eilber, said the County Council of Wentworth had applied for their share of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province for the improvement of public highways. It was for the improvement of 62½ miles of road at a cost of $48,350, which was more than sufficient to qualify the county council for their portion of the Government grant, and for the purchase of 38 miles of county toll roads.

Mr. Latchford also said it was not the Government's intention to make the highways act retroactive, but in devising a system of county roads a county council might include the purchase of toll roads as a part of the expenditure which entitles them to a grant from the Government. The commissioner of highways, he added, visited municipalities only on the invitation of the county councils.

Mr. St. John was granted an order of the House for a return from the office of the master of titles, showing various facts.

The following were appointed a Select Committee to act with the Speaker in the management of the library: Messrs. Ross, Gibson, Harcourt, Davis, Stratton, Whitney, Matheson, Foy, Graham and Lucas.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced, read a first time, and sent on to committee:

Dr. Willoughby, respecting the village of Campbellford; Mr. Joynt, to enable F. C. Scadding to practice dentistry in Ontario; Dr. Jessop, respecting the St. Thomas Street Railway Company; Mr. Hoyle, respecting the township of Thorold and the village of Beaverton; Mr. Carscallen, respecting the Hamilton Electric Light and Cataract Power Company; Mr. Cameron, respecting by-law 31 of the township of Goderich; Mr. McDiarmid, respecting the city of St. Thomas; Mr. Russell, respecting the act consolidating the debt of the town of Deseronto; Dr. Barr, respecting the burying ground in South Dorchester; Dr. Willoughby, to confirm bylaw 575 of the town of Sarnia; Mr. Caldwell, respecting the act amending the Canada Atlantic Railway Company; Mr. Conmee, respecting the Fort Francis and Manitoulin Railway; Mr. Hoyle, respecting the city of London; Mr. Beatty, respecting the debenture debt of the town of Gananoque; Mr. Pettypiece, respecting the Canadian Oil Fields Company; Mr. Pattullo, respecting bylaw 610 of the town of Ingersoll and confirming bylaw 534; Mr. Pattullo, to incorporate the Emboro Radial Railway Company; Mr. McKay, respecting the Colonial Cement Company; Mr. Joynt, to amend the act, respecting veterinary surgeons; Dr. Willoughby, to confirm bylaw 679 of the town of Petrolea; Mr. McKay, respecting the Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railways; Mr. Fox, respecting the Ross Memorial Hospital; Mr. Crawford, respecting the city of Toronto; Dr. Pyne, respecting St. James' Cathedral; Dr. Willoughby, respecting the Sarnia Railway Company; Mr. Taylor, respecting the town of Strathroy and the London and Parkhill Railway Company; Mr. Auld, respecting the Sandwich and Windsor Railway; Mr. St. John, respecting the assessment of the town of North Toronto; Hon. Mr. Dryden, respecting the town of Whitby; Hon. Mr. Harcourt, respecting St. Paul's Church, London; Mr. Holmes, to amend the voters' list act; Mr. McKay, respecting the town of Huntsville; Mr. Russell, to amend the act incorporating the Ontario Railway Company; Mr. Gross, respecting the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company; Mr. Brown, respecting the town of Listowel; Mr. McKay, respecting the town of Bracebridge; Mr. Preston, respecting the Brantford Y.M.C.A.; Mr. Carnegie, respecting the municipality of Essa; Mr. Fox, respecting the Lindsay Public Library; Mr. Matheson, respecting the county of Lanark; Mr. Carnegie, respecting the town of Collingwood; Mr. Gross, respecting the village of Niagara Falls; Hon. Mr. Davis, respecting town of Peterboro; Mr. Preston, respecting the Jane Laycock Children's Home.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hope is always liberal, and they that trust her promise make little scruple of reveling today on the profits of tomorrow.—Johnson.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's," and accept no substitute.

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.—Addison.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pyramid Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only piles remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Mostly fair, some showers.

Six days of the week this store closes at six o'clock sharp. Our salespeople appreciate a rest as well as others. Shop during the daytime and as early as possible.

Attractive Display of Dainty Cream Dress Goods.

We do aim to attract you here. We do strive to buy to please you. We do put on special attractions to draw you—and yet we never exaggerate in our talks and invitations. No need to, and if there was a need we wouldn't descend to it. You can rely upon our every statement, and we state today that we have now on display one of the handsomest and largest assortments of Cream Dress Goods ever shown in London. No trouble to pick what you want—all displayed on a special counter and priced exceptionally low.

Cream Taffeta, a beautiful quality, washes perfectly, pure wool and fine weave, 44-inch, our very low price, per yard 65c
Cream Serge, medium twill, 48-inch. A splendid quality at per yard 50c
Cream Serge, special for suitings, already shrunk, 44-inch. Per yard only 65c and 75c
Cream Serge, in very heavy twill, for suitings, 48-inch. Great value at only 95c
Cream Cheviot in medium twill, soft finish, 44-inch, and only per yard 65c
Cream Hopsack, the latest for suits, in good weight, 46-inch. Per yard only 85c
Cream Silk and Wool Dotted Goods, very fine material for waists, 44-inch 85c
Cream Lustre, silk finish, makes handsome blouses, 44-inch. Per yard only 75c
Cream Bedford Cord, rich heavy cord, 44-inch. Per yard only 75c and 85c
Cream Pique of pure wool and with fine cord, 48-inch. Per yard only $1 00
Cream Voile of very fine quality, beautiful in appearance and finish, 65c and $1 00
Cream Twine Cloth, the new cloth in such great demand. Per yard, $1 00 and $1 50

Low Price New Spring Wrappers.

Some extra well made Wrappers in nice pattern goods, such as you would like to have for wear about the house and garden. Such good values and such natty garments are only sold here at such low prices as follows:

A special line in pretty shades of blue and white and red and white stripe effects; a plain full wrapper of good quality; sizes 32 to 40. Each only 85c
Ladies' Wrappers in Empire style; full flounce on skirt, ruffled edge on collar; in black and white, blue and white, and red and white; sizes 32 to 44. Extra good value at only $1 00
Ladies' Wrappers in Hubbard style; good heavy print in light and dark shades of blue; yoke, collar, cuffs and belt of plain blue cambric, finished with white briar stitch; deep flounce on skirt; all sizes. A stylish wrapper for only $1 25
Ladies' Fine Cambric Wrappers in Hubbard style; fancy white yoke, trimmed with ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace; wide flounce on skirt; in colors of black and white, and blue and white; sizes 32 to 42 $1 50
Long Kimonas in heavy percale; yoke, front and back; trimmed down front and around sleeves with white embroidery; in colors of pale blue and white, navy and white, and pink and white. Only $2 75

Climax Our Special 50c Corset.

In heavy jean and steel filled; three stitched bands at waist line; lace and baby ribbon top and bottom; 4 hook clasps. A good durable corset that would be good value at 75c pair; our low price only 50c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

LAWN MOWERS Oil-Tempered Steel Blades.
Lawn Rakes, Garden Tools, Etc.
GALVANIZED NETTING from 12 to 72 inches wide.
Step Ladders, Carpet Sweepers, Curtain Stretchers, Washing Machines.
Sherwin-Williams' READY-MIXED PAINTS
FOLDING GO-CARTS—Rubber tires. Suitable for taking on street cars, etc.
Reid's Hardware 118 Dundas St., North Side.

Odd Names for Parties.

These were nicknames of political parties or factions in the United States in the first half of last century:

The "Woolly Heads" were those members of the Whig party who favored negro emancipation and sympathized with William Lloyd Garrison, the chief writer, and Wendell Phillips, the great orator of the abolitionist movement.

Said a political squib of the day:

"The law, it seems, it didn't work exactly as it ought,
Though Greeley kept a-saying so, and so his readers thought,
They're mighty bright, them woolly heads;
they think they find a prize
If they can only pull their wool o'er other people's eyes."

The Barn Burners (so called in reference to the story of the Dutch farmer who was said to have burned his barn in order to get rid of the rats that infested it) constituted the more progressive of the two factions which once split up the New York Democrats, say about 1845. Later (in 1848) they joined the Free Soil Party.

In their alleged eagerness for radical measures they were opposed by the Hunkers (people who stuck to their "honks" or posts). Whence, in a general way, a "hunker" is a conservative man, one opposed to innovation or change.

Although this name was not heard until the Polk election campaign, the New York faction to which is was applied existed as early as 1835. They disappeared about 1860.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

When children are weak, sickly, don't eat or sleep well, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion after meals and at bedtime makes them strong, healthy and robust. Made of Petroleum, rendered tasteless and odorless, and combined with glycerine and hypophosphites. Pleasant to take, and agrees with the stomach.

We first make our habits and then our habits make us.—Emmons.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets. Ten cents per box. All druggists

The retrospect of life swarms with lost opportunities.—Sir H. Taylor.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

April 24—At New York—Weimar, from Genoa; Celtic, from Liverpool; Campania, from Liverpool.

At Father Point—Fremona, from Messina.

At St. Johns—Peruvian, from Glasgow.

At Cherbourg—Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from New York.

At Queenstown—Sylvania, from Boston.

At Genoa—Prinzess Irene, from New York.

At Halifax—Lake Champlain, from Liverpool; Assyria, from Hamburg.

A PLEASANT MEDICINE.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

LANDLORDS GROW RICH

Why Not Be One?

We loan money absolutely without any interest, and repayable by small monthly installments, to enable you to be your own landlord.

Our plan combines the best features of Standard Loan Companies, and eliminates the undesirable ones.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET TELLING HOW.

THE Loan & Savings Co
Limited.
Capital, $250,000; Authorized Bond Issue, $1,000,000.
20 St. Alexis St., Montreal, P.Q.
Local Managers Wanted.

Facts Are Indisputable

Especially this one—
We make good printing.
By "good" we mean printing that is made according to the best rules of the trade, and also in such manner as to meet with your approval.

Our facilities are the best—new type, new presses, new ideas.

Our prices—less than you think.

Advertiser Job Dept.
Phone 175.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—Thomas Scott.

WHERE WEAKNESS IS, DISEASE WILL SETTLE.—If one suffers from any organic weakness, inherited or contracted, there disease will settle when it attacks the body. Therefore drive out the pains that beset you, do not let a cold or cough harrass you, and keep the respiratory organs in a good, healthy condition. This you can do by using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Prevention is the wisest course.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

DIED.

NICHOL—At the family residence, lot 9, con. 4, Westminster, on April 25, 1903, Ann, beloved wife of Francis Nichol, in her 67th year.

Funeral Monday at 3:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

ADAMS—At Chicago, on April 24, 1903, Lizzie, beloved wife of Elijah Adams, and daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, 229 Clarence street, city.

Funeral notice later.

ROBINSON—In this city, on April 25, 1903, Barbara, beloved wife of W. Robinson.

Funeral (private) from the residence, 322 York street, on Tuesday, April 28. Please omit flowers. 80u

WARREN—In this city, on April 24, 1903, Alta Annie, the infant daughter of John and Annie Warren, aged 3 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, 515 Simcoe street, on Sunday, April 26, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

JOHNS—Suddenly, in this city, on April 24, 1903, Solomon Johns, aged 74 years.

Funeral from his son-in-law's residence, Edward Clement, 152 Duchess avenue, on Sunday, April 26, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Woodstock and Exeter papers please copy.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.

Copy for Church Services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Morning, Dr. Smith, returned missionary, will preach. Evening, the pastor.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m., Rev. George J. Bishop; 7 p.m., Rev. R. D. Hamilton. Public cordially welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Morning service conducted by Evangelist Rev. J. E. Hunter; evening service specially evangelistic also, conducted by the pastor, assisted by several other Christian workers. A cordial welcome to all.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m.; Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Morning service, Rev. J. Coulter; evening, Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. 2:30 p.m., Rev. J. E. Hunter, evangelist, will address a mass meeting of the Sunday School.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. D. S. Hamilton will preach in the morning. Evangelists Crossley and Hunter in the evening, when services will be held both at the church and school room.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Educational services. Morning, 11, Rev. S. J. Allin; evening, the pastor. Special offering.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. H. T. Crossley; 7 p.m., Mr. F. H. D. Dreyer, of China.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Dufferin avenue and Wellington street—The pastor, Rev. George J. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 7 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. T. E. Harrison; evening, the pastor; "Lessons From the Life of Canada's Greatest Statesman."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Evening sermon specially to young women. Subject, "A Message to Young Womanhood." Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 o'clock.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 and 7 by Elder Howlett. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Rev. Dr. Talling, Toronto, will conduct services. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class at 3 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Preachers: Dr. L. H. Davidson, 11 a.m.; Bishop of Nova Scotia at 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—"Venite" (Monk), "Te Deum" (W. Buck), "Benedictus" (Sudds). Preacher, his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Evening — "Magnificat" (Farebrother), "Nunc Dimittis" (Farebrother); anthem, "Lead, Kindly Light" (Evans). Preacher his Lordship the Bishop of Niagara. The annual collection for the mission fund.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "A Friend After the Mountains and Hills Are Gone"; 7 p.m., "From Theory to Everyday Practice." All seats free; obliging ushers.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. 11 a.m., subject, "Men Who Must"; evening, Rev. W. G. Howson. Morning Anthem, "Hear, O Lord" (Watson); solo, "Ashamed of Jesus" (Danks). Evening—Anthem, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward); solo, Mr. Crawford.

MEETINGS.

S. O. E.—NOTICE—PRESENTATION OF cup will take place May 6, not April 29. By order of committee. b

CANTON LONDON, NO. 1, I. O. O. F., will meet at Chorazin Lodge rooms on Sunday, 2:30 p.m., to attend church service. D. L. Hardey, clerk. b

I. O. O. F.—84th ANNIVERSARY, First Congregational Church, Sunday, April 26, Preacher, Rev. Bro. George W. Calvert, Welland. East End Oddfellows meet at Chorazin Lodge rooms, 2:30 p.m.; city members Oddfellows' Hall, 3 p.m. All Oddfellows invited. "At Home," Monday, 8 p.m., Oddfellows' Hall, 25 cents. b

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — ON MONDAY, BETWEEN Whiskard's store and corner Burwell and Dundas streets, a chatelaine purse. Reward at this office. b

LOST—A FOXTERRIER, MARKED ON the eyes, ears and tail. Reward at 493 Horton street. b

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS—RARE chance to buy good, up-to-date, paying bazar business, in perfect running order. For full information apply to B. H. B., 656 Dundas street, London. 80g

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND—TONIGHT, PRINCESS CHIC

Same sumptuous production, with Vera Michelena and Joseph C. Miron. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 50.

All Next Week—Matinee Saturday.

THE KING DRAMATIC CO.

In a repertoire of scenic successes. MONDAY—"The Cherry Pickers." TUESDAY—"A Ward of France." Popular prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Seats selling.

ORIENT MINSTRELS

Monday Night.

A few good seats still left. The 25c seats on sale Monday. 80u

STEREOPTICON LECTURE ON "THE Scottish Highlands," interspersed with music and song, by Rev. Walter Moffat, in First Congregational Church, Thursday, April 30, at 8 p.m. Collection, 10 cents and up. 80u-tx

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN. Studio, 328 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,270. Concert engagements accepted. xt

SUMMER SEASON—PALACE DANCING Academy—Private lessons any hour. All arrangements made for dancing parties at Springbank Pavilion by applying W. Lowery, at Pavilion, or Dayton & McCormick.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. 'Phone 1,570.

THOMAS COOK & SONS' TOURS—ALL expenses included. England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent. F. B. Clarke, agent, 416 Richmond street, third door north Bank of Commerce. ywt

DIRECT AGENT FOR ALLAN, CANADIAN Pacific Railway Company's Atlantic service, American, Anchor, Cunard and Red Star Lines. I give my personal supervision to all business. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, third door north Bank of Commerce.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sundays only during winter months. Open for ladies Saturdays only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors. t

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SKIRT AND WAIST MAKERS; also two girls, about 16 years, to assist in sewing rooms. Smallman & Ingram. 80n

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL work; no washing. Apply Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald, 293 King street. 80c

DINING-ROOM GIRLS WANTED. APPLY Fraser House.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, IN family of two. Apply 372 Maitland street. 80u

GENERAL SERVANT—HIGH WAGES. 516 Ridout. 62tf-tyw

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two. Mrs. P. M. Millman, 24 Grosvenor street. 79tf

WANTED—COOK AND CHAMBERMAID. Apply Queen's Hotel, Carling street. 78c

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME young ladies to learn cigarmaking at Line, McDonald & Co.'s. 78c

HOUSEMAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES wanted. Apply Victoria Hospital. 78c

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, where housemaid is kept. Apply to Mrs. S. N. Sterling, 414 Dufferin avenue. 76tf

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. Apply 294 Wolfe street. 77tf

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FUR MACHINE operators, sewers and finishers; steady work guaranteed; highest wages paid. Apply at once, John Marshall & Co. 76n

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. Apply at 236 Central avenue. 66tf

GIRLS WANTED AT McCORMICK'S new biscuit factory. Steady employment; big pay. 33tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD, STRONG BOYS. Apply London Brass Works, 94 Carling street. 80c

MAN WANTED FOR ONE OF OUR bread delivery wagons, 25 to 30 years of age; married preferred; healthy, energetic and of agreeable address; permanent position to right man. Apply Johnston Bros. 80c

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO work in storage or grain warehouse; steady employment. Apply Slater's warehouse. b

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO ASSIST in drug store; one who has had some experience preferred. Apply to B. A. Mitchell. 80c

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE WAGON. Apply Main & Collyer, South London. 80tf

SALESMEN—TRAVELING OR LOCAL; side line; 25 per cent commission; goods new; sell to every business everywhere; sample case free. Address L. N. Co., 112 E. 125th street, New York. 74k-t

ENGINEER WANTED AT ONCE—Must be fully qualified. Apply to Mr. Herrick, McClary Manufacturing Company. 79c

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR CAP factory. F. C. Fraser & Co., 96 Carling street. 79c

WANTED—FOUR GOOD, ACTIVE BOYS for light work; good wages paid. Apply at this office. 78tf

AN OFFICE BOY WANTED. HOBBS Manufacturing Company, Limited, corner Ridout and G. T. R. tracks. 78c

TWO STOUT BOYS FOR CUTTING table. The London Soap Company.

WANTED—A FEW BOYS, ABOUT 15 OR 16 years of age; also boys for shipping room. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 54tf

HELP WANTED.

$20 PER THOUSAND COPYING LETTERS. Inclose stamp for copy of letter, instructions, etc. We have several lines of work. Address Eagle Wholesale Company, Chicago, Ill. b

YOU WILL NEVER GET RICH WORKING for others. Have a business of your own, that you can carry on at home. Suited for women and bright boys as well as men. For plan of work and list money-making formulas, trade secrets, etc., write Flynn & Kemp, Toronto, Ont. 48tf 50tf-t

HOME WORK — KNITTING GIVEN honest, industrious families; every locality; good wages; $15 outfit required. Write Glasgow Woolen Company, Toronto. 68tf-t

AGENTS WANTED.

UP-TO-DATE AGENT'S BUSINESS—Many agents are making fortunes. You have the same chance. The field is large, possibilities unlimited. Apply Cooper, 332-6 Clarence street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 23,000 (biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET FOR SUMMER MONTHS—Well-furnished house in South London. Address Box 100, Advertiser. 79tf

TO LET—COTTAGE, STABLE, WITH 1½ acres, half-mile over Wellington bridge, south of McClary's and White's factories. Apply 311 Oxford street. 80c

COTTAGE TO LET. APPLY AT 298 Grey street. b

TO RENT—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 517 Dufferin avenue, corner Peter street; possession May 1. Apply 499 Dufferin avenue. 73tf

TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets. 59tf

TO RENT OR FOR SALE — FINE large residence in the center of city, containing 24 rooms; would make desirable boarding house, or could be converted into factory or warehouse; 120 feet frontage; rent low. Apply D. H. Porter, 97 Carling street. 46tf

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room for two ladies, with board; north end preferred. Address Box 92, this office. b

TRAVELER AND WIFE WANT THREE unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply Box 1, this office. 80c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY DESIRES SITUATION AS COMPANION, and assist with light housework; references exchanged. Address Box K., Aylmer, Ont. 80i

WANTED—POSITION HAVING THE management of stationary engine. Hold papers from Ontario Association. Apply George C. Dawson, Glanworth. 79n

WANTED.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-BARREL, hammerless, 12-gauge shotgun. Give description and cash price. Apply Box 99, this office. 78c

WANTED — OLD PICTURES OF George Washington; also historical pictures; highest prices paid. Send name of engraver and publisher appearing on picture. United Publishing House, P. O. Box 751, New York. 76n

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES' stocks. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF BEES. APPLY at Mrs. R. M. Edward's, third concession, Lobo. 80c

FOR SALE — THREE SHORTHORN bulls, registered; 8 to 13 months old; first-class animals; good color. Apply Wm. O. Telfer, Telfer P. O. b

FOR SALE—GOOD PINE FRAME FOR small barn, 20x26 feet; seven 6x8 inch bents; a bargain. A. E. Montague, Byron P. O. 80c

LADY'S WHEEL FOR SALE, CHEAP. Apply 502 Horton street. b

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, LONDON and Elgin oil stock. Must be sold. Apply Box 93, Advertiser. 50tf-tz

GIRL'S BICYCLE—SUITABLE FOR 8 years and upward; $13. Lady's wheel, $10. Both in good condition. W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence. b

JUST IN—COOKED PIGS' FEET. ALL the best cuts in beef, at 1 to 5 Market House. James Anderson. ywt

TOP BUGGY FOR SALE—NEARLY new. Apply 10 Market Lane. 74c-twt

LADIES—USE OUR HARMLESS REMEDY for delayed or suppressed menstruation; it cannot fail. Trial free. Paris Chemical Company, Wilwaukee, Wis. 56n-t

B. C. SHINGLES, $2 65 PER THOUSAND; pine shingles, $1 40 per thousand; pine lumber, $12 per thousand; posts from 16c up; laths from 15c up. Clearing out balance stock at C. P. R. yard, opposite freights sheds, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. Sutherland. t

LADY'S CRESCENT WHEEL FOR sale. Apply between 7 and 8 in the evening at 149 Sydenham street. 79k

FOR SALE—ONE KEROSENE KILN, for burning china decorations and colors; price, $50. Apply P. O. Box 404, London. 78c

STYLISH MIKADO PHAETON, WITH lamps, nearly new; also set single harness; cheap. 168 Adelaide street. 78c

Have Your Magazines Bound!

MAGAZINES, MUSIC, BIBLES, HYMNALS, ART WORKS, LIBRARIES. Volumes are now complete—let us send for them before numbers are lost or mutilated. You will be pleased with the result and the small cost. LIBRARY BOOKS—bound or repaired at lowest rates. Get estimates.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, 'Phone 370. xt 91 Dundas St.

CHEAPEST SPOT ON EARTH FOR wallpaper, paints, oils. Scarrow, 434 Richmond. b

FOR SALE, CHEAP—VERY STYLISH carriage, for two; rubber tires; 1,000-mile axles, lamps, etc; also medium size Taylor safe. Apply 276 Dundas street. 76k-ywtz

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM PRIZE-WINNING stock. Barred Rocks, Black Minoreas and Light Brahmas. All strong, large birds, in prime condition. $1 for 15 eggs. Apply 11 Victor street, or 13 Market House. 76c-ywt

STOVES, BASEBURNERS AND Ranges of all kinds for wood and coal. Second-hand furniture cheap, at F. Keene's 141 King street.

FOR SALE—DRIVING MARE, TOP buggy, set harness, some glass, sash, refrigerator. 470 Ridout. 77g

CEMENT FOR SALE — CHEAPEST place to buy cement is at Turnbull's Elevator, Komoka. 73cm

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON Beds—Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED WITH special machinery. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

WE ARE OFFERING 25 ORGANS AT $10, $15, $20, payable $1 and $2 per month. These organs are in first-class condition and guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and Clarence.

IMPERIAL BICYCLES — HANDSOME new models, also good second-hand wheels. Terms easy. Large stock tires and sundries. Cunningham's, East London.

BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES from any place on earth. Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane.

HARD COAL THIS WEEK, $7 PER TON cash, at Buchanan's, 633 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.

WRINKLES CAN BE REMOVED, youthful complexion renewed, by using Madame Kennedy's preparations. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO.—LEADING WOOD yard. Call up 'Phone 1,312, and find out about their prices for wood.

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE; CONTAINS private drawers and lots of room for large books. Apply Advertiser office. 35tf

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street, London.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Two-story, with attic, modern brick, 9 rooms, lot 66x160, Albert street.... $1,400
One and a half story frame, modern, 7 rooms, lot 35x120, Wellington street 1,750
Frame cottage, lot 50x140, Paul street 600
Two-story brick, modern, 9 rooms, lot 47x142, Hyman street..... 4,000
Frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 36x100, Simcoe street 800
Brick cottage, 8 rooms, with bath, lot 45x185, Queen's avenue..... 2,000
Frame cottage, 7 rooms, large lot, room for another house, Queen's avenue 2,000
Two-story brick, modern, 9 rooms, lot 48x180, Byron avenue..... 3,000
One and a half story frame, 7 rooms, lot 52x168, Mary street..... 850
Two-story brick, 9 rooms, lot 100x185, Queen's avenue 3,500

The above only a few of a large list of cheap city properties.

DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE.
'Phone 1,525. 6 Albion Block.

FOR SALE — BUILDING SUITABLE for factory or wholesale. Apply 10 Market Lane. 80c-twt

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN South London. Apply 10 Market Lane. b

MY TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, 202 Simcoe street, for sale or exchange for cottage. D. L. Chapman. b

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE, WITH all modern conveniences. Apply 231 Hyman street. 79c

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS, CORNER OF Central avenue and Elizabeth. Apply 729 Waterloo street. 32a-t

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES OF LAND; frame house, 5 rooms, cellar, pantry; good water, some small fruits. South side Hamilton road, east of Ealing P. O. Do not apply on Sabbath days. Mrs. Alex. Scott. 78c

FARM—200 ACRES, LOTS 10 AND 11, concession 11, London Township. Price, $10,500. James Robb, Bryanston. 74bu

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL property; two-story brick house, 791 Richmond street; two-story brick house, 161 Maple street; two-story brick house, 422 King street. Will be sold at a bargain to close. Apply T. Macbeth, Esq., K.C., on Dundas street, or George M. Reid, Clarence street. 74m

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK, 4 bedrooms, large cellar, furnace, gas fixtures; $1,800; small cash payment; balance monthly. Apply J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

48 Craig street—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; barn, fruit trees; lot 66x192 feet. $1,700. Or with lot 33x192 feet, $1,300. Vacant lot, 33x192, $400.

Houses Nos. 475, 477, 479 and 481 York street—Will sell any one house for $1,400, on monthly payments if desired, with small payment down.

Frame cottage on north side of Stanley street; lot 66x132 feet. Call and get description. $1,600.

5 Dundas street, West London—Small frame house. On easy terms, $300.

316 Hyman street—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, fireplace, furnace, hard and soft water, bath, slate roof. $2,000.

371 Princess avenue—Two-story brick; furnace and bath. $3,300.

23 Bruce street—Brick-veneer two-story house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen; lot 42x265. $1,800.

66 William street, opposite McClary's new works—Frame cottage. Will sell in monthly payments. $325.

344 and 346 Thames street—Double two-story frame. Will sell on monthly payments if desired, with small payment down. $1,100.

4 York street—Brick-veneer two-story, nearly new. Will sell on monthly payments. $1,450.

342 Thames street—Frame cottage. Will sell on monthly payments. $650.

Port Stanley—Lot with 42 feet frontage on Lake Erie, at "Erie Rest," a most desirable lot for summer cottage.

Vacant Lots—Lot on Oxford street, north side, near William street, 48x150 feet. Lot on south side of Craig street, 33x192 feet. Lot on south side of Bruce street, 50x103 feet. Lot on west side of Wortley road, near Normal School, 75x229 feet; and a large number of other vacant lots. Call and get list and prices.

The Park Estate—The most beautiful and convenient property in the city. Call and see plan.

The Woodview Estate, near Normal School—There are a number of lots still unsold, ranging in size and price. Lots 48x139 feet, from $25 to $200, and lots 93x216 feet from $75 to $450, in monthly payments. Call and see plans.

I also loan money on real estate and life insurance policies, and do a general fire and life insurance business.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate and Investment Broker, Masonic Temple.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited.

78 1-2 Dundas St., London, Phone 696

The following are some of the properties sold off our list during the past week:

No. 697—100 acres, being the west half lot 13, concession 2, Dawn, owned by Mr. John McWha, was exchanged by Messrs. E. R. Talbot and William Oldham, our agent at Dresden, for the north half of lot 4, concession 2, Township of Camden, Gore County of Kent, owned by W. H. Van Allen.

No. 521—122 acres, lot 5, concession Front, Township of Moore, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. Robert F. Stockdale, was sold by Mr. E. R. Talbot and Mr. J. A. Aikins, agent at Port Lambton.

No. 950—117 acres, parts of lots C and B, concession 5, Township of Sombra, County of Lambton, formerly owned by Mr. William C. Stonehouse, was exchanged by Messrs. E. R. Talbot and J. A. Aikins for Mr. James Chisholm's 30-acre farm in the Township of Sombra.

No. 1,083—62 acres, southwest part lot 6, concession 8, Township of Sombra, owned by Mr. Adam Hoham, was exchanged by Messrs. Talbot and Aikins for lot 5, concession Front, Township of Moore, County of Lambton.

If you want to buy a farm, residence in city or suburbs, village or town property, send for our descriptive catalogue, containing a large number of beautiful farms, city and suburban property. Some genuine bargains.

JAMES BURROWS,
b Manager.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Chance for Speculators—Brick block, corner Adelaide street, near Pall Mall, will be sold for $400 less than assessment. Marsh property, corner Piccadilly and Waterloo streets, some of the finest lots in the city, cheap. Choice lots, Labatt Estate, Grey street; fine lots, very reasonable. 192 Richmond street, good 8-roomed frame residence. Fine brick residence, No. 45 Elmwood avenue, and splendid lots, 426 Piccadilly street, fine brick residence and large barn. Some of the best lots on Oxford street, corner William. Fine lot, St. James street, $350. Splendid lot, Colborne street, adjoining Colborne Street Church. W. D. BUCKLE.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon. Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 420.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY Surgeons—Telephones 278 and 688. Treatment of dogs a specialty. We breed and have for sale pure bred collies.

HOTEL CARDS.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

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

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Excellent lunch counter, only one in city. W. J. Wright, proprietor.

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

Promptness is the soul of business. —Chesterfield.

REAL ESTATE.

The final basis of security for permanent investments is real estate. Investments in London, Ont., realty offer such security.

BUILDING LOTS.

Carfrae street—4½ acres, excellent land, right in the heart of the city, south from Hunt's Mills; will sell at assessed value, less than half the cost.

Florence street—Splendid building lot, with small frame workshop erected thereon; very cheap.

Dundas street—St. Paul's survey, most eligible building lot, 50x150 to a lane. Price reduced from $1,000 to $800 for immediate sale.

Lots in all parts of the city, from $100 up to $3,000, according to size and location.

COTTAGES.

Elias street—One-story frame, contains 5 rooms; lot 33x150. Price, $850.

Simcoe street—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price, $1,000.

Cavendish street—Nice brick cottage, contains 7 rooms. Price, $800; $100 down, balance as desired.

Piccadilly street—Frame, brick foundation, contains 7 or 8 rooms, corner lot. Price, $1,100.

Elias street—Brick cottage, contains 7 rooms; lot 33x150. Price, $1,150.

Queen's avenue, between Colborne and Maitland—One-story frame cottage, containing 9 or 10 rooms; lot 66 feet frontage, by 200 feet in depth; excellent situation. Price just the value of the land.

King street—Store and dwelling combined; two-story, situated corner King and Rectory; just the place for store or boarding-house; good stable and drive-barn. Also frame cottage facing on King street. Price for the two, $2,200.

Adelaide street—Frame cottage, contains 8 rooms, near McClary and White plants. Price, $960.

Hamilton road—Two frame stores and dwellings, lot 50x150. Price, $450 for one and $550 for the other. Will sell either separately or together.

Campbell street—Frame cottage, contains 8 rooms; lot 50x150. Price, $1,600.

Grey street—1½-story brick, contains 8 rooms; lot 40 x140. Price, $1,600.

RESIDENCES.

York street—Attractive 1½-story brick dwelling, stone foundation, contains 8 rooms, bath, hall, etc; lot 50x130. Price, $3,000.

Dundas street—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, stone foundation, contains 12 rooms, modern, first-class; lot 50x150 to lane. Price, $4,500.

King street—A pair of two-story semi-detached brick residences, stone foundation, shingle roof; each contains 10 rooms, bath and new, modern plumbing; lot 66x196. Assessed for $4,800. Price, $4,800. Pays 8 per cent net after paying taxes; a great bargain; move quick.

Rectory street—Two-story brick, contains 9 rooms and bath, furnace; first-class property. Price, $1,650.

Byron avenue—Two-story frame, part brick foundation, contains 9 rooms; lot 66 feet frontage; stable in rear. Price, $1,900.

Queen's avenue—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof; contains 10 rooms, bath, etc.; most eligible location. Price, $5,000.

Princess avenue—Pair of up-to-date two-story and attic brick residences; slate roof; each contains 10 rooms; most magnificent property. Price, $10,000.

York street—Large two-story brick, contains 10 or 11 rooms, gas; suitable for boarding-house, etc. Price, $2,500.

Laura street—Two-story brick, stone foundation; contains 9 rooms, with bath; modern plumbing; lot 100x300. Price, $2,500. Just outside city limits. Low taxes.

William street—Modern two-story and attic brick, contains 10 rooms; all modern plumbing; electric light, furnace, etc.; laundry in cellar. Price, $4,000. Excellent location.

FARMS.

If you want to buy a good farm, kindly call or write, stating what you want, and we will send you a special list.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

INTENDING SELLERS

who desire to sell their property are invited to investigate our methods of making quick sales of real estate. We have the best facilities of directing buyers to just the property they want. When you treat buyers right it is not difficult to find purchasers for property.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 74tf-t

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

Piccadilly street—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 52x130 feet. Price, $3,000.

Princess avenue—A handsome two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; brick barn; corner lot; ornamental and shade trees. Price, $5,000.

Waterloo street—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 52x144 feet. Price, $3,500.

Carling street—Three-story brick warehouse. Price, $4,000. Inspection invited.

A new brick store and dwelling, doing most satisfactory business. Price on application.

Wellington street, near Victoria Park—A new two-story brick house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; full size lot. Price, $4,800.

Hyman street—A new two-story frame house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. Price, $4,000.

778 King street—A new two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms; good lot. Price reasonable.

St. James and Helmuth avenue—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; corner lot. Price, $2,500.

Egerton street—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; good lot. Price, $850.

York street—A neat frame cottage, 6 rooms; in good order; nice lot. Price, $900.

716 Colborne street—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms; in good order; nice lot; shade trees. Price, $1,600. A bargain.

Elizabeth street, near Princess avenue—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 40x165 feet. Price, $1,300.

128 Oxford street—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms; in good repair; lot 82x64 feet. Price, $750, to close at once.

John street—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms; modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,600.

5 Maryboro Place—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot, 40x125 feet. Price, $1,300.

366 Oxford street—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x200 feet. Price, $2,000.

969 Waterloo street—A new brick cottage, stone foundation, 7 rooms; frame barn; 1-acre lot. Price, $1,600.

Proof Line road—47 acres, close to city limits and electric cars; just the property for a speculator. Price, $175 per acre.

Proof Line road—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, with 8 acres of prime land. At a reasonable price. Inspect at once.

We have some good building lots on corner of William and Hill streets.

Several lots south of the Hamilton road.

Several good building lots on Richmond street north.

Splendid lots on Evergreen avenue; ten minutes' walk from the market.

525 Ontario street—A nice 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms; in perfect order; lot 40x200 feet; fruit and shade trees. At a reasonable figure.

We have all classes of property to suit all classes of buyers.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

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MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.
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ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

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WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231.

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J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street—Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 9. 'Phone 622.

MRS. H. CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist. "Massage," a cure for insomnia, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., 253 Queen's avenue.

HOMEOPATHY—DR. JARVIS HAS REMOVED to 715 Dundas street.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye and Ear Hospital. 1889. Specialist only, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton—Special attention paid to diseases of children.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 339.

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 469 King street. 'Phone 609.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.

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

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

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A complete Job Printing Plant. New Type and New Presses.

LONDON ADVERTISER CO., (Limited).

London, Saturday, April 25.

The War in Somaliland.

The British have been stung again by that gadfly on the flanks of the Empire, the Mad Mullah. A flying column under Colonel Plunkett was ambushed by a fanatical horde on April 17, and almost cut to pieces. Ten officers and 180 men (Sikhs and native Africans) out of a force of 320 men, being killed. This is the second reverse sustained by the British during the past seven months in the prosecution of the campaign against the Mullah. The country is a difficult one for military operations. There are no roads in the interior and water has to be carried. The area of British Somaliland is 68,000 square miles. It borders the Gulf of Aden and adjoins the Italian and French territory on the African coast. Its hinterland is Abyssinia. The British protectorate was established nineteen years ago, to guard the growing commercial interests in the country. Its position in the Gulf of Aden gives it a strategical value, as it overlooks the trade route between the Mediterranean and India. The country, which has a population of about 250,000, is plagued by Mohammedan fanaticism. The leaders, who are distinguished above the rest by an excess of religious frenzy, are known as Mullahs. They attract hordes from Italian, French, British and Abyssinian territory, and are a constant menace to peace and order. The Mad Mullah, who styles himself Haji Mohammed Bin Abdullah, is the most formidable of these prophets, and has succeeded in uniting many tribes by proclaiming a holy war on the Christians. A considerable military force has been assembled by the British to permanently crush, if possible, the power of the fanatics. The disaster of April 17 occurred in Abyssinian territory, as it has been necessary to pursue the Mullah across international boundaries. Italy and Abyssinia are equally interested with Great Britain in the success of the expedition.

King Edward's Mission.

King Edward is sowing good seed in his present travels. His tour is not merely a personal compliment to European rulers, but a stroke of policy, although the political motives are kept in the background. The visit to Lisbon confirms the ancient alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, sealed in the blood of many battlefields. The Portuguese do not forget that their independence was preserved by British valor in the Peninsular war. The two countries have common interests in South Africa, where Portugal controls the gateway to the new British possessions. King Edward's sojourn in Italy is also the pledge of a long-standing friendship, which had its root in British sympathy with the traditions of Italian liberty. The inclusion of France in King Edward's itinerary is more significant. It will be the first official exchange of courtesies between the heads of the two nations since 1855, when Victoria and Albert were the guests of Napoleon and Eugenie, and a few weeks later entertained the Emperor and Empress at Windsor. The King's visit to President Loubet, which the latter will return in June, will pave the way for an Anglo-French rapprochement. There is a marked subsidence of the Anglophobia which raged in France over Fashoda and the Boer war, and the time is believed to be propitious for a better understanding. With the exception of the French shore question in Newfoundland, there are no serious points of friction between the two countries, their territorial frontiers in Africa having become pretty well adjusted. No influence would be so potent as the King in softening anti-British prejudice among the French people. He has been always personally popular in Paris, and as Prince of Wales made no secret of his affection for the French capital. Without stepping outside the constitutional limits of his position, he can do much to strengthen the hands of the Government in a policy of international goodwill. Fortunately he has the qualities for such a role. In Ireland the sentiment toward him is entirely cordial, and his approaching visit will no doubt help to allay old animosities.

The Growth of Our Trade.

[Montreal Herald.]

At the present rate of going Canada will soon become one of the great trading nations of the world. Our total trade last year was $392,000,000, an excess of $141,000,000 over the whole trade of Japan, and not very much below that of Australia and Italy. During the past six years the relative increase in Canadian trade was greater than that of any other country, the increase being 96 per cent. To almost double the volume of trade in the short period of six years is a record that new countries have ever achieved. During the same years the increase in United States trade was 48 per cent and that of the United Kingdom 24 per cent. It is not to be wondered at that this country is attracting the attention of the world, and that other countries are beginning to realize the benefit of opening up more extended trade relations with us. If Sir Richard Cartwright's prophecy that the volume of Canadian trade will be valued at $1,400,000,000 within 10 years is to be realized, and we shall all be glad to believe in the possibility, it is plain that one of these days Canada will have to be reckoned with as a country of the first commercial importance.

Depew and the Vanderbilts.

[S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.]

Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview concerning the rumor that W. K. Vanderbilt is to marry again, admitted that the story of the engagement is true, but declined to give the lady's name.—News Dispatch.

When a Vanderbilt has stubbed his toes
They interview Depew;
When a Vanderbilt must blow his nose,
They interview Depew;
When a Vanderbilt goes on a spree,
Or, on his yacht, cuts up at sea,
Or sucks his thumb or swipes a flea,
They interview Depew.

When a Vanderbilt thinks that he thinks,
They interview Depew;
When a Vanderbilt eats things or drinks,
They interview Depew;
When a Vanderbilt stands on his head,
Or with his boots on goes to bed,
Or sees a girl he wants to wed,
They interview Depew.

When a Vanderbilt's sued for divorce,
They interview Depew;
He knows the inside facts, of course,
Does Chauncey M. Depew;
If you would know each Van's desires,
What thing each Vanderbilt admires,
To what each Vanderbilt aspires,
Ask Chauncey M. Depew.

How shall the sad world know without
The glorious Depew
What any Vanderbilt's about?—
Ah, heaven spare Depew!
How shall we live the sad days through
When what the Vanderbilts may do
Will ne'er be known because—boo-hoo—
We cannot ask Depew?

Locality.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Influential Citizen (in Laramie)—Mr. President, shake hands with Mr. Allpaugh. He's the daddy of eighteen children, all alive and kicking.

President (grasping him by the hand)—Bully.

Influential Citizen (of Boston)—Mr. President, permit me to introduce Mr. Paterfam. Six children call him by the endearing appellation of father.

President—Bu—huzza!

His Habitual Reticence.

[Puck.]

Reporter (in vestibule)—Is it true that Mr. Gotrox has just died?"

Butler (cautiously)—It is, but he has nothing to say for publication.

The Injustice of It.

[Washington Star.]

"You can't allus jedge a man by his 'mount of fame dat 'taches to him," remarked Uncle Eben. "De pusson dat does his plain duty doesn't attract near so much public notice as de one dat goes to a pahlor social an' flourishes a razor."

Proof.

[Punch.]

Master—Pat, I must say you're very contradictory.

Pat (emphatically)—I am not, sorr!

Man and Mule.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

(At the old maids' convention held in Rochester, N. Y., Miss Cynthia Scott read a paper on "Mere Man." In substance she said that man is no more of an absolute success than a mule.)

The mule—he is a gentle beast;
And so is man.
He's satisfied to be the least;
And so is man.
Like man he may be taught some tricks;
He does his work from 8 to 6;
The mule—when he gets mad, he kicks;
And so does man.

The mule—he has a load to pull;
And so has man.
He's happiest when he is full;*
And so is man.
Like man, he holds a patient poise,
And when his work's done will rejoice.
The mule—he likes to hear his voice,
And so does man.

The mule—he has his faults, 'tis true;
And so has man.
He does some things he should not do,
And so does man.
Like man, he doesn't yearn for style,
But wants contentment all the while.
The mule—he has a lovely smile,
And so has man.

The mule is sometimes kind and good;
And so is man.
He eats all kinds of breakfast food;
And so does man.
Like man, he balks at gaudy dress,
And all outlandish foolishness.
The mule's accused of mulishness;
And so is man.

*Of food.

Kaiserin's Fout K's.

[Boston Herald.]

The Kaiser's remark that a woman who can make jam puffs is worth more than a woman who can discuss the constitution is now supplemented by the Kaiserin, who says that her vocation is summed up by four Ks—Kinder, Kirche, Kueche and Kleider, or children, church, cookery and clothes.

REACHED A LIMIT

Magistrate Felt That Leniency With Hugh McCurdy Did No Good.

A severe sentence for vagrancy was passed upon Hugh McCurdy this morning. He was sent to Central Prison for six months. For a long time McCurdy has been appearing on a charge of vagrancy, and this morning, when the magistrate asked him to plead as to whether he was guilty of being a vagrant or not, McCurdy stood up in the dock, and, looking out the window, answered nothing. The magistrate said: "Go on with the evidence," and Mrs. McCurdy was called. When he saw his wife go into the witness box McCurdy pleaded guilty. Asked by the magistrate why the latter should not pass sentence upon him, he shook his head.

Magistrate Love then gave McCurdy a most severe lecture. He recounted how often the prisoner had been in court and how he had been both lenient and severe, and neither did any good. Mrs. McCurdy had maintained him for some time, and forbade him to come to her house, though he broke in repeatedly. As he had no place of abode, he was, therefore, a vagrant. The magistrate's efforts to get him free from the mastery of whisky had been futile, and he would sentence him to six months in Central Prison.

Accidents will happen even in a French duel. A man was wounded in one last week.

THE NEEDS OF MISSIONS

Thirteen Thousand Dollars Are Wanted in Algoma Alone.

Women's Auxiliary Raises Large Amount.

The board of management of the Missionary Society of the Church of England concluded its semi-annual meeting this afternoon and a number of the visiting clergy are departing for their homes this evening; others, including some of the bishops, staying to preach in some of the churches tomorrow.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, occupied the chair, and the meeting opened at 10 o'clock with routine business. The financial statement of the Bishop of Algoma was presented, in which he represented that he wanted $13,000, instead of $6,000, as asked for at the last meeting.

The report of the Woman's Auxiliary was submitted, showing the pledges undertaken and the money raised by the general auxiliary in Canada, amounting to $30,000.

The Sabrevois Mission presented a petition in reference to their collecting money. By the new arrangements they were precluded from making any special appeal, which meant a yearly loss of $2,000. The matter was referred to the executive committee.

A committet was appointed to attend to the securing of a proper office for the general secretary.

A memorial from the Diocese of Kootenay was considered. It asked that $1,250 a year be laid aside for a number of years to enable them to appoint a bishop for Kootenay. The matter was laid over by the board for future decision.

A Sunday school auxiliary was formed on the plan adopted by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. By this important step the members of the various Church of England Sunday schools are made virtual members of the missionary society, and are given proper recognition.

Steps were taken for ascertaining the amount required by missionary bishops for the coming year.

Rev. J. Cooper Robinson, of Japan, and Mr. Borup, of Uganda, were introduced, and spoke upon the work in their respective fields.

The thanks of the members were expressed to the people of London for the way in which they had been entertained. A hearty vote of thanks was passed in acknowledgment of the hospitality, and it was decided that the next meeting should take place at Toronto, Oct. 8.

ONTARIO BANK BOOKS EXAMINED

Careful Search Made of All the Regular Books

IN EFFORT TO TRACE THE $3,000

Absolutely Nothing Was Discovered That Would in Any Way Implicate Mr. Stratton.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S EVIDENCE

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 24.

This afternoon's session of the Gamey inquiry was the most uninteresting one yet held, and the results may be summarized in a paragraph or two. Two officials of the Ontario Bank were summoned and the books of the bank were carefully examined for evidence of the withdrawing of a large sum of money by Mr. Stratton in the early part of last September. The search was without avail and nothing was adduced which cast the slightest suspicion upon Mr. Stratton. The books of the bank will be still further examined tomorrow.

The evidence of H. M. Passmore, formerly of London, and now connected with the Toronto Telegram, will probably be taken tomorrow. He was called today, but was not in court at the time.

Most of the afternoon was occupied by an examination of the Ontario Bank books, conducted by Mr. Ritchie, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Riddell and the teller, Mr. G. R. Bartlett.

A careful search was made of all the regular books in use at the bank, even the bulky deposit ledger being sent for. Mr. Ritchie took notes as the examination proceeded, in order to trace any large withdrawals from the account of Mr. Stratton or the Government during the time when Mr. Gamey claims to have received money for changing his party allegiance. Mr. T. B. Yates, discount clerk at the head office of the Ontario Bank, was called upon to assist in the examination. Both of these gentlemen will continue their exposition of the books today.

Miss Dobson, postmistress of Yorkville, produced her registered letter books, and showed that the Sullivan letters to Gamey were registered, as the evidence so far has shown. The name J. B. Crossin was the pseudonym, however, instead of A. B. Crossin, as Frank claimed. Miss Dobson remarked that her sister, who entered the registration, had said that in regard to the initials she might easily have been mistaken.

INVITED TO SARNIA

Bearer Company Will Also Spend Victoria Day There.

Lieutenant D. Hutcheon Hogg, of No. 6 Bearer Company, Army Medical Corps, has received an invitation from Major Hayes, commander of No. 6 Field Hospital, Sarnia, to spend Victoria Day at Sarnia. In anticipation of the trip, the company is parading full strength every Wednesday evening, and will doubtless make a good showing.

NIP DISEASE IN THE BUD.—It is difficult to eradicate a disease after it has become seated, therefore it is wise to take any ailment in its initial stages, and by such remedies as are sufficient, stop it in its course. Cold is the commonest complaint of man, and when neglected leads to serious results. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure the severest cold or most violent cough.

JOHN R. MINHINNICK, SEN., Newly-Elected President of Board of Trade.

THE SOPHIST WHO SELLS

Energetic Auctioneer Makes Many Sales on Market.

Introduced Politics, Diplomacy and Art Criticism Into His Harangue.

There is no spot on the market square which more regularly draws a crowd than the section set apart for the auctioneers. These men of the glib tongue hold forth on the east side of the produce shed every Saturday, and with three of them going at the same time they make more noise than all the other people on the market combined. But that is their business—to get the crowd, and the crowd's cash, or some of it.

For a change, there was only one auctioneer exercising his lungs this morning, and he had a congregation of listeners that would do credit to a threering circus. He was selling second-hand furniture, pictures and the like, but he was cheap, in spite of the fact that he had a corner on the business for the day. Just to get his audience interested he began by telling them a story about the Chinese, exhibiting a card with a Chinese picture on it, and saying that if he was a Chinese authority he would just get even with the white men by placing a tax of not less than $250 on the scalp of every white man who went into the Celestial Kingdom. That was sufficient to introduce the sale, and up went the articles as fast as they could be sold.

The first on the list was a cruet. He said it was silver once, but it was like Gamey—it had changed. It went for 11 cents, although an effort was made to bring it up to 12 cents.

Next came four pictures. The auctioneer said two of them were watercolors. They were unframed, but just to give some person a rare bargain, two frames were thrown in. As many other pictures which he declared to be "lilies" of art, were thrown in also with the lot, and when the auctioneer heard "Five cents," he did not wait to see if the bid would be raised, but rushed water-colors, "lilies" and frames out to the bidder.

A picture frame which the auctioneer declared to be solid oak was offered. With it went an oil can—a big one, for the auctioneer explained that he did not mind the contrast—and the two brought a nickel. If the buyer wanted a still greater bargain he could have had the auctioneer's photo to put in the frame for an extra dollar. The buyer did not accept the snap.

"The girl I left behind me," was the way he dubbed another "water color," which brought a nickel. A lounge brought 30 cents, a clock went for the same amount, which was less than the value of the pendulum, it was said, and a dog cart with harness was rushed up to $1 10.

An auctioneer who was near-by did nothing this morning but watch his competitor with wonder, and admire the way in which he could offer stuff and get a buyer for it.

British Drink Bill.

Each year the Rev. Dawson Burns sends to the London Times a letter on the amount of money spen annually in the United Kingdom for drink, with a comparison of the amount spent in previous years. This statement is carefully compiled, and has gained the reputation of being almost an official statement. In considering its tables we have changed lump sums in pounds into United States money, on the rough basis of $5 to the pound, but with the per capita figures we have given more closely the exact equivalent of English money in our own. The first table presented in this letter shows the quantity and cost of the liquors consumed in the United Kingdom. This estimate the consumption of British spirits at 35,339,523 gallons; other spirits, 8,778,200 gallons; beer, 35,243,472 barrels; wine, 15,348,242 gallons, and British wines, cider, etc., 15,000,000 gallons. The spirits were figured to cost $6 44 per gallon, the beer $14 60 a barrel, wine $4 38 per gallon and domestic wines, cider, etc., 49 cents per gallon. On this showing the expenditure for spirits in the year 1902 was $292,279,915; for beer, $528,652,080; for wine, $63,067,090, and for British wine, cider, etc., $7,500,000. This gives the enormous total of $897,499,085. This total, is, however, $11,192,140 less than the figures for the previous year, 1901. The reduction comes from a decrease in the amount spent for spirits, $7,516,660, and beer, $3,979,980, while there was a slight gain, $304,500 in the wine bill.

In the middle of 1902 the population of the United Kingdom was officially estimated at just under 42,000,000; to be exact, 41,952,510. On that basis the average drink expenditure in 1902 was $20 82 per head, while, allowing five for the family, this made $104 10 for each household. It will be seen that there is some difference between the per capita figures and the total figures, but that is explained by our changing total figures into American money on the basis of $5 to the pound, while the per capita estimates are figured more exactly. Dividing the drinks into four classes, the average consumption per head figures out: Spirits, 1.05 gallons, at a cost of $6 78; beer, 30.3 gallons, at a cost of $12 27; wine, .37 gallon, at a cost of $1 60; other liquors, .35 gallon, at a cost of 17 cents.—Boston Herald.

To Reach the Top.

Proverbs are sometimes unintentionally discouraging. Where is there a proverb which is intended to be any more full of encouragement than the assuring one "That there is plenty of room at the top"? yet, to many men, "the top" seems so far away that the proverb tends to deaden rather than stimulate the effort to gain the coveted summit, where it is promised there are rooms to let. We should not lose sight of the fact that there is plenty of room all the way up; that the niche next above the one we are in is not crowded. We may not all reach the top, and if we did the proverb would prove false; there would be no spare room there if everybody was a "top boarder," but that should not deter us from aiming high and endeavoring to be as content as possible, even if others do overtop us. —Four Track News.

JAPAN AND U. S. IN CONFERENCE

Manchurian Question Discussed at Washington.

A PROTEST WILL BE MADE

Against Russia Exploiting Any Portion of China to the Exclusion of Other Powers.

Washington, April 25.—The Japanese minister, Mr. Takashira, and Baron Von Sternburg, the German minister, called upon Secretary Hay today, and it is believed the Manchurian question was discussed. Secretary Hay has no advices from St. Petersburg or London, but it is expected he will shortly hear from the latter capital through the ambassador there. These conferences and exchanges are all preliminary to the preparation of a protest which is to be made against the Russian demands, but it is not yet clear what form this will take. The protest, however, must be directed to China, which country will be warned that the nations signing the protest will not look with favor upon any action by China that will alienate Chinese territory or will confer special advantages upon one nation (meaning Russia) over others.

The tone of the press advices from the European capitals has done much to depress officials here who have labored so long to preserve the integrity of China. It begins to appear to them that Manchuria is hopelessly lost to China, and the best that can be done now is to save as much as possible from the wreck, and, therefore, the effort probably will be made to procure from Russia a binding promise that the powers will not be entirely deprived of the right to exploit Manchuria commercially. It may be possible to secure the opening of one or two ports, such as was proposed in the pending treaty between China and the United States, which probably will have to be amended in view of these last developments. The fear is expressed that the Russian movement will be copied by other nations, and that Germany will proceed to extend her sphere of influence in the Stantung Peninsula, while France will overlap the borders of Tonquin and Russianize a considerable part of South China.

The Spanish ship to the United States each autumn 300,000 barrels of Almeria grapes.

Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil.—Rousseau.

"BEAUTIFUL" Is What Fashion Says.

Like Silk--Color White

----But Not Silk----

More Durable Than Silk, More Economic Than Silk

When you go to the expense of having a pretty garment made, and after a little wear it becomes soiled---with silk there is no remedy. With this new fabric, it comes back from the laundry perfect.

This new fabric---the result of science as developed by British workmen---can only be had at Kingsmill's.

Prices: 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c Per Yard

Always remember you get the latest without extortion at Kingsmill's.

Is It a Lace Season?

THE WORLD SAYS YES.

Everything known in the Lace trade, made in any part of the world, you can get at Kingsmill's. Today our stock is over Seventy-five thousand yards.

Prices from 1c to $10.00 Per Yard

Every width, from one-eight of an inch to forty-two inches wide.

All colors made, including the new tint, Paris Chartreuse Champaigne, can be had at

Kingsmill's

THE MAD MULLAH,

Leader of the Somalis, Who Annihilated a British Force.

World's Fastest Typewriter.

Miss Mary E. Pretty proved herself the most expert typewritist in the world a few days ago, when she wrote 20,400 words in six hours and read her own copy from closely written manuscript. Her work did not average one error to the page.

The young woman who has so suddenly gathered fame unto herself is just 21 and came from Philadelphia last March to fill a position in the patent office at Washington. She was appointed under the civil service, having taken the examinations last October. Her success is as much of a surprise to herself as to anybody else, for she never dreamed there was anything remarkable about her way of operating a typewriter. She does not claim to use any special system unless it be one of her own, which she would not know how to teach to anyone else. Before coming to Washington she worked for a commercial house in Philadelphia that paid her $12 50 a week. She is now paid on a basis of $720 a year, but has every reason to expect rapid promotions until she reaches $1,400, the highest salary paid to a female stenographer.

Miss Pretty took a business course in one of the schools of her native city, and immediately obtained employment with a large mercantile firm. She never tried to gain unusual speed on the typewriter, but always dispatched her work as quickly as possible and as easily as possible with no unnecessary flurry. Her complexion is as pink and white as a child's, and when she talks she shows a row of teeth of almost transparent whiteness. Her hands are small and have hardly lost their childlike chubbiness, and yet they glide over the keys of a typewriter with an ease and agility which is recorded on the records of the patent office of the United States. Those who have watched her work say that the secret of her success is steady nerves and a power of concentration, which is better than any system ever invented.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Want swell harness for the horse? See our superb stock in road and track harness. Tackaberry & Co., Richmond street.

Cleaning of Mattresses and Feather Pillows and Beds. Woven Wire Springs repaired. Furniture recovered; also new Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Cushions. Goose Feathers sold by the pound, at the Feather Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997. James F. Hunt & Sons.

At 10 Next Morning.

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40TH YEAR. 16880. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 25. PRICE ONE CENT

THE LAND OF THE SOMALIS WHERE BRITISH MET DEFEAT

The Country Now Under the Sway of the Mad Mullah, and Which England Is Attempting to Pacify, Possesses Great Trade Possibilities, in Which the Great Powers Are Interested.

London, April 24.—News that a small British force has been annihilated by a horde of fanatical tribesmen in Somaliland directs attention to Eastern Africa. The circumstances of the calamity reveal the glorious courage of Col. Plunkett and his party, who resisting tremendous odds till all their ammunition was exhausted, charged bayonets and died fighting. Such an incident as that will live in history.

This is the second misfortune of the Somaliland campaign. In October last Col. Cobbe, to whose rescue Col. Plunkett has been sent when the disaster now reported occurred, lost 50 men and had 100 wounded in action with the "Mad" Mullah. The effect of the reverse was to imperil the entire British expedition and compel a retreat. It was estimated that the Mad Mullah had about 15,000 men under arms. The British extricated themselves and reinforcements were hurried forward from India. These reinforcements are now operating in Somaliland for the purpose of establishing law and order in the country.

FIGHTING FOR CIVILIZATION.

Somaliland became a Britsh protectorate some nineteen years ago. This was necessitated by the growing commercial interests of the British in the country. Italy had acquired a large portion of the African coast in the Gulf of Aden. France had also a foothold. The territory was important likewise to the British because it was the gateway to the interior, and because it was in the great trade route between India and the Mediterranean. To the people on the coast, and those engaged in trade, this occupation was not unwelcome. They had been subjected to constant raids from the interior by the Somali hordes that attached themselves to different religious leaders, or Mullahs. These raids kept them in a state bordering on barbarism. Civilization was impossible when the people had to struggle constantly to keep their flocks from the raiders. The imperial authorities employed native troops under British officers, organized a constabulary, and set about raising the fabric of civilization. So often as an advance is made a swarm of Africans hurl themselves against it, and, because Great Britain has never grappled seriously with the situation, these hordes have met with occasional successes which serve to stimulate resistance.

WHO IS THE MAD MULLAH?

Although we speak of the Somali leader as the "Mad" Mullah, this is not intended to signify that he is insane. He is mad in a fanatical sense, and it is this madness that is his strength. Some twelve or fifteen leaders in Somaliland are known as Mullahs. They are intensely fanatical Mohammedans who teach and incite the people to kill all the unbelievers, as they unkindly call the Christians. In the interior of the country there are few permanent settlements. A group, or tribe, is drawn together by a priest. Under his leadership and government a village and flocks are raised. If the tribe does not succeed, or is for any reason short of supplies, it will loot a neighbor after the fashion that prevailed among the aborigines of this continent. This, of course, leads to tribal wars. When a Mullah arises who is able to combine the tribes in a common effort against the whites, he becomes a powerful leader. Such is the man who has menaced the British, Italian and French settlements. The Mad Mullah signs himself Haji Mohammed Bin Abdullah. He sprang into prominence in 1901 by preaching a holy war against the whites. Success brings other Mullahs and their following to his standard. A defeat scatters them only temporarily.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is estimated that the population of British Somaliland is about 250,000. Its area is about 68,000 square miles, or slightly larger than that of Manitoba. A conflict, however, involves a much larger population and extent of country. The Mullahs operate throughout the Italian, French, and Abyssinan territory. They have been known to muster 40,000 fighting men, who are armed with modern rifles supplied by European traders. The country presents special obstacles to military operations. There are no roads in the interior, and it is necessary for an invading army to carry a supply of water.

Under normal conditions a trade of three or four millions dollars a year is carried on by British Somaliland. It imports rice, clothing, cotton goods, and dates, and exports skins, hides, ivory, ostrich feathers, gum, cattle, and sheep. The trade is capable of great development under favorable conditions. But so soon as the Mad Mullah becomes active merchants are afraid to make importations and to carry stocks. Hence trade languishes, and the country becomes impoverished at the suspicion of war.

OTHER POWERS INVOLVED.

Although the British control the theater of the Mad Mullah's operations, Italy has a very considerable interest in the maintenance of peace. It has, in fact, the largest slice of the menaced territory. The Italian Trading Company is a chartered concern operating through Italian Somaliland. In view of its extensive ramifications, and the capital invested, Italy has cooperated with Great Britain on former occasions. A year ago Lord Lansdowne announced that the British were receiving support from the Italian Government in the "somewhat difficult" operations in Somaliland. The Italians had sent officers with the British forces, and were employing their ships of war to stop the traffic in arms over the adjacent waters. The situation is not without its significance to France, and is also a source of worry to Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia.

OWL HOODOOS RAILROAD MEN

Wherever a Gray and White Specimen Appears, Accident Is Certain to Follow.

New Haven, April 24.—The list of accidents which have occurred on the New York and New Haven road during the past six weeks is said, among the engineers, to be the result of a hoodoo which a gray and white owl has cast over the system. Whenever there has been an accident recently the owl has been seen by the engineer or firemen several hours before the casualty.

Engineer Harry Chapman, of this city, who was killed on the engine which ran into and wrecked a passenger train in Waterbury, on March 31, is said to have seen the owl on the night preceding the accident. Three others were injured and one killed in that catastrophe.

The owl is said to have appeared to engineers and trainmen several times during the past week, which has been one of the fatalities on the system. On Thursday the express train for New York, which leaves here at 8:10 a.m., killed a woman and a man on the trip there and back. On the following morning a woman was killed by this same train on the down trip. The number 13, as well as the owl, was thought by the superstitious to have had something to do with these accidents, as the figures of the number on the engine added together make 13, and the number of the train was 247, which also makes thirteen.

George Pennis, a brakeman on this train, fell from a car near Waterbury, this week, and was killed. He is said to have told about seeing the owl shortly before his fatal fall. On Thursday and Friday the owl was very much in evidence. On Friday Conductor George H. Whipple, of the Federal express, was killed at Wickford Junction on the Shore Line, and the same day Mrs. Margaret J. Lakin, of Cohasset, Mass., one of the women station agents in the road's employ, was killed by a train. In Waterford the same day Andrew Lang was run down by a freight train and died of his injuries.

The feeling among many of the employes of the New Haven line is of superstitious apprehension lest they see a gray and white owl. A few of the employes have ventured a shot at what they took to be the bird, but as yet no one can lay claim to having hit it. It was said on Friday night that trainmen on the Naugatuck division late in the afternoon had seen and heard the bird, and there was a disinclination on the part of men on that division to run any trains on that division last night.

People who never like to see an article headed "Reflections of a Bachelor" argue that if a bachelor reflected he wouldn't be a bachelor.

COST OF LIVING ON THIS SPHERE

Conditions as They Exist at Present in Different Parts of the Globe.

New York, April 24.—From many persons the complaint is heard that the cost of living is increasing. Year by year rents have been rising, building material has become dearer, while prices of foodstuffs have steadily advanced, beef especially being too expensive for people of moderate means. What were formerly considered everyday necessaries are now classified as luxuries. Persons disposed to be economical find it necessary to live on the plainest fare, says the World.

As for the important items of fuel, coal and wood were never before so hard to get. Clothing, too, has gone up; at least, tailor made clothes of the same quality cost more than in 1900 and 1901. In general, it may be said that the things that go to make life enjoyable are so much higher than they were a few years ago that saving seems to be out of the question for the average wage worker or the clerk receiving a moderate salary—say from $40 to $60 a month. Along with the upward movement of prices wages have increased from time to time, but not as fast as expenses have increased. As a result the problem of how to live is a serious one.

Europeans who come to America find it more difficult to get along here with the same degree of comfort as they could in the old world, and, on the other hand, Americans who go abroad find many items much less costly than here. Those emigrating from Southern Europe, Spain, Italy, Greece, etc., to Mexico or South America note great differences in values. They cannot make ends meet without working harder and figuring closer than they did in the old country. For instance, Spaniards are astonished at the dearness of everything in Mexico. A house renting for $100 a month in Madrid costs $400 a month in Mexico City, and a flat renting from $18 to $25 a month in Madrid is held at $125 or more in Mexico City. So says the Mexican Herald.

According to the British consul in Buenos Ayres the cost of living is considerable in that city, and he is of the opinion that in the other towns of Argentina living is no cheaper. The farm laborer has a hard struggle to get along. The monthly expenses of the workingman of Buenos Ayres amount to $63 20, or £5¼ (about $25 in our money), of which rent is the largest item, nearly one-third, and meat one-seventh, while fire, light and clothes cost but little in that warm climate. As wages are small, he concludes that "unless the wife is also a wage earner, there is a small margin between earnings and spendings. The ordinary workman has to live poorly and sparingly." The highest rates of wages are paid to harvest hands in the Province of Buenos Ayres, who receive from 10 to 12½ shillings a day, while carpenters receive from 4 to 5 shillings a day and blacksmiths the same. The wages of other artisans are as low in some instances as 2 shillings (50 cents in United States currency). Probably the laborers and artisans of other Spanish-American countries are not much better off than those in Argentina.

WALKERVILLE STRIKE

Company Filling the Places With New Men.

Windsor, April 25. — The machinists' strike at the Canadian bridge works, Walkerville is practically unchanged, though the company has been gradually filling the places of the men. Some of the latter have secured positions elsewhere, while about half of them are still out. Those appear at the works morning and evening in a vain attempt to persuade the new comers to strike.

THE ELGIN ASSIZES

The Court Concluded Business Friday Afternoon.

St. Thomas, April 25.—The Elgin assizes were concluded yesterday afternoon. An action brought by Jas. Haines against Joseph Smith for slander resulted in a verdict for plaintiff. The case of McNicoll vs. M. C. R. was settled out of court. Joseph Decker vs. London Elgin Oil Company to put aside a lease of some land was dismissed. Zavitz vs. Zavitz, an action to obtain alimony, was settled by counsel, the plaintiff is to receive $1,625 and the parties concerned are to separate.

A HUMAN FIEND

Eight-Year-Old Girl of Windsor Assaulted and May Die.

Windsor, April 25.—Winnie, the 5-year-old daughter of Thomas Langlois, Sandwich street, is hovering between life and death as a result of a criminal assault committed upon her on Wednesday night. The perpetrator of the foul deed has not yet been discovered. Sergt. Nash, of the Windsor police department, has been running down every clue, but his efforts may prove unavailing, as the little one is unable to give any description of the man.

SURTAX REGULATIONS

Rules as to Invoicing Goods Purchased Before April 16.

Ottawa, April 25.—The department of customs have issued a circular in regard to the additional certificates required on invoices of goods from all countries when exported to Canada. It rehearses the German surtax resolution, and states that invoices of goods purchased on or before April 16, 1903, but otherwise subject to the surtax, may be certified by exporters (for entry for duty in Canada on or before June 30, 1903) as follows: "The order for the goods on this invoice was received from the Canadian importer and accepted by me on or before April, 16, 1903."

TURBULENT SAN DOMINGO

An All Night Battle Before the Capital.

San Domingo, Republic of San Domingo, Wednesday, April 25.—A severe attack was made on this city by President Vasquez's troops on Sunday night. The fighting lasted until morning. The village of San Carlos, outside the city, caught fire during the engagement. The Government troops were unable to force an entrance into San Domingo. Business is at a standstill. Heavy fighting again took place today outside the city. The Government troops were defeated. The steamer Cherokee, from New York, entered the port, discharged her cargo and left immediately on account of the danger of being fired at inside the river.

U. S. POSTAL SCANDAL

Prominent Official Accused of Stealing Important Papers.

Washington, April 25.—United States Postmaster-General Payne has summarily removed James Y. Tyner, assistant attorney-general for the post-office department. He took this action in a letter detailing sensational charges in connection with the abstraction of important papers from Mr. Tyner's office. The letter states that on Tuesday Mrs. Tyner came to the office, and with the aid of a safe expert abstracted from the safe all the papers and records of every kind. These she took away, subsequently refusing to give them up to an inspector. The case has been referred to the department of justice.

Saw Jingo's Corpse.

New York, April 25. — The British steamer Colorado, from Hull, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on April 17 the body of the elephant Jingo was sighted. The animal, which died at sea while being transported from Liverpool for New York, was thrown overboard March 12.

Dock Laborers Threaten.

Montreal, April 25.—There were no developments yesterday morning in connection with the 'longshoremen's or carpenters' strikes. The stranding of the steel-laden steamer Carrington Head, expected here, has delayed any demonstration on the part of the wharf laborers. She is being the first trans-Atlantic steamer expected. The strikers state that if an attempt is made to unload the steamer at Sorel they will try to prevent it.

"Jimmie" Michael Recovering.

Berlin, April 24.—The physicians in attendance on Jimmy Michael, the bicycle rider, who sustained a severe fall from his wheel yesterday while training at the suburb of Friedenau for the international races next month, said today that he was progressing favorably toward recovery. Michael was thrown 30 feet, and when picked up he was senseless, and blood was flowing from his ears. The accident was caused by the bursting of a tire.

MONEY SITUATION GREATLY EASED

An Encouraging Condition of Trade in the Dominion.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE

Increase in the Demand for Fall Goods—Reopening of Navigation Booms Business.

Toronto, April 25. — Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade:

Trade is getting more active at Montreal. The shipping business is showing great activity and the movement of freight is that connection has helped trade generally and led to new business on a considerable scale with the old country. The improved conditions through the country are causing a good increase in the demand, especially for fall goods, and there is also a better inquiry in a good many departments for seasonable goods. Advices from all parts of the Dominion are of the most encouraging nature. The large shipments of produce from the interior are releasing funds and the money situation shows the first signs of easing in many weeks.

In London there has been a steady demand for spring and fall goods. Reports to the wholesale trade from various ports of the country are very encouraging, and indicate a large season's turnover. The jobbers are well prepared to meet the increased demand and the situation generally is healthy.

At Toronto the cool weather this week has lessened the sorting trade in summer goods and trade in some departments has been less active, but this is expected to be only temporary, and the bright, mild weather which prevailed at the close of the week caused some renewal of activity. The trade situation, not only here, but throughout the country, is very satisfactory. Large shipments of produce are being made from interior points now, and that is stimulating the demand from jobbers. The very strong position of the markets for staple manufactures and the increases in sales so far over previous years are the encouraging features of the situation. The outlook promises a still further expansion.

Business during the past week at Quebec shows little improvement over the preceding week. Wholesalers, as a rule, are busy on sorting orders. Country payments are reported fairly satisfactory. Although navigation opened somewhat earlier than usual there has been no rush of freight, though many schooners have made their trip in supplies for the lower parishes. Outside labor is well employed and the outlook is good.

Wholesale trade at the Pacific coast is looking up. The demand since the opening of the spring compares well with previous years and the outlook is for an expansion in business right up to the summer months. Shipping is busy now with the lumber trade and other provincial products. The demands from the northern country are good and inland mining settlements are buying quite freely.

Reports from Winnipeg show that the farmers are busy seeding now and there is somewhat of a lull in country trade, but the retailers, encouraged by the prospects of a record season ahead, are buying freely, and the jobbers are kept busy in their efforts to replenish stocks which are attended with difficulty owing to the rush of grain to the head of the lake now that navigation is open. Reports so far received indicate that the wheat area this year will be 30 to 40 per cent larger than in any previous season. Country payments are very fair for this season.

Business at Hamilton has been fairly active, considering the cool spell experienced the past week. With fine warm weather the movement in seasonable goods will certainly respond with a marked expansion. The demand for the fall is quite active owing to the outlook for a large business ahead. Shipments to various trade centers of the country are heavy.

There has been a steady demand for staple goods in wholesale trade circles at Ottawa the past week. Reports from travelers are of the most encouraging nature and lead to the belief that this year will be about the best in the history of the trade. Country remittances are fair for this season.

AFTER THE RAILROADS

U. S. Takes Action to Prevent Unfair Discrimination.

Chicago, April 25. — Judge Grosscup yesterday entered an order in the United States circuit court of appeals, enjoining six railroad companies from discriminating against small shippers in the western territory. The decision is the first under the new Elkins law. The Government, according to the decision, is entitled to the injunction against the offending railroads, under the interstate commerce act, as well as the Elkins law. The ruling applies to fourteen railroads. The decision holds that the Government has the right to bring an action in any city to restrain railroad companies from discriminating either by furnishing lower rates or giving rebates to favored shippers. It further declares that while each injured citizen has a right to such relief in his own behalf, in cases like those under consideration, the injured persons are so numerous and the injury to each is so infinitely small that it is the duty of the Government to act for them under the power specifically conferred by the statutes. The Elkins law is held to be simply declaratory of the substantive rights which existed before, and an injunction would lie under the interstate commerce act. The companies affected by the order are: Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Chicago Northwestern. Judge Crosscup said Judge Phillips will render a similar opinion at Kansas City on Monday against the Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Wabash and Chicago, Great Western.

The Most Intrepid Budget That Has Been Presented

Mr. Fielding's Speech Impressed Both Sides of the House With Its Confident Tone.

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, April 24.—Mr. Fielding's seventh budget was perhaps the most intrepid he has presented. Outside the record-breaking surplus it announced and the handsome reduction of the public debt, the budget speech impressed both sides of the House with its confident tone. Canada was feeling her strength. It is very rarely indeed that a Canadian Finance Minister ventures to throw out broad hints of trade policy to Great Britain, or to chide the United States, or tell Germany to go away back and sit down. When all three occur at once the effect is dashing in the extreme.

Some say that this will be the longest budget debate since 1896, because the Opposition wants to make campaign literature. On the other hand very well-informed people say they will be much surprised if the debate lasts longer than two weeks. In the first place the Opposition has not the debating talent to make a protracted fight of it—a dozen speeches and it's all off—and the Government benches will not be inclined to lengthen it out when the Premier has expressed a hope to get through a very busy session in four months. In the second place the Opposition is left without any argument save the question why all these things mentioned in the speech were not done before. The sharp retort to the United States may afford material for contrasting this attitude of the Liberal Government with the attempts of the Liberals, when in Opposition, to obtain commercial reciprocity with the republic. But the Opposition will not bear down very hard on this aspect of the case in view of the tardiness of Great Britain in giving that Canadian preference which the Conservative party has always advocated and which Mr. Fielding confesses he has all along favored. It is hard to be more Catholic than the Pope, and in the matter of mutual preference Mr. Fielding has met the wishes of the Conservative party, with this difference—that he has chosen a better time to press his demands. The Opposition will, of course, use the old argument of stolen clothes.

THE GERMAN SURTAX.

In the German surtax the Opposition will be inclined to insist that the Government makes concessions to high protection and tries to draw a herring across the trail by reading a lecture to the manufacturers and others who demand higher duties or death. As a matter of fact, the German surtax is not only retaliatory legislation, but it is also in line with Mr. Fielding's avowed policy of giving more preference to Great Britain if Great Britain will give a preference to Canadian breadstuffs. This extension of the British preference is not intended to injure any Canadian manufacturer but to help the British manufacturer by levying higher duties on his foreign competitor. The German surtax fits very nicely into a tit-for-tat scheme and none the less assists a prospective trade reciprocity with Great Britain. Last year the people of Canada bought $10,825,000 worth of German products, including knitted goods, buttons, clothing, iron and steel tools, paper wares, paints, musical instruments, glassware, toys, brushes, cement and so on. On those goods 25 per cent duties have been raised to 33, 35 to 40, and 35 to 47. The Opposition will take the ground that nobody could want higher protection than this and argue that the Fielding revenue tariff is a bluff. They will not even abate their words because Mr. Fielding has in this only adopted the policy which Mr. Borden has been suggesting for some time. The German surtax will help some of the Canadian manufacturers and will also transfer much of the trade to Britain, France, Belgium and the United States.

Along other lines of the budget speech there will not be much criticism. It may be urged that the reserve which Mr. Fielding creates against the postal savings bank deposits is a mere matter of bookkeeping, transferring a fund from one account to another, but there is not enough in that to keep the debate going. The Opposition will hardly care to tackle the splendid piece of logic which Mr. Fielding put up in favor of a moderate tariff. The power of control is passing from the east to the west. The western farmer grows wheat which is not a product that regards tariffs, its price being fixed in the markets of the world. He is a free trader by vocation and conviction. He is the ruling power in the land, and he must not be insulted with exorbitant protection. The House regarded this as the most brilliant passage in the Finance Minister's speech and the Opposition will find it the hardest to answer.

THE MILITIA ACT.

Sir Frederick Borden's bill to amend the Militia Act has been standing on the order paper for some time. It is no secret that the bill removes the disability under which the Canadian military man labors and makes it possible for a Canadian officer to command the Canadian militia. Hitherto the law has been that the G. O. C. of Canada should be an officer holding rank in the British army not less than a colonel. This restriction left the native-born virtually out of it. It deterred some very talented Canadian officers from rounding off their career with the highest military appointment in the gift of their country. It has kept a good man, a thorough soldier, and a genuine Canadian like Lord Aylmer, out of a position which he was fitted to adorn and which Canadians would have been glad to see him occupying. Sir Frederick Borden's bill changes all this. It makes Canada all the more for the Canadians.

The delay in presenting the bill to the House has been caused by the opposition which has developed to it in high imperial circles. The bill is not acceptable to Lord Minto, to Lord Dundonald, to the British War Office or the Colonial Secretary. It looks too much like Canada taking the bit in her own teeth. It seems to break into that gorgeous dream of an imperial scheme of defense. The cables have been kept hot with protests from Downing street, but the protests have not prevailed. The Department of Militia has had too much trouble with general officers commanding, sent to us by Great Britain, to relent now. The bill will go to the House. It will pass. And the best the war office can hope is to have Lord Dundonald serve out his full term. It is likely that the first Canadian G. O. C. will be Lord Aylmer and a plan will probably be devised by which a G. O. C. will retire every five years and the adjutant-general will step into his shoes. This will open a definite career to the Canadian militia officer, who will thus be encouraged to study the business of soldiering. To hold the adjutant-generalship he must have qualifications and five years in that office with special study and practical experience ought to make him a competent G. O. C. The idea will, of course, be to have the G. O. C. a man who has made soldiering a profession. There is no intention to make the office a political one to be given to every tin colonel who has a pull. The position will be held on merit.

MR. BARR DEPOSED

Government Agent Now at Head of the Colony.

Saskatoon, N. W. T., April 25. — A crisis in the Barr colony trouble occurred yesterday, and Rev. Mr. Barr is now in the background.

Thursday night Mr. Barr was thoroughly roasted by the crowd, but Rev. Mr. Lloyd and Mr. C. W. Speers, immigration agent, quieted things. Yesterday upon a petition signed by 140, James Clinkskill, member for the district, called a meeting in a tent. Mr. Barr appeared, and after an altercation lost his head, seized Clinkskill by the collar, and threatened to put him out.

"You're an infamous —— scoundrel!" exclaimed Mr. Barr. The crowd interfered, but Clinkskill was not allowed to hold a meeting, and the colonists, strange to say, backed up Mr. Barr's position.

Mr. Speers called a meeting yesterday. Mr. Barr did not appear, and Mr. Speers has practically taken complete charge. He has arranged to get work for the single men who are without means to go on now, and the Government will provide draft cattle and implements for ten men with families who have not enough money to go on.

Mr. Speers is arranging for many men of lesser means to club together and purchase outfits, and has promised to take care of every man who gets in.

Mr. Speers' action has cleared the atmosphere, and the trek will commence immediately.

The Boundary Case.

London, April 25.—The Canadian case for the Alaskan boundary tribunal, having been completed, is now in the press, and will be handed to the American ambassador as soon as it is printed. Mr. Sifton and the members of the Canadian party, with the probable exception of Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., and Mr. W. F. King, chief astronomer, will probably return to Canada in May. The tribunal itself will likely meet in September.

Colonial Horse Supply.

London, April 25.—At a meeting yesterday of the United Service Institution to discuss mounted irregulars, Gen. French, the chairman, said Great Britain ought to organize a horse supply in the colonies for the home army, because horses were as important as men. Col. Kemp said that England must not rely upon the colonies in time of war, as they were disinclined to accept the war office lead.

Empire Day.

London, April 25.—The movement for setting aside May 24 as Empire Day is spreading throughout British possessions. The League of Empire of Victoria, Australia, has fixed upon that date for such a holiday. New Zealand has also agreed to join in the celebration, and it is expected that in time it will become general throughout the empire. It will this year be celebrated in London by a homeland and colonial concert, at which English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian music will be featured.

More poisonous snakes are found in Arizona than in any other part of the United States.

THE BURIAL OF GEN. MACDONALD

Reasons Given for the Hasty and Simple Funeral.

WAS INNOCENT OF CHARGES

Believed That He Would Have Been Cleared of All Guilt Had He Been Court-Martialed.

Edinburgh, April 25.—It appears beyond doubt that Sir Hector Macdonald was never quite himself again after receiving the wound at Paardeberg, which though not regarded as serious, never completely healed. His friends noticed a change in him thereafter. He seemed to have lost his mental balance and developed a strange moroseness and pessimism, while the letters he wrote were despondent in tone. In the opinion of the military authorities he had not been perfectly sane for some time, and the very trying foreign climates in which he so long served quite undermined his once robust constitution. He was just in that state when false charges affecting his character and reputation would most powerfully influence his sensitive nature. That they were false and unfounded appears undoubted. One John Bannon sent the following telegram to a Scottish contemporary: "Tell Scotland that powerful friends will soon prove General Hector Macdonald guiltless of every iniquity charged against him. Blackmail, malice and official jealousy saddled him with circumstantial evidence which he was too poor to fight, and the ingratitude of supposed friends did the rest. To give the fuller details now would defeat justice."

Whenever Sir Hector heard that scandalous charges were being bruited abroad at Ceylon against him he consulted the Governor as to what he should do to refute them. He then learned that the law of the colony did not take cognizance of them—that even had they been true they did not amount to a crime there. Accordingly the Governor advised Sir Hector to consult his superior officers in London on the subject, and sanctioned his at once going there for the purpose. Without waiting for any charges being lodged with the war office against him, or being summoned there, he hurried with all possible speed to London, and laid the matter before the commander-in-chief. Lord Roberts then told him that the only thing he could do was to clear himself before a court-martial, that he would summon one for the purpose, and advised Sir Hector to hurry back to Ceylon to meet it. Naturally he shrank from such a trying ordeal, but agreed to do so, and had reached Paris on his way back to the island when the calamity occurred.

Soon after he left Ceylon for London a member of council asked the Governor if he were aware of any charges being circulated against Sir Hector. He replied, "Yes, grave, very grave charges," and added that Sir Hector had gone to London to consult the authorities there on the subject. This took place in regular public meeting, and ultimately reached the ears of the editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, and soon a flaming account of the charges appeared in its columns along with a likeness of Sir Hector in uniform. We suspect that the sheet fell into Sir Hector's hands, and caused him to commit suicide. The New York edition of the Herald evidently thought shame of this piece of its boasted "enterprise" in Paris, for it did not publish the fact.

So soon as the war office learned that it was the universal desire of Scotsmen that Sir Hector should be buried with fitting honors in his own native Highlands, it at once abandoned the contemplated design of having the funeral in Paris. As it (the war office) had no official knowledge of Sir Hector's marriage (as it was a private one contracted by simple acknowledgments about seventeen years ago), it at once entered into communication with his brothers as his next of kin, and everything was proceeding smoothly and satisfactorily until the widow and her young son (aged 15) appeared at the war office along with their law agent and established their prior right. They then hurried to Paris and took possession of Sir Hector's body. His two brothers and other relatives followed, but were allowed no say. The widow, through her law agent, attended to everything, and insisted on the utmost privacy. At Paris the remains had been placed in a lead case, which was inclosed in a finely-polished oak coffin, bearing the simple inscription: "Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald, K. C. B. Born 1853. Died 25th March, 1903." This the widow got into a large rough wooden box or case, and had it conveyed from Paris, via Dieppe and Newhaven, to London, the brothers and other relatives again accompanying her with the remains. Lord Roberts wished to send a gun carriage and a proper escort for the remains through London, but the widow would have none of it. On arriving at London bridge, the large deal case, with the coffin and body, was placed in a closed parcel van, which, followed by a four-wheeled cab, with the relatives, was driven to King's Cross station.

When she arrived at Edinburgh with the body she was again urged to postpone the funeral, but refused.

Early as the hour was—6 a.m.—and though no public notice had been given (for few had yet received the morning papers) about two hundred persons had assembled at the station, but the funeral cortege consisted of the hearse, three mourning carriages, one private carriage, and a string of cabs with reporters, etc. The grave is near the northern wall of the new grounds of the Dean cemetery, about twenty yards from the right hand of the gate. After the interment the grave was completely covered with beautiful wreaths from societies and friends, and throughout the whole of that day there was a steady stream of people visiting the place where the hero is buried. Steps are being taken by Clan Macdonald, Glasgow, and others, to raise money for a suitable memorial to Sir Hector, and his widow has expressed her willingness to its being erected over his grave, but the concensus of public opinion—as yet at least—is that it should be erected on a site offered therefor by the burgh of Dingwall, Ross-shire, and which commands a view of his birthplace nearby.

The St. James' district of London, although but seven-tenths of a square mile, has 471 policemen.

"A Free Sample Packet"

of Delicious **"SALADA"** Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this coupon and sending it to us with a 2-cent stamp for postage.

Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

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Address "SALADA" TEA CO., Toronto.

HER EARNEST TROTH

Owing to an accident yesterday a portion of the story, "Her Earnest Troth," was transposed, and did not read properly. This has been corrected today and the consecutively arranged story reads now from where it ended Thursday night.

With a cry of joy Bethel flew into his arms as a bird to its nest, and the sick woman with glad surprise said happily:

"Why, if it is not Dan!"

"Right you are, Mrs. Regan; but where's his welcome?"

"So deep in my heart, lad, that it is long in coming to my lips; but I am truly glad to see you home again. I cannot tell you how greatly we have both missed you."

"I hope it may be a long time before I am compelled to leave you again. The rheumatism is as bad as ever, I see, but there, you both look ill."

"No wonder we look ill, lad, we have been almost starved."

"Hush, mother; do not spoil his home-coming. If we must make him miserable, don't let it be all at once, but by beautiful degrees. Oh, Dan, my darling, the sight of your dear jolly old face makes me so happy. Misery's a myth."

The young fellow looked with adoring affection upon the lovely flushed face nestled upon his breast; smoothing the dusky waves of her hair from her forehead with his rough kind hand, he said, cheerily:

"Come, my queen, help me to unload; my basket is full of good things; we'll be merry tonight, no matter how sad the morrow."

Taking her face in his hands, he looked long and searchingly into the fathomless depths of her dark eyes, saying below his breath:

"Hast been true, girl?"

A stern question as he put it, but her answer satisfied him, for he silenced it before 'twas ended by a quick caress.

These two a year before had sealed the first passionate love of two faithful hearts by an earnest troth, and had since looked at a glorified future through a love mist, that softened the rugged path with the roseate hues of hope.

Bethel's haggard young face was bright with happiness as she hurried about the pleasant task of preparing a meal for her lover.

When all was ready and he had curled his long legs under the rickety table, she seated herself beside him, but she could not eat. It was feast enough for her to feed her eyes upon the loved, long absent face.

Presently a cup of mulled elderberry wine was passed round (a gife from the farmer's wife where Dan had been working), and the echoes of the woods were awakened by the cheery voice of the young fellow singing:

"Still I would not have three cold
Neither backward, nor too bold,
For love that lasteth till 'tis old,
Fadeth not in haste."

Oh, young love, young love, what a wonderful world this would be if you were only lasting!

Beyond wood and park, on an elevated patch of ground, stood the Manor House, the home of a long line of Luftons.

'Tis a relic of the Elizabethan period, and one of the show-places of the county.

Seated before the glowing wood fire in the handsome library, a greyhound at his feet, sat the lonely lord of Lufton. An open book lies unheeded on his knee. His thoughts were busy with the girl he had met that day in the woods. Her ringing voice, fine shape, and lovely looks haunted him. He thought of her disdainful words, her pride, her poverty.

His musing took the flavor from his wine. He pushed the glass away impatiently, and wished he had someone to talk to.

Hardly had the wish formed itself in his mind when a servant announced:

"Mr. Brinley Merton."

The gentleman was of pleasant handsome looks and greeted Lord Lufton heartily, saying, as he threw himself into a cosy seat by the fire:

"Well, sir, I am a late guest, but I trust not an unwelcome one. How are you?"

"Well enough. Have you come to see how near you are to the dead man's shoes?"

"Sir, you know you wrong me."

"Well, suppose you had, young sir, I ought not to gumble. Every one should look to his own interests."

The young fellow seemed accustomed to his uncle's curt speeches, for after awhile he spoke again in the same easy tone:

"I have not dined, uncle. May I ring for something to eat?"

"By all means, Brinley, do. I ought to have thought of it."

When the repast was served, Lord Lufton asked more pleasantly:

"How is town looking?"

"Not very bright. The King is in seclusion through gout, and there is not any fun going anywhere. My aunt of Leigh is in London with Margery, whose fresh bright looks have created quite a sensation. Lady Leigh was an old flame of yours, sir, so she tells me. I wonder you don't invite her down here. I am sure she would be charmed to come."

Lord Lufton smiled grimly, as he said:

"Only the guest of an hour, yet already craving some one besides the old man to entertain you?"

"'Pon my soul, sir, you misunderstand my meaning: it was of you I thought. Aunt Dolly is such good company, and a splendid hand at cards."

"Ah! I have heard she gambles like the deuce since smallpox put an end to her flirting. She was a fine woman in her day. It's believed the blood royal was once enamored of her."

"Oh, her little ladyship still carries the royal letters patent about with her, and if the extracts she reads are authentic, they are really wonderful, considering the poverty of brain that begot them. Come, sir, I challenge you to a game of chess. I hope you have not forgotten your famous brew of punch. Will you join me in puffing the merits of the generous weed? Ah, this is cozy. Blow, blow, ye wintery winds, 'tis little we shall feel your unkindness. Sir, your first move."

* * * * * * *

The winter set in with unusual severity. Never in the memory of man had there been such continual frosts, such fearful snowstorms. Dan could not get any kind of employment.

Day after day the poor despairing fellow tramped miles, thinly clad and fasting, and returned to wring the hearts that loved him with disappointment.

They were literally starving, and depressed by the hopelessness of their situation, when Bethel fell ill through cold and starvation.

This made Dan desperate, and to keep life in those he loved he allowed himself to be persuaded into joining a gang of men, as desperate as himself, in the poaching excursions they nightly made to Lord Lufton's preserves.

Bethel recovered health again, but grew sad-eyed and anxious in her longing to see her lover earning an honest living.

Again, a horrible fear possessed her that he would be discovered.

Oh, how fervently she prayed that he who knoweth the secrets of all hearts would shield her darling, till the golden summer time brought work to his willing hands.

Meanwhile the Lord of Lufton was entertaining a household of distinguished guests. Brinley and he were not on the best of terms. A man rarely looks upon his possible successor without some jealousy, unless the feeling is mitigated by affections or pride in his own flesh and blood.

Brinley had persuaded Lord Lufton to keep open house; but the old man bitterly begrudged the expense it put him to.

Among the guests were Lady Leigh and her daughter Margery, a court belle of rare wit and beauty. A sweet sonsie girl was Margery, full of life, and as arch a coquette as ever flirted fan.

The only man among the chosen few she favored who seemed indifferent to her witcheries was her cousin Brinley. In vain she fluttered her flaxen ringlets in his face; he was not to be caught by a golden mesh. Unheeded she lifted her blue eyes in pretty confidence to his; he only pretended to believe she practiced her arts on him as rehearsal to other more serious efforts.

After one of her most effective poses or coy and coaxing speeches he would applaud merrily, perhaps saying:

"Why, Madge, that is an artistic attitude!" Or, "That's the very prettiest speech I ever heard you utter. Why waste it on an unassuming cousin?"

And she would blush and pout, displaying such capricious sweetness that he wondered how he had the heart to vex her and wished her witcheries could wake a response in him.

Lord Lufton was well pleased to see the young people so much together. His pet project was to bring about a match between Brinley and his pretty cousin. But, though Margery was willing, Brinley would have none of her.

Lady Leigh fell in eagerly with Lord Lufton's notion, for she was growing tired of the restlessness and worry of the gay life they led, and was anxious to see her daughter settled before she sought the longed-for repose of retired life.

Lady Leight was a merry old widow, who still more pleasant traces of past prettiness.

A merry gathering filled the stately drawing-room at Lufton. Margery, lovely in silver brocade and peach blossoms, was entertaining them with the merry music of her fresh sweet voice as she finished the old song called "Wait for the Wagon," and sat with her pretty slim hands idle in her lap.

She found herself listening to a discussion going on between the gentlemen who had as usual grouped themselves about her. The subject of discussion was the gang of poachers who had recently made sad havoc among the game.

Lord Lufton was vowing vengeance against them; Brinley rather sided against him, mentioning the fearful distress the villagers had borne during the long severe winter. Picturing their poverty and temptation, his voice was so persuasive and compassionate that many felt their hearts stirred by his strong words.

Lord Lufton, grown more bitter by opposition, wound up a smart speech by saying:

[To be Continued.]

WORDS OF HOPE

To All Who Suffer From a Run Down System.

Mrs. Harriet A. Farr. Fenwick, Ont., Tells How She Obtained a Cure After Suffering For Two Years.

Thousands throughout this country suffer seriously from general debility—the result of impoverished blood and shattered nerves. To all such the story of Mrs. Harriet Farr, widow of the late Rev. Richard Farr, Fenwick, Ont., a lady well-known throughout the Niagara district, will point the means of renewed health. Mrs. Farr says: "For a couple of years prior to 1899 I was a great suffered from a run-down system. My digestion was bad; I had little or no appetite and was in a very poor state; I suffered from heart paltitation and a feeling of continual exhaustion. Doctors' treatment failed to benefit me and I gradually grew worse until I was finally unable to do the least work. I then began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and from the very first I noted an mprovement in my condition. The severity of my trouble gradually lessened and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was again enjoying the best of health despite my 60 years. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and would strongly urge all sufferers to give them a trial, believing they will be of great benefit."

When your blood is poor and watery, when your nerves are unstrung, when you suffer from headaches and dizziness, when you are pale, languid and completely run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly restore your health by renewing and enriching the blood. They are a prompt and certain cure for all troubles having their origin in a poor or watery condition of the blood. But only the genuine cure, and these bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

THREE-FOURTHS OF LINES IN THE COUNTRY INCLUDED

Extent of the Merging Proposed in the United States.

The Pere Marquette Axe Has Not Yet Ceased to Fall.

Lehigh Valley's Line Merged—Rumors of a Bold Stroke—Two-Cent-a-Mile Fares.

The attention of the railway world has of late been turned in the direction of the struggle between the courts of the United States and the Northern Securities Company, and it will continue so until the suit is disposed of by the highest court in the land, to which it will be carried no matter who is successful in the intermediate stages. Should the company succeed other moves in the way of consolidation are to be made, and their magnitude may be imagined when it is stated that three-fourths of the lines in the United States are included. Nearly 150,000 miles of road are to be grouped, the stocks of the companies amounting to close upon $4,000,000,000, and the bonds and debts to $3,625,000,000. A Boston exchange recently gave a list of the groups, with their stocks and indebtedness, and went on to say that: "Within a few years, and largely within a few months, the great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few groups by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. It was the purpose of the capitalists in charge of the several groups to make still more definite mergers as soon as the legality of the pioneer effort in that direction, made by Mr. Hill, should be confirmed. The blow delivered by the Circuit Court of Appeals to the Northern Securities Company acts with withering effect upon the embryonic plans of those who control the other. The groups are:

	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds and debts.
Vanderbilt group	20,493	$ 575,000,000	$ 652,000,000
Pennsyl'ia..	20,138	751,000,000	690,000,000
Harriman..	22,276	609,000,000	625,000,000
Hill	19,407	495,000,000	269,000,000
Morgan	18,879	297,000,000	279,000,000
Gould	13,789	264,000,000	325,000,000
Moores	13,028	422,000,000	180,000,000
Rockefeller	10,293	198,000,000	372,000,000
Santa Fe...	7,809	216,000,000	225,000,000
Totals	146,082	$3,827,000,000	$3,625,000,000

NEW SYSTEM INSTITUTED.

Lake Shore Makes Changes Which Greatly Please the Shippers.

For the first time in over a year the Lake Shore is in a position to guarantee delivery of shipments on schedule or nearly schedule time. Shippers on that road are now being told that anything delivered to the company will get through on time, and it is expected that this condition will prevail from now on. In connection with the freight traffic an entirely new system has been instituted, which has already attained popularity with shippers.

Each day the traffic officials receive messages regarding the location of all important shipment, and it is the duty of certain clerks provided for the purpose to call up the interested shippers and inform them of the location and progress of their shipments together with detailed information of their condition and the probable time of delivery.

The daily bulletin of shipments has become an integral part of the Lake Shore's freight department, and shippers now look for their daily reports as much as for their daily market quotations. This is a radical change from the old method, where no information was given regarding a consignment, until the shipper had protested over much against delays. Then the railroad officials secured and gave tardy information. Under the present rule all Lake Shore shippers are informed at once of delays in shipments, and given the cause, so that all worry regarding movement of freight is lifted from the shoulders of the usually anxious shipper. That this is a valuable consideration to shippers of perishable freight and valuable consignments is readily seen.

Another reform is being inaugurated on the Lake Shore as fast as the changes can be made without disturbing the service. The schedules of all freight trains are being revised and placed on a basis which can be maintained under normal conditions. Like other roads the Lake Shore has placed many of its through freight trains on schedules, which could not be maintained except under favorable conditions, and delays were thought nothing of. Under the new plan freight trains will be placed more on the basis of passenger trains, and an effort will be made to always maintain their schedules.

AMUSING, IF NOT SO SERIOUS.

Results of Municipal Ownership as Viewed by Yerkes, the Railroad Magnate.

Charles T. Yerkes, an American railroad magnate, in speaking on the visionary notion of governmental ownership of railroads, said the other day in New York:

"Can we for a moment imagine one of our railroads being managed by our city council or the State Legislature? The results would really be amusing if they were not so serious. And now I ask the question, 'Who owns the railroads?' and I answer, 'The people.' I may say safely that millions of the population of our country have interests in our railroads throughout the land. They are, however, that class of people generally who have earned the right to that ownership. I fail to see any attempt at municipal ownership, in Europe particularly, but is a failure as considered with what it might be with private ownership.

"We look through Europe and find railroads operated by the Government, and where such is the case we can rest assured that the operation is not only expensive, but extremely poor. Who would have the hardihood to think that if we had municipal control in this country for the last twenty years we would have had this great system of railroads that now exists? It is a fact that every state by its present laws promotes the growth of railroads and encourages private ownership, that makes our country teem with the rail and its accompaniments.

"That this private ownership can be abused there is no doubt; but what cannot be? No matter what the abuses have been as relates to the country, it is far ahead of anything like municipal control."

TWO-CENT-A-MILE FARE.

Mileage Books May Ultimately Result in It —Their Immense Popularity.

The annual report of the mileage bureau of the Central Passenger Association just issued shows that during the four years of its operation the bureau sold a total of 1,000,000 mileage books of the interchangeable type. This is an average of 250,000 a year, and if the books were all used they represent 1,000,000,000 miles of travel. These figures show the immense popularity of the interchangeable mileage book system. The books sold represent an original outlay of $30,000,000, but the figures show that the bureau paid in rebates on unused portions of the books a total of $10,000,000. Accordingly the revenue of the railroads from the use of the mileage books for four years was $20,000,000. In this connection attention is called to the fact that travel on mileage books is but a very small fraction of the total travel, and the phenomenal success of the mileage book has led many general passenger agents to believe that they will ultimately result in a 2-cent a mile fare in all the territory and for the general public.

The earnings of a number of roads for the second week in April were: Louisville and Nashville increased $96,885, Mexican Central increased $108,268, Toledo, Peoria and Western increased $1,995, Big Four increased $35,325, Peoria and Eastern increased $10,169, International Great Northern increased $2,442, Denver and Rio Grande decreased $1,700, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic decreased $2,941, Southern Railway increased $77,984, Central of Georgia increased $34,420, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic decreased $2,941; from July 1 increased $67,320; Grand Trunk system increased $116,054, from Jan. 1 increased $1,405,917.

Plans have been laid in Chicago for important changes in the methods of handling the traffic on the Gould lines. Nearly every important traffic officer on the Gould system was at Vice-President Bird's office the other day, when the general traffic situation was discussed and Mr. Bird gave the traffic men his ideas of how a great system should be operated so that the traffic force of one of its lines would not be in friction with that of another. Under the community of interests plan, he stated, personal pride, which might compel a traffic man to make an extra good showing at the expense of another allied line, had to be stifled. That certain radical economies would have to be inaugurated, Mr. Bird did not hesitate to say.

MANY LINES MERGED.

Lehigh Valley's Numerous Roads Come Under the Same Wing.

The merger of all of the minor companies and railway lines owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York has been ordered by the Lehigh Valley Railroad directors.

The merger of the New Jersey companies was authorized at the session of the Legislature which has just adjourned. The merger of the New York companies can be accomplished without any legislation.

The New York companies which are to be merged with the parent company are: The Seneca County Railway Company, the Rochester Southern Railway Company, the Depau and Tonawanda Railway Company, the Waverly and State Line Railway Company and the Lehigh Railway Company.

The New Jersey roads which are to be merged are: The Easton and Amboy Railroad, the Perth Amboy Railroad, the Greenville and Hudson Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Terminal Railway Company, the Middletown Railway Company and the Pittstown Branch Railway Company.

These include all of the Lehigh Valley's subsidiary lines in New Jersey and New York.

There is an uncontradicted rumor in railroad circles that the Wabash will soon have control of the West Shore or get a trackage right, which will amount to the same thing. Color is lent to the rumor by the decision in the Northern Securities case, which prohibits the same interests owning parallel and competing lines. The West Shore parallels the New York Central all the way from Buffalo to New York, and was built in competition with the latter. The Vanderbilts bought the road to stifle this competition, and now it is feared the merger decision will make their holding it longer an impossibility. The Wabash is anxious to gain a New York entrance, and is said to stand ready to take the West Shore off the Vanderbilts' hands. The Wabash is recognized as a friendly competing road, and there has been an interchange of directors among Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania and Gould lines. It would not therefore be strange if the Vanderbilts should agree to part with the West Shore and thus prevent the Goulds from forcing some other entrance to New York.

ALL-RAIL ROUTES LOSE.

Lake Lines Taking Much of the Flour and Grain Traffic.

The competition of the lake lines for flour and grain traffic is having a serious effect on the eastbound roads, says a Chicago dispatch. Eastbound shipments by the all-rail lines last week were the lightest in many months, and present indications point to an exceedingly light business during the summer.

The all-rail rates are now higher than they have been for years at this season, and flour and grain shippers are unable to pay these rates. The lake and rail rates are also higher than formerly, but they are sufficiently lower than the all-rail rates to make shipments by lake possible. It is not considered probable that the present high rail rates can be maintained much longer.

Under existing conditions rates cannot be cut secretely, and consequently if a road finds it has to make lower rates to secure business, it must make an open reduction by filing the reduced tariff with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such action on the part of any one of the eastbound roads will compel all others to come down with the rates.

The engineers engaged in connection with the International Bridge at Detroit are getting down to business. Boyd Ehle and John Hays, two of the staff associated with Chief Engineer Morison, have opened an office in Detroit, and will begin work at once. Mr. Ehle has charge of the preliminary sounding. Plans for a machine to bore to the bedrock of the river in order to know just where to rest the heavy piers of the bridge are now under way. Mr. Ehle believes that this bedrock is about 100 feet below the river bed. He cannot see that a bridge with a central span of about 1,200 feet and two side spans of from 800 to 1,000 feet will be very dangerous obstructions to navigation.

Accept This Gift

Of Powley's Liquified Ozone—The Only Way to Kill Inside Germs.

If you suffer from germs, and don't know that Powley's Liquified Ozone kills them, let us give you a bottle. Not a mere sample, but a full-size bottle—enough to prove what Ozone can do. We will send you an order on your druggist for it, and instruct him to charge it to us.

This very offer must indicate to you that Ozone does what we claim.

Kills Inside Germs

Powley's Liquified Ozone is the only way to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too—and you can't cure a germ trouble without killing the germs. Some of you have taken medicines until you are discouraged, for drugs never kill germs. Some of you believe your trouble incurable—simply for lack of a germ killer. You are the ones to whom we want to give Ozone. We want you to know that Ozone ends even these germ troubles—at once and forever. A cure is inevitable.

Not a Medicine

There are no drugs in Powley's Liquified Ozone—no alcohol—nothing but oxygen, the vital part of air.

Ozone is the discovery of a chemist who spent 20 years in learning how to get an excess of oxygen in liquid form, into the blood. This product alone solves the problem of an internal germ killer—a problem to which many scientists, including Koch and Pasteur, have devoted their lives.

Ozone gives to the world the only way known to kill germs in the body, and to cure the diseases they cause. It does that with oxygen—nature's greatest tonic—the very source of your vitality. It kills them because germs are vegetable, and an excess of oxygen, while life to an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter.

Today the world's best physicians, and the largest hospitals everywhere, are using Ozone alone for germ troubles. And every person who suffers from a germ disease must employ it. We spend 14 days in making every bottle.

Germ Diseases

These are some of the known germ diseases. Powley's Liquified Ozone has cured each of these diseases—completely and forever, in at least several hundreds of the most difficult cases that physicians ever meet. Ozone is the proper treatment for all of them—the only quick, direct and certain way to remove the cause of the trouble. Medicine may palliate, stimulate, help nature overcome the germs, but Ozone can directly kill those germs, and that is what must be done.

Asthma
Anaemia—Abscess
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—all kinds
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Impure Blood
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Liver Troubles
Leucorrhea
Malaria—Neuralgia
Pneumonia
Piles
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scrofula—Syphilis
Stomach Troubles
Tuberculosis
Thoat Troubles
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Gall Stones—Gout
Influenza
Women's Diseases
Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

50c. Bottle Free

If you have never tried Ozone, please mail us this coupon and tell us the disease you wish to treat. We will then mail you an order on your druggist for the bottle, and send you overwhelming evidence of what Ozone has done for troubles exactly similar.

Don't hesitate—don't doubt that Ozone does what we state—when we pay for your test ourselves. Be fair with yourself. Let us snow you what it has done for others in diseases like yours. Let the free bottle prove what it can do for you.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold by all druggists in two sizes—50 cents and $1 00.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne street, Toronto.

I am troubled with.....

I have never tried Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free, I will take it.

.....
Write your name plainly.

.....
Street and number.

.....
Town and Province.

39

EXPIRES IN DECEMBER,

New Arrangement To Be Made Between M. C. R. and Canada Southern.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held in New York city this week, a committee was appointed to negotiate a new contract with the Canada Southern Railway Company, covering the annual division of earnings, between the two companies. The present contract will expire Dec. 1 next. The committee consists of Chas. F. Cox, chairman, W. K. Vanderbilt, H. B. Ledyard and Joseph E. Brown. The last named represents the minority stockholders of the Michgan Central, who have not exchanged their stock for New York Central bonds. The directors' meeting completed the preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting of the company to be held June 3 next.

An important legal action, involving the question of the regularity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's relief department, has been instituted. W. J. Gill, who files the suit as attorney for a woman whose husband was killed, charges in his petition that the company causes the employes to maintain the relief fund to guard against losses and damages by accident, thus saving the company that expense. He says that the case undoubtedly will go to the Supreme Court and that its result will affect thousands of railroad men throughout the country. He hopes to have the department declared illegal.

A verdict for $75,000 damages was awarded by a jury in the Supreme Court at New York in the suit brought against the New York Central Railroad by the heirs of Alfred M. Perrin, of New Rochelle, former president of the United States Paper Bag Company, who was killed in the Park avenue tunnel accident.

The Michigan Central has let contracts for an extension of its double track between Marshall and Augusta, Mich. The work will include the elimination of some sharp curves. A contract has also been let for a diversion line north of the high hall at Ostemo. This latter work will cost about $1,500,000 and will take about two years to complete it.

The executive of the Canadian Pacific have decided to secure an independent line south from Winnipeg into the city of St. Paul, Minn.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Central Railroad will be held in Detroit on Saturday, May 9. So far as can be ascertained no action of special importance will be taken at the meeting.

ORIGIN OF THE BELL ROPE.

Story of Long Ago—"If You Don't Lick Me, I'll Lick You."

In the early days of the railroad in this country the locomotive engineer was the master of the train, says the Brooklyn Eagle. He ran it according to his judgment, and the conductor had very little voice in the matter; collecting fares, superintending the loading and unloading of freight, and shouting "All aboard!" were all that the conductor was expected to do. The Erie Railway was then the New York and Erie Railroad. There was no rail connection with Jersey City in 1842. Boats carried passengers from New York to Piermont-on-the-Hudson, which was then the eastern terminus of the road. Turner's, 47 miles from New York, was as far west as the railroad was in operation. One of the pioneer conductors of this line was Capt. Ayres. He ran the only train then called for between the two terminal points. It was made up of freight and passenger cars. The idea of the engineer, without any knowledge of what was going on back of the locomotive, having his way as to how the train was to run, did not strike the captain as being according to the propriety of things. He frequently encountered a fractious passenger, who insisted on riding without paying his fare. And there was no way of signaling to the engineer, and the passenger could not be thrown from the train while it was in motion. The conductor in such cases had no choice but to let him ride until a regular stop was made. Capt. Ayres finally determined to institute a new system in the running of trains. He procured a stout twine, sufficiently long to reach from the locomotive to the rear car. To the end of this string next the engineer he fastened a stick of wood. He ran this cord back over the cars to the last one. He informed the engineer, who was a German named Abe Hammill, that if he desired to have the train stopped he would pull the string and raise the stick, and would expect the signal to be obeyed. Hammill looked upon his invention as a direct blow to his authority, and when the train left Piermont he cut the stick loose. At Turner's he told Capt. Ayres that he proposed to run the train himself, without any interference from a conductor. The next day the captain rigged up his string and stick of wood again. "Abe," said he, "this thing's got to be settled one way or the other today. If that stick of wood is not on the end of this cord when we get to Turner's, you've got to lick me or I'll lick you." The stick was not on the string when the train reached Turner's. The captain pulled off his coat and told Hammill to get off his engine. Hammill declined to get off. Capt. Ayres climbed to the engineer's place. Hammill started to jump off on the opposite side. The conductor hit him under the ear and saved him the trouble of jumping. That settled forever the question of authority on railroad trains. Hammill abdicated as an autocrat of the pioneer Erie train, and the twine and stick of wood, manipulated by the conductor, controlled its management. That was the origin of the bellrope, now one of the most important attachments of railroad trains, and of the very common remark among men who get their fighting dander up, "If you don't lick me I'll lick you." Capt. Ayres lived to be 78 years old, and died many years ago at Oswego.

THE PERE MARQUETTE AXE.

No Knowing Where It Will Fall Next—Rumors—The Annual Meeting.

Owing to the recent rapid changes on the Pere Marquette, the employes feel that there is no knowing where the axe will fall next, and each one expects his turn is coming. The latest rumor afloat is to the effect that General Freight Agent Davis has resigned. This is followed by the prediction that Auditor Howard will be appointed to fill the place and that General Superintendent Smith will be appointed comptroller, the general superintendency being filled by W. D. Trump, recently appointed assistant general superintendent.

It is stated that the Pere Marquette is negotiating for the use of the Grand Central depot and the terminals of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway Company. If these negotiations are completed it will make good to the company the loss attendant on the removal of one of the roads which are going to occupy the new La Salle station.

The controversy which arose some months ago between the officials of the Pere Marquette and the telegraphers employed on the system regarding increase of pay is still unsettled. The schedule presented by the men calls for an aggregate increase in wages of all operators employed by the road of $30,000 a year. Individual increases have been made by the company in many cases, but the aggregate thus far is but $14,000 a year, or less than 50 per cent of the demands. The operators are fully organized, and have appealed their case to their national president, H. B. Perham, who will take it up with the company.

The annual meeting of the Pere Marquette will be held in Detroit, May 19.

GOULD DENIES THEM.

Rumors of a Bold Stroke of Enterprise in Nebraska.

It is rumored, and denied by Mr. Gould, that the boldest stroke in railroad construction in the history of Nebraska has just been decided upon by the Gould interests, as represented by the Missouri Pacific Railroad system. The plan is the construction of three trunk lines in as many different directions across the state. The starting point will be Virginia, Neb., one of the present terminals of the Missouri Pacific in Nebraska. The construction of a line from Virginia to Beatrice is now under way. Beatrice is the first junction point of the new trunk lines. One line will be built due west to Denver. The northwest branches will be built from Beatrice, and a junction is to be made at a new town near Plato, in Saline County. From the new town, the site of which has not yet been selected, one branch will go north into the Northern Nebraska and Dakota wheat fields. The other branch will go northwest, either through Grand Island or Prosser. The Denver branch will be built straight west through the larger towns of Southern Nebraska.

All the old bridges which have been in use for many years on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, or Nickel Plate road, have been replaced in the past few months in order to accommodate the new heavy locomotives which the company has purchased. The curves have also been relaid with 85-pound rails, and practically the whole line from Buffalo to Chicago rebuilt with heavier rails within two years. This road, which parallels the Lake Shore, and which is controlled by the Vanderbilt interests through a small majority, is seldom heard of as to plans for its betterment. Reports from the west indicate that it still has offered more business than it can handle, though most of the eastern trunk lines have been relieved of recent congestion.

The Atchison road will soon build a number of engines at its Topeka shops. Among the lot will be twelve switch engines of 75 tons. They are to be so constructed as to have three pairs of drive wheels of unusual size, and cylinders that measure 20x26 inches. The drivers are to measure 51 inches in diameter.

Tubbing.

"Tubbing," as the Britishers call it, is not so modern a custom after all. Even eccentric baths, such as those of milk and of flowers, are not a novelty, as I related recently. Isabeau of Bavaria used to have great decoctions of chickweed brewed daily, and in them she would take her tub. Diana of Portiers took her morning plunge in a tub of rainwater. Eighteenth century beauties swore by baths mingled with linseed distilled with Mexican balm, which was dissolved with the yolk of an egg. Or they believed in preparations of almonds and melon juice, milk of green barley, veal bouillon and water distilled from the honey extracted from roses. Marie Antoinette was addicted to tubbing, and she always liked to have her bath flavored with wild thyme, laurel leaves, marjoram and a little sea salt. On the other hand there was the Princess Eckmuhl, who, at the age of 85, was renowned for her beautiful eyes, her exquisite complexion and her abundant hair, and who never used anything but pure water on her face.—New York Press.

Corns Between the Toes

or on the soles of the feet can be cured by a few applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which has been successfully used for 30 years. Putnam's is sure, safe and painless, and much better than any substitute.

The postoffice of New York city has thirty-two stations and 159 sub-stations. In it is handled daily 45 tons of mail matter. Fourteen stamp canceling machines each handle 28,000 letters an hour.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes.

The largest round hairspring stud in a watch is four-hundredths of an inch in diameter and about nine-hundredths of an inch in length.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

In spite of recent disturbances the Transvaal exported $35,232,910 of gold in 1902.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, *admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants.*"

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

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

DR. BARNARDO says:—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE
Russian Imperial Nursery.

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

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

[Letters to the editor of this page should be addressed to the Editor of the Woman's Page, The Advertiser, London, Ontario.]

Fancy Work

Your Battenberg and knitted lace
To me are mysteries;
Instead, a rosy, laughing face
Comes up for me to kiss.

There is a call for help to send
A wayward kite afloat,
And now a jagged rent to mend,
Or sail a wooden boat.

My hand must give the ball a toss,
The painted top it twirls,
Or straightens out the tangled floss
Of little Dorcas's curls.

'Tis Dorcas dear and boyish Phil
From dawn till even-fall;
And in my dreams I keep them still
To heed their lightest call.

I envy not your doilies rare,
Your broidered curtains fine;
Far richer are the joys I share,
With these dear hearts of mine.
—Cora A. Matson Dolson, in Home and Flowers.

Burnt Wood.

At a little euchre party the other evening the prizes were all in burnt wood and very beautifully done; the gentleman's, an elegant tie-box; the lady's a placque, with a very charming figure on it, and the ladies' consolation prize, a pretty little jewel box with a Cupid on the cover.

On expressing my admiration of the work, I was told that the daughter of the hostess had been herself the artist, and I was invited to look at some other examples of her work.

I had already noticed that the hardwood floor of a little turret cosy corner had a border and centerpiece of burnt wood, and a tabaret and low chair were also beautifully done, while the music cabinet was of a most artistic design.

On going into the dining-room we saw that the walls, which were paneled half-way up, were all worked most beautifully, each panel being done in a different design, and all most appropriate to a dining-room, in game, fruit, fish or flowers.

Upstairs, the little smoking den, which belonged exclusively to the host, was a study in burnt wood, all the pipe-racks and moldings being samples of the daughter's art.

Last of all in the girl's own little room was a wardrobe, set in cornerwise, which was one of the most beautiful pieces of pyrography I have ever seen.

Wistfully I inquired: "Is it hard?" and was told, "Not at all. With a little bit of practice it is very easy," and I came away, resolved that if I ever had a moment when there was not something else I wanted to do, I would learn to do burnt wood work.

It is certainly pleasant work and very beautiful. It makes a charming Christmas or birthday gift, and an equally appropriate prize at a card party, while to a girl, who has artistic talent enough to draw fairly well, and who is yet not able to paint pictures, it is a boon, and the girl with leisure time will certainly find pyrography a most entertaining method of passing it.

A charming young society matron of Toronto, who is noted for her originality, received the conventional invitation to the wedding of the daughter of a very old friends of hers the other day and she said, as she looked at it, "I'll bet those people will be so sick of getting the regulation answers to their invitations that I'm just going to stir them up a bit," so she sat down and penned the following unique answer:

"Mary Jane, Bill, and their kid, will be tickled to death to don their glad rags on ———, and go to see Mae's finish."

Then, with many chuckles, sent it off.

(Mary Jane is the name she rejoices in herself, Bill is her husband, and Mae, the girl who was to be married.) Needless to say, the answer, "tickled to death," the recipients and Mary Jane's answer was a joke among Mae's family until the wedding was over.

The Quilting Bee's in Vogue

The quilting bee is likely to become an accepted social function, not only of the rural districts, but among city dwellers. The advantages of the old-fashioned "pieced quilt" are again being recognized and the handiwork involved in the quilting is receiving ardent appreciation. Indeed, it is the quilting rather than the piecing which is receiving marked attention, although the designer of log cabins and star patterns is perhaps only a step removed in popularity.

So widely spread is the interests in quilts that the art embroidery houses now issue perforated stamping patterns of quilting designs and lists of several hundred patterns for piecing. Some of the modern designs for quilting are elaborate; others, no less so, are a return to the style of our grandmothers. Essentially new in effect are the Egyptian pattern and the ivy leaf, while among the old time patterns are the star and crescent and the shell.

In our grandmothers' day, when there were no patterns to be purchased—and it is doubtful if our thrifty grandmothers would have bought them if there had been—designs were cut from cardboard and were loaned or exchanged in a spirit of mutual helpfulness. Many of the old quilts were made from white muslin. An elaborate pattern was drawn and the parts were stuffed as the work progressed, leaving the finished design in prominent relief. No outer spreads were used in those days, and the elaborate pattern of such a quilt was not hidden from view.

All sorts of devices were resorted to for designs. A flower center was encircled by rows of stitching marked by means of plates of various sizes. The shell pattern was made by using a piece of string doubled and tied with three knots at equal distances. Starting at one corner of the quilt a pencil was placed in the end loop, the first knot was held firmly on the corner with the thumb, and a quarter circle marked. Then the second knot was held at the corner and a second quarter circle marked, and this was repeated with the third knot. The first knot was then placed at the upper edge of the third circle and the process repeated, continuing the entire length of one side and following one row with another.

Plea for the Shirt Waist Girl.

The autocrats of fashion, who are also the architects of the female form divine, should not be allowed to banish the "shirt waist girl" without some popular protest.

In all the wide range of feminine fancy and caprice in the way of apparel nothing has found such secure and lasting lodgment in the masculine heart as the shirt waist. In its capacious and fluffy mystery it not only provides ample room for the imagination but it presents an agreeable and oftimes fascinating concession to the masculine ideas of simplicity and utility.

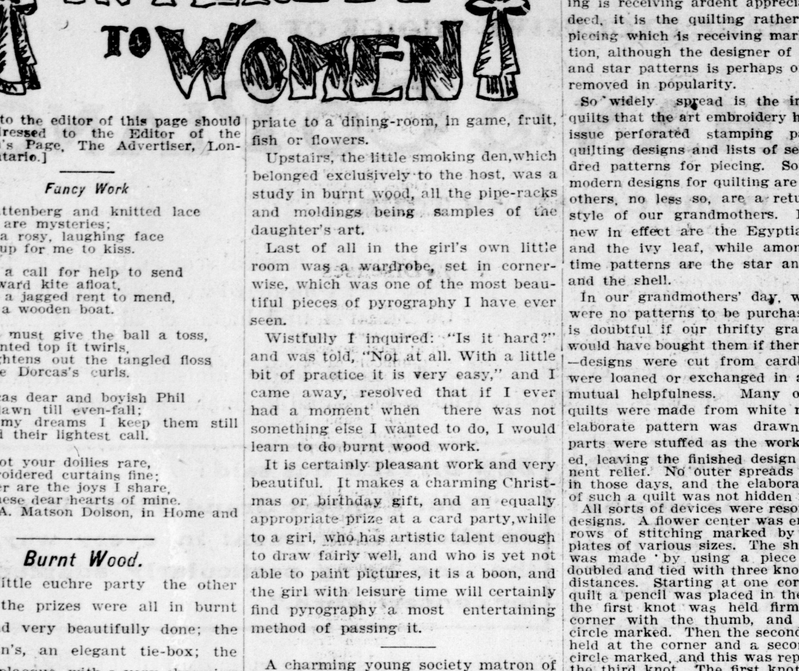
But the National Dressmakers' Association now in session in this city has decreed that the shirt waist must go. If such a simple and utilitarian garment is allowed to get a firmer grip on the feminine mind it means "death to the business of dressmaking," says one of the managers of the dressmakers' convention. Just as the architects of the feminine figure were reaping large profits from the trailing skirts that sweep the microbes from sidewalks and street car steps, along came the bicycle craze, which ushered in an era of sanity on the skirt question. The rainy day skirt became an every-day skirt. The dressmakers indeed have never recovered from this blow. The common-sense skirt is here to stay.

But can the dressmakers dislodge the shirt waist? It is true that not every shirt waist is a "poem" or a "dream." After all, the girl in the shirt waist is the thing. Isn't it possible for the dressmakers to recoup their losses in some other way and spare to us the delightful remnant of feminine individuality and independence known as the shirt waist girl?—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mount Mellick Embroidery Revived.

This beautiful relic of Middle Age feminine art and love of beauty in hand work is comparatively easy to learn. When once learned it will be found susceptible of many variations. Unlike most fancy work, it is not hard on the eyes. It requires no shading, as it is always worked in white upon white cloth. It can be used almost any place about the house, and is especially suitable for toilet sets, doilies, lambrequins, counterpanes, teacloths, etc. Mount Mellick work has quite a distinctive style, every leaf and flower being worked in close, elaborate stitches or in raised padded satin stitch. It is a heavy embroidery, stronb and durable, being most generally worked on white satin jeans, with cotton of varied sizes. It is frequently finished with knitted fringe, but the fringe is not essential; in fact, it is not always effective.

Only floral designs are used in Mount Mellick, but they are varied. Passion flowers, blackberries, wild roses, and all kinds of grasses and vines are especially effective, and can be varied with delightful effects. Its special beauty is its stitchery, the design merely serving to show the stitches off, and no one stitch is confined to a certain use. Flowers and leaves and vines may be worked in a hundred ways, and the French knots and bullion knots worked in where the artistic eye shows they will improve the piece. Almost every piece of Mount Mellick work bears traces of the artist who has wrought it, since there can be no well defined rule governing the many details of the stitches and the placing of the knots. It will be found to be the embroidery best suited for a thousand uses about the home, and is recommended by the most artistic needleworkers.—Home and Flowers, Springfield, Ohio.



Her Life Might Have Been Saved

Two-thirds of the inmates of our hospitals are women. They are in most cases either for treatment or for an operation, made necessary by advanced stages of female troubles which have resulted in ovaritis, a tumor, or displacement of the womb.

"AN OPERATION NECESSARY."

How these words after the examination strike terror to a woman's soul, and with what regrets she hears them, when she considers that the operation has become necessary through her own neglect. Female derangements cannot cure themselves, and neglecting the warnings of nature only means putting it off until there is no cure. The woman who lets her trouble make headway pays the penalty of a dangerous operation and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at the best, and the operation often proves fatal when her life might have been saved by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration; or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, and the blues, they should remember that there is one tried and never-failing remedy; Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound at once removes such troubles.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you how much good you have done me and how thankful I am to you for it. For five years I have not been free from pain for a day. I have had backaches, headaches, and those awful dragging sensations with leucorrhœa, and when menstruation appeared I was in such a condition I could hardly sit up. I doctored all the time, but nothing helped me, and I was told that an operation was necessary.

"Two months ago a friend suggested that I try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** No one knows what it has done for me and how thankful I am for it. It brought me the first well days I have had for five years. It did for me what doctors could not do, and I want every suffering woman to know about it."—LOUISE NAUER, 751 E. 166th St., New York City.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for what **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I had terrible hemorrhages, being lacerated from the birth of my child. The doctor told me that if I would have an operation I would be well and strong. I submitted to it, but was worse than before; no one knows what I suffered. Finally a friend advised me to try your Vegetable Compound; I did so, and commenced to feel better; I continued its use, and it has done for me what doctors could not do. I am strong and well. If women with any kind of female troubles would only consult you before submitting to an operation they would be spared many hours of pain and suffering. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done for me."—ANNA KIRCHHOFF, 156 E. 100th St., New York City.

$5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. **Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.**

WISE IS THE WOMAN WHO HAS FAITH IN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives, or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

The Kneeling Deer.

A traveler through the Canadian woods
Was hurrying, benighted;
'Twas nearly midnight, and the moon
His lonely pathway lighted.

When suddenly a shadow passed
Along the footpath gliding;
He paused, and 'neath a low-hung bough
Beheld an Indian hiding.

"Hush!" and he held his finger up,
While through the umbrage stealing,
"'Tis Christmas Eve; Me watch tonight
To see the wild deer kneeling."

The air was still, yet overhead
The pines were softly singing;
While glowed the moon upon the snow,
Their silent shadows flinging.

Ah! we may see the legend old
Was but an idle notion;
A Cornish peasant's fancy wild
Transplanted o'er the ocean.

Yet on the first bright Christmas Eve,
Around the lonely manger,
The soft-eyed brutes with angels gazed
Upon the heavenly stranger.

And he who came to show mankind
The true way and the narrow,
With his great love and tenderness
Could note the falling sparrow.

We cannot know how far and deep
Their mystic instinct reacheth,
Nor what mute sense of Right and Love
These poor dumb children teacheth.

But Love that could redeem and save,
For evil good returning,
Could hold all creatures to its heart,
The humblest never spurning.

Honor the voice that dares to speak,
The cruel just unheeding,
For those who cannot speak themselves
A word of friendly pleading.
—Dumb Animals.

The Boy Chief.

Once upon a time, away out in New Mexico, in one of the old pueblos on the Rio Grande, there was a young warrior born among tillers of the soil. His father had been left at the pueblo by a wandering band of Utes because he was too sick to travel. Upon his recovery, he liked the life and determined to cast his lot with the Pueblo tribe. A council of the governor and his twelve sub-chiefs was held, he was received into the tribe, and a small piece of land apportioned out to him. The Ute married a Pueblo maiden, and their first son was named Agoya (Star)—the little warrior mentioned at the beginning of this story.

Agoya's first exploits had been with a couple of bear cubs that he used as playfellows, and frequent were the rough-and-tumble fights he had had with them.

When I went out to live with his people the young brave had passed his eighth winter, and was a straight, manly little fellow. I noticed him at once among the band of small Pueblo boys, as he was quite different from them in build and looks. He had all the characterists of the nomad or roving Indian, while his Pueblo playmates were like their own peace-loving tribe. He was reserved and dignified, with a quick temper which he controlled in a way quite beyond his years, although sometimes it would flare up, as it did one day when he heard the click of my camera as I took a snap-shot at a group of boys among whom he was standing. He had a dread of the camera, and it made him very angry. We were too good friends to quarrel, but he felt he must punish someone, so, like a flash, he jumped on the nearest boy, whom he sent rolling on the ground in no time. But, with all his pride and temper, he was a generous boy.

My interest in him was no greater than his in me, and we soon became very good friends. He would follow me on long tramps when I was out with my gun, and he took great delight in picking up the game, always stealing up and planting one of his tiny arrows in the bird or beast, and then rushing in and seizing it, in true warrior style.

Our hunts were silent, as neither understood the other's language; but he comprehended every motion I made, and there was a bond of sympathy between us—the love of nature—that made our trps very pleasant. This small brave had a knowledge of nature that would put to shame most civilized boys of twice his years. Many times he took the lead, and seldom failed to find what he was after.

Sometimes we would take our ponies across the river, and ride up into the canyons, spending the day wandering about the little parks, or climbing to the almost inaccessible prehistoric stone villages on top of the mesas, there to hunt for stone arrow-tips, axes and other remains of the old Pueblos. His eyes were very keen, and many were the additions he made to my collection. All the time the spirit of the hunter was uppermost in him; no animal was too small to attract his attention, and then the craft of his hunting ancestors would come forth. He would glide upon the game with the stealth of a cat, and more than once he came strutting back with a bird or little cottontail tied to his belt.

The little Ute was a leading spirit among the more docile Pueblo boys, whom he ruled like a little chief, and many were the forays he led against stray dogs from another village. Even in the adult dance his small figure, dressed in regular dance costume, would be seen bobbing up and down in perfect time to the beat of a drum.

During the hot, dry summer weather the people slept on their roofs, and with the first streak of light in the east the pueblo was astir. Down in the plaza, the children would be playing at their various games, many of them with little brothers or sisters strapped to their backs. Among them, leading in some heroic sport, I would always see my miniature chieftain.

One evening, as the shadows lengthened and the wind subsided, I went around behind a sandstone butte that stood up from the plain like an old castle, and climbed on top, where I could, unobserved, watch the maneuvers of these miniature warriors. Upon reaching the summit I saw the band sneaking along through the sage-brush, crouching and keeping a sharp outlook for an imaginary enemy. In the lead was Agoya. He made a motion with his hand, and the boys disappeared like a flock of young quail. Presently I saw the little Ute crawl cautiously through the sage, stop, gaze intently at some object lying in a bunch of grass, and crawl back to his comrades. Soon the little dark figures surrounded the enemy, bows drawn, miniature spears and tomahawks in readiness. Suddenly there were shrill war-whoops and yells. A big dog, rushing out, made for his own village, yelping at every jump. He had come to forage upon the enemy's camp, but Agoya and his band soon drove him off. It was a glorious victory for the warriors, and all without the loss of a man.

Such a victory had to be celebrated, and soon they were in the midst of a scalp-dance in exact imitation of their elders, with bunches of long grass to imitate scalps, tied to sticks and carried by several of their number. In a short time they were off again, and the last I saw of the valiant leader and his band, they were having a great buffalo hunt, as they had surrounded an old bleached buffalo skull, which was attacked with great vigor, and, I have no doubt, furnished a goodly supply of imaginary buffalo meat for the little savage band.—St. Nicholas.

The Gentleman Boar.

There was once a wild boar who was dissatisfied with himself because the people so often mistook him for a pig.

"I am not a pig," he said to himself; "and I do not want people to think that I am a pig. But what am I to do? I can't run around all the time crying out 'I'm no pig; I'm a boar!'"

And so he puzzled his brain—what little he had—to find some way to let everybody know that he was not a pig. Presently he thought of a good idea.

"I know just what I'll do," said he. "I'll dress myself up and be a gentleman, and then people will not call me a pig, but they will see that I am a fine fellow, and will all want to walk about the streets with me, and the girls will all think that I'm perfectly handsome."

So away he went to a hat store and bought himself a black hat, and at the tobacco shop he bought a pipe and a bag of tobacco. He put on his hat and he stuck the pipe in his mouth, and, just as proud as a peacock, he sat down on a corner and waited for people to come along and admire him.

But they came without admiring him.

"What on earth is that thing?" they asked as they passed. And, strange to say, nobody answered that that was a gentleman. Most of them said that he was a hog, and the others said he had no sense. So, after a while, Mr. Wild Boar's grin turned to a pout, and finally he grew as mad as ever he could get.

But the worst came when the little animals gathered at a safe distance and laughed at him and threw stones over his way. The boar could endure it no longer. He slipped away into the woods, threw his tobacco in the creek, and smashed his pipe into a thousand tiny pieces on a great big stone. Then he put a heavy stone in his hat and sunk it to the bottom of the spring.

"I'll never try such a foolish trick as that again," he wisely said.

Moral: Fine clothes and tobacco smoke don't make the gentleman.

The Dog That Talked.

When two years old, Ben was noted for intelligence and industry. One of the herders remarked of him, one day, that he could do anything except talk. Moss became indignant.

"Anything except talk!" he retorted. "He can talk. Why, we do a lot of talking on the prairie. He talks with his eyes, with his ears, with his tail, sometimes with his mouth."

The others laughed at this, but it was true. The man and the dog, in the hours of watching the sheep grazing, held lengthy conversations, Moss sitting with his back against a big gray rock, Ben with his head upon the man's knees.

"Feeling all right today?" Moss would ask.

"Yes!" Ben would answer. "Fine as silk."

"It's nice weather now, and the sheep are doing well."

"You bet; this weather makes a fellow feel as if he could jump out of his skin, and the sheep never did better."

"I think we'll try a new grazing-ground for them soon, though. The flock needs a change."

"Yep-yap! That's a good idea. In fact, everything you say is all right. You are a great man—the greatest man in the world."

"Yonder goes a jack rabbit. Ben, loafing along. S'pose you try him a whirl."

"Not any for me. I got rid of the jack rabbit habit when I was little."

"Down by Mustang Water-hole I saw wolf tracks one day, Ben," said Moss in a whisper.

The muscles stiffened, the ears lifted slightly, the tail became straight as an iron bar, the moist black lips curled upward, and a low, thunderous growl sounded in the dog's throat. It said as plainly as words, and more strongly:

"I know about 'em. I hear 'em sometimes at night. I was afraid of 'em when I was a little chap, but I've got over that. They mean harm to our sheep, and if they come around I'll nail 'em sure."

"Good boy, Ben! You're not afraid of a wolf as big as a house, and you've got more sense than the ranch boss."

This was praise that could be answered only by a series of rapid leaps, a dozen short barks, and a tremendous scurrying round and round. Then Ben would make a complete circle of the flock, driving in the stragglers, and, returning to a dignified seat on the hill, cock his eye at the slun to estimate the time of day.—From H. S Canfield's "Ben," in April St. Nicholas.

LADIES, send for a free sample of Orange Lily. If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days' treatment of Orange Lily, which I will send to every lady inclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied Remedy cures tumors, leucorrhea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write today for the

Trial Treatment Free

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No Remainder.

"Seven sheep were standing
By the pasture wall,
"Tell me," said the teacher,
To her scholars small,
"One poor sheep was frightened,
Jumped and ran away,
One from seven—how many
Woolly sheep would stay?"

Up went Kitty's fingers—
A farmer's daughter she,
Not so bright at figures
As she ought to be.
"Please, ma'am."—"Well, then, Kitty,"
Tell us, if you know."
"Please, if one jumped over,
All the rest would go."
—Chicago Little Chronicle.

SAVE THE BABY.

"I can truly say that had it not been for Baby's Own Tablets, I do not believe my baby would have been alive today." So writes Mrs. Albert Luddington, of St. Mary's River, N. S., and she adds: "He is now growing nicely; is good-natured and is getting fat." It is gratifying to know that in all parts of Canada, Baby's Own Tablets are proving a real blessing to children and a boon to mothers. These Tablets are a speedy relief and prompt cure for constipation, sour stomach, wind colic, diarrhoea, worms and simple fevers. They break up cold, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting or teeth. Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages from birth upwards, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 25 cents a box, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Doing and Not Doing.

"Sir," said a lad coming down to one of the wharves in Boston and addressing a well-known merchant, "have you any berth on your ship? I want to learn something."

"What can you do?" asked the gentleman.

"I can try my best to do whatever I am put to," answered the boy. "I have sawed and split mother's wood for well-nigh on two years."

"What have you not done?" asked the gentleman, who was a sort of questioner.

"Well, sir," said the boy after a moment's pause, "I have not whispered in school for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman; "you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you the master of her some day. A boy who can master a woodpile and bridle his tongue must be made of good stuff."

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

HOME AS IT WAS INTENDED TO BE

A Hallowed Spot, Worthy of Our Steadfast Devotion.

Flight of Time Has Brought Blight and Change—Wife and Husband Are to Blame.

HOME AS IT WAS INTENDED TO
[By Mrs. John Logan.]

When one hears of the destruction of a home that has been established by "two hearts that beat as one," one is pained and appalled, and yet such calamities are of almost daily occurrence.

Until within the last quarter of the nineteenth centunry home meant to us a hallowed spot that was worthy of the steadfast devotion of all of the family belonging to it. It never occurred to either the male or female members to dishonor their home, or to disturb its peace. Neither could they be induced to leave it, except to established one of their own.

The flight of time has brought blight and change; children in their teens are impatient to escape its restraining influences. Reverence for father and mother is now the exception, and not the rule; young sprigs, with the stain of the cigarette on their fingers and its odor about them, talk flippantly of the "governor" and the "madam." Girls scarcely in their teens are impatient to get away to boarding school, or to do something that will put money in their pockets and take them from under the watchful care of judicious mothers, who will not permit them to go hither and thither with boys of their own age unattended by a chaperon, or to go to places of amusement without the protection of some member of the family.

It is a fatal step in the wrong direction for husbands and wives to discover that they can do without each other. Life is all too short at best, and I pity the husband or the wife who is willing to be saparated for months at a time. It is assuredly not in the interest of unison and connubial bliss. Lecky's philosophy is pretty sound, take it all in all. He characterizes the present domestic conditions as "retrogression of social morality." How much the responsibility of this retrogression rests on the women of this age can hardly be stated; but that they have departed from the stricter observances of the rules of a correct life and have come to look upon the evils of society with complacency and are ready to shirk the homely duties of home-making and home-keeping, there is no disputing.

Men must go to business at early hours and must, therefore, breakfast alone; for brilliant, amiable women of the wee, small hours are the exhausted, stupid, irritable ones of the morning, and must be left undisturbed until noon, no matter how much their families need them. The calls of society women must be made. The innumerable demands upon their time for sweet charity's sake must be attended to. During the season the family must be put aside. It would be unpardonably vulgar to be remiss in any of the requirements of polite society, notwithstanding that these may be observed to the total neglect of duty as wives and mothers. The hurts to one's family are insignificant beside those inflicted by society on one who disregards its imperative laws. Too many put too much stress upon what society thinks of them and too little upon the criminal neglect of sacred duties to those near to them by the ties of nature.

To say that all the blame for the new order of things rests upon women would be unjust and unfair. Men have a large share in the responsibility. They have adopted new modes of living and, all too frequently, spend too much time at their clubs and too little at their homes. Strong-minded, intelligent, honorable men can easily cure all the follies of wives with silly predilections.

Most women are ambitious to keep abreast of their husbands, if the right kind of encauragement be offered them. Men who complain that their wives are indifferent to their duties and are wholly absorbed in fashionable fads and are more interested in everything else than in their homes and their families will discover, upon serious reflection, that they themselves are not guiltless in provoking this indifference. They betray their own weakness and mistakes the moment they complain of their wives. It is unnecessary for them to be petty tyrants or to domineer in order to correct the errors which they deprecate. Make partners of your wives. Share with them all pleasures and troubles. Make them feel that they are necessary to your happiness and are helpmates intellectually. Few women would have the hardihood to persist in unwise and frivolous conduct if their husbands appealed to them in the right way to desist and to give more time to the home that is to be their paradise, gained or lost.

Reward of the Hero.

The girl gave a scream and the young man heard it.

He was a resourceful young man—impulsive, but resourceful. He didn't have to think; he always knew just what to do.

Through the darkness the headlight of a locomotive gleamed, and just in front of it was the girl. She had been crossing the track when she suddenly stopped and screamed, and now the headlight showed that she was struggling to release a foot that was caught in a frog.

In an instant the young man was beside her. He didn't have to ask what had happened; he knew instinctively. He was very strong on instinct and inspiration. That's why he didn't have to think.

"Don't struggle," he said. "I will save you."

He whipped out a knife.

"Thank heaven! it was sharpened today!" he cried.

"Don't," she pleaded.

"I must," he insisted, with the authority of a strong, earnest man.

She tried to say something else, but he knew there was no time for argument. She still seemed to be protesting, "but," he thought, "she'll fall in my arms and thank me when it's all over."

She creamed again as he cut the shoe lace, but that only inspired him to renewed effort. The cry was an indication that the engine was almost upon them.

"Quick," he muttered, and wrenched the foot from the shoe. Then he grabbed the girl and threw her violently to one side, in doing which he lost his balance and fell. Still his presence of mind did not forsake him; he rolled off the track.

When he regained his feet he saw the girl trying to brush some of the mud off her gown.

"You're a mean, hateful thing!" she exclaimed.

This wasn't what he expected, and it shocked him.

"I had to be a little rough," he urged.

"Rough!" she repeated. "You've cut my foot so that I won't be able to get a shoe on for a month, you've ruined my gown, you've mussed my hair, you've upset both me and my dignity, and I kept trying to tell you that the engine was standing still."

He glanced at the headlight. It had not moved toward them; now it was receding.

Repentant, he wanted to help her put on the shoe, but she repulsed him.

"I do hate a man who hasn't any sense," she said.

And as she limped away in search of some convenient spot where she could repair the damage done, he realized that another romance had been wrecked.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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We the undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:

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HOW THE WEAKEST MAY GET STRENGTH

Eugene Sandow's Advice to Everybody—Take Plenty of Exercise.

Eugen Sandow, the most noted of all the "strong men" of modern times, who has been appearing at Keith's Theater, Boston, during the course of a recent interview gave some advice in regard to how physical disabilities might be overcome and the system built up by an intelligent course of gymnastics.

Said Mr. Sandow: "I never touch drugs, and I certainly never diet. To be strong does not mean that you must forego the common pleasures of life, taken in moderation. On the contrary, I always enjoy them. The secret is exercise—intelligent, constant exercise. To know every muscle of the 363 or more—yes, every fiber of them, and to develop them to the fullest capacity—this will overcome any physical ill. We have all of us our limitations, but we too often think we have reached them.

"I would apply the same principle to the training of men of advanced years as I would to those in early prime, but perhaps not the same method. If a man finds at 60 that he is weak, he need only go to work to make himself strong, just like one half his years, but, of course, intelligently, and from his own standpoint. I have had pupils of 80 years of age, and built them up astonishingly.

"Oh, it is never too late; never, while there is life and will power. Cato learned Greek at 80, did he not? And the late Queen of England mastered Hindustan in her 75th year, I believe. Age has nothing to do with progress if the enthusiasm and will power are still there. Of course, I direct my teaching most of all to young men, for the elders think they have passed the age of physical improvement.

"It is my ambition to revitalize the youth of this generation, and make them physically fit for the highest duties. I have been at work in London for some years to this end, preparing soldiers for the frontier and firemen for the crowded city, with schools for physical culture everywhere, and an enrollment of 20,000 pupils, some of them of advanced years, but all enthusiastic. It is the delight of my life, and the results are truly astonishing. Why, last September, when in Albert Hall, I gave gold, silver and bronze statuettes, valued at 1,000 guineas, for students of physical culture who showed the best results under my system; 10,000 people were turned away from a packed house. Dr. Conan Doyle and Sir Charles Lawes acted as judges, myself being the referee.

"There were 150 competitors, and the first prize-winner was a poor clerk from Nottingham, who 18 months before was ordered to get out of England to save himself from the ravages of consumption. That man has every right to live to be 100 years old, and every day of his life he will be in glorious health if he takes care of himself. That's what I would wish every young man in America to do. It is not impossible—nay, it is not even difficult. It is only a question of the mind—the mind, understand. The muscles will obey when the brain leads, never fear; be patient and constant in exercise.

"The wise man who would keep well must accustom himself daily to cold sponge baths. There is nothing more invigorating. It will create a proper appetite, not a false one. I eat little and often. It is folly to attempt to live on two meals a day, for one is sure to overeat, the great trouble with Americans. Your lunch system here is atrocious. It produces dyspeptics, and makes a man prematurely old. To eat six times a day, and a little each time, is better than one overwhelming meal."

Men Against Oxen.

Few people know, that a man, bulk for bulk, is stronger than an ox, but it appears that such is the case. The matter was tested not long since at a fair in America, one of the attractions of which was a contest of a yoke of oxen against an equal weight of men. A drag was loaded with granite blocks, weighing in the aggregate 4,959 pounds. The yoke of oxen that made the trial weighed 3,220 pounds, and 20 men, allowing 160 pounds to the man, were set against them. The men took hold of the drag first and walked off with it, covering a distance of 95 feet in the space of two minutes. The oxen at their trial moved only 85 feet in the same length of time, and the men were accordingly declared winners.—Pearson's Weekly.

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NEW WOMAN'S NEW AMBITIONS

Chicago Venus Drives Her Ugly Vulcan from the Forge.

Windy City Has Female Woodchoppers Plumbers, Butchers, Et Al.—Man the Vermiform Appendix.

[New York Sun.]

The Chicago Bulletin, an afternoon newspaper written by women with an occasional little help from men by way of variety, is soon to appear. We are magnanimous enough to hope that it will linger long. What is to be ought to be; and Mere Man may as well try to make the best of it. The Chicago Tribune publishes, with all too little appreciation of their prophetic and fateful meaning, some statistics as to the occupations of Chicago women. As we have predicted with hopeless resignation, they can do anything and everything. They wield axe and hammer with the same dexterity with which they use needle and pen. Any sort of work they have not set their hands at is either unattractive to them or has not occurred to them.

Chicago has a female blacksmith; Venus has driven her ugly husband from the forge. Chicago has two female woodchoppers, "woodchoppresses" we shall have to force our reluctant lips to say. Chicago has two female stovemakers; a "lumberlady," a "raftslady"; but no "plasterwomen," shall we say? This town points with mingled pride and alarm to five women hodcarriers. As yet the Chicago women are more given to mortarboards than to mortar. Our contemporary asserts that boilermaking is "beside the ambitions of the Chicago women." Nothing is beside or above those ambitions. Boilermaking is essentially the same trade as novelmaking, a craft practiced successfully by many of the Cook County fair.

If these are no woman soldiers, sailors and marines (those soldiers and sailors, too) it is because the Federal Government is behind the times, not because of any want of fitness of the women. A policeman is a soldier, and some women are policewomen; and there are two Chicago "boatwomen." It happens that no Chicago women are coopers, coke and lime burners, fishers, oysterers, miners, quarrymen, wheelwrights. In about every other business they are thriving. Look at this incomplete list of their employments:

Stock raisers, herders and drivers	73
Butchers	86
Draymen, hackmen and teamsters	26
Livery stable keepers	9
Laborers	1,444
Paperhangers	3
Harness and saddle makers	27
Sawmill and planing-mill employes	5
Engineers and firemen, stationary	8
Marble and stonecutters	5
Glassworkers	25
Iron and steel workers	183
Plumbers, gas and steamfitters	3
Machinists	25
Architects, designers and draughtsmen	56
Electricians	98
Janitors and sextons	333
Watchmen, policemen and firemen	27
Undertakers	11
Bartenders	25
Saloonkeepers	129
Commercial travelers	37
Bankers and brokers	8
Officials of banks and companies	70
Dentists	79
Journalists	142
Lawyers	66
Clergymen	165
Physicians and surgeons	548
Barbers and hairdressers	475
Photographers	136

Not long ago women were shut out from almost all these occupations; and these are only a few of many. When and where will this "enroaching sex" stop? Never and nowhere. The trouble is only beginning. There are only three woman cabinetmakers in Chicago; only two woman distillers and rectifiers; two women brewers and maltsters; two women potters, two women brick-and-tile makers; but the men folks have due warning. The women have sounded their terrible approach to every work and business now in the hands of men.

See what becomes of the men in trades upon which the women have fatal figures:

"In the list of bookkeepers and accountants there is one woman to every two men; of stenographers and typewriters, only 1,662 men are left to the 8,113 women who have invaded the field and carried it off in their notebooks. As bookbinders there are 1,612 women and only 1,253 men. The paperbox makers number 1,036 women, as against 311 men, and as teachers in women to only 1,591 men."

What is written is written. What has happened will happen. The big smith patting his right biceps complacently will soon be out of a job. If he is handy and good-natured, perhaps Miss or Mrs. will let him help about the shop. The shoemaker can bite his nails and pegs in disgust. His occupation's gone. Jump off that car, motorman; go home and learn to cook and do the marketing, sing lullaby and take the twins to the park. Your wife will be the driver of the electric charger. Policeman that was, those big whiskers will be convenient for baby to play tug-of-war with. Go home before your wife "fans" you away from the corner:

The Queen is in the office,
Earning of the money;
The King is in the nursery,
Playing jacks with Sonny."

Man, petty man, will soon be unclothed of his little brief authority. He will be a survival, a rudimentary process. We can hear Miss Dr. Jenner-Hunter comparing him to the vermiform appendix.

Western Canada Waking Up.

The waking up of Western Canada and the consequent extraordinary activity in Canadian trans-continental railway projects are discussed by John A. Ewan in the April Booklovers' Magazine. The article, which is illustrated by a map and portraits of the leading figures in Canadian railway affairs, sets forth the present lack of railway facilities in the Northwest and the efforts which are being made to meet this lack by the construction of the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and

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THE AREA COVERED BY A MAN'S RAZOR

Shaves Twenty Miles if He Lives to Be 70 Years Old.

[Chicago Tribune.]

If when you meet your mustache-adorned friend you tell him he shaves five feet eight inches a day, or over two-fifths of a mile a year, he will probably accuse you of romancing, but such is the fact. The distance a man shaves in an average life-time, or the distance his razor travels over his face, will be a surprise to most persons. It, of course, differs to a more or less extent with each individual, first, on account of personal taste, which determines whether a man wears partial or full whiskers, with or without a mustache, a mustache alone, full beard with shaven upper lip, a chin beard with or without a mustache, or is altogether clean-shaven.

Second, it differs to a fractional extent for the following reasons: The measurement of the faces of two individuals is never exactly alike. The texture of people's skins and the strength of the growth of hair on the face differ just as widely, and it is the tenderness or stoutness of the skin and the weakness or strength of the growth of hair that decide how many times a man passes a razor over his face. In the same individual the condition of the skin and the growth of the hair vary not only with the health of the individual, but with the temperature of the atmosphere, hair on the fact growing much more rapidly and strongly in warm weather than in cold.

So on all counts, in order to arrive at the distance a man shaves in a lifetime it is necessary to make a certain average, and seeing the number of men who wear full beards and the number who are clean-shaven we may take as an example of the average man the one who only wears a mustache. But there is the average fair man and the average dark man, and it is necessary to discriminate between the two, for the reason that the dark man is, in the vast majority of cases, compelled to use a razor quite a year earlier than the fair man.

From a multitude of examples an average measurement round the chin from ear to ear is found to be 12½ inches. From where the beard starts on the throat to the chin, and thence to the edge of the underlip, is four and a half inches. You must reckon that it is necessary to give two strokes of the razor to each inch or fraction of an inch in order to cover all the surface, and to go over each section of the face twice in order to secure a clean surface. So, multiplying the number of strokes by the number of times the razor is passed over the entire face, you get the figure four, and four times the two above mentioned measurements gives your the figures of 50 and 18 respectively, which, added together, produce 68. Therefore, the average man, whether dark or fair, shaves 68 inches once every 24 hours.

Vital statistics on the subject of the duration of men's lives are misleading by reason of the fact that all who die in infancy are included, and enormously lower than the average. It is, therefore, better to fall back on the psalmist's estimate of three-score years and ten, or 70 years, in order to arrive at the life of the average male adult. With these figures we arrive at the result that every man wearing only a mustache shaves 2,068 feet 4 inches per year. Taking, then, the average life at 70 years, and that the fair man begins shaving at 18 and the dark man a year earlier, or at 17, we have the following result: That a fair man, if he lives til he is 70, will shave in the course of his life 20 miles 651 yards and 4 inches. The dark man, if he lives till he is 70, will shave in the course of his life 20 miles, 1,340 yards, 1 foot, 8 inches.

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The City of Extremes.

Surely no city ever knew such extremes, such contrasts of life, as Butte. Here are millionaires democratically rubbing elbows with out-at-heels hobos; for here opportunity, a gambling chance for wealth, has attrected both success and failure. Here are college graduates, foreign noblemen, Chinamen, Italians, Welshmen and a dozen other nationalities, with a miserable remnant of the aboriginal Indians, all gathering and fraternizing in this little isolated city. The chief of police has a check list of 600 ex-convicts who are residents of the city; but that fact alone is highly misleading. It does injustice to the active better element, for here are no fewer than 28 church organizations, with numerous fine church edifices, the services well supported and well attended. Here are crowding saloons, it is true, but here are also some of the best equipped of schools, housed in unusually fine buildings, a really notable library, a college of mines set on the bleakest of bleak hills without an inch of lawn or a tree anywhere near it.

You will hear of the activities of the Woman's Club and the doings of the Theosophical Society, and there are social gatherings which differ not at all in the proprieties or in resplendence from those of the favored east. On the other hand, you will hear, in the same breath, related with no more surprise, as though it were the most commonplace of incidents, such a story as this, some of the details of which came under by personal observation: Two prominent young society men having differed over a baseball game, one challenged the other to personal combat. They drove out to a road house, chose seconds, stripped to the waist in the presence of a considerable company, among which was the father of one of the young men, and fought out their differences with bare firsts. Nothing ever seems unexpected in Butte; whatever happens is so much added to the public entertainment.—The Century.

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.

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ULCERS, BOILS AND PIMPLES ALL OVER HER BODY.

Such was the condition of Mrs. Samuel Deitz, Zurich, Ont.

She happily found relief from her terrible suffering by using

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A remedy without a rival for the cure of all diseases and troubles arising from bad blood. A record extending over a quarter of a century and thousands of testimonials will prove this. Mrs. Deitz writes: "Too weak to work, tortured with the pain of ulcers, boils and pimples all over my body, especially on my face. I had almost made up my mind to give up trying to have them cured. I was ashamed to have any person come to see me, my face was in such a terrible state. I tried everything I could think of but got worse and worse. I was then led to try Burdock Blood Bitters and was surprised at the wonderful change the first bottle made. Altogether I took seven bottles and am now completely cured and am in perfect health again. I feel that B.B.B. saved my life."

BRITISH PILGRIMS FOR THE NORTHWEST

The Midnight Departure of 1,500 Old London Immigrants for Canada.

[London Evening News and Mail.]

The dim, gray departure platforms of Euston station for two hours before 12 o'clock last night were packed with a crowd such as the Northwestern terminus seldom sees even when football excursionists surge northwards again after an exciting cup-tie.

But last night it was no crowd satiated with a day's pleasure, flinging itself leaden-eyed into the midnight train, but a crowd of men, women and children who were putting England behind them and setting out to seek their fortunes in the heart of Canada—"Our Lady of the Snows."

The starting notices told it plainly enough—"Emigrants, Liverpool," tersely over the booking offices, and here and there conspicuously, "Platforms 12, 13 and 14. Rev. T. M. Barr's special trains to Liverpool for steamship Lake Manitoba."

In these few brief words this latter notice told the story of the crowded platform. Mr. Barr is responsible for a scheme by which 1,500 persons drawn from London and the south of England started last night on a journey which will terminate at Battleford, on the Saskatchewan River, where the great Canadian plain-lands stretch for hundreds of miles from the Winnipeg lakes to the Rocky Mountains.

The Canadian Government has granted land, and here the English emigrants will settle down.

They were no common emigrants these. All of them were of a fairly-well-to-do appearance, as if they had not found it impossible to exist in England, but had decided that they might do even better in the fertile land out west.

Many carriages contained whole family parties of father, mother and children, some of the latter hardly more than babes in arms.

But young men, in the prime of youth, formed the large proportion of the 1,500 persons.

For three hours before the hour of departure last night they came pouring into the station yard with their goods and chattels and a host of friends to bid them farewell.

Animated and apparently in the best of spirits, the crowds pushed along to where the three special Liverpool boat trains stood waiting. They planted their baggage, plastered with the bright-colored Beaver Line labels, on seats of vantage in the compartments, and then turned to chat with their friends.

Long before midnight these latter formed with the colonists themselves a crowd of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons. The scene was in every way a remarkable one. Although the crowd was chiefly in hilarious good spirits, occasionally, like an April sky, it was under the spell of gloom. But a party of new arrivals would come on to the station with a burst of cheering which was taken up along the whole line to the banishment of any signs of depression.

Many busied themselves scanning their fellow-passengers and drawing hasty conclusions. A young man, who, waiting for the departure, walked backwards and forwards alone, had the unmistakable appearance of one who had seen better days. Some of the men among the future colonists had no one to see them off, and these sat stoically smoking their pipes.

A few concertina players enlivened the passing minutes as the hands of the clock crept towards midnight, at which hour the specials were due to depart.

With spirited voice the crowd sang "Auld Lang Syne," "The Old Folks at Home," and the latest popular and appropriate ditty, "We've Made Up Our Minds to Sail Away."

There were emotional scenes when the strident voices of the porters shouted, "Take your seats," and the last parting embrace was given, and men held the last clasp of each other's hand. In quick succession each train moved slowly out of the station, amidst a tremendous outburst of cheering and a wild waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Then the crowd drifted silently homewards. Women held their handkerchiefs in their hands, and here and there an aged mother passed out leaning heavily on her husband's arm.

An Address for Lipton.

Southampton, April 24.—The two Shamrocks left Southampton today, in tow, for the Clyde. The town council of Weymouth, at a meeting today, decided to present Sir Thomas Lipton with an illuminated address in recognition of his sportsmanlike efforts to recapture the America's cup.

MINARD'S LINIMENT IS USED BY PHYSICIANS.

The Famous
GAS STOVE

On account of the advanced prices of raw material, the stove manufacturers have been obliged to increase the price. We anticipated this advance and bought their entire stock—nearly 100 stoves—at last year's price. This will enable us to sell them same as last year,

$15.00

until this supply is exhausted. This includes all necessary connections, ready for use.

Those intending to cook with gas—the CLEANEST, QUICKEST and MOST ECONOMICAL way—should leave their orders without delay. 'Phones 364, 821.

CITY GAS CO.

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MODERN FABLES BY GEORGE ADE

The Lady Killer Who Blew Up in the Stretch.

There once lived at a prominent Railway Junction a local Swell known as Wilbur. He was what one might call a Half Portion. That is, he was a little shy on Weight, but what he lacked in Avoirdupois he made up in Nerve. He was a Fresh Gazabo who could get away with anything. For instance, he could sit in a Lady's Lap for an Hour at a Time without starting any Scandal, and yet if a full grown Man tried to hold this same Lady's Hand for a couple of Minutes, just to be sociable, she would tell around that she had been Insulted.

In speaking of Wilbur the Girls usually said that he was Cute, or else just too Cunning for any use. The Men said various Things about him, but what they said does not come under the head of Sunday Reading.

Every Debutante wanted to wear him on her Chatelaine, but most of the Men were plotting to drop a little Prussic Acid into his Ice Cream Soda.

For some Reason or other the gabby young Squab who is a Ten Strike with the Dolly Grays never stands very Ace with the Poker Players.

When a man has put some blonde Esmeralda up on a Pedestal a mile high and is silently waiting for the Day when he will know her well enough to carelessly throw one Arm over the back of the Chair, it makes him Hop-Eyed to see some ninety-pound Rabbit with an immortal Rind chase up to the Goddess and give her the kitchy kitchy Business under the Chin and call her "Babe."

The Pocket edition Society Boy can take Liberties that would cause the Six Footer to be murdered and thrown into the River.

Wilbur was the busiest little Insect that ever buzzed and his Work had a Mahogany Finish. He could put in an Afternoon with five of six boulevard Netties and make every one of them think that she was the High Card. He ordered his Photographs by the Hundred and he had collected enough locks of Hair to stuff a Mattress.

His Den was richly decorated with Trophies of the Chase, and the Postman became lop-sided from delivering his Mail.

There is such a thing as being too Popular, and that was what ailed Wilbur. He was being passed around all the while, and never had time to devote himself to any particular Queen, and, besides, he didn't meet many that were Particular. He fluttered from Flower to Flower and he did not have the Heart to tie up with any one of the Bunch and make her his Steady, because he knew that the others would pine away or else renounce the World and enter a Convent.

One Reason why Wilbur had such a strong Pull with the Buds was that he never permitted his Work to interfere with his Social Duties. They could get him on the Phone at any time and book him for any kind of a Stunt from a Luncheon to a Golf Turney. He kept his Evening Clothes at the Office, and he could respond to a Dinner Invitation like a Fireman going to a Fire. He never side-stepped a chance to eat.

One of his prize Specialties was to play sympathetic Companion to the Woman whose Husband belongs to a Club. He cultivated the antique Hens who make out the Invitation Lists, and that is why Wilbur usually led the German and distributed the Favors when the Smart Set pulled off a Cotillon.

Although he was an Salary he somehow contrived to hold up his End. Fortunately his Board did not cost him anything, and he squared all of his Society Obligations by making Party Calls, instead of sending American Beauties.

Inasmuch as all of the real Tessies were more or less crazy about Wilbur it seemed a lead pipe Certainty that he would land an Heiress who would take him to Palm Beach on a Wedding Tour and then pay his Tailor Bills for all time. However, so many were on his Trail that not one of them had a chance to monopolize him. Just when Hortense would get him off into a corner to tell him that she loved Blue Eyes, Beryl would come along and begin to stroke his Hair, and then Clarice would come up and pin Violets on him.

A Selling Plater can keep after one Girl and finally hound her into making a Promise, but the Honey Boy has to play a Circuit all the Time. Wilbur usually had about 47 Names in his Date Book.

He never ran short because when the June Brides drooped out a new Crop, fresh from the Boarding Schools, came in to fill the Vacancies.

Year after Year the Ladies' Idol continued his heart-breaking Career, not because he wished to be Cruel, but because he couldn't help being so all-fired Entrancing.

There never was a time when he could have put a Tag on any Dulcinea without putting a Blight on the entire Female Community, so he waited.

In fact, he overdid the Waiting Act. About the time that he outgrew his Hair and began to look a little puffy around the Eyes, the Lumty-Tum Elite caught the Athletic Fever. The Real Boy in Sassiety was the husky Fellow who had played on a College Eleven and who owned a String of Polo Ponies.

Little Wilbur, the has-been Midge, found that he could drift into a Drawing Room without causing the faintest Ripple.

Now that he was becoming Bald and Shop Worn, no one cared to use him as a Pet.

He was lucky if he got a few kind Words from some elderly Patroness. As for the Girls who owned a Million Dollars apiece they couldn't see him with a Spy Glass.

They would permit him to go out and call the Carriage, but that was about as far as he could go.

So he became that pathetic Figure, the played out Beau—the extinct Volcano in the Landscape of Gayety. He tried to butt in, from Force of Habit, but he had the Ice Pitcher handed to him so often that at last he got wise to himself and realized that he belonged on the Top Shelf.

He did what every Man does, viz.: the best he can. He hooked up with a Maiden Lady who looked all right in the Dark and although a Bundle of Money came with her, he earned all that he got.

He was not the first, nor will he prove the last in this class.

Moral—He who nails the First One seldom makes a Mistake.

Can Positively Make Men Sound and Strong

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only If Cured!

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for It This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from colleges and medical boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own home, and so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the method

DR. S. GOLDBERG,
The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

and the ability to do as he says, Dr. S. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, badder or kidney trouble, heart disease, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward avenue, Room G, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once. 76-tf-ywt

SECRETS OF THE CIRCUS

Are Often Found Out on Going Behind the Scenes.

Sex Not Always as It Seems—The Life Is a Strenuous One—Mlle. of Paris Parlevous in German.

[New York Sun.]

The circus, like most fascinating things, has its secrets. Some of them are surprising, most of them interesting and nearly all of them to be learned behind the scenes.

There, for instance, behind the brown wooden gates it is first possible to settle accurately the question of sex, for the performers retiring from the ring move promptly in different directions. In the northeast corner of the building the men are housed, and at the southern end are the dressing rooms of the women.

There is always a procession of men and women from both quarters. It is perplexing, therefore, to see a skirted figure emerge from the group of acrobats who appear in evening dress and make its way toward the rough steps that lead to the men's quarters. There is, however, a masculine swing about the walk that even muscle and acrobatic skill would not impart to a woman's gait. So in spite of the slim figure, the delicate features and the carefully dressed blonde hair, this acrobath cannot be a woman, else he would not dare turn to the left when he comes in from the ring.

Half an hour later, when he appears in mauve tights with a jaunty ribbon in his hair, the apparition seems more truely feminine than ever. But when he buttons a rough ulster tight about his chin and hustles over to wait for his wife after the performance, there is no longer any mystery as to sex. His guttural German is delivered in a deep bass tone that might come from a giant. But, in costume, it is difficult even from a few feet away to realize that he is not a very slim and comely young woman.

DISGUISED AS WOMEN.

There are several other men who wear woman's dress, not in burlesque, but seriously, and in the great arena, their sex is not suspected, although they are not all so well disguised as this particular young German.

"Oh, I've dressed as a woman only for three years," he said the other night when the Sun reporter asked him how he came to be a female impersonator on the trapeze. "It came about by accident. My two partners wanted a woman to combine in our act. We tried several, but none of them could do the tricks we were trying to work them up to. Evidently we had picked out something too difficult for any woman. One day it occurred to us that I might dress like a woman and try the act. I was thinner then even than I am now. We did the act and it was a great success. Nobody seemed to find it out.

"For three seasons we've been in all the European cities and the act has gone just as well as if I were a woman. Now we have another act in which ten of us appear. My wife is in that. I always dress as a woman then because we needed another woman to make the number equal."

MUST BE VERSATILE.

There are few of the performers who do not appear in several acts during the progress of the circus, usually under different names and sometimes without mention at all. Several of the clowns are acrobats, who perform different aerial feats before they whiten up their faces or make their other preparations for fun. Two or three of the group of performers unite at times and form a large troupe which distributes itself over the ceiling like flies. Then the women animal tamers and rope walkers have other specialties which they exhibit during different stages of the performance. One with trained birds rides in the chariot races, and all of the women riders appear several times and under different names.

But that is for even the hard-worked circus people of the day an improvement over the times in which they were compelled to help the grooms arrange the ring for the succeeding acts. Then they used to cover their tights with long coats, boots and high hats while they rolled up the carpets and held up the poles for the horses to leap over.

"Every circus performer in these days must be versatile," one of the riders said just as the chariots were forming the other night. "Here I'm starting now on the fourth turn I've done this evening. I rode on horseback in the opening procession, and a little while after that I was doing a riding turn in one of the small rings. After that I rode bareback in the hippodrome. Nearly every other man, woman and child in the ring has to work nearly as hard. There is only one team in the whole show besides Cyclo who appear in only one turn. It keeps one hustling merely to get in and out of the clothes."

A MARVELOUS PAIR.

The two acrobats who appear but once are the marvelous Clarkonians, who have been the sensation of the circus this year. They are its stars and enjoy the privileges of stars in their immunity from the hard work of their associates. They are the acrobats who swing in the middle of the garden. One of them, in leaping from a trapeze to his companion's hands, turns completely around twice in the air. The trick has never been done here before. Apart from its daring, their act is uncommonly graceful.

They are the two slight, youthful-looking chaps who in answer to the warning bell appear behind the gates to await their turn, usually wearing pale pink or green. Sometimes one of them will jump a few feet several times or turn a few handsprings to warm himself up. But as a rule they do not make even this preparation to limber up for the difficult task in store for them. They laugh and talk with their colleagues, and the brother who makes the wonderful leap is the more composed. They are the least concerned couple behind the scenes, for when the time comes for the Clarkonians to appear the half hundred employes scramble for places to watch them.

"For thirteen years my brother and I have been appearing," said the older of the two, who is shorter in reality than he appears in the ring, "and for three seasons I have been making the double turn in the air. It was difficult to learn, of course, and took long practice, but we've never done anything else but practice. All our family were acrobats and the young ones are today.

"We were only 13 when we began. We've often been asked before to come to the United States, but we preferred Europe, where we've been in every country. It was there that we first were engaged by Mr. Bailey and we were with him all last year abroad. In that way it happened that we came to this country."

Twice since the engagement at the Madison Square Garden began has the older brother failed to make the leap and fallen to the net. Then he never repeated the effort, but ended the act then and there.

A CIRCUS SECRET.

Mlle Heene Gerard is another circus secret, although she doesn't look it. She merely seems young and beautiful and able to manage a horse skillfully when she does her serpentine dance on horseback or drives about in her flowered wagon. But above all Mlle. Gerard seems French. She might serve as a typical figure of the boulevards were is not unfortunately a fact that Mlle. Gerard is a German.

She trips down from her dressing-room wearing her long white court wig and the white habit into which she might have been poured. Her groom, under the excited direction of an elderly gentleman in evening clothes, helps her up to the comfortable back of her dapple gray horse. Then the elderly gentleman, having seen that she is safely settled, busies himself straightening the folds of her skirt.

"Aber sag mir, papa," she says. "Wie steht mir der neue Hut? Ist der Feder nicht zu lang? Nein?"

And the question came from mademoiselle's lips in unmistable North German accents. Papa, for he is the elderly man bustling so solicitously about her, assures her that the hat is very becoming and the new feather is not a bit too long, and says so in such accents that there can be no mistake as to Mlle Gerard's German ancestry. But she will soon have at least a French name of her own. It is circus gossip that she is to be married to a young French rider. He is not in the circus, but in France, and Mlle. Gerard is to marry him on her return home.

POLYGLOT BEHIND THE SCENES.

Life is polyglot behind the scenes, but German seems to predominate. English among the performers this year is limited. Usually the supply of American acrobats is larger than it is this year because no new acts of great importance have recently been devised. The sensational acts are always followed by Americans. Last year it was Diablo, who looped the loop. He was an American, and so is Cyclo, who rides his bicycle to the top of the perpendicular wall of staves.

He is not at all a muscular youth in appearance, but rather studious-looking when he comes out of the ring wearing his dressing gown. He stops to exchange a few words with an American woman. She is on horseback, and near her are two younger women, both of whom resemble her strongly. It is told in the circus that one is her daughter and the other her granddaughter. But that is probably circus gossip and not a circus secret.

OFT-TOLD TALE OF A GREAT WAR

A Revised History of the Famous Peninsula Campaign.

Napier's Account of Struggle with Napoleon Challenged by an Oxford Author.

When Napier's History of the Peninsular War was published, Southey, who had also written a history of the struggle, said that Napier's would be the "military and unliterary" history, while his own would be the "philosophic and popular" one.

Like many of Southey's literary prophecies, this was at fault. How he could have coupled philosophy and popularity; how imagined that military skill must be unliterary in its expression—is more than one can understand. Time has rectified his judgment. His own history is quite forgotten; Napier's is the standard work, and if it is not popular in the sense of being widely read in its entirety, it is at least the one best known to the public and most commonly quoted. Its militarism is, indeed, one cause of its success. People like the beating of the drum and the sound of the trumpet.

Napier's book had a curious history. When the first volume was ready, Murray offered him the sum of five hundred pounds for it. Napier held out for a thousand. Murray, who had grandiose, as well as generous, moods, consented. When the account came to be squared it was found that Murray was just five hundred pounds out of pocket. Napier had to make other arrangements for succeeding volumes. If he backed his own horse by publishing on his own account, it may have been good for his heirs.

The work had many faults. The author was a vehement Radical, with a fine talent for picturesque rant. The Governments during the Peninsular war were Tory, and Napier seldom missed a chance of a shot at them. He had favorite generals, like Sir John Moore, whom he worshiped; and in the course of the campaign—through which he went with credit—he acquired certain personal animosities which are much to be regretted. A very distinguished military officer once said to the present writer: "The idea that every regiment is a band of brothers, and every mess table a scene of domestic peace, is one of the first illusions one has to get rid of." Napier did not find the officers a band of brothers during the war; and the mess table was not always a peaceful or even polite scene.

After a full generation of popular and professional acceptance—with the allowance of certain drawbacks as stated—Napier's History is being challenged by Mr. Charles Oman, of Oxford, who has issued from the Oxford Press the first volume of a new history, which is to take into account all the material that has come to light since Napier's time. The author proposes to correct Napier's political hysterics; to temper his admiration for the Emperor and his marshals, to lessen his animosity towards the Spaniards. He exhibits even a disposition to discount the admiration of Napier for Sir John Moore.

To get a clear understanding of the Peninsular War, the reader has to work with maps before him, and with his pencil in hand. No arm chair study will suffice. Without maps it is impossible to understand that so much of the war was in Portugal; that a large part of the field of battle was twice fought over; that the whole face of Portugal and Spain was fought over, from Lisbon to Madrid, from Madrid to Corunna on the sea, from the lines of Torres Vedras to Vittoria, at the foot of the Pyrenees, across the mountains, and into the southern departments of France.

The war divides itself into stages. The British Government having decided to fight Napoleon in Spain and Portugal, with Portugal as a base, Sir Arthur Wellesley was sent with a force in 1808. He landed, took the sea coast road to meet, or overtake, the French, and met and defeated them at Vimiera. He was superseded at the moment of victory. His advice to pursue in force was refused. Negotiations were had instead of assaults; the French got good terms by the "Convention of Cintra," and the commanders came home (1808) for court-martial. Two of them, Dalrymple and Burrard, disappeared from the arena. Wellington was saved by the facts and the aid of Castlereagh. This may be called the red tape phase of the war.

Then came the angry Emperor, with 200,000 men. He drove the British before him in unaccustomed retreat, till he found that he was entangled in the mountains of Galicia, on the northwest corner of Spain. He handed over the pursuit to Soult. Moore retreated until he arrived at Corunna, in January, 1808, and with the ships in sight he turned on Soult, taught him sharply how the British can fight, and then embarked for England. This was the period of masterly retreat.

The next phase finds Wellington in Portugal again, in 1809. He surprised Soult at Oporto, drove him out of Portugal altogether; joined the Spaniards and fought and defeated the French under King Joseph and Victor at Talavera, on July 28. Had the Spaniards advanced they could have had Madrid; but they were badly led; and Wellington would have no more to say to them. He had to retreat again to the lines of Torres Vedras, which were drawn about Lisbon. This may be called the period of peril and dismay.

But there was soon an end to it. Massena wasted his forces on the lines of Torres Vedras, and was driven to disastrous retreat. Wellington, grown strong by experience and reinforcements, finally burst from his lines in 1810. The battles of Fuentes d'Onora (1811), of Albuera; the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; the battle of Salamanca, 1812; of Vittoria in 1813, and the taking of Bordeaux and Toulouse later on—finished the game. This was the period of glory.

It had been fought under every discouragement of indifferent allies abroad, popular discontent and parliamentary criticism at home; but the persistence oif Wellington prevailed; and Europe was saved. Let Mr. Oman in future volumes tell the story in detail.

SURGERY FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE

New York Surgeon Claims It Can Be Treated by the Knife.

[New York Sun.]

Nothing could better illustrate the tremendous progress made in modern surgery than the invasion of the field formerly supposed to belong entirely to the medical side of practice. In fact, the surgery of today has small respect for the expectant methods of medicine. Pasteur's demonstration of the causative relation of bacteria to disease and the control of germ infection by careful antisepsis, as shown by Lister, encouraged the surgeon in his aggressiveness.

The experience gained by Marion Sims in his treatment of gunshot wounds received at the battle of Sedan, opened the way to the peritoneal cavity, long a forbidden ground to surgery. He called the attention of the profession throughout the world to the necessity of opening into this cavity in the treatment of gunshot and other wounds of the bowels in the famous telegram from Paris to the surgeons in charge of President Garfield, who was dying from septic infection. It was to "cut open the man's abdomen, find the bullet, cleanse and drain the infected area."

The liver, gall bladder, gall ducts, the stomach (even to the complete removal of this organ), the spleen, intestines and the vermiform appendix (to which great operation Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York, compelled the attention of surgeons, the spinal cord, and even the deep centers of the brain, came one by one within the domain of the scalpel, and now let us hope that the claim of another American surgeon, Dr. George H. Edebohls of New York—that chronic nephritis is a surgical disease—may be established by successful demonstrations.

While some of the most distinguished and capable surgeons do not as yet admit this claim, ultra-conservatism should not be a bar to the efforts at a further and satisfactory demonstration of this new procedure. It is well to be conservative in all things, and especially in surgery, but too much conservatism may shut the door to progress and may be proved equally dangerous with the radicalism of the enthusiast.

The hopelessness of many phases of Bright's disease justifies a very considerable risk in the effort to relieve or cure its unfortunate victims. The removal of the capsule, or the surrounding membrane of the kidney, by surgical operation is claim to free the diseased and weakened kidney substance from too great compression, and to increase the circulation in this organ by the formation of new blood vessels between the diseased kidney and the surrounding tissues.

That the death rate should be comparatively high after such an operation, even when most skillfully performed, is to be expected, for Bright's disease exaggerates the danger of any surgical procedure; but the proportion of cases already reported as cured or improved justifies a further trial.

Mr. Chamberlain's Repartee.

When Joseph Chamberlain was a Liberal, a good many years ago, he made a speech at Gloucester, England, in which the future Colonial Secretary quoted a nursery rhyme with great effect. Mr. Chamberlain was criticising Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on their return from Berlin and negotiations with Bismarck. One of them had used the word "if" a good many times in the course of a speech explaining their action. "It reminds me," said Mr. Chamberlain, "of a rhyme I learned from my nurse:

"'If all the seas were bread and cheese,
If all the rivers were ink;
If all the lakes were currant cakes,
What should we have to drink?'"

The effect of this apposite nonsense on the audience was tremendous, and the quotation is ranked as one of the great oratorical hits in the career of the Colonial Secretary.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER

PRETTY GIRLS IN SHOP WINDOWS

Used for Advertisements in New York City.

Handsome Living Models to Exhibit All Sorts of Woman's Wearing Apparel—Draw Big Crowds.

[New York correspondence, Washington Star.]

They are progressing pretty rapidly along the line of shop window exhibitions in this town. The most alluring affair of that sort yet out is happening just now in the big show window of a Sixth avenue hosiery establishment. A large sheet of spotless white canvass is suspended from the top to the bottom of the rear of the window space. A dozen neat round holes are cut in a row about two feet from the bottom of this sheet of canvass. Protruding through these holes, at frequent intervals during the shopping hours, are six pairs of extremely shapely feminine limbs, dressed in most elaborately clocked and ornamented silk stockings, held in place above the knee by garters with diamond buckles. The limbs are rights and lefts, truly enough, and they have a singularly life-like appearance. They move, in fact, in a most human manner.

The crowd standing in front of the window is startled, after watching the exhibition of life-like-looking limbs for ten minutes or so, to see the same suddenly withdrawn. Then the white canvas sheet is quickly rolled up, and six pretty girls, neatly dressed—their skirts of conventional length—stand side by side, blushing. The spectators are privileged to guess whether the hosiery had been displayed upon the human models. The writer is in a position to state, in strict confidence, that it had. They've got an extra force of cops to handle the crowds in front of that store.

GIRLS IN A WRESTLING BOUT.

A sporting goods establishment in Forty-second street is putting up a pretty good free show. A couple of muscular, but perfectly refined looking, young women, who might well be Vassar or Smith girls by their looks, put up about a dozen scientific wrestling bouts on a mat in the huge display window in the course of the shopping day. They are strapping girls, not much above 20. They wear the girls' basketball rig, except that their strong white arms are bared to the shoulders. They have obviously been tutored in wrestling by some master of the art, for their methods are in every way the same as those of male wrestlers. They are a flushed and panting pair of tall girls by the time one or the other of them gains a fall. Additional policemen are required to keep the crowds in front of that window in order, too.

A cosmetic establishment in the shopping district in Broadway, below Fourteenth street, puts up a show three times a day that draws crowds which interfere with the passage of the cars on that square. The window is furnished as a dainty boudoir, all in old rose. A pretty woman, in an underskirt that subsides at the bottom in foamy lace, and with her bare arms protruding from the armholes of a most enticing corset cover, enters the window boudoir from a door in the rear, seats herself in a gilt chair, before a dressing table, and proceeds to do her haif, pencil her brows, powder her face and arms, apply a bit of rouge, and make up in general, as if for an evening at a party. She consumes about half an hour in thus beautifying herself. She is so pretty, indeed, when she first appears that there seems to be no need whatever for her to use cosmetic devices. After she is through with her toilet she daintily cleanses her hands in a silver bowl, dries them, bows sweetly and disappears. A lot of the women newspaper writers have made ineffectual efforts to ascertain who this pretty woman is, but they have not succeeded. She tells them all that she prefers to conceal her identity.

In a Thirty-fourth street glove emporium there appears in the show window, at frequent intervals during the day, a tall, slender, but perfectly formed blonde girl in black silk tights, and with a corsage cut very decollete—her arms and bust are of a matchless whiteness—who pulls all manner of long gloves on and off her shapely hands—and makes a "no thoroughfare" of that part of Thirty-fourth street while she is so engaged.

DIAMOND DEALER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

A nightly exhibition in the window of a Broadway dealer in imitation diamonds is that of a handsome and graceful woman who gives what is called a "kinetoscopic dance." She wears just enough clothing to dodge the inquiring attention of Mr. Anthony Comstock, and whatever of raiment does cling to her sculptured form is littered with the bogus but quite brilliant paste jewelry of the establishment in the window of which she appears. She executes a sort of wild gypsy dance, and by the manipulation of the electric lights, which are rapidly turned up and down as she gyrates, the effect is given of a moving picture scene. If you are in a hurry you must make a detour around that establishment when this exhibition is going on, for the crowds are always enormous.

A sporting goods place in Fourteenth street not far from Fifth avenue has a very enticing summer girl in one of its big wondows. She is used to advertise a new and improved sort of hammock. The girl, who has raven tresses and midnight eyes, and who is wholesomely pretty from every point of view, as well as most demure looking, reclines in the hammock, reading a novel. She is dressed in a simple white mull dress. She is the picture of dolce far niente. Her side combs seem to be falling out of her black hair, her white skirt is most naturally rumpled, and of course there is afforded a view of some inches of her black silk hosiery. The girl swings herself in the hammock and reads with all the complaisance in life, perfectly unmindful, it would seem, of the hundreds of eyes that are glued upon her.

These are a few of the novelties in the way of window exhibitions. The pretty girls who constantly inhale the vapor cures for various affections occupy more windows than ever, and the cigarette girls in the windows have increased fourfold during the past year. The competition among the cigarette manufacturers for the prettiest Syrian, Greek and Egyptian girls to be placed in the windows while making cigarettes raged with great virulence toward the close of last year, and agents were sent to the Orient by several of the firms, with instructions to engage the loveliest girls they could find and bring them to New York, regardless of expense. The agents fulfilled their mission, and brought their consignments of odalisques to this port—but the port was as far as they got. The sloe-eyed girls were held up by the immigration officials as violators of the contract labor law, and sent back to the countries whence they came. But down in the Ghetto, and in the Greek and Syrian quarters pretty girls enough, and characteristic-looking, too, were found, and there are many of them making cigarettes in the Broadway cigarette manufacturers' windows, dressed fantastically, some of them, and all trained to be disregardful of the long-continued stares of the curious crowds.

Don't Become an Object

Of Aversion and Pity. Cure Your Cold and Catarrh, Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Discharge.

Rev. Dr. Bochror, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application.

Use Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills 40 Doses 10 Cents.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

The Spitting Practice

The ethics of spitting have undergone a change, due in large part to the crowding of population and the altered conditions of living. In a sparse population people may spit as they please and give no offense. In a rude civilization they may do the same. Refinement and crowding have introduced new conditions. In the eighteenth century Lord Chesterfield, was almost the only writer who descried spitting in company as a breach of good manners.

A recent essayist, in treating of the habits of life a hundred years ago, says:

Quarrels between the boxes and the pit in the theaters were by no means uncommon, and the people in the boxes sometimes spat down on the heads of the crowd below.

In this country, two generations ago, spitting was a national vice which incurred the opprobrium of European travelers like Mrs. Trollope and Charles Dickens. It lingered later than that, and the men who lived in camp four years during the civil war had some excuse for falling into the bad habit. Tradition relates of the gallant Phil Sheridan that a Chicago hotelkeeper, who felt complimented by his patronage, and gave him the best room in his hostelry, was aghast after he had left, at finding that the hero, while lying in bed, had spit promiscuously, to the ruination of the wall paper. It was a habit that the cavalry leader had acquired in camp. But there is no excuse for such barbarous practices in times of peace.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

IT IS ONLY necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequaled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

How to Read Mr. Dooley.

A Swedish nurse with a fine Scandinavian accent, who out of the goodness of her heart attempted to read "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War" to former Sheriff Tom Dunne as he lay in bed convalescent from a serious attack of grip, caused a relapse in the patient's condition.

It happened on St. Patrick's Day.

"I haven't missed a parade since coming to this counthry thurty years ago," said Tom to his physician.

By way of consolation the physician sent to the former sheriff a copy of "Mr. Dooley."

The Swedish nurse cheerfully volunteered to read to the patient.

Dunne listened for three minutes, and then nearly had a fit.

"For heaven's sake, get an Irishman to tackle that," he shouted.

Instantly Tom's temperature began to rise, and the physician was sent for. He suspected some untoward circumstances and questioned the nurse. She told him of the Dooley incident.

"That's it," the doctor exclaimed. He pondered a moment and then issued a hurried order.

In a few minutes a Hibernian friend of the sick man, O'Shaughnessy, by name, entered the room. The doctor thrust the book into his hands.

"Sit down here and read this for Tom," commanded the medical man, quietly.

When the rich brogue fell upon Tom's ear he turned in bed and listened interestedly. Presently the hectic color faded from his cheeks, his pulse beats lowered and his temperature fell.

"That's something like it," said the sick man with a sigh of relief. He soon fell asleep and today the physician says Tom will be up and doing in a few days.

Punch.

Mother (to son, who has been growing rather free of speech)—Tommy, if you promise not to say 'Hang it' again I will give you sixpence..

Tommy—All right, ma. But I know another word that's worth half-a-crown.

Hearts as Presents.

Among the many curious presents made from time to time surely that of a human heart, given literally, and not as lovers are wont to bestow, is most extraordinary, but several such instances may be mentioned. Paul Whitehead, a poet of the eighteenth century, felt so grateful to Lord Le Despences for having been the means of getting him an income of £800 a year that he bequeathed his heart to him as a mark of his gratitude. This nobleman placed this singular legacy in one of the recesses of a mausoleum at his seat at West Wycombe, and the urn containing it bore the following epitaph:

"Unhallowed hands, this urn forbear;
No gems nor Orient spoil
Lie here conceal'd, but what's more rare,
A heart that knows no guile."

The occasion of the depositing of the heart was one of great solemnity, and excited considerable interest. All the Buckinghamshire militia were present as the urn was carried in mournful procession, to the accompaniment of minute guns, to its last resting place;

Free!

Here and there you'll find a dealer who does not sell that English Home Dye of highest quality, Maypole Soap, but such cases are rare. If a woman can't get Maypole let her write to the Canadian Depot, 8 Place Royale, Montreal, and receive by return mail a free book on successful home dyeing. We'll also tell you where you can get

Maypole Soap

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black

A Good Quarter Dollar's Worth

is contained in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, which cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Headache, Cramps, Sick Stomach and Indigestion. Mothers find Nerviline is first-class liniment for children's sort throat, hoarseness, cold in the chest, and taken in hot water before retiring is a splendid remedy for colds. Don't be without Nerviline; it is the most economical, potent and reliable household liniment made, and costs only 25c.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

Bank deposits have increased 85 per cent in the United States in ten years.

It is said that nine-tenths of the people of New York live in tenements.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little ones.

STORY OF A PEARL COLLAR

A Narrative from Real Life.

This is a story straight from life which it would tax the imagination of a French novelist to equal.

The murder case which grew out of it has been thrashed out in the courts. The man who did the shooting has been acquitted. The man who was shot has entirely recovered from his wounds. The resulting divorce is no longer on the calendar. The story is only interesting because it shows how fate revenges itself on people who try to do as they please.

There was once a man who improperly fell in love with another man's wife. He has paid for his folly since, and though he may recognize his story nobody else will.

He was old enough to know much better. One day he met the woman on State street and took her into the store of a famous jeweler. Evidently he had been there before.

"Show me," he said, "that pearl necklace I was looking at last week."

It was a dog collar of pearls, cheap at $1,500, and the clerk knew that the man was good for many times that amount. Accordingly he went to the big safe, unlocked several doors and took out the shimmering band of jewels.

"They are all fine pearls," said the clerk. "We think it is rather a good lot."

When you are selling really fine jewelry you let your customer show the enthusiasm.

"Here, Ellen," said the man, "I want you to have this."

The woman looked at them and her eyes glistened at their beauty. But she was not a fool.

"Why, Tom, I can't take these! Jack knows perfectly well that I haven't money to pay for such a string of pearls. If I should take them home he would know at once that somebody had given them to me, and he would certainly suspect you. But they are beautiful."

"Well," said the man, after they had left the store, and the collar of pearls, "I can fix that easily."

"I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go and get that collar and I'll pay cash for them. Then I'll take the pearls over to a pawnshop and I'll pawn them for $20. I ought to get that much on them, don't you think so?"

The woman didn't understand, but she asked him to explain further.

"Why, when you pawn something as security you leave it and get perhaps one-tenth what it's worth. Besides the money you get a ticket. When you go back and present the ticket with the amount of money called for on the ticket you get back the goods you have pawned."

The woman understood that, but didn't see how that would help her much.

"Well, I'll pawn the pearls for $20 and give you the ticket. You take the ticket home with you and show it to your husband. Tell him you found it on the street. You haven't an idea what the ticket means. You found it on the street. He'll be wise enough to know what a pawn ticket means, all right. You suggest that he take it down and see what the ticket calls for. When he sees the pearls he'll certainly know that he's getting a bargain. He'll be glad to put up the cash for the pearls, and then you'll get 'em. That's all I want."

The man and the woman separated. The man went out and pawned the pearls for $20. He got the ticket and gave it to the woman. She took it home and gave it to her husband. He looked at it, and out of the surplusage of his wisdom he told her what it meant.

"You found it on the street?" he asked. "Maybe you have found a pretty good thing. You can't tell till I go and look at it. Anyway, it'll probably pay to go down and look at the stuff. I'll take the ticket with me when I go in the morning."

So after his second cup of coffee the next morning he departed, taking the ticket with him. On his way to the office he stopped at the pawnbroker's and presented the ticket. The man in charge got out a pearl dog collar that was simply resplendent. It needed only a glance to convince him that they were worth more than ten times as much as the ticket called for. He had $20 in his pocket, and he paid it for the pearls without a question.

As fate would have it, Jack, the woman's husband, was much in love with a young person who was employed in the office where he sat at the head desk. When he went in that morning it happened that nobody but the young person in question was on hand. He showed her the pearls and told her the story of how he had got them. It was a good joke on his wife and he had no hesitation in saying so.

But the young person was wise. She wanted to know whether the pearls were genuine. Jack wasn't certain. He said he would find out. At noon he took the box over to a State street jeweler and was told that he could get $1,000 for the collar. He went straight back and told the young person what he had discovered. She thereupon accepted the gift.

Jack was smart enough to know that he would be called upon for an explanation when he got home that night. So he made preparations accordingly. He stopped on the way to the train at a flash shop and bought a dog collar of imitation pearls for $16.

The young person had suggested that been meanwhile communicated with by the original package. So he was so far prepared. He took off the paper wrapping and stuck in the receipt. Then he went straight home.

She was waiting for him. "Tom" had been meanwhile communicated with by telephone, and had wired the information that the genuine dog collar of fine pearls had been called for and had been redeemed, according to the programme. Naturally she was excited.

"Jack" walked into the flat, carrying the bundle under his arm. She met him in the dining-room. Both of them were self-conscious.

He threw the package of imitation pearls on the table with an overdone air of disgust.

"Here are them pearls," he said. "They ain't worth $5."

She picked them up with a sinking heart. As nearly as she could remember they looked just like the $1,500 set. She didn't know the difference until she had taken them down to be examined by "Tom's" jeweler.

Even when she knew the worst her lips were sealed. To whom was it possible for her to complain?

A little bit later came the shooting, which brought the whole case into the newspapers and into the courts. Still the story of the pearl collar was not made public. "Tom," who was then suffering from a bullet or two, and who had lost something more than $1,400 on the dog collar, was in no shape to tell it. "Jack" was in even a worse condition so far as the pearls were concerned.

The woman to whom the dog collar had been originally offered, and who had refused it, could not tell what she knew about it without giving the whole case away. And the other young woman, who has never to this day been involved in the case, would certainly have been foolish to volunteer any information on the subject. But she still has the dog collar of pearls.—Chicago Tribune.

NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

Alley Slopers' Half-Holiday.

"I wish you to see, Mr. Muttonhead, that in marrying my daughter, you marry a large heart and a generous disposition."

"I—aw—do—sir, and I—er—hope to find she inherits those—aw—qualities from her—er—father—sir—er."

Punch.

OUTCOME OF COMRADE LOVE

By IZOLA L. FORRESTER, in McClure's.

She was working when he knocked, and merely called, "Come in."

"I thought it was only you," she added, with a smile and a nod of welcome over her shoulder. "Isn't it a dream of a day? You are about five and a half minutes too late. Mab just went for a park tramp with her pockets full of cake for the squirrels, and her heart full of love for all the world, especially the springy world. Good-bye."

"But I'm not going, thank you," he answered, laughing down at her. He drew up his favorite chair deliberately, the deep, lounging one, and seated himself beside her desk. The window was open, and a little Rookwood jar in soft greens and bronze browns stood upon the sill, holding a cluster of daffodils. There was a mass of scattered manuscript spread over the desk, and her eyes looked tired with forced thought. The breeze from the window had blown her haid into a fluffy, careless state, unlike its usual business-like primness, and there were ink blots on her second finger.

"I'm going to stay here awhile," he said, "and I don't give a rap for your ladyship's permission. I have come to have a talk with you."

She looked at him amusedly. He had picked up her blue pencil, and was marking stars on the back of the manuscript with it.

"So serious? Let's see." She laid down her pen resignedly. "Truax doesn't like the last effort of the mighty mind. Not up to the Burton standard. It's not wise to play ping pong with your public, Dick. If they like your cream puffs and chocolate eclaires, never try to give them the doughnuts and brown bread of realism. Is that it? Or were the last royalties below par? Or has Mab been teasing you, or what?"

He was not smiling now. There was a new earnestness in his eyes as he bent suddenly towards her.

"Comrade," he said, "am I good enough to ask the woman I love to marry me?"

It was very quiet in the large, restful studio apartment. The tap of horses' hoofs on the pavement far below floated up to them faintly, and there was a rustle as the wind stirred the leaves of paper on the desk. She turned to the window, and the yellow daffodils, and blue sky beyond. She was glad she was strong and had known all along that this must surely come. It was right, too. She was glad for Mab, Mab in her glorious youth, who had swept into her life with the joy and promise of the springtime, and had put new zest and hope in her by the very force of her ambition, and confidence in all things.

And it was good that these two should marry, and the man who had been her friend and comrade so long—so long. There were the first days of her struggles when she had met him haphazard. He was already one known and sought after even then, and he had smiled down at her, the frank, bright smile, she had grown to look for, and told her to make a good fight and win out. She was sure to in the end. Only the weak ones fell on the line of march.

Then when success began to come slowly, and she felt the foothold of surety beneath her feet, his had been the first voice of congratulation to reach her, and still urge her higher. It was a matter of years. She was 30 now. He must be nearly 40. She thought of Mab at 18 and wondered if she could ever know and appreciate the value of the man who loved her, who was willing to lay the strength and honor of his life's success at her feet.

She knew him so well, and had come to understand that she was necessary to him in his work, that her voice was the first he sought in commendation. Each of his later plays he had read aloud to her, seated as now, in the deep arm chair beside her desk. They had discussed them together, and planned, and corrected, and hoped, and been true comrades. Now it was all at an end.

Something blurred the daffodils and blue sky from her sight, and she frowned.

"Don't," he said.

"Oh, I know, I understand," her voice was low and uncertain, but she smiled back at him with the old courage. "I have understood all along, before you did yourself, I believe. But don't you see how hard it is for me?"

"Hard?"

"She has been so much to me. Except for you all my way has been lonely. Even the success could not better that. When I found her, just as I was at first, young, and alone, and poor, and brimful of hope, with all the struggle ahead, and the heartaches, it seemed so good to sweep her up out of it all, to this, and give her a fair chance. And she's so sweet, and bright, and true. I can't make you understand how dear she is to me, or how lonesome it will be here without her."

She rose and went to the window, her face raised to meet the wind and sunshine.

"How selfish we are as we grow older, aren't we, Dick? It seems as if I want it to be always spring now. When I was eighteen, like Mab, I didn't care. It was only a matter of violet time and showers, and a little quicker beating of the pulses. Now it comes and goes so soon, and only seems the symbol of something lost."

She turned back to the desk and put the glass stopper on the bottle mechanically.

"Mab is coming across the park," she said. "I am going to be good to you both and leave you to your wooing with my blessing, and I am glad, so glad, Dick, for you. Only was it quite fair to steal my springtime girl away and leave me all alone; honest, was it, comrade?"

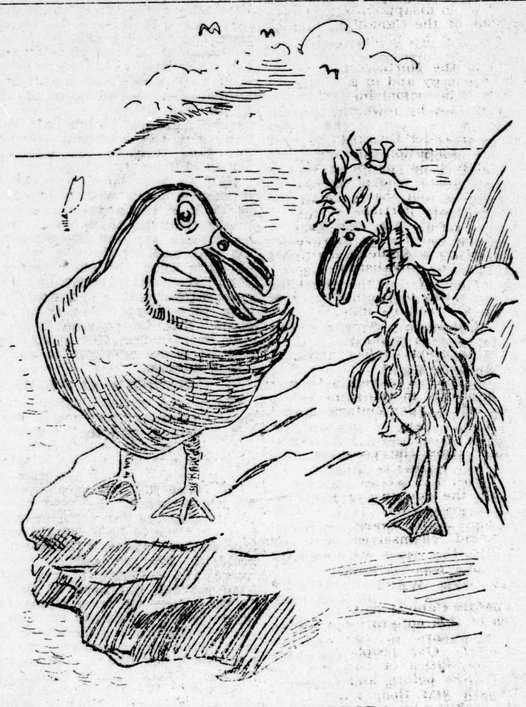
She stretched out her hand to him. He held it in a close grip and leaned across the desk toward her.

"Winifred, Winifred," he said. "And you have been the woman who understood me of all the world. Couldn't you see I was waiting for it all to come to you, the success, the pretty laurel crowns that are turned out by the hundreds nowadays. I wanted you to gain it all, and still find something lacking, so that some day I might come to you, as I do now, and say, 'Aren't you tired of it all, dear? Can't you come to me now, and rest, and live the springtime over?'"

She shook her head at him, her lips closed, her eyes full of tears.

"I never knew," she said. "And it was so long and lonesome, the fight, you know, that I am tired of it all, Dick, so tired!"

There was a light, quick step in the hall. Mab was whistling as she came, some gay little love song, of a shepherdess and a miller laddie, and the gate where the maythorn grows. She opened the door softly so as not to disturb the writer at the desk, but the writer was almost hidden from view behind a barricade of masculine arms. And Mab smiled, and stepping noiselessly back into the hall closed the door after her and went back to the squirrels and the park.



A NEW OCEAN TERROR.

"Goodness, Bertie, whatever's the matter with you? Been plucked for your exam?"

"No. Just flew into one of those newfangled marconigrams, that's what!"

WORLD'S WEALTH IN ROUND NUMBERS

Placed at Over $400,000,000,000—Uncle Sam Has One-Quarter of It.

The total wealth of the world, while not exactly known, has been estimated at $400,000,000,000. This is probably an underestimate of the actual amount of money and property in civilized and semi-civilized lands. Of this total the greater part is owned by Americans and Europeans. The United States has somewhere near $100,000,000,000, or about one-fourth of the whole. The United Kingdom is the richest country of Europe, its wealth being estimated at £11,806,000,000, or £302 per capita. Of the total England's share was £10,062,000,000; Scotland's, £1,094,000,000; Ireland's, £650,000,000. In American money (at $4 80, pound sterling), Great Britain's wealth in 1895 was $56,668,800,000. A recent estimate makes it $59,000,000,000, or $1,442 per capita (in 1901). The annual income of England's population is said to be $5,600,000,000, while the yearly saving is $1,948,000,000. It should be remembered that a large amount of British capital is also invested in the colonies of the empire and in foreign lands.

France is the next richest nation of Europe. Mulhall estimated its wealth in 1895 at £9,680,000,000, or £252 per capita. A recent estimate of France's wealth makes it $48,000,000,000, or $1,257 per capita (1901). According to Mulhall, Germany's wealth in 1895 was £8,052,000,000, or £156 per capita. Prussia's share was more than half (£4,940,000,000); Bavaria, £949,000,000; Saxony's, £456,000,000; Wurtemberg's, £370,000,000, while the smaller German states had £1,337,000,000. According to a more recent estimate, Germany's wealth is $40,000,000,000, or $709 per capital (1901). German money loaned or invested abroad amounts to $8,000,000,000 or more. Russia's wealth in 1895, as Mulhall estimated it, amounted to £6,425,000,000, or £61 per capita. A recent estimate places Russia's wealth at $32,000,000,000, or about $296 per capita (estimating the population in 1901 at 108,000,000). The other ten countries of Europe are named in the order of their financial importance: Austria-Hungary, whose wealth was estimated by Mulhall in 1895 at $21,649,600,000; Italy, $15,168,000,000; Spain, $11,424,000,000; Scandinavia, $6,220,800,000; the Danubian States, $4,924,800,000; Belgium, $4,742,400,000; Holland, $4,224,000,000; Switzerland, $2,361,600,000; Portugal, $1,978,800,000; Greece, $1,065,600,000.

From Mulhall's figures it appears that the English are the best off financially of any people in the world, with the Scotch next. The four other countries that have the most wealth per capita are Australia, France, the United States and Denmark. In 1895 the wealth per capita in the following countries was: England, $1,584; Scotland, $1,257; Australia, $1,228; France, $1,210; United States, $1,123; Denmark, $1,104.

There are six other countries whose wealth per capita exceeded $720: Canada, $940; Holland, $878; Switzerland, $787; Germany, $748; Belgium, $739; Argentine, $739. Among the great nations the percentage of debt to wealth is lowest in the United States, being less than 1 per cent, while that of France is the highest, 12 per cent. After England and Scotland, Australia is the richest country in the world in proportion to its population. Mulhall figured its wealth per capita in 1895 as $1,229. He reckoned the total annual earnings of the seven colonies (including New Zealand) at $1,032,000,000, or an averge of $245 per capita, against $211 per capita in the United States and $173 in Canada. In proportion to its population the value of manufactured articles in Australia is greater than in any other country in the world. The total production in primary industries, according to Coghlan's "Statistical Account of Australasia" (1900), was £104,254,000 in 1899, or £23⅝ per capita, while the industrial production of other countries per capita was approximately as follows: Canada, £16¼; United States, £14 2-3; France, £11½; Denmark, £10¼; Sweden, £10; Belgium, £8⅝; Germany, £8 2-3; Austria, £8 1-3; Spain, £8⅛; United Kingdom, £8. The national debt of Australasia in 1900 was £1,183,655,000.

A Popular American Consul in Canada Says He Knows of Remarkable Cures Wrought by Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Spring Medicine.

The claim that Paine's Celery Compound is the only honest medicine in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and blood diseases, is fully borne out by the strong and convincing letters of testimony received constantly by the proprietors of the popular medicine. Nothing else has ever possessed anything like the power of Paine's Celery Compound to restore a healthy nervous tone to the entire body, and to thoroughly cleanse the blood, making it impossible for rheumatism, neuralgia and other troubles to find a lodgment in the system. Ministers, professional men generally, newspaper men, public officials and all brain workers, men whose daily outlay of vitality, because of hard, trying, anxious work, is excessive, find renewed nerve strength and vitality in Paine's Celery Compound. Gen. Wm. W. Henry, American consul in the city of Quebec, says:

"It gives me great pleasure to indorse Paine's Celery Compound, both on account of the results obtained from personal use of the remedy and knowledge of the remarkable cures it has performed. I believe it has no equal in curing diseases of the nervous system and building up those who are weak and out of health. It has cured several friends of mine of rheumatism in its worst forms, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with that disease."

Little things console us, because little things afflict us.—Pascal.

The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life is too short if it do not.—Colton.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PILL.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints, and in giving tone to the system, whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them, and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

Throwing your Doctor's Medicines to the Dogs.

Five minutes after applying Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder you feel the improvement. At once the new vitality that comes from proper breathing is felt. The cure is begun.

This is not a cheap remedy, but an inexpensive cure. Remedies are but remedies. If a cure is what you desire, it is waiting for you.

You just drop the tube into the Powder, blow it into the nostrils, and begin to get well at once.

W. Ernest Lewis, of West Flamboro, Quebec, states: "I have been troubled with Catarrh for several years. It impaired the hearing of my right ear. I used DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER and in a week found a marked improvement. I took three bottles and could hear as well as ever."

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE

Feeds the nerves and the blood. It is LIFE in medicinal form. It transforms the weak and sickly into the well and healthy. It tones all the vital organs. It's the cure for you. 6

Had a Painful Operation.

An Extreme Case of Nervousness and Female Weakness—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burdens which they are forced to bear. There are ills peculiar to women, which in nine cases out of ten are the result of a low state of vitality and a depletion of nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures women of their ills, irregularities and weaknesses by thoroughly restoring the vigor of the nerves.

Mrs. BENJ. HATFIELD.

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She says the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hillyard street, St. John, N.B., writes:—"For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness. I was pale and weak, had no appetite, and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. I underwent a very painful operation, and for seven weeks I was under the doctor's care, but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery, I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me strong and well again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, but continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as strong and well as ever in my life. As a result, I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough cure in my case, and I am healthier and fleshier than I have been for years. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I willingly give you permission to use this testimonial."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Is an up-to-date remedy of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit anyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially efficacious in the cure of female ills and weaknesses.

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

☞ *We will forfeit $500.00 if this testimonial is not genuine.*

DOWN BELOW THE WATERLINE

Trip to the Engine-Room of an Ocean Liner.

Wearying Work in the Hot Stoke-hold—Bravery of the Engineers—Love of Men for Steam Pets.

[Scribner's Magazine.]

The work of eternally pushing the old ship on past the meridians, the race against time, and the sun, and the interest on the money, begins in the gloomy stokehold. You have heard that the stokehold is hot, and when you have clambered into it over disorderly piles of still smoking ashes, steadying yourself by taking incautious hold of burning hand-rails, and stand for the first time face to face with the furnaces, you feel assured of the fact. But besides being hot, it is the most active, interesting part of the ship. It is her whole life. You must spend years studying it before you can stand there in command of your watch with your hand on the feed check-valves, your eyes on everything in general, and keep the steam up where it belongs in spite of the ravenous engines sucking it away from you; years before you can tell, in one swift glance, whether a fireman is burning the greatest possible amount of coal per hour in his fires with the least amount of waste.

FEEDING THE FIRES.

The problem is this: Under a certain large quantity of water, which is continually changing, build thirty fires; and by means of them, notwithstanding they must all be continually replenished with fresh coal and freed from ashes, keep it at a perfectly even temperature (within a very few degrees) day and night for an indefinite period. The game is the most interesting, because a ship can never afford to spare more than just barely enough space for her propelling machinery; consequently everything—engines, boilers, furnaces—must be worked to the very limit of their capacity. The game goes as regularly by turns and in cycles as progressive whist. Starting with a few fires first in order, the doors are opened to admit a few shovelsful of coal, thrown quickly into the front of the furnaces, then closed again as soon as possible lest too much cold air should enter. As soon as they are closed the fires next in order are served the same way, and then a third group. Next the "green" coal in the first fire is raked back through the furnaces to complete its combustion. After another short interval it is necessary to slice them—that is, probe them with long pointed bars to lift the clinkers from the grates and make air passages. Finally it is time to stoke again.

ENGINE ROOM HEROES.

Nobody who has not been to sea can imagine all the things that can happen to a ship's machinery nor properly estimate the cleverness and ingenuity used up in repairs. The youth who leaves his shop full of wonderful and costly machines has another complete education waiting for him at sea in the wonderful things that can be accomplished in time with a) plain, ordinary hammer and chisel, a rather worn-out file, and a great deal of ingenuity. I should like to have been aboard that steamer disabled in the Red Sea, where they took a boat davit, straightened it out in a rivet forge, made a new boiler feed pump piston rod out of it, and went on again—or, better, still, on the ship that lost a propeller and the end of her tail shaft off the west coast of Africa—to replace which they were obliged to move her cargo, pump her forward compartments full to sink her bow and raise her stern out of the water, drag the broken shaft, several tons in weight, out through the long alley (too low and cramped to stand up) plug up the hole behind it, drag it the spare shaft and couple it up, and lower the new propeller down over the stern—all while she kicked and wallowed in a heavy sea—and finally had to lower the chief engineer over after the propeller, where he sat tied to a flimsy staging making all fast and secure while the vessel jounced him up and down in the sea till he bled at the nose and ears, and the crew kept the sharks at bay with pistols and boat hooks to prevent them from eating him up before he finished the job. That was a 72 hours in which the young and aspiring engineer might learn a host of valuable and interesting things.

THE ENGINEER STAFF.

A little army of us rose and worked and slept again, as though our existence was timed by the revolutions of the engine. Every man had his place, and his function, as if he were a certain cog in a certain wheel of a clock. We were all, like Gaul, divided into three parts or watches. The first worked from midnight till 4 a.m., the second from 4 till 8, and the third from 8 till noon. Then came the first again from noon till 4 p.m., and so on till the 24 hours was complete—which gave each man eight hours of work and sixteen of leisure each day. At the end of each four-hour period a gong was sounded, and immediately the next crew, who had been waiting along the gloomy 'tween-decks gangways, knocked out their pipes, appeared on the gratings above us, grasped the slippery railings of the stairs, and with their feet stuck straight out before them, slid down to the very bottom of the ship like so many firemen down a pole. The engineer in charge of the watch went forward into the stokehold, looked at the steam gauge, noted the height of the water in the boilers, peered unflinchingly into the blinding furnaces, counted his stokers, and finally nodded to the engineer who had preceded him to signify that all was well. The engineer second in charge took his stand in the engine room, looked at the gauges, noted the figures on the revolution counter, the temperatures of the engine room, of the thrust bearing (which receives the thrust of the propellers to drive the ship ahead), and even of the sea water itself through which the ship was moving. He noted the depth of water in the various compartments, listened for any unusual squeaks or knockings, asked for any special orders from the chief, and finally took charge. Each greaser, as soon as he had shed his coat and rolled up his sleeves, went rapidly about touching every one of the several bearings for which he was responsible, to see that they were cool and in good order, looked into the oil boxes to be sure that they were properly filled—then, by a nod of his head, assumed responsibility for the next four hours.

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Denjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills

CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has been so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Scanty Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25; all dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

She Sought a Bargain.

The young man who had been trying to sell a boy's suit to the fussy woman customer wore a badgered air, says the Chicago News. He had overturned and pulled apart pile after pile of clothing, and he foresaw an hour's work rearranging things after the customer had made up her mind.

"Here's one I think will do you," he said at last. "An all-wool serge, just the right size and finished in excellent style. There's a suit that will wear like iron. Look at the finish of it. Those linings weren't put in for nothing. That suit's a bargain."

The woman held up the jacket and looked with a critical eye.

"Do you think it will fit?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Seems to me it's too big."

"Just the right size," said the salesman.

"Do you think the lining is durable?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I want something that will stand wear, remember."

"It will wear like iron," said the saleman.

"I think you're asking too much for that suit."

"It's a bargain at that price."

"I want something that will look neat and stylish," said the woman, regarding the garment doubtfully.

"The style's good," said the salesman.

She looked at it closer, examining the texture minutely.

"Isn't there some cotton in it?" she asked.

Then the tension snapped.

"No'm," replied the salesman shortly, "there was, but we went to work and pulled it all out."

ALMOST IN DESPAIR

Was H. Trudel Before He Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Now His Dyspepsia, With All Its Pain and Weariness, Has Disappeared.

To what desperate straits Dyspepsia will reduce a man is exemplified by the story told by Hene Trudel, a student, of Three Rivers, Que.

"Sometimes," says Mr. Trudel, "I had slight attacks of indigestion. Then for some weeks it made alarming progress. I became discouraged, weak and almost in despair. I resolved to give up my studies, when a happy accident put a Dodd's Almanac in my hands, and I made up my mind to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I began using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in January, and for six weeks I took one after each meal, sometimes two. After that, feeling greatly better, I only took one after supper; now, from time to time, I take one if I feel a little fatigued after eating.

"Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets made me better. Today I have no headache, no weariness, no pain. I am cured."

Reptiles That Walk Erect.

Lizards of several sorts can walk and run easily on their hind legs. The Australian water lizard, which is three or four feet in length, keeps quite erect when traversing long distances on land. It is found in the neighborhood of river banks and passes much of its time in shallow water, says Pearson's Weekly.

The frilled lizard of Queensland also travels on its hind legs on level ground, keeping the frill folded while running. When attacked it expands this fold of skin, which sands out like a ruff at right angles round the neck, giving it a most formidable aspect, so that dogs that attack and kill larger lizards will often retreat before a frilled lizard at bay.

There is also a tree lizard in Australia that moves in a similar way. All these species walk on all fours when merely moving about or going on short distances.

"It gives me great pleasure to write you and congratulate you on having put upon the market such a valuable medicine in a minute form. It has done me so much good that as soon as one box is gone I purchase another. I have been somewhat constipated and my liver has been out of order, but Iron-Ox Tablets have put my whole system right."

F. H. HARRIS,
59 Grove Street,
New Haven, Conn.

IRON-OX TABLETS

Fifty for 25 Cents.

AN UNRIVALED NERVE TONIC

AND THEY CALL THEM SOUVENIRS

Valuables as Well as Trifles Pilfered by Women.

Even Their Friends' Houses Suffer—Hostesses Have to Lock Up What They Prize.

[New York Sun.]

The first instance on record of the taking of a trifle as a remembrance of a sojourn is contained in the story of Adam and Eve after they received their dispossess notice. They were going sorrowfully out of the garden, Eve weeping, and on reaching the gate that was to close behind them forever "she put forth her hand and broke a branch from a rose tree that grew against the wall."

Those roses were immortal and of course descended from mother to daughter through many generations. Human nature is about the same in all countries and in all ages; so it may be imagined how that story of eject ment was modified as time went on.

Not only was the souvenir bequeathed and with it the ability to tell a good and plausible story about it, but there also came down along the lines of Eve's descendants a hankering after other souvenirs than the immortal roses. This trait of humanity was forcibly brought to mind a few months ago by the bankruptcy of the caterer who managed the Prince Henry banquet. He was ruined, not by the failure of people to pay for their tickets, but simply and solely by the uncontrolled desire of the guests to secure silver souvenirs of the occasion.

Many women can register their goings about for years by pieces of silver, cut glass, table napkins and towels picked up on the quiet at hotels where they have put up and even at the houses of friends where they have been entertained. These things are not taken because they are needed. To take them is usually considered a joke, and women will compare notes and grow hilarious over their trophies in the presence of their servants.

Of course the things are used. Towels and napkins with the names of the original owner woven into the linen are displayed without a thought of there being anything criminal in the possession of them. Silver, too, engraved with the name of the hotel or the friend, is used without reserve, and frequently these souvenirs are evidence of the pace at which the pilferer can afford to live. And yet, if the woman owning a hundred silver souvenirs suspects her servant of secreting a soiled ribbon picked up in boudoir or sleeping room, or of putting up a luncheon for her "cousin" in a huckaback towel, there is war in the interior, and a calling for an inventory in the lowes part of the house.

An instance of this sort came to the surface in a series of denouements and the whole play was witnessed by an unexpected caller. Said caller was let into the house by the cook and invited to "go right upstairs" to the parlor floor as she guessed "the missus was busy." At the head of the stairs the caller was met by the mistress herself, who showed signs of excitement.

"Oh, it's you," she said. "I thought it might be somebody else—somebody I've telephoned for. Come in here and wait a minute," leading the way into the dining-room.

There, against the magnificent sideboard, leaned one servant girl, and by the door leading into the butler's pantry slouched another. Both were flushed of face, fiery of eye, and either sullen or defiant, the caller could not decide which. The mistress was also flushed and fiery and apparently in a like state of mind.

When the caller was seated the hostess said:

"I'm so glad you happened in. I have a very disagreeable matter in hand, and your presence will be protection."

She was interrupted by a startling peal of the bell. A man's voice was heard at the door, and then the cook said, "Go right upstairs, the Missus is busy."

Tramp, tramp, tramp, came a heavy foot on the stairs, and the mistress stood at the door to meet a man that the first caller would not have suspected of being on the visiting list of the house. He turned back his coat, and showed in a flash the badge that told his business.

"Oh, yes, I understand," said the lady of the house. "You came in answer to my telephone. Come in, the girls are here, and if they'll give up the things that I know they've got in their trunks, you needn't arrest them."

The man opened his mouth to speak, but before he could form a word the girl leaning against the sideboard pulled open a drawer, and with a great rattling, filled both hands with table silver, and threw the lot, with a crash, on the Flemish oak board in the center of the room, saying:

"An,' Mr. Plain Clothes Man, just take a look at that, will ye. The names of the most prominent hotels an' the Madam is proud of stealin' so much; an ye're won't find the wrappin's of yer finger there that iver belonged to her."

"An' here, too," the other girl said, putting one hand behind her through the swinging door, and then marching to the table with hands full of linen, she spread out table napkins, lunch cloths and towels, all bearing the names of the most prominent hotes and restaurants in New York, and of several fashionable summer and winter resorts.

"Since ye're here, Mr. Officer," she said, "you've a right to ketch all the thieves in the house. You hain't no call to ransack our poor little boxes for nothin'."

The caller arose, saying, "Oh, I must go."

"No, no," implored the hostess. "Do wait a minute. This is a dreadful misunderstanding. Officer, you must know this is a vile plot. You know I've no need of stealing."

The man grinned.

"'Course, lady," he said, "I know you don't need to steal. Maybe you're one o' them clap-to-manicures. Is that the way you got all this loot?"

"Many's the time I've heard 'er tell how she got 'em," said the girl of the silver.

"An' so've I," the other one snapped. "I'm the children's nurse, an' there's lots of other things about the house ——"

"Oh, hush, for pity's sake, and go up to the children."

"No, thank ye, ma'am. I may have to go to the station house," and the wretch actually winked at the grinning detective.

"No, go upstairs," repeated the mistress. "Go on, and be a good girl and we'll say no more about it. You go no, leave them. I'll take care of them myself."

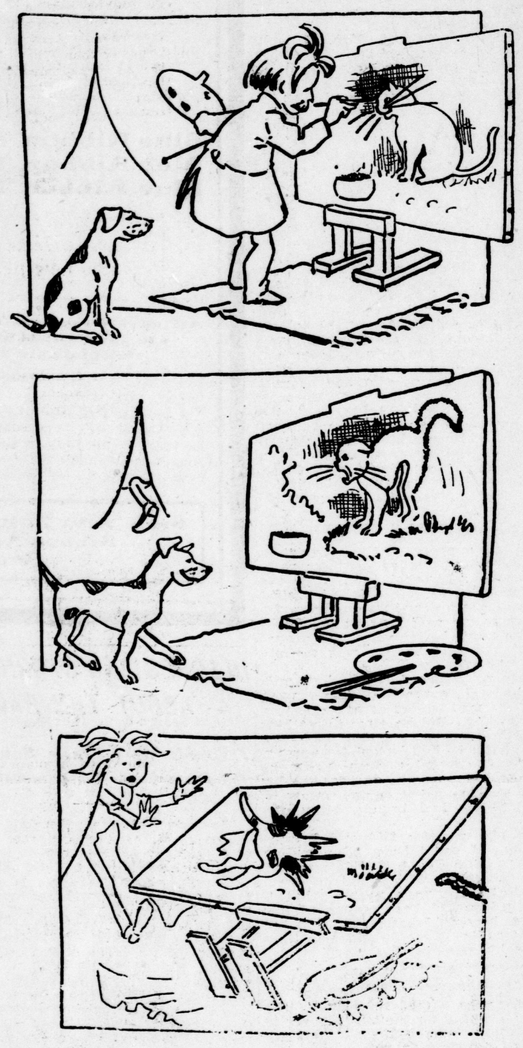
Three checks were written and received with grins and thanks, and then the three purchased people went to their several employments. The subdued collector gathered her souvenirs and carried them to her room and locked them in her own special safe with her thousands of dollars' worth of jewels.

Then came the relief of a mild attack of hysteria. When that had subsided the caller, after receiving the oath of secrecy, went straight to her next-best friend and related the whole matter.

Then these two recalled many instances where a like exposure might occur any day. There was their common friend on West Seventy-third street. What a queer story she had told not long ago.

She had nearly ruined her sight in embroidering elaborate monograms on a set of dinner linen. The set was used for the first time at the housewarming when the family took possession of their own dwelling. The next morning the dining-room girl reported but eleven napkins, nor could the twelfth be found, though the household sought it, sorrowing, in every nook and corner.

It was not long before in the series of dinners and teas given in return for this that one hostess gave an entertainment out of the ordinary. She announced to her guests that every single piece of china, glass, silver and linen on the table had its history. Of course, much of it had been inherited,



The Disadvantage of Overfidelity to Nature.

back to your sewing, Katy."

Neither one of the girls moved; both looked at the man. He shifted about uneasily, put on his hat, then took it off—this was probably before the era of police reform in New York—and said:

"How about these things, lady?" pointing to the linen and silver on the table. "These girls know all about 'em, an' I know. Now, we don't want to be made accessories, as it were. What'll ye do about it?"

"Why, what can I do? I can't prevent your knowing what you know already."

"Well, since ye ask me what ye can do, I'd jest suggest that to keep other folks from knowin' as much as we know, the girls might take a month's wages extry, an' go or stay, as you an' they agree. For myself, I'm a poor man with a family to support; say for myself, something like a one and two oughts."

"Oh, I can't do it. I haven't the money. I can't possibly pay any such price."

"As ye please, ma'am. Then I must takes these things and notify the owners."

"No, no; I can't allow that. I'll return them myself. I'll give you the money. I'll go to my room and get my checkbook."

"Send one of the girls," said the man. "You stay right here with the property."

"Katy, you know where to find my checkbook. Bring pen and ink, too. Here, Nelly, put these things away—and that was interesting.

To begin with, the long linen cloth was made by her own great-grandmother. She had spun and woven and bleached it, and it was for her oldest daughter—a part of her bridal outfit. This daughter had hemstitched it, the mother of the hostess, next in line, had put on her monogram, and the present owner had embroidered a wreath of forget-me-nots around the design.

Each napkin, too, had its history, and some of these provoked smiles that came dangerously near to being sneers. One guest glanced at her own but once, then kept it low in her lap and joined in the general conversation. She asked for no history of her own napkin, but managed to secrete it, and the next morning when the souvenirs were counted one was missing and a set of table linen on West Seventy-third street was again complete.

A certain woman living in a high-priced apartment on Central Park west frequently and carelessly remarks that she has not bought a towel in several years," excepting when she needs something "extra fine."

"Of course," she has been heard to say, "if a name is woven in there's no help for it. Otherwise I always put my own mark on every piece before it goes to the laundry."

Hostesses have been known to lock up small and valuable articles of bric-a-brac before the coming of guests. A family living on Seventy-fifth street entertains for some weeks each year a friend from Boston. Each year with the going away of this friend many small articles of linen, silver, china and even clothing are missed.

"But," the hostess says, almost tearfully, "aside from this she is so lovely."

This small pilfering seems to be a fad for mementos. Women who do these things would not pick up the least shred in a shop. They would never be politely requested to go to the office of a department store, but in hotel, or restaurant, or in the house of a friend or relative, petty pilfering seems to wear a different aspect.

No doubt many who indulge the habit view it in the same light in which the servants expect tips. It is a part of the day's work.

Did As He Was Told.

A little freedom is a dangerous thing but it is a most luxurious one, thought young Alfred, who, according to the Utica Observer, went to a party under instructions from his father not to walk home if it rained, but to take a cab.

It did rain, and great was the father's surprise when his son arrived home drenched to the skin.

"Why didn't you take a cab as I told you?" asked the father, sternly.

"Oh, I did," was the savage reply. "But when I ride with you, you always make me ride inside. This time I went on top with the driver. Say, dad, it was grand!"

THE MIGRATION FROM ONTARIO

Quiet, Unostentatious Process of Colonization.

Offset to American and British Invasion—Our Young Manhood Is Flowing with the Tide.

[Toronto News.]

The Americans are invading our Northwest. So are the British. What about the garrison which Older Canada is throwing into that land of promise? Ontario is doing her part to keep the West Canadian. She is giving of her manhood, as she has for years past. As a matter of fact, Ontario long has been one of the foremost colonizing communities of the world. When the movement began, Canada had no great West. She was thrust into a corner of the continent; her limit seemed the angle made by the upper and lower Great Lakes. Colonization then took the form of the exodus. Even when our West was added to the Dominion, progress was slow and often disappointing. Still, the foundations of the Canadian West of today were laid by pioneers from Older Canada. At present, migration from Ontario to the Northwest is going on with an energy and in a volume little realized. The colonizing energy of Ontario is rivaled by few communities.

Many years ago Older Ontario reached a destiny of population quite up to the ratio of comfort, as comfort is understood on this liberal and prosperous continent. It may not be generally known, but there are portions of this province whose population has been steadily declining for half a century. One very old district is Amherst Island. It was settled by the Loyalists in 1785, and by the middle of the century it had attained a density of population of nearly fifty to the square mile. The density today is from 30 to 35, and the decrease has been steady since 1851.

In the neighborhood of Toronto a density of population not far short of 80 to the quare mile was reached in 1861. Today it stands in the same region at 50 or less. Older Ontario for half a century has been sending her children abroad.

In the Huron tract the pocess has been almost dramatic in its condensation. In the fifties and sixties population poured into the Counties of Bruce and Huron in a great tide. In 1871 it had reached high water mark. Then the people found themselves overcrowded, and by the early eighties a sensational exodus was in progress.

OUR OWN WEST.

In the days before Canada had "found herself," much of this emigration went to profit our neighbors to the west. That day is over. Our people know more of the capabilities of our West than they ever knew before, and so far as their strength and their numbers allow they are profiting by its greatness and its promise. The westward migration for several years has been very considerable, but has been so evenly distributed and so quiet as hardly to have attracted attention. This year the process has been accelerated, and the outcry of the farmers who have found themselves unable to get farm help has done much to awake the province to the rate at which its young manhood is flowing with the westward tide.

Much is heard as to the business-like manner in which the Western American is carrying out his invasion. Something can be said for the effectiveness of the quiet unostentatious process which Ontario colonization has followed for years. In many cases a connection has been established between two districts, one in Western, the other in Eastern Canada. For instance, a certain neighborhood in North York for some years has maintained a steady flow of settlers to a region near Indian Head. Every spring sees a few farmers leave the older locality. Sometimes whole families go, sometimes the young men only. Communication between the two places is constant, and visits from one to the other are frequent. A more

PERFECT SYSTEM OF COLONIZATION

could scarcely be devised. Almost equally perfect, from the point of view of the newer country, is the system of harvest excursions. For two or three years the Ontario farm hand visits the West and returns. Then he stays.

Less sensational, but perhaps more remarkable, is the northward flow of colonization. It has been discovered by the farmers of Ontario that a new agricultural province lies in the clay belt north of the Laurentian strip. From Lake Temiscaming northwards and westwards, extends a fertile, densely wooded region. The people of Ontario have set to work with extraordinary energy, and with unusual wisdom of method to colonize this region. Several thousand settlers are there already, and the indications are that the development is merely beginning. Settlement in the wooded plain lacks the swift progress of the prairies, but the country is exceedingly valuable. The singular thing is the

PURELY CANADIAN

aspect of this movement. So far, the Temiscaming settlers have practically all come from Ontario. The new province north of the height of land bids fair to be absolutely Canadian, its people drawn exclusively from old Ontario.

A mother of colonists Ontario has shown herself for many years. A mother of colonists she is showing herself today. It is, perhaps, inevitable that we shall lose some portion of our strength to the United States. As long as great cities attract, and as long as Ontario can rear men who can compete in those cities, we must expect to see some of her sons drift there. The trend of our emigration has, however, been turned to the newer lands of Canada. We are sending yearly thousands of Canadians, born and bred, to hold the Northwest, to keep it Canadian. Much is heard of the possible Americanization of the West. Our American settlers will enter a Canadian country, made Canadian by the foundations laid by the pioneers. The Canadian element in it will steadily be reinforced, so long as Ontario keeps up her colonizing energy. And meanwhile Ontario is quietly building up in the north a new agricultural province, which promises to go far towards bridging the thousand-mile gap between Eastern and Western Canada.

Republics vs. Women.

Our country, according to M. Le Roux, is in danger from the precedence given to woman. Minerva, according to him, sprang from the head of Jove, not from the head of Juno. He is afraid of too many grass eggs in America. Now long comes one Mrs. Woolsey, with a book to prove the exact opposite. The book is shrill and innocent, but the fact that it found a publisher perhaps proves that the woman's rights spouters are not all dead. This volume, called "Republics vs. Woman," demonstrates that it is better for women to live in monarchies, for in England or China a woman has a chance to become queen, whereas with us she cannot be president. She is not in the directory, her face on the currency is impersonal, there are no streets named for her and no battleships, the funeral of even a President's wife is private, and there is no place for women in masculine clubs. According to the author's notes, her hits against the tyrant sex were received by her woman audience with "skrieks of laughter." The same response might have been elicited had the audience been composed of men. The work deserves the serious consideration of Lavinia, Queen of the Holland Dames, of Sorosis, and of Carrie Nation. It proves that the United States is the most intoxicated, hypocritical, licentious and condemned country on the face of the earth, because its governors are men.

"During the time I kept tag," says the author, whose English is remarkable, "I found that over three-fourths of the victims of murder were women—the majority of their murderers being their husbands." Russia ought to address a note to "that masculine oligarchy, the American Republic, especially as the murderers are, in the vast majority of cases, native-born American men."

Royal women can propose marriage and ask for dances; but no woman in this country, according to Mrs. Woolsey, has either of these privileges. Sancta simplicitas. There is something holy in such ignorance. About her we would ask, as she asks about all worthy women, "Where are its public monuments to such?"

In America, when a man becomes drunk he uses an axe to beat his wife's brains out. In monarchies, the liquor only makes him happy.—Norman Hapgood in Collier's Weekly.

WALKED LIKE AN OLD MAN

Joseph Hamel Suffered Long Before He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Had Lost All His Energy and Was Discouraged—The Great Kidney Remedy Cured Him Completely.

Nicolet, Que., April 24.—Of the many people in this neighborhood who have been brought back to health and strength through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills few are in a better position to give the public the benefit of their experience than Joseph Hamel. He knows both sides of the question — the suffering and the relief.

"I suffered from Kidney Disease for three or four years," says Mr. Hamel. "For two years I would take two or three days off work a week. I was continually sick and forced to walk like an old man. I lost all my energy and became discouraged.

"After trying a lot of medicines that only gave relief for a while I was fortunate enough to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using three boxes I was completely cured."

Mr. Hamel is enthusiastic in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills and there is not the slightest doubt of the correctness of his statement as dozens of people can testify to his illness and cure.

Kipling and a Charming Girl.

Perhaps Rudyard Kipling and the charming young girl in the amusing anecdote that follows were not thinking of the same part of the human anatomy, says London Answers.

At an evening party in London some time back a gushing girl was introduced to the great poet.

"Oh, Mr. Kipling," she said. "Now, please do tell me. I've been thinking of taking up writing, but I'm so afraid of that dreadful writers' cramp one hears so much about—did you ever have it?"

"I did, madam."

"And what did you take for it?"

"Beefsteak."

"Just fancy! But how did you apply it?"

"Grilled and internally," said Rudyard Kipling gravely. "I can't answer for its being a panacea, but it cured the kind of cramp I had all right."

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener.

Said a druggist today: "No doubt about it, the tonic that gives best results is the biggest seller, and that is Ferrizone. It enriches and purifies the blood, restores strength and energy to the feeble, and is a scientific reconstructor that was always popular. In Chlorosis, Anaemia, Tiredness, Languor, Brain Fag, Indigestion and Dyspepsia its action is prompt and satisfactory cures always follow. Yes, I recommend Ferrozone to my customers because I believe it is the best tonic and strengthening medicine that money can buy." Large boxes cost 50c.

"Love lightens labor," the saying runs, and in a sense it is true. But even love cannot lighten labor or make it easy for the woman who is in constant suffering from inflammation, bearing-down pains or other womanly diseases. The one thing that can make work easy for women is sound health, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the thing that will give sound health to sick women. It cures womanly diseases which cause weakness, and cures the backache, sideache, nervousness and other ills which are the result of womanly diseases.

"I suffered from female weakness for five months," writes Miss Belle Hedrick, of Nye, Putnam Co., W. Va. "I was treated by a good physician but he never seemed to do me any good. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for advice, which I received, telling me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' When I had used the medicines a month, my health was much improved. It has continued to improve until now I can work at almost all kinds of housework. I had scarcely any appetite, but it is all right now. Have gained several pounds in weight. Dr. Pierce's medicines have done wonderfully well here. I would advise all who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache-Kidney Tablets.

THERE is no remedy equal to these Tablets for removing all poisons and impurities from the blood, and giving health, strength and vitality.

They cure blood tumors, skin eruptions, headache, backache, sideache, dragging pain in the loins, feeling of weariness and depression, torpid liver and all dangerous and distressing kidney troubles.

They are small, chocolate coated and easily taken.

MRS. L. J. SHAVER, Chalmers Street, Galt, Ont., says: "I think I have always had backache more or less ever since I was a child, until I used Dr. Pitcher's Backache-Kidney Tablets. They have cured me, not only of that constant pain in the small of my back, but of that depressing weariness that the slightest exertion seemed to produce. I sleep well nights, the languor has disappeared, and I am not easily fatigued as formerly. These Tablets have given me the greatest relief. I have not had headaches or backache since I used them. I feel buoyant and vigorous, and consider these tablets a truly valuable remedy."

The price of the Tablets is 50c. a bottle, at druggist, or by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto.

FOR MEN

Dr. KOHR'S RESTORINE

The Remedy of the New Century—the most wonderful Medicine ever discovered. It is astounding the medical world. 10,000 cases cured in one month in Paris. The National Medical Board has recommended this remedy for use in the Insane Asylums where, as is well known, a majority of the male inmates are victims of lost vitality in its most terrible form. In Europe the remedy is endorsed by all governments and is now used as a specific in the great standing armies of both France and Germany. Stops losses in from seven to ten days so that they never return. Drains entirely cease after a few day's treatment. The skin becomes clean, the eyes bright. Headaches disappear. No more weak memory, the mind becomes bright and active. A food for brain and blood.

A PERMANENT CURE

no matter how chronic the case. Just send us to-day your name and address plainly written, and a five day's treatment of Restorine will be sent

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in plain sealed package. Do not hesitate a moment. We will treat you with success and with honest confidence.

DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer E 2341, MONTREAL.

You can secure your own and your children's health by using

COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa,

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Absolutely pure and very nutritious.

COWAN'S Royal Navy Chocolate, Cowan's Cake Icings.

Useful in every household.

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The next car of Matches will arrive in London on or about May 1.

Telegraph	Headlight
Telephone	King Edward
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LONDON OFFICE, 436 RICHMOND STREET.

Donald McLean, Agent.

Father, Lover or Both.

Daddy, Daddy, how am I going to write you this letter!

I should feel ashamed of myself for not having the courage to go straight to you and tell you my secret, as a sensible young woman should. Instead, I have run up to my room and locked myself in, to write you all my heart. When I have finished, I shall slip the latter under your bedroom door.

Here it is: I love another man—another man besides you, Daddy; and the conviction is nearly breaking my heart.

The man I love—the other one, Daddy—is good, brave, true and—yes, even great; but my poor heart aches unutterably with the thought that, if I go to him, I must leave you. Leave you, dearest, best, truest father a girl ever had.

When I look back over the 23 years of my life—all motherless years—and recall how we—you and I, Daddy—have walked hand in hand, heart to heart, all the way, through sunshine and shadow, over smooth paths and rough, drawing ever closer to each other with the passing of the years—when I think of all this, and then realize that I am actually asking you to let me leave you, actually deserting—oh, I could tear my heart out for its treachery. I could weep my eyes dry for very bitterness of soul!

When I think of leaving you for this new love, I despise myself and want to go down at your feet and beg forgiveness; but, ah, Daddy, when I think of giving up my new love I can not bear the pain of it for one moment. I cannot, I cannot!

And here I am, asking you to let me go. Will you ever know the pain it gives me? Almost I could implore you not to let me go—to hold me, hold me, even against my will.

But no, you will give me your dear smile of immeasurable tenderness and bid me seek my happiness, and then my heart will bleed in an agony of self-reproach.

Daddy, if you can forgive me—how silly of me to say that! If you can believe that I still love you—that is foolish, too. If—ah, I must ask it—if you can give me up to him, tell me so by putting a rose on my breakfast plate in the morning. Don't speak to me then, for my heart is too full. Just put the rose there. And then, after awhile, I will try to talk sensibly to you about it—about him.

Good-night, sweet Daddy. I hardly know what sort of state my heart is in. I only know that I love two men with all the very soul of me. That sounds dreadful, but one of them is my idolized father, and the other—Ah, put the rose there in the morning, Daddy! Your loving DAUGHTER.

First prize letter in Collier's Weekly.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper,

A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

MIDY

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Telephone 1,344, 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction in comparison with the babbler.—Steele.

There is love and there is justice. Justice is for oneself; love is for others.—R. L. Stevenson.

The Sunlight Maids are always through their wash at twelve o'clock.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

With ordinary soap a woman has to work so hard and so long on wash day she has no time for preparing any of the family meals. Wash day is a trial, and the good wife faces each with a sigh of despair.

Sunlight Soap makes all the difference in the world. No toiling—no rubbing—no boiling—less than half the labor with much better results. Most women are all through their wash by twelve o'clock when they wash with Sunlight Soap the Sunlight way. It makes child's play of work.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 9a

VERITABLE EXPERIENCES OF THE SPRING BRIDEGROOM

A Nonentity Who Is Nevertheless Necessary—He Scores at the Farewell Bachelor Dinner—Ordeal of Speaking to Pa—Counts When Bills Come In.

Altruism is just as all pervading as selfishness if one only looks for it in the right place. It is altruism, pure and simple, which leads one to write of the spring bridegroom.

The public is simply overwhelmed with descriptions of the vernal bride. It is told, for example, that Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt had thirty trunks filled with her trousseau, and if others of her less fortunate sisters have not thirty trunks they have, at least, if fashion notes can be believed, plenty of boxes, wardrobes, etc., filled to repletion with lacy lingerie and charming frocks.

The public is told what the bride will wear at the altar and what she will go away in. It is sometimes informed as to her coming-back dress. It is kept informed as to the latest fad for her presents and her house decorations. Nothing is allowed to escape, not even papa's gift or the real lace from the maiden aunt.

The spring bride is put under the microscope for the inspection of the public. There is nothing left for the imagination to feed upon.

Only one necessary feature is omitted from this mass of description, and that is the spring bridegroom. Occasionally it is mentioned casually that the bride-to-be is to marry Mr. So-and-so, and if there is plenty of space it may be added that he belongs to such and such a club.

Of course, it is generally conceded that the bridegroom is a rather insignificant figure. He is necessary, like the ring and book, but from a picturesque or advertising standpoint he is more or less a failure.

The idea of a br eing scared at the altar suggests a wasteful excess of unusual feeling, for no one notices and no one cares about him. The attendants at the church or house function are interested only in the bride, her appearance, the cost of her frock's trimmings, and, incidentally, her emotions.

Who, for instance, is troubling himself as to the manner of the bridegroom's dressing for the occasion? And yet there are few who, even if they have not been present at such a sentimental time, have not pictured the scene of the dressing of the bride over and over, the weeping mother, the deft maid, the bridesmaids crowding into the apartment in their frilly frocks; the bride timorous and doubtful, or careless and happy?

WHAT OF THE BRIDEGROOM?

But what of the bridegroom? Who dresses the bridegroom? Does he tie his own tie, put his own studs in his linen? Does he have to pack his own bag and forget his own toothbrush, as is the proper way with bridegrooms?—there is a certain largeness of view about a man who forgets the trivial at such a time.

Does his favorite bull-pup chew the shoe that he has forgotten to put on in his nervous haste? Does he solace himself with a high-ball while he keeps the open book before him and recites loudly, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow"?

Or is he fortunate enough to possess a valet, one of those mysterious French products who come from some unknown chaos of like experiences and have about them on the morning of the ceremony a rather sardonic grin, as if they knew well where it was all going to end?

Who will throw light on the conventionalities of this time, from the bridegroom's standpoint.

What does he think about the "obey" of the marriage service, which some of the more radical fathers are willing, if properly approached, to omit from the service?

Does he have a few inward qualms as to the first time when, a difference of opinion arising, he may quote with emphasis the fact that she promised, and wonder what he will do or say if she laughs—as she surely will. The one unfailing statement that is made about the bridegroom is that relating to his

FAREWELL BACHELOR DINNER.

This is where he scores. Such an important item as this could not be omitted, and is, consequently, rescued from the oblivion which hovers about the rest of his actions and thoughts. There was a time when the bachelor dinner was given the night before. For obvious reasons this custom has bowed to a happier one, and it is easy to tell just what kind of dinner took place by the length of time which elapses between it and the ceremony proper.

Sometimes a week or ten days intervene, and the bride, if she be a sensible young woman, will not demand too much of her fiancé's time and attention in that interval. As he will probably tell her, if she ask, the last few days should be spent in thoughtful meditation—a 'general sobering up, so to speak.

It is said by those who know that a woman will never tell what her husband said to her on the momentous occasion when he asked "'ow'd she fawncy 'Awkins for her other nyme?"

Certain it is that a woman usually manages to evade this inquiry by hook or crook. Some look forgetful, although, of course, the whole ceremony is indelibly stamped on their sensitive memories; some exhibit maiden blushes until in pity you withdraw your questions; some refuse outright, on the plea that it is too sacred a subject for your inspection. It is natural to suppose that these latter helped the matter along a little. It's "tact, tact, tact, you know."

One can't blame them. It is all very well to hold up the list of the rejected for amusement or irony, as the case may be, but to admit that the Only One was guilty of such a speech as he probably uttered at that time is beyond the fortitude of the average woman, even in the privacy of a feminine luncheon.

PROPOSALS OF ALPHONSE.

The proposals of Alphonse are rarely made in the manner stated in the modern novel. Alphonse is very apt to forget his lines or his cue, and with whatever forethought he may have approached the psychological moment, he is unable to get as rattled as Maeterlinck's adjectives when the opportunity comes.

It is a pity that that particular part of marital preliminaries could not be left in the care of the loquacious sex. This, of course, does not imply that some do not take it, by force of arms, so to speak.

A woman would do it so gracefully. She would never forget to say that he was the only one she ever loved, as Alphonse is so apt to do.

In the bright lexicon of mutual admiration, forever means perhaps a year, and eternity a decade, and she would never falter over these words, having learned them in that volume. Alphonse is liable to stammer at these times, carelessly using the unabridged edition.

One bridegroom interviewed will do for many.

"What did I say to her when I asked her?" he repeated, walking up and down with his hands in his pockets and looking a little as a child looks when caught with his fingers in the marmalade.

"Well, do you know," he went on, with a look of engaged fright which he had worn ever since the engagement was announced, "do you know, I suppose it might be said that I never—er—really asked her, right out, I never thought of it until—well—something came up about her father, and then it occurred to me that I had never exactly treated her right in the matter. So, then I said:

"'Oh, by the way, Fanny, I believe I never asked you. Will you have me?'

"You see we had decided on the color of the dining-room paper and just how much we might leave toward wedding presents, and it did seem a little late.

FAN SAID "CERTAINLY."

"But Fan isn't a girl to stand on ceremony. She laughed and said 'Certainly,' just exactly as if I had asked her to have a lemon ice.

"That's what I like about Fan, she isn't at all conventional; in fact, I believe we never were really introduced in the Mr. So and So let me present you to Miss So and So style. We just met at a picnic or a house party and took the matter into our own hands."

"What did you say to her father?" he was asked.

The bridegroom lost his air of pleasing reminiscence.

"That," he admitted, "was the most awful experience I have ever had.

"For days I felt pretty savage toward Fan. It seemed to me that as she had been elastic about other conventionalities she might stretch a point here; but I believe she enjoyed my discomfiture.

"As it was her father, not mine, I felt as if she might run the affair and just say to me kindly, 'Now, dear Tom, don't you worry about pa. I'll tend to him—you just come in to supper Sunday night, and it will be all fixed.' There didn't really seem to be any starving need for me to make myself miserable, and at first I thought she would look at the affair just as I did—as something to be avoided rather than run into. So I said, one day, in rather an offhand manner:

"'I suppose it will be necessary, Fan, to say something or other to the old man, won't it?'

"She started right up.

"'Would you like to see him now?' she asked.

I dragged her back quickly by the skirt—heard the lining rip.

"'Not now,' I said hastily. 'What's your hurry?'

"I had assumed, of course, being a girl of such fine, delicate feelings, she would say, 'Oh, it isn't necessary.'

"After that two or three times, she hinted gently that her father was home, but I was awfully obtuse. Then she spoke right out and asked if I didn't want to see him—for anything. One time I had a bad headache and couldn't brace myself up and the other time I had had a cocktail with my dinner and I wouldn't insult any girl by asking her father for her at such a time.

"Then she began to treat me rather oddly, and I saw that something was wrong. I could not imagine what it was, but after I had surprised her in tears a few times, I made her tell me. She told.

AFRAID OF "PA."

"I made a clean breast of it. I was deadly afraid of her parent and admitted it. I would rather have faced a den of lions with the door open than do down and ask for Fan's future of her father.

"It rather amused her for she had always bullied her paternal relative a little and could not believe that any one would be really afraid of him. I argued with her, but it made no difference; she was simply obdurate, unconventional in everything else, she was conventionality itself in this.

"I must ask him; that was the sum and substance of it all.

"Finally a brilliant idea struck me.

"'I'll write to him,' I announced gayly.

"'That would be fine,' she answered with a gentle irony, 'particularly as he knows you are here every day. It is so romantic, too, to ask a girl's father for her in a typewritten letter.'

"'It don't have to be typewritten,' I responded gloomily.

"'Do you suppose pa would give up his evening paper to worry over your handwriting?'

A FACER.

"That was a facer, but it was deserved. I had to give up the letter-writing scheme.

"'Couldn't I just drop into the office casually, hand him a good cigar, and ask him then?'

"She sighed wearily.

"'Pa would just look over his spectacles at you and growl out: "Well, young man, I'm very busy. What can I do for you?" You'd run, I know you would. Besides he always has three clerks in the office with him; you don't want to ask before them, do you.'

"'Couldn't I meet him on the corner.'—this was the desperation of weakness and I showed it in my voice and manner.

"He doesn't wait on corners, as a general thing, for young men to come up and ask for his only daughter.'

"Then I meditated a little. As long as it had to come, it seemed to me that perhaps it might just as well come then.

"I had not slept for two or three nights worrying over it so I said with assumed courage: 'Where is he?' She pointed towards the door that led into the library. Then she turned away and buried her head in the sofa cushions.

"I thought at the time she was a little worried herself, notwithstanding her apparent surety, but I believe that she was in fits of laughter; in fact, she confided to me that she never saw any one with such a woebegone face on as I had, and her sense of humor is wonderfully acute.

"It is easy to imagine that a man who has lived through his days of sentiment and is busied with money getting and the rise and fall of stocks only must find it a little ridiculous to have a young man speak of his daughter, with whose shortcomings he has been acquainted for many years, as the fireside angel or, I should say gas-log angel, the only comforter, the joy of the home and similarly complimentary terms.

"But so long as it was incumbent upon me to do as Fan wished, I had determined to do it in style. I would make just as flowery a speech as it was possible, one that I would not be ashamed to repeat to Fan when I returned. I had practically tabulated it in the night watches, but, in the trip from drawing-room to library, I went all over it again; it ran as near as I can remember something like this:

THE FORMULA.

"'Have sowed my wild oats; not an oat since I met your lovely daughter.

"'Attracted many times; susceptible to beauty in its various phases, perhaps, sir, you can understand this having once—sh!

"'Never really loved but once—her.

"'Bright star of hope; the only girl.

"'A dutiful, loving son—to be.

"'Income—$3,000.

"'Prospects—grandfather, 84, feeble.

"'Family—simply delighted. She will be a daughter.

"'We love each other.'

"Now, I don't think that was bad for a starter, of course, I intended to amplify it a little and make it less staccato in style.

"But some way, when I looked in the den and saw him sitting there reading a book, his feet in his slippers and the evening paper by his side, my newfound eloquence simply dried up. I couldn't think of a thing to say.

"I felt in my pocket for a cigar. I remembered all at once that 'Nip' had gone down two shares and I remembered that Fan in a burst of confidence one day told me that pa was deeply interested in 'Nip.'

"He had his pipe in his mouth and he was biting it hard. I rattled the curtain a little, but he apparently did not hear.

"Then I coughed; still he did not hear.

"At last I mustered my few flickering gleams of courage.

"'Would you be so good,' I stammered.

"He looked up then, and glanced at me over his spectacles—you know the way an older man does when he wants to make a younger one feel as if he were as green as pickles. He gazed at me fully a minute and I stood turning at least three different colors.

"Then he yawned a little.

THE CRISIS.

"'You want Fan?' he said. 'Her mother told me. I hope you'll be happy. Make yourself perfectly at home.'

"He shook me by the hand, keeping his other in its place, in the book.

"That was all.

"Then I went back to Fan. I don't think I ever felt smaller. I determined to get even with him some time, when we were better acquainted.

"'What did he say?' asked Fan.

"'It isn't so much what he said,' I answered gently, my lost composure having returned, 'as what I said.'

"I thought it a pity that the speech conned in the midnight hours should be lost, so I recited it to Fan.

"'That is what I said,' I ended triumphantly.

"She was awfully overcome. I never saw her so gentle and sympathetic as she was the rest of the evening.

"I have often wondered since then if Fan ever asked her father what I really did say. I don't believe she ever did, for she's awfully proud of me and she certainly could not be if she knew."

When it comes to the financial part of the ceremony, the spring bridegroom, although he may be more or less of a nonentity at other times, has no reason to complain of oblivion. He may not only pay for the bride's gift, the souvenirs for groomsmen, the bouquet for the bridesmaids, but a hundred other incidental expenses will keep him from sinking into utter forgetfulness. Said another bridegroom interviewed concerning this important event in his life.

AFTER THE WEDDING.

"The one memory that stands out in my mind with startling distinctness is the fact that I forgot to pay for the bridesmaids' bouquets. I had asked my fiancee to order them and have the bill sent to me, as I thought she would know so much better what was appropriate. Then the matter was entirely out of my mind.

"When we returned after a long and, I might add, expensive, honeymoon, one of the first callers at our nest was father-in-law. Did he come to see how the turtle doves were getting on? Not at all. After he had looked disapproval at several expensive furnishings, he drew the bill from the florist from his pocket and handed it to me, saying he thought there had been a little mistake.

"The bill was for $100 and I wondered how I could have been such a fool as to have said it didn't matter how much they cost. It did matter a good deal. It seems to me that if father-in-law had been a man of fine feelings, he would have paid that bill without saying a word. No man likes to face his past in that way."

READING MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

AFTER THE BACHELOR DINNER.

SHE PROMISES TO OBEY.

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy, to cure disease of the breathing organs, than to take the remedy into the stomach?

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Cures While You Sleep

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Is a boon to asthmatics.

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Whooping Cough	Bronchitis
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Catarrh, Colds	Grippe and Hay Fever

The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, together with a bottle of Cresolene, $1.50. Extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Write for descriptive booklet containing highest testimony as to its value.

VAPO-CRESOLENE IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Wood's Phosphodine,

Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of *Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental* and *Brain Worry,* all of which lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price $1 per package or six for $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address

The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine, sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. ywt

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes

—ARE MADE FROM—

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

Choice Recipe Book sent free, will tell you how to make Fudge and a great variety of dainty dishes from our Cocoa and Chocolate.

ADDRESS OUR BRANCH HOUSE

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
12 and 14 St. John St.
MONTREAL, P. Q.

A CHANCE FOR CLEVER PEOPLE

It should be easy for people who drink delicious Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea to say something that will induce their friends to try it.

$545.00 in Cash Prizes

Twenty-five cash Prizes will be awarded in order of merit to those sending in the best advertisements for Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea.

First Prize	$200.00
Second Prize	100.00
Third Prize	40.00
4th to 13th Prizes, $10.00 each	100.00
14th to 25th, $5.00 each	60.00
	$500.00

In addition, beginning with the week ending April 4, a special weekly prize of $5.00 will be given to the one sending in the best advertisement during that week, making for the nine weeks $45.00 in special prizes, or a grand total of thirty-four cash prizes, $545.

CONDITIONS

1st. No professional ad. writer, nor anyone connected directly or indirectly with the Blue Ribbon Tea Company may compete.

2nd. Advertisements must not contain more than 50 words, and shorter ones are preferable.

3rd. One of the cards used in packing Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea—there are two in each package—must be enclosed with each batch of advertisements sent.

4th. The competition closes June 1, 1903, and all competing advertisements must reach one of the following addresses on or before that date.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Vancouver, B.C.

5th. No person shall be awarded more than one of the main prizes, but may also take one or more weekly prizes.

6th. In case of a tie, decision will be based on all the advertisements submitted by the competitors in question.

Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of the Winnipeg Telegram, has kindly consented to judge the advertisements and award prizes.

All advertisements that fail to win a prize, but which are good enough to be accepted for publication will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each.

Unless expressly requested to the contrary, we will consider ourselves at liberty to publish the names of prize winners.

A good advertisement should be truthful and contain an idea brightly and forcibly expressed. A bona fide signed letter with address and date from one who has tested the tea, is a good form. An advertisement for an article of food should not associate with it, even by contrast, any unpleasant idea. The best advertisement is the one that will induce the most people to try the article advertised.

Seek your Inspiration in a Cup of Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea and the Money is yours.

INTERESTING STORIES ABOUT THE RAVENS

Their Fidelity to Their Mates and Their Queer Companionship.

The raven always pairs for life, and the strength of affection, the fidelity, the dignity which this implies, seems to me to raise him indefinitely, as it does the owls, above birds which congregate in flocks, and so abjure family ties and duties through a greater part of the year.

A raven kept at the "Old Bear" inn at Hungerford struck a close friendship with a Newfoundland dog. When the dog broke his leg the raven waited on him constantly, catered for him, forgetting for the time his own greediness, and rarely, if ever, left his side. One night, when by accident the dog was shut within the stable alone, Ralph succeeded in pecking a hole through the door, all but large enough to admit his body.

Another, kept in a yard in which a big basket sparrow trap was sometimes watched narrowly the process from his favorite corner, and managed, when the trap fell, to lift it up, hoping to get at the sparrows within. They, of course, escaped before he could drop the trap. But, taught by experience, he opened communications with another tame raven in an adjoining yard, and the next time the trap fell, while one of them lifted it up, the other pounced upon the quarry.

A female raven, known at the time to be 60 years of age, and who had passed much of her early and middle life with a strange companion, a blind porcupine, was given, in the year 1854, by Mr. J. H. Gurney, the well-known ornithologist, to the rector of Bluntisham in Huntingdonshire. She seemed so disconsolate at the loss of her surroundings that her new owner, failing to get another raven, managed to secure a seagull for her as a companion. A warm friendship soon sprang up between the two birds. They followed one another about everywhere, and the raven often used to treat her companion to pieces of putrid meat which she had buried for her own consumption in the shrubberies. These were delicacies in the eyes of the raven, but they were not so good for the gull. In the course of time, whether from indigestion or not, the gull fell ill, and the raven became more assiduous than ever in her attentions, never leaving him and plying him with her nauseous titbits. The gull grew worse, as was perhaps natural under the treatment, and less companionable, and one day, when he positively refused to touch a more unsavory morsel than usual, which the raven had denied to herself and doubtless thought to be a panacea, the raven, in a fit of fury at the ingratitude of her patient, fell upon her friend, killed it, tore it to pieces, and burying half of it for future consumption, devoured the rest. — Nineteenth Century.

Definitions of Home.

A prize was offered recently by the London Tid-Bits for the best answer to the question: "What is home?" Here are a few of the answers which were received:

Where you are treated best, and you grumble most.

A world of life shut out, a world of love shut in.

Home is the blossom, of which heaven is the fruit.

The golden setting, of which the brightest jewel is "mother."

The father's kingdom, the children's paradize, the mother's world.

The place where the great are sometimes small and the small often great.

The center of our affections, around which our heart's best wishes twine.

The jewel casket, containing the most precious of all jewels — domestic happiness.

The only spot on earth where the faults and failings of humanity are hidden under the mantle of charity.

A little hollow scooped out of the windy hill of the world, where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances.

Home is the central telegraph office of human love, into which run innumerable wires of affection, many of which, though extending thousands of miles, are never disconnected from the one great terminus.—Selected.

Inoculating a Nation.

The Government of the Punjab province of India has commenced an undertaking which, when completed, in five months' time, says the Scientific American, will be the largest bacteriological enterprise the world has yet seen—the inoculation of 7,000 persons for protection against the plague, the only beneficial course yet discovered to insure immunity from this disease. The superintendent of the laboratory at Bombay is to supply plague serum at the rate of 50,000 doses a day. The serum is being supplied from England in 14,000 flasks, and will entail the manufacture of four huge sterilizers, costing $1,500 each, the planning of a new system of pipes and sinks for extra gas, and water, and churns. A very good idea of the prevalence of the disease in India, and the high mortality that accompanies it, may be formed from the fact that in the third week of August there were 3,547 fatal cases. England has now been combatting this disease for nearly six years, and no remedy attempted has proved successful except inoculation.

Getting an Egg in China.

An English traveler who has visited every nation in the world is authority for the statement that one food is universal throughout all countries, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. "There is not a part of the world," he says, "where you cannot get an egg." While in Western China, however, he at first had some difficulty in getting even eggs. The natives could not understand him and refused to recognize the pictures he drew as pictures of eggs. "The way I got out of the difficulty," he adds, "was that I squatted down on my haunches, flapped my wings and cock-a-doodle-doo'ed until the entire nation grasped what I wanted and was simply deluged with hundreds of eggs."

FEATHERED TRIBES BESET WITH PERILS

Hurts Received in Almost Incredible Ways—Lighthouses Cause Havoc.

[New York Post.]

Of all creatures birds are most exempt from liability to accident, yet they not infrequently lose their lives in most unexpected ways. Once above trees and buildings, they have the whole upper air free of every obstacle and, though their flight sometimes equals the speed of a railroad train, they have little to fear when well above the ground. Collision with other birds seems scarcely possible, but it sometimes occurs. When a covey of quail are flushed occasionally two birds will collide, at times meeting with such force that both are stunned. Fly-catchers darting at the same insect will now and then come together, but not hard enough to injure either bird. In the English papers a few years ago a rare accident was reported—a heron had spiked itself on one of the sharp pointed iron arms of a cross surmounting a church steeple. Even the smallest and most wonderful of all flyers—the humming-bird—may come to grief in accidental ways, as was recently shown by the case of a tiny bird of the ruby-throated variety which became entangled in the hooks of a burdock burr and died a prisoner before help could free it.

Young phoebes sometimes become entangled in the horsehairs which are used in the lining of the nest. When they are old enough to fly and attempt to leave they are held prisoners or left dangling from the nest. When mink traps are set in the snow in winter owls frequently fall victims, mice being scarce and the bait tempting.

Lighthouses are perhaps the cause of more accidents to birds than any other obstacle they encounter on their nocturnal migrations north and south. Many hundreds are sometimes found dead at the base of such structures. The sudden bright glare is so confusing and blinding, as they shoot from intense darkness into its circle of radiance that they are completely bewildered and dash along headlong against the thick panes of glass. Telegraph wires are another menace to low-flying birds, especially those which, like quail and woodcock, enjoy a whirlwind and attain great speed within a few yards. Such birds have been found almost cut in two by the force with which they struck the wire.

The elements frequently catch birds unawares and overpower them. A sudden wind or storm will drive coast-flying birds hundreds of miles out to sea, and oceanic birds may be blown as far inland. Hurricanes in the West Indies are said to cause the deaths of innumerable birds, as well as other creatures. Small islands are known to have become completely depopulated of their feathered inhabitants from such a cause. Violent hailstorms, coming without warning in warm weather, are quite common agents in the destruction of birds, and thousands of English sparrows have been stricken in a city during such a storm.

Ruffed grouse have a habit of burrowing deep beneath the snow in winter and letting the storm shut them in. They spend the night in this warm, cosy retreat, their breath making its way out through the loosely packed crystals. But this becomes a fatal trap when a cold rain sets in during the night, and an impenetrable crust cuts off their means of escape.

Ducks, when collected about a small open place in an ice-covered pond, diving for the tender roots on which they feed, sometimes become confused and drown before they find their way out. They have been seen frozen into the ice by hundreds, sitting there helplessly, and lucky if the sun with its thawing power releases them before they are discovered by marauding hawks or foxes.

BABY'S DEFENCE

For Soft, White, Fragrant Skin, Use BABY'S OWN SOAP

No other Soap is just as good. 021

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2c for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

Let Us Tell You More About It.

Malt Breakfast Food is the only cereal food that gives in fullness the benefits and virtues of pure malt, that help to enrich the blood and build up the system.

If you are a user of oatmeal preparations and troubled with indigestion, waterbrash or sour stomach, you are building a foundation of dangers that you may never get rid of. Give up the use of oatmeal at once and use Malt Breakfast Food, which guarantees perfect digestion, new energy for body and brain, and a complexion with the blush of health. Malt Breakfast Food is always relished because of its delicious flavor and taste; it satisfies the hungry and furnishes a true and sustaining vitality. All Grocers.

The United States Steel Corporation is earning $500,000 a day.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy---I am as Well as Ever."

HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

DAN. A GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."---Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."—H. W. Ogden.

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell County, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Football Team, writes:

"As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels, and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty indorsement."—Fred. D. Scott.

Gen Ira C. Abbott, 906 M. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2535 Polk street, N. E.:

Mrs. Elmer Fleming
Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms, Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

GETS RUSH ORDER

British Warship Hurries to Caribbean Sea.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 25.—The British cruiser Retribution left this port hurriedly yesterday afternoon. It is understood she has received rush orders to proceed to the Caribbean Sea because of the local conditions. The cruiser will refit hurriedly at Halifax and proceed south at the earliest possible date. The special squadron which is patrolling the Newfoundland fisheries may lose a vessel also because of conditions in Caribbean waters.

STRENUOUS ROOSEVELT

French Artist Says He Can't Keep Still.

Paris, April 25.—The Figaro this morning publishes an interview with Theobald Chartran, the artist, about his experience while painting the portrait of President Roosevelt. M. Chartran says: "It was difficult to get the President to sit still: I never had a more restless or more charming sitter. He speaks French like a boulevardier, and wittily." M. Chartran did not try to depict the official Roosevelt, but rather the private man. The portrait will be exhibited at the coming salon.

MUTINEERS ARRESTED

Serious Affair on American Ship at Woosung.

Honolulu, April 25.—Advices received from the Orient by the steamer Doric state that mutiny broke out on the American ship Edward Sewall at Woosung. Capt. Quick was unable to cope with the mutineers, and he sent for assistance to the United States battleship Oregon, which was in the harbor. Marines were sent to the ship and the malcontents were arrested and taken from the ship. The vessel is owned by Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Maine.

BAILEY'S $200,000 FEE

Lawyer Gets That Sum for a Wall Street Case.

Dallas, Tex., April 25.—United States Senator J. W. Bailey, of Texas, who is absent in the east, is receiving congratulations on having recently received a fee of $200,000 for services rendered in New York's financial circles.

John H. Kirby, the industrial king of Texas, recently determined to refinance one of his large companies operating in the pine forests of Southeastern Texas. The reorganization included plans for the building of a railroad. Mr. Kirby met Mr. Bailey in Washington and employed him to assist in enlisting New York financiers in the enterprises, his compensation to be a fee and commissions amounting to $200,000.

The negotiations were successful, and Mr. Kirby has informed Texas friends that Mr. Bailey's grasp of information necessary to carry through such a deal was simply surprising. The company cheerfully paid the fee to Mr. Bailey.

The fixing of the distance of the new star in Perseus at 400,000,000,000,000 miles gives the first approximation of our distance from the Milky Way, in which it is situated.

ACCEPT THE U. S. BOND

China's Action Reopens the Whole Indemnity Question.

London, April 25. — In a dispatch from Shanghai, the correspondent of the Times says: The Chinese delegates, while intimating their readiness to sign the indemnity gold bonds, still intend to stipulate that the table of amortization thereto appended shall be expressed not in gold, but in Hai-Kwan taels and that amortization payments shall be made as stated in the bond of the United States. In other words, the American bond only is acceptable, and the entire question is reopened.

KING OF GHOULS GUILTY

Rufus Cantrell Convicted and Faces Long Term.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25. — Rufus Cantrell, the "king of the ghouls," was found guilty on two counts by a jury in the criminal court. The first count was for robbing the grave of Rose Neidlinger, and the second was for conspiracy with Dr. Joseph C. Alexander, demonstrator of anatomy at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, to rob her grave. The punishment on the first count is imprisonment for a period of from three to ten years and the second count carries with it imprisonment for a term of from two to fourteen years.

DISPERSING MONKS

Serious Disorders Occur at Nantes in France.

Paris, April 25.—Manifestations growing out of the dispersion of the congregations continue to be reported from the provinces. The most serious disorder of the day occurred this evening at Nantes where mounted gendarmes were ordered to charge and scatter a crowd of some 3,000 persons. Twenty-three arrests were made, the Marquis de Dion, member of the Chamber of Deputies from Loire-Inferioure, being among those apprehended.

Dispatches from Grenoble say that the day passed quietly at the monastery of the Grand Chartreuse, where the monks are still barricaded.

MAIL BROUGHT DEATH

A Wealthy Southern Man Meets Strange Death.

Pensacola, Fla., April 25.—Roland L. Morgan, formerly of Chicago and later of Elgin, Ill., but for the past two years a resident of a new settlement founded by himself six miles from Pensacola, received a package of breakfast food through the mail Monday morning. He tasted it, swallowing a spoonful, and in fifteen minutes he was dead. His wife, sister of C. E. Wilcox, of Chicago, tasted a portion of the food and spat it out immediately. The deadly effects of the stuff worked on her even with the mere tasting and she became deathly sick Mrs. Morgan's mother, Mrs. Davis, also of Chicago, tasted the food and became dangerously ill.

Morgan laughed at what he thought was timidity on the part of the women, and calmly poured a small portion into a saucer. Over this he poured a little cream, and stirred it. Removing a pipe from his mouth, he scooped up a spoonful, which he swallowed. He prepared to take a second spoonful, when deathly pains seized him. He stood near an orange bush and suddenly he fell into the thorns, badly lacerating his face. Rigor had set in by this time, and before a hastily prepared emetic could be forced down his throat death had seized him and he died in excruciating torture.

Letters to the Editor.

THE TEACHING OF ARITHMETIC.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In your Friday's report of the teachers' meeting, you make me state a position the very opposite of the one I hold. For the sake of the importance of this subject will you kindly make the correction? The following is a brief synopsis of my argument:

The efficiency with which a subject is taught depends largely upon the purpose of the teaching held by the instructor. Arithmetic has high value for utility, particularly in commercial life, but its crowning value is the training of the reasoning powers which it gives when well taught.

From its nature the reasoning part is not suited to young children in the first class, although by skillful and persistent drill they can be made expert in the mechanical work of addition, etc. But it by no means follows, because they can be made rapid manipulators of figures, that they should at this stage devote the time and effort necessary to acquire this expertness. Outside of the accountant's office it seldom makes much difference whether a person can add very rapidly or not. Indeed, the excessive drill necessary to convert a child into an adding machine frequently results in a phase of arrested development, and prevents the realization of the higher aim. Besides, if the practice is not kept up the child loses the mechanical facility that has cost it so many hours of toil and possibly tears as well.

What we should do is to postpone the teaching of formal number work to a less tender age. Arithmetic should be begun with suitably graded series of practical exercises in small numbers that the children can image, and some time later, say in the third and fourth classes, they should be trained to reasonable expertness in manipulating large abstract numbers.

A summary of the time-tables used in hundreds of schools, made under the direction of Commissioner Harris, showed that more than twice as much time is given to arithmetic as to any other subject, and that with unsatisfactory results. By a rational method of teaching the subject half the time could be saved and pupils would have a more useful knowledge of numbers.

JOHN DEARNESS.

Lyceum Theater for Sale.

London, April 25. — The Lyceum Theater property, which is owned by the syndicate which succeeded Sir Henry Irving, was offered for sale today. The bids only reached £244,000, and as the property was reserved at £260,000, it was withdrawn.

There has been considerable talk of tearing down the buildings and replacing them with a modern business block.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

No man ever did a designed injury to another, but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—Home.

When a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—Bulwer.

MORE TALKING ON THE BUDGET

Mr. Jabel Robinson Says That He Approves the Surtax.

OPPOSITION TO HIGHER TARIFF

Mr. C. B. Heyd on the Definition of "Adequate Protection"—Mr. Borden Faces Two Ways.

Ottawa, April 24.—The budget debate continued in the House of Commons today, and when the hour of adjournment arrived the Speaker still had before him a long list of members who desire to speak before Mr. Borden's amendment is put to a vote. Speeches were delivered today by Mr. C. B. Hyd, Mr. Richard Blain, Mr. Frank Oliver, Mr. Jabel Robinson and Mr. Vrooman.

Mr. C. B. Heyd commended the Government that they had not failed to impose a surtax upon the goods when compelled to do so for our own protection by the action of Germany. If the effect of this surtax were to prevent the importation of German goods finished in England, it would go a long way towards removing some of the disadvantages under which some manufacturers have labored in this country. With reference to the question of reciprocity with the United States, he had never heard one utterance by a public man in that country which would justify us in believing that they would give Canada any reciprocal arrangement that would be to our interest to accept. Owing to the action of the British Government in removing the corn duty, the way was open when occasion presented itself to revise our tariff in such a way as would be in the best interests of all classes of the people. Mr. Heyd discussed the definition of the term "adequate" in Mr. Borden's amendment, and in elucidation of the question quoted a speech by the leader of the Opposition when in the west talking to farmers, in which the term "adequate protection" was defined as a tariff enabling manufacturers to manufacture anything that could be made in Canada. At the same time Mr. Borden informed his audience that he believed the present duty on agricultural implements high enough. That, however, was not the language he used at manufacturers' banquets. The crux of the whole question lay in the definition of that one word. If it meant that goods are to be manufactured in Canada, the manufacturer getting a reasonable profit, all, he thought, would be adequate protectionists. But concealed behind that word was something he did not understand. To the manufacturer the word means something else. It means a tariff so high that he has the Canadian market for himself. That, he believed, was the meaning of the word in the amendment, and an attempt was being made to befool the people now as the leader of the Opposition had befooled the people in the west.

Mr. Heyd quoted the resolution of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, condemning any increase in the tariff, as an indication that the labor interests did not require and did not receive any protection. The miners, except those engaged in the lead industry; the lumbermen, the agriculturists, did not ask for higher protection. With the exception of manufacturers, it was quite clear that none of the industries of the country required to be stimulated by an increase in the tariff. And all of the manufacturing industries, with the exception of one or two, are

Mr. Heyd, in a well-ordered argument, set forth the advantages of a home market to the Canadian farmers. He said, too, that industries in Canada which were being injured by Americans slaughtering their goods here should be looked after by the Government. The binder twine industry was one that he was glad the Government had done something for. Our people could make good binder twine and the industry could get along if it had a reasonable amount of "tariff for revenue" applied to it.

Mr. Blain (Peel) attacked the general financial policy of the Government, charging that while they professed to have tariff stability they were constantly changing the tariff, and this uncertainty was preventing capitalists from investing in Canadian enterprises.

Mr. Frank Oliver repoiced that the budget had turned down fairly and squarely the impudent and absurd demands of the Manufacturers' Association for a protection policy in Canada. These demands would not have been concurred in by a majority of the people, and were absolutely unreasonable. He took exception to the duty on steel rails. There was only one way for a private member to express his disapproval, and that was by voting against the Government, and if an opportunity offered he would feel it his duty to vote against some features of the tariff, but he could not vote for Mr. Borden's amendment, without going much further afield. He declared it was the duty of the Government to break down the system of combines, and the first step was the lowering of duties.

Mr. Jabel Robinson congratulated the Government on the satisfactory showing of the year, and argued that it was desirable when industries were started to help them for a few years until they were able to stand on their fet. He deprecated a system of high protection, which in the United States, while the common people were no better off, had produced many multi-millionaires, He expressed delight that the Finance Minister in retaliating on Germany had taught the nations of the world that Canada dare say her soul is her own. If Canada wanted England to continue to take her products she must trade with her. Mr. Robinson sounded a note of warning against any hasty removal of the preference now enjoyed by Great Britain, into whose markets our products are admitted free.

MR. VROOMAN.

Mr. Vrooman spoke at some length complaining of the increase of expenditure under the Liberal Administration, and contrasting the annual expenditure with that of the Conservative Government.

Mr. R. F. Sutherland adjourned the debate.

To Sue Marconi.

London, April 25.—It is reported that Sir Olver Lodge, F. R. S., may sue Signor Marconi on the ground of an infringement of his (Lodge's patents in connection with the installations in America of the Italian inventor's system.

Sir Oliver Lodge contends that Marconi's vertical radiator, coherer and other essentials are infringements on his patents.

A grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man.—Saadi.

D & A

DIP HIP CORSETS

310

Impart to the figure an erect carriage without that discomfort inseparable from the wearing of imperfect types of the Straight fronted variety.

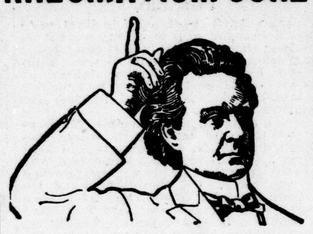
There is a "D. & A. Straight Front" to suit every type of figure, this fact practically disposing of the necessity of buying any other make, for the "D & A" is the Standard of Corset making.

Can be bought at all First-Class Dry Goods Houses.

MADE IN ALL SHADES.

Suffered 3 Years.

Mr. T. Abraham, of London, Had Chronic Rheumatism---Cured by MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE



"There is no punishment too severe for those who deceive the sick." —MUNYON.

"As the evidence of Mr. Abraham indicates, My Rheumatism Remedy will cure Chronic Rheumatism speedily and permanently. It will also cure long-standing cases of lumbago, sciatica, lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back and all pains in the hips and loins in a short time. Where it is possible I also recommend my Rheumatism Cure in the earlier stages of the disease, so that the injury to the system that results from chronic or continued rheumatism may be prevented. I would strongly advise you to look after yourself, particularly when we are experiencing violent changes of temperature. This is rheumatism weather, and if you do not check those twinges of pain, temporary aches and stiffness you will probably develop chronic or some form of painful rheumatism. Try a vial of my Rheumatism Cure. Its cost is not much. I know that it will cure you."—MUNYON.

IN ARMS AND LEGS.

"I have had Rheumatism for three years badly in my arms and legs. Whenever a change of the weather would come I would suffer greatly. I tried different remedies, but they gave me no relief. One vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure benefited me so much that I am recommending it to all my friends who are similarly affected."—T. Abraham, 205 Wellington street, London, Ont.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

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

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cures rheumatism permanently. Price, 25c; at all druggists.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

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

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

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

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

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

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

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

Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

CHIEF ANGLICAN MISSION SOCIETIES BECAME UNITED

Important Work of Amalgamation Has Been Accomplished.

The Basis Upon Which the Two Bodies Have Joined.

A decision was reached yesterday at the meeting of the board of management of the Missionary Society of the Church of England, that settles one of the most important questions that has been dealt with in years by the church. The union of the Missionary Society and the Canadian branch of the Church Missionary Society, a thing that has been striven for for many years, was consummated. When the basis of unification was finally adopted, the feeling was expressed that greater work would henceforth be accomplished in the missionary field. Recognizing that a vexatious question of long standing had been disposed of, the bishops, clergy and delegates all stood up to offer thanks, the doxology being sung in deep reverence.

Yesterday's meeting was also productive of an important decision in connection with the Woman's Auxiliary. For some time the question of how the auxiliary should be recognized has been considered by the society. When it was started it was a small body of enthusiastic women. Through their zeal the auxiliary grew so that today it is an important body. Their draft constitution was considered yesterday afternoon. The desire of the society is to avail itself of the great aid that the Woman's Auxiliary can lend in missionary work. The details of the constitution were talked over and it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with representatives of the Woman's Auxiliary in order to reach a final conclusion regarding their position.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening meeting was devoted chiefly to a discussion of various bylaws governing the board of management. The bylaws were amended so as to meet the new condition of affairs.

The Ascensiontide appeal for Canadian missions was submitted by His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan, and 5,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Rev. H. J. Cody, of Toronto, and Rev. Canon Forneret, of Hamilton, were appointed a committee to draw up the Epiphany appeal.

THE SOCIETIES UNITED.

The union of the Canadian branch of the C. M. S. with the Missionary Society has only been reached after much advisement. No less than three special conferences have been held, while many meetings have taken place among the respective societies. The difficulty of amalgamation was that each had its vested rights, each its own missionaries in the field and each with its affiliations in the old country. While both operating in Canada for the one cause, there naturally were times when the utmost harmony did not prevail and the most was not made of the money, time and energy devoted to the work.

The culmination of these efforts to unify all the missionary operations of the Church of England in Canada was reached when a proposal was selected yesterday. Bishop Carmichael, coadjutor of Montreal, and Dr. Davidson, also of Montreal, offered one proposal in behalf of the Missionary Society. Mr. N. W. Hoyles and Mr. F. H. Du Vernet, of Toronto, offered a proposal from the Canadian C. M. S., which with certain modifications, was adopted.

BASIS OF UNION.

The basis is, briefly, that the C. C. M. S. hand over their missionaries to the Missionary Society, and give up their treasurer, accepting the treasurer of the Missionary Society. They are to make no special appeals for their own work so that as far as the work in the field is concerned they cease to do anything practically. However, they will remain in existence as an organized society to examine candidates for admission into C. M. S. fields, for the spread of missionary intelligence, and for the purpose of arousing missionary interest in every way in their power, but the financial results of all operations are to go into the general funds of the society. The Canadian Missionary Society practically assumes the position of an auxiliary to the Missionary Society.

This basis was unanimously agreed upon late yesterday afternoon, and it was decided that a committee shall settle details. This committee reported at the evening session. Their report was adopted, and the whole body of men arose and sang the Doxology, to show the gratitude they felt that so important a union of two great missionary forces had been accomplished.

Mrs. Sage Scores Girls Who Smoke

Mrs. Russell Sage expresses great gratification that the women's smoking parlor and tea room introduced by Mrs. Jacob H. Vanderbilt has been closed. Mrs. Sage is opposed to women smoking, and she is opposed to men filling parlors and sitting rooms with odor of tobacco. Smoking in the presence of a lady was considered an ungentlemanly act at a time not very far distant. But the idea of girls smoking is pronounced absolutely shocking by Mrs. Sage.

Tobacco was introduced from America into England by Sir Walter Raleigh. "We got the habit," Mrs. Sage says, "from the Indian, and in return our frontiersmen taught him how to drink a great amount of vile whisky." In this way we got even with the Indian.

Twenty-nine per cent of the members of the United States Senate and 13 per cent of the house fought on one side or the other in the civil war.

Wireless From Trains.

Berlin, April 25.—The Tageblatt today printed a hundred word wireless telegram sent by a correspondent from a moving train between Berlin and Zossen.

Another Vanderbilt Caught.

London, April 25.—William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Anna Rutherford were married today at St. Mark's Church, North Audley street. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. R. H. Hadden.

To Attack Fez.

Mardid, April 25.—According to advices received here from Melilla, it is the intention of the Moroccan rebels to attack Fez.

Loubert's English Trip.

London, April 25.—It is said here that the visit to London of President Loubet, of France, has been fixed for July.

WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,

228, 230, 232 Dundas St.

REDUCING STOCK ...SALE...

WE DON'T take space to tell you more than the barest facts about the unusually big bargains we are giving during our STOCK REDUCING SALE. A constantly growing crowd of buyers is our reward, and we reward you for your confidence with STILL LOWER PRICES.

Taffeta Silks, 35c

We have just laid out for quick selling a lot of Colored Taffeta Silks. DON'T FAIL to see them, regular 50c; REDUCTION SALE PRICE **35c**

Underskirts, 75c.

Ladies' Black Mercerized Sateen Underskirts, deep accordion pleated frills, regular $1 00; REDUCTION SALE PRICE **75c**
Lots of other ones from which to choose; all at REDUCTION SALE PRICES.

Chiffon, 10c Yard.

Silk Embroidered Chiffon, assorted colors, regular 25c; REDUCTION SALE PRICE, the yard **10c**

Embroideries.

Nowhere can you do as well in Embroideries as here. We have all you want of them. REDUCTION SALE PRICE starts at, for 1 DOZ. YARDS..... .....**10c**
Every in-between-price to the yard, **25c.**

Mercerized Lawns.

Hundreds of yards of Mercerized Lawns in stripes and floral patterns, as nice as silk, wears better. REDUCTION SALE PRICE, the yard **10c**

Lace Curtains. 20c Pair.

There is hardly a home where there is not a lace curtain want at this time of the year. Our prices are REDUCTION SALE PRICES, and start at the pair 20c, with every in-between price to **$3 75**

Art Muslins and Curtain Nets

Clearing at Reduction Sale Prices.

Prints, 7c Yard.

The patterns and colors are the latest quality, good width, 36 inches, REDUCTION SALE PRICE, yard **7c**

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, high-spliced heel and toe, regular 15c; REDUCTION SALE PRICE, the pair..... .....**10c**
Ladies' Polka Dot Fast Black Cotton Hose, high-spliced heel and toe, regular 25c; REDUCTION SALE PRICE, the pair..... .....**19c**

Lace Socks.

Children's Lace Socks, in tan and white, regular 25c; REDUCTION SALE PRICE, the pair **18c**

WHISKARD'S "THREE BUSY STORES."

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar.

This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, April 25.

	Ask	Off.
Montreal	..	250
Ontario	..	137
Toronto	..	..
Merchants	..	..
Commerce	167	166½
Imperial	..	239
Dominion	245½	245
Standard	..	250
Hamilton	..	218
Nova Scotia	..	275
Ottawa	..	218
Traders	..	142
British America	96	93
Royal Bank	..	..
Western Assurance	95	93
Imperial Life	..	149
National Trust	..	133½
Toronto General Trusts	165	160
Consumer's Gas	211	210½
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	84
Canada Northwest Land Pref	..	94
Canada Northwest Land Com	..	..
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	131¾	131½
Can. Pac. Railway Stock, new	..	..
Canada Life	..	..
Toronto Electric Light	..	132
General Electric	..	181½
General Electric, pref	..	108
London Electric	..	..
Commercial Cable	158	157¾
Dominion Telegraph	..	..
Bell Telephone	..	155
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	..	94
Niagara Navigation	133	130
Northern Navigation	144	143
St. Clair L. and C. Navigation	141	..
Toronto Railway	110¾	110
Twin City Railway	113¾	113½
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	175
Sao Paulo Tramway	96	95
Luxfer Prism., pref	..	..
Carter Crume	..	100½
Dunlop Tire, pref	106	102¾
W. A. Rogers, pref	103	101
Packers A	..	96
Packers B	..	96
Dominion Steel, com	29	27¾
Dominion Steel, pref	..	67½
Dominion Coal, Common	107¾	107½
Nova Scotia Steel, com	103	100¾
Lake Superior, com	7	6¾
War Eagle	..	..
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
Colored Cotton	..	..
Dominion Coal	350	..
Crows Nest Coal	..	..
Canada Salt	..	119
Payne Mining	..	..
Cariboo (McKinney)	..	..
British Canadian L. and I	..	70
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	108	106
Canada Permanent	..	122
Canada Savings and Loan	..	120
Central Canada Loan	..	145
Dominion Savings and Invest.	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	122
Huron and Erie L. and S	..	182
Imperial Loan and Invest	..	..
Landed Banking and Loan	..	121
Lon. and Can. L. and A	100¼	..
Manitoba Loan	..	70
Toronto Mortgage	94	90
London Loan	120	114½
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	122
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	129½
Real Estate Loan and Deb	..	..
Cable Coup. Bonds	..	..
Cable Reg. Bonds	..	..
Real Estate Loan and Deb	..	..
Cable Coup. Bonds	..	..
Cable Reg. Bond	..	..
Dominion Steel Bonds	..	79
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	111½	110¾

SALES: Commerce, 40 at 166¾, 17 at 166⅞; Consumers' Gas, 2 at 211; Toronto Electric Light, 2 at 133, 7 at 132½, 106 rights at 13; Cable, 100 at 158, 25 at 157½, 75 at 158; R. and O., 25 at 93⅞, 25 at 93¾; C. P. R., 100 at 132¼, 204 at 132, 25 at 131⅞, 50 at 131¾, 100 at 131⅞, 50 at 131⅝; Dominion, 30 at 244¾, 110 at 245; Twin City, 100 at 114, 75 at 113¾, 25 at 113⅝, 25 at 113¾, 25 at 113⅝; Sao Paulo, 2 at 96, 50 at 95¾; Coal, 175 at 107⅜, 50 at 107½, 175 at 107⅝, 5 at 107, 50 at 107⅝, 120 at 107¾; Superior, 10 at 6¾.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Montreal, April 25.

	Ask	Off.
Canadian Pacific	161½	161¼
Canadian Pacific new	..	..
Duluth, common	..	..
Duluth preferred	..	..
Winnipeg Electric	166	166
Montreal Street Railway	270	267
West India	60	45
Toronto Street Railway	100¾	100¾
Halifax Street Railway	100½	98½
St. John Street Railway	..	114
Twin City Transit Railway	113½	113¼
Twin City Railway, new	..	..
Richelieu and Ontario	95	93
Commercial Cable	159	156
Montreal Telegraph	164	158
Bell Telephone	165	..
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	28½	28
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	69¾	68
Montreal Heat, Light & Power	95	93¾
Nova Scotia Steel, common	..	100
Detroit Railway	83¾	82¾
Laurentide Pulp	95	..
Montreal Cotton	126	..
Dominion Cotton	52½	49
Canada Colored Cotton	60	50
Merchants Cotton	..	..
War Eagle	..	..
Payne	..	..
Montreal Street Bonds	..	105
Republic	..	..
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
National Salt, common	..	..
Dominion Coal, common	108	107¼
Dominion Coal, pref	..	..
Int. Coal	..	..
R. C. P. A	..	..
Int. Coal, pref	..	..
Bank of Montreal	..	..
Ontario	..	139
British North America	..	..
Molsons Bank	..	..
Bank of Toronto	..	..
Merchants Bank	169¾	166
Ogilvie Milling Co., pref	134¾	..
Ogilvie Bonds	..	..
Marconi	..	..
Windsor Hotel	..	..
Bank National	..	..
Lake Woods Mfg. Co	..	..
Royal Bank	..	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..
Eastern Townships	..	..
Bank of Montreal	..	..
Quebec Bank	..	..
Bank of Toronto	..	..
Union Bank	140	133
Bank of Commerce	167	..
Hochelaga	137	..
Northwest Land	..	..
Northwest Land, pref	..	..
Imperial Bank	..	..
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	80	78
Laurentide	105	..
Cable Coupon	..	..
Halifax Railway	..	..
Cable Registered	..	..
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	..
Toledo Bonds	32½	31

SALES: C. P. R., 10 at 132½, 100 at 131¾, 100 at 132, 100 at 131¾, 75 at 131½; Coal, common, 50 at 107¼, 50 at 107¼, 25 at 107, 50 at 107½, 100 at 108, 25 at 107¾; R. and O., 25 at 93½; Bank of Montreal, new, 1 at 250½; Iron, common, 600 at 28½, 400 at 28⅝, 135 at 28¾, 25 at 113⅝; Sao Paulo, 2 at 96, 50 at 95¾; Coal, 175 at 107⅜, 50 at 107½, 175 at 107⅝, 5 at 107, 50 at 107⅝, 120 at 107¾; Superior, 10 at 6¾.

of Montreal, 8 at 255; Iron, preferred, 10 at 69, 50 at 68¾, 100 at 68; Toledo Railway, 25 at 31½; Iron bonds, 9,000 at 78.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for the Advertiser.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Amal. Copper	64	64	63½	63⅝
American Sugar Co.	126¾	126¾	125¾	125¼
American Locomotive	27½	27½	27	27
American Foundry	40¼	40¼	40	40
American Refining	51¼	..	..	..
Atcheson Com	83	83	82¼	82⅝
Atcheson Pfd	97¾	97¾	97½	97½
B. & O	97¾	98¾	92½	92½
Brooklyn Tran	66⅞	66½	65	65
C. P. R	132	132½	131¾	131⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	45½	45	45
Chic. Great Western	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22¾
Col. Fuel and Iron	64½	65¾	64	65¼
Erie	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞
Erie Pfd	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾
Illinois Central	136½	136½	136¼	136¼
Kan. and Tex. com	26¾	26⅞	25¾	25¾
Kan. and Tex. Pfd	56½	56½	55½	55½
Louisville and Nashville	118	118	117¼	117¼
Manhattan	141⅝	141⅝	140½	140⅝
Metropolitan St. Ry	131½	131½	129	129⅝
Mexican Central	28⅜	28½	27½	27½
M. P	110½	110½	109	109
N. Y. Central	132	132	131¾	131⅞
Norfolk and W	71¼	71¼	71	71
Ont. and West	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
Pacific Mail S. S. Co	34	34½	34	34½
Pennsylvania	137½	137⅝	136½	136½
People's Gas	104¾	..	..	..
Reading	55¼	55¼	54¼	54⅜
Republic I. and S	19½	..	..	..
Rock Island	45½	45½	44¾	44¾
Southern Ry	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾
Southern Ry. Pfd	92¾	92¾	91½	91½
Southern Pacific	58	58⅛	57⅛	57½
St. Paul	163	163¼	162	162⅛
Texas	36¾	37	36	36¼
Twin City	114¼	114¼	113¾	113¾
T. C. I	65¾	65¾	65	65
Union Pacific	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾
U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
U. S. Leather, Pfd	..	..	..	..
U. S. Rubber	..	..	..	..
U. S. Steel, com	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝
U. S. Steel, Pfd	85	85	84⅝	84⅝
Wabash, Pfd	48¾	48¼	47½	47½
Western Union Tel	85½	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	24½	24½	24¼	24¼

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, April 25.

There was a large attendance at the market here this forenoon—in fact, it was the largest turnout for several weeks. Small stuff comprised the bulk of the supplies, and sales as a rule were brisk and prices firm, with the exception of butter and dressed hogs.

Grain—Oats were in brisk demand; there were only about 12 or 15 loads offered; sales were made at 92c to 93c per cental. Barley sold at 92c per cental.

While there were only 16 loads of hay offered, the demand was very slow; Saturday is not a very good day to market hay, and it is surprising to many that the farmers will persist in bringing in their hay on that day; prices were $8 to $9 50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was decidedly easier, and the supply large; prices ruled lower, at 18c to 20c for pound rolls and 18c for crocks. Eggs were in large supply and the demand brisk, at 11c to 11½c per dozen by the basket, and 12c to 12½c for small lots.

Poultry—There is not much demand for turkeys, and the sell at 14c to 16c per lb; chickens are very scarce, and the demand is good at 80c to $1 10 per pair; live chickens sell at 60c to 75c per pair.

Vegetables and Roots—Several large loads of potatoes were offered at $1 15 to $1 25 per bag; green onions were plentiful at 20c per dozen; rhubarb was as low sale, at 35c to 50c per dozen; radishes and lettuce sold at 30c to 40c per dozen bunches; other vegetables as quoted.

Dressed Hogs—There were 50 carcases offered; prices were lower, at $8 50 to $8 75 per 100 pounds.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be $6 10 per 100 pounds; small pigs were numerous, at $5 to $9 per pair.

Butchers' Meat—There was not a very large supply, and prices were about as quoted.

Apples were not so plentiful, and prices were about steady, at $1 to $1 25 per barrel and 40c to 50c per bag.

Tomato, cabbage, onion and lettuce plants sold at 15c per box.

Maple trees sold at 25c to 50c each; spruce at 10c to 20c each; cedars at $2 to $4 per 100.

Oats	92	@	93
Barley	95	@	1 00
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
Corn	1 00	@	1 10
Rye	95	@	1 00
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Wheat	72	@	72
Oats	30⅝	@	32
Peas	85	@	90
Barley	31	@	43
Corn	58	@	72
Rye	53	@	55
Buckwheat	50	@	52

SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.

Clover seed, alsike	5 00	@	7 00
Clover seed, red	7 00	@	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50	@	2 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, per rolls, baskets	18	@	20
Butter, crock, per lb	18	@	18
Eggs, doz., basket lots	11	@	11
Eggs, doz., new-laid	12	@	12½
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.

Wheat, good	$1 20	@	$1 20
Honey, in comb, per lb	13	@	13
Cheese, wholesale	13	@	13½

FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, per bag	25	@	50
Apples, dried, per lb	4½	@	5
Apples, per bu	25	@	25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 10	@	1 15
Potatoes, single bag	1 20	@	1 25
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bag	60	@	65
Beets, per bu	30	@	40
Carrots, per bag	20	@	40
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	60
Celery, per doz	25	@	50
Pumkins, each	5	@	10
Squashes, per doz	60	@	80
Sage, and savory, doz	20	@	20
Peppers, per doz	15	@	15
Cauliflowers, per doz	60	@	90
Cucumbers, per doz	60	@	75
Lettuce, per doz	30	@	40
Radishes, per doz	30	@	40
Spinach, per doz	60	@	75

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	14	@	16
Chickens, pair pair	85	@	1 10
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, each	65	@	90

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60	@	75
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Geese, each	75	@	75

MEATS.

Dressed hogs, per cwt	8 50	@	8 75
Pork, hindquarters, per lb	10	@	10
Pork, forequarters, lb	8½	@	8½
Beef, carcase, choice	6 50	@	7 00
Beef, carcase, common	5 00	@	6 00
Beef, hindquarters	6 00	@	7 25
Beef, forequarters	4 50	@	5 75
Lambs, carcase	10 00	@	10 50
Lamb, quarter	10 00	@	11 00
Veal, per cwt	6 50	@	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	6 50	@	7 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton	8 00	@	9 50
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 00
Hay, baled, wholesale	7 50	@	8 50

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per cwt	6 10	@	6 10
Pigs, per pair	6 00	@	6 10
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Fat cattle	4 00	@	4 50
Cows, each	25 00	@	37 00

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed	13	@	13½
Wool, unwashed	6	@	7
Hides, No. 1, per lb	6¼	@	6¼
Hides, No. 2, per lb	5½	@	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	4½	@	4½
Tallow, rendered	6	@	6½
Tallow, rough	3½	@	3½
Sheepskins, each	60	@	60

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 25.—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red and white, 70c to 70½c, middle freights; Manitoba, No. 1 hard is offering on track at lake ports, to arrive, at 82½c, and No. 1 northern at 81c. Flour—Not much offering; steady; cars of 90 per cent patents are quoted at $2 67½ to $2 70 in buyers' bags, midle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher. Millfeed—Steady, at $16 50 to $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Steady, at 43c for No. 3 extra and 40c for No. 3, middle freights. Rye—Steady; No. 2 at 51c, middle freights. Corn—Steady, at 40 for Canada mixed or yellow west; American corn is firmed; No. 3 mixed is quoted at 49½c asked and No. 3 yellow at 50c, on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady, at 30c for No. 2 white, high freights, and 30½c middle freights. Peas—Steady, at 62c for No. 2, middle freights. Butter and Eggs—Steady.

Strong's Baking Powder is Guaranteed Strictly Pure.

25c Per Pound.

....AT....

STRONG'S DRUG STORE.

184 Dundas Street.

FREE to Housekeepers on application, a valuable recipe book on the Art of Cooking.

Marriage Licenses at above address.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 24.—General inclination to a weakness and a lack of interest characterized the market in wheat throughout the session. Foreign markets were higher and Argentine shipments lighter, at 1,804,000 bu. Export business was moderate at 30 loads. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 35 cars.

Corn—Continued light receipts and buying by the bull interest in wheat advanced the market at the start and kept it firm later. Inquiry for shipments was reported improved, with a cargo worked late yesterday. On the other hand we understand about 500,000 bu have been bought in Nebraska the last few days for shipment here, and Snow's weekly report considers the past week highly favorable for farm work, and reports good progress in corn planting. Cars tomorrow, 55.

Oats—The course of the market was very erratic early, particularly the May option, which lost 1¼c, regaining ½c of it. Trade was local and light, and fluctuations generally followed those of wheat. Cash market easier and good demand reported for shipments. Cars tomorrow, 105.

Provisions opened quiet and firm on steadier hogs. Later advanced on buying by scalpers and advance at yards, but reacted sharply, due to persistent selling by packers, and at the close scalpers were eager to sell. Pork was advanced sharply, but lost most of it at the close. Trade in pork very small, as outsiders fear manipulation. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 13,000 hogs.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, April 24.—Wheat—Easy; cash, 76¼c; May, 76½c; July, 72¼c. Corn—Steady; April and May, 44½c; July, 45⅝c. Oats—Weak; April and May, 34¼c; July, 31⅜c. Rye—No. 2, 53c. Clover seed—Firm; cash, 69c bid.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.—Flour—Receipts, 13,540 bbls; sales, 3,200 pkgs; quiet but firm. Rye flour—Steady. Wheat—Receipts, 146,250 bu; sales, 1,200,000 bu; wheat was generally higher on a scare of local shorts and sympathy with corn; May, 81⅛; July, 76 15-16c to 77¼c; Sept., 74½c to 75c. Rye—Steady; state, 56c to 59c, c.i.f., New York; No. 2 western, 60½c, f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 25,200 bu; sales, 60,000 bu; corn was strong and active in response to covering and unfavorable weather west; May, 54¼c to 55¼c; July, 51¾c to 52¼c; Sept., 51c to 51⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 111,000 bu; oats were dull but steadier. Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5 3-16c. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm. Hops—Quiet.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

Chicago, April 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	77¾	77⅞	76¾	77⅛
July	72⅝	72⅞	72¼	72⅝
Corn—May	44¾	45½	44¾	45¼
July	45¼	45⅞	45⅛	45⅜
Oats—May	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼
July	32	32	31½	31⅝
Pork—May	18 07	18 25	18 07	18 22
July	17 47	17 50	17 45	17 47
Lard—May	9 67	9 67	9 65	9 67
July	9 67	9 67	9 62	9 62
S. Ribs—May	9 80	9 80	9 75	9 75
July	9 70	9 70	9 65	9 65

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 24.—Oil opened and closed at $1 53.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., April 24.—Credit balances, $1 53.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,686 pkgs. Cheese—Steady, at unchanged prices; receipts, 2,841 boxes. Eggs strong and unchanged; receipts, 10,032 cases.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 18c to 23½c; dairies, 15c to 22c. Cheese—New firm, 13¼c to 13½c.

SUGAR MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, April 24.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 9d; centrifugal, 9s 9d; beet sugar, April, 8s 4½d.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.—Sugar—Quiet; fair refining, 3 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined firm.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 24.—Baled Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Steady, at $5 per ton for car lots on the track here.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 25.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 2½d; No. 1 northern spring, no stock; No. 1 California, 6s 9d. Futures dull; May, 6s 2½d; July, 6s 2¾d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, firm, 4s 6d; do, old, quiet, 5s 3d. Futures dull; May, 4s 5d; June, 4s 3⅝d; July, 4s 3⅝d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter quiet, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £6 10s to £7.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 6s 1½d.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 82s 3d.

Pork—Firm; prime mess western, 87s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 54s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 51s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 54s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 52s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 53s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 53s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 54s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 43s.

Lard—Steady; prime western, in tierces, 60s 6d; American refined, in pails, 50s.

Butter—Good United States steady, 75s.

Cheese—Steady; American finest white and colored, 68s.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 27s.

Turpentine spirts—Firm, 43s 6d.

Rosin—Common firm, 5s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 6½d.

Linseed oil—Dull, 24s 3d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,609; good, medium and light steers a shade higher; heavy fat cattle slow and easy; bulls and cows steady; steers, $5 10 to $5 52½; bulls, $3 40 to $4 20; dry cows, $2 to $4 15. Exports today, 555 cattle and 5,500 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 680 cattle and 1,936 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 416; market 75c to $1 lower; common to prime veals, $3 to $6 50; top price, $7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,789; steady to strong; wooled sheep, $5 to $5 50; clipped, $4 25 to $5; wooled lambs, $5 to $7 50; clipped, $4 75 to $6 80.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,088; steady; Pennsylvania and state hogs, $7 50 to $7 60; choice, $7 65.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, April 24.—Prices are unchanged; Canadian cattle are quoted at 10½c to 12c per lb, dressed weight; American cattle, 11½c to 12½c per lb; sheep, 13c to 14c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9c to 9½c per lb.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $6 95 to $7 25; good to choice heavy, $7 30 to $7 45; rough heavy, $7 10 to $7 30; light, $6 80 to $7 15; bulk of sales at $7 05 to $7 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market nominal.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IDEA IS VENTILATED IN COURT

As Result of Enforcing School Board Regulations—Parents Oppose Vaccination.

The relations between vaccination and Christian Science was brought into court today when Truant Officer Weir charged Mr. Wm. R. Bird with neglecting to send his children to school. Mr. Bird stated to the police magistrate that he had sent his children to school, but that they were sent home because they were not vaccinated.

The magistrate suggested that Mr. Bird send his children to school, first having them vaccinated, and that the matter would be then dropped.

Mr. Bird explained that people were becoming more enlightened and that contagion was only mental.

The magistrate would not be drawn into an argument on Christian Science, but tried to get Mr. Bird to agree to settle matters in accordance with the provisions of the law.

At this stage Mrs. Bird asked to be heard. Through the magistrate she asked Truant Officer Weir if what she had to say was not true, and he acknowledged it. Her statement was to the effact that her children had been sent to school four times, and sent home each time. She had complained to the chairman of the school board and had requested that the children be allowed temporarily to go to school without being vaccinated. The board had repeatedly laid the matter over, and then she asked that a special meeting be held, but still the board had delayed matters. She wanted to know what could be done, as it was her intention to have her children educated in a private school if they could not go to the public school. It was only for fear of the results to her children that she did not want to have them vaccinated. There had been four or five cases in East London of children who had been injured by being vaccinated, and she could name a prominent lawyer of this city who had two children die as the result of vaccination. It was not the pain that would be felt by the children that prompted her to oppose their vaccination.

The magistrate adjourned the case for a week and in the meantime Mrs. Birl said she would make another effort to have the school board determine what they were going to do in the matter.

SPIRIT OF ACTIVITY HAS ALREADY POSSESSED CLUB

Great Season Looked Forward to by Members of the Rowing Club.

As the season progresses everything is being put into first-class shape at the London Rowing Club. Carpenters have been at work the past couple of weeks making extensive alterations and improvements to the club building and also making large additions to the seating capacity around the lawns.

In the bowling division everything points to the most successful season in the history of the club, and already several matches have been arranged with outside clubs. Men have been steadily engaged for some time past, getting the lawns into shape by rolling and cutting, and never were the greens in better condition at the opening of the season. The lawns are now ready for bowling, and the members are getting down to work. Several local matches are being arranged and all the members of this flourishing institution are assured of a splendid year's enjoyment.

In the rowing division everything is activity. The boats are being overhauled, and it is expected that some new ones will be added to the present stock.

The question of further grounds for tennis purposes is being seriously considered, and a committee is now interviewing owners of land adjoining the club property, and it is almost an assured fact that in a very short space of time the club will have, besides the finest and most extensive bowling greens in Canada, the finest tennis courts and a club grounds with surroundings that cannot be equaled.

The Western Ontario Bowling Association tournament will, as usual, be held in London this year on the lawns of the London Rowing Club, and already a large number of clubs have signified their intention of being here. One of the local enthusiasts estimates that the entry list will reach 60 rinks.

The Canadian Lawn Bowlers' Handbook, which is now in course of preparation, promises to be one af the finest works of its kind yet atempted in Canada, and will contain splendid photos of the lawns and surrounding of the London Rowing Club.

This institution is one which Londoners may justly feel proud of, and nowhere can be found an institution that offers its members more genuine enjoyment or more privileges for a very small membership fee. For the one fee of $5 members are entitled to take active interest in all three branches — rowing, tennis and bowling.

WHY READ OF GAMEY?

When You Can Read This Tale of a Wise Old Bird,

Who Chose for His Nest This Great Home Paper.

At an early hour yesterday morning when all but the night policeman and the hard-worked reporters were sleeping, Mr. W. E. Saunders and Tax Collector Hayes, left their happy homes to take one of their favorite jaunts into the country to study bird life. They had got to the neighborhood of Glanworth, about 7 miles from London, when the major's eagle optic spied a nest that was particularly fetching. Mr. Saunders climbed the tall tree it was in and found it to be the nest of a red-shouldered hawk. The interesting feature of the nest was that the main part of the interior wall was made of parts of The Advertiser of Nov. 8. This is no jest, jolly, flimflam nor bunco that is given to our select circle of readers. The story was given to The Advertiser by Mr. Saunders, a man of truth and exact powers of observation, and can be believed. There are circumstances, which makes the construction of this nest, singular as it is less remarkable than one would consider it upon first thought. It will be noticed by observant people that the bird that chose this great family journal for a home paper, was a red-shouldered hawk, not a blue-nosed hawk. This is significant of its political attachment. If more proof were needed to show the sound political judgment of this red-shouldered hawk, it could be found in its choice of its dwelling place among the good Scotch Grits of Westminster. Why the old bird should have chosen that particular date, Nov. 8, is less easily understood, but ornithologists believe, upon looking at the paper of that date and seeing a picture of Detective John Murray, that it can be explained by the old saying, birds of a feather flock together, because, from its peculiarly white breast and odd back feathers, they take the Westminster bird to be of the genus Hawk-shaw, the detective.

One Minute Interviews.

Mr. William Gray—Wherever I go I find the same condition of affairs — business brisk and everybody contented. Canada is certainly enjoying an era of prosperity.

Mr. T. J. Murphy—I do not like to see people go to a public banquet and then leave before the programme is concluded. By the time the last speaker is called upon half the audience is gone and the speaker wonders if the other half doesn't want to go.

Mr. M. Wilson, Fergus—Our hospital was never so busy as when the recent accident occurred on the Hamilton, Grey and Bruce. There were a good many patients under treatment there. I think that all of them have left by this time.

Rev. Mr. Marsh, Northwest Missionary —My field is in the Great Slave district, a thousand miles the other side of Edmonton. This is the first time I have been down in Ontario for eleven years. I never visited London until recently and I am surprised with the city. Its beautiful wide streets and abundance of tree make it so much nicer.

MAY GO NEXT MONTH.

Rev. C. C. Owen said today that while the exact date of his departure had not been fixed, he expected to leave for Vancouver about the end of May. The question of a successor had not been acted upon by the congregation of the church.

PLAGUE PREVAILS IN INDIA

The Presbyterian College at Indore May Close.

The Union of Churches in India—The Work in China.

Toronto, April 25.—The Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Committee have been holding their spring meeting the last two days, in the office of the secretary, Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay. Those present were: Rev. Dr. Moore, the convener; Rev. Dr. McLaren, Rev. Dr. Fraser, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Warden, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Dr. McTavish, Rev. Dr. Johnston, Rev. Dr. MacKay, Rev. D. Currie, Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, Hamilton Cassels, W. A. J. Martin, A. Jeffrey and D. K. McKenzie.

The committee received reports from the foreign mission fields. The plague has reached Indore, and from thirty to fifty die of it daily. It is feared it will be found necessary to suspend work at the college as a result. The chief difficulty encountered in dealing with the plague is that the natives oppose all inspection and sanitary regulations.

The committee passed a resolution, favoring a union of all the Presbyterian churches in India, the basis of which union was proposed by a conference of missionaries representing the negotiating bodies.

Reports received from the Honan (China) mission were favorable. The work there is so encouraging that the missionaries some time ago made an urgent request for four more men. Two additional missionaries were recently appointed to Honan, and the committee had two other names before them. They, however, did not make the appointments because already the estimates for the year far exceed the receipts of the past year. Unless some special provision can be made for these two men, the committee felt they would not be justified in appointing them.

Rumors of disturbances in China have not disturbed the missionaries, reports received declare. The work is more hopeful, and the people more friendly than ever before. The work among the Indians and Chinese in Canada was passed in review, and was reported unusually successful.

Two young lady students of the Ewart Training School, Miss Minnie E. Robertson and Miss Belle McIntosh, were appointed to foreign work, but the fields they will labor in is left to the executive to decide.

—Col. Denison has gone to Toronto for a short visit.

—Mr. Borup, of Uganda, whom the Bishop of Uganda says is quite as remarkable a man as Mr. Mackay, of Formosa, and who will certainly pass into history for the great work he is doing there, will speak at the Memorial Sunday School Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 3:15.

OLD BOYS ORGANIZING.

Secretary Bell, of the Old Boys' Association, has been notified that the London Old Boys in Columbus, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich., are organizing with the intention of joining in the reunion to be held in August. There are a number of Londoners in each city

GRAND OPERA REACHED THE TRACK RECORD AT AQUEDUCT

Stepped Seven Furlongs in 1:27—Results of Big League Games —Corbett Fails.

By Way of Comment.

The Y. M. C. A. basketball season has seen a plucky effort on the part of all the teams, and those interested are thoroughly satisfied with the result. Team No. 5 met with difficulty, but although they did not win until the sixth game, they stayed till the end and completed the schedule.

Teams No. 2 and 3 had the same personnel as last year, with one exception in the former.

Team No. 1 did not complete the schedule, because they were weakened by the loss of one of their best men.

THE TURF.

BAD ACCIDENT AT AQUEDUCT.

New York, April 24. — Another bad accident occurred at Aqueduct today when four horses fell in the third race, but fortunately the four boys escaped with a shaking-up. Agnes Brennan, a 7 to 10 favorite, won the Woodhaven stakes easily by a length from Nine Pin, who in turn was one half length in front of Wizard. Gesmith's horse, Grand Opera, again showed the great form he is in at present by carrying 117 pounds and stepping the 7 furlongs in 1:27, which is a track record. Three favorites woni, Summary:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Petra II., 112 (J. Daly), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, 1; Clorita, 105 (Fuller), even and 2 to 5, 2; Andrattus, 111 (Odom), 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14⅘.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Knob Hampton, 109 (Shaw), 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, 1; Contentious, 111 (Odom), 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, 2; Interlude, 109 (Haack), 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, 3. Time, :55⅘.

Third race, 70 yards, selling—Lord Advocate, 103 (Gannon), 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, 1; Brisk, 102 (Fuller), 40 to 1 and 21 to 1, 2; The Talisman, 103 (N. Lewis), 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1:47⅘.

Fourth race, the Woodhaven stakes, 5 furlongs—Agnes Brennan, 109 (O'Neil), 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, 1; Nine Pin, 105 (Burns), 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, 2; Wizard, 98 (Gannon), 5 to 1 and even, 3. Time, 1:01⅘.

Fifth race, handicap, 7 furlongs—Grand Opera, 117 (Shaw), 3 to 5 and out, 1; Homestead, 98 (J. Daly), 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, 2; Ben Howard, 89 (D. O'Connor), 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, 3. Time, 1:27.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Ocean Dream, 103 (J. Daly), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, 1; Rosewater, 105 (Burns), 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, 2; Erbe, 105 (Gannon), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:15⅘.

TRACK IN GOOD SHAPE.

St. Louis, April 24.—The track was in splendid shape at Kinloch today:

First race, 6 furlongs—Father Wentker, 4 to 5, 1; Zirl, 5 to 1, 2; Hie Away, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Sir Christopher, 2 to 1, 1; Orleans, 5 to 2, 2; Loca, 30 to 1, 3. Time, :55.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Arkansas Pass, 5 to 1, 1; Gus Heiderin, 5 to 1, 2; Matt Wadleigh, 5 to 1, 3. Time, :55.

Fourth race, 1 mile, gentlemen riders, selling—Mary Moore, 10 to 1, 1; Edna Riley, even, 2; Spurs, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:47.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Boozer, 3 to 1, 1; Bridge, 5 to 1, 2; Irish Jewel, 11 to 5, 3. Time, 1:14½.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Blanco, 7 to 1, 1; Jena, 8 to 5, 2; Countess Clara, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:49½.

THE LAKESIDE MEET.

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—Rain began to fall after the fourth race today, and made the track stick and holding. Summaries:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Plea, even, 1; Bay View, 10 to 1, 2; Dick Ripley, 12 to 1, 3. Time, :56⅘.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Playlike, even, 1; Sly Boots, 15 to 1, 2; Rosie Dillon, 40 to 1, 3. Time, 1:15⅘.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Safeguard, 7 to 2, 1; Gracious, 10 to 1, 2; J. J. Corbett, 6 to 5, 3. Time, 1:15⅘.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Dr. Stephens, 2 to 1, 1; Allopath, 25 to 1, 2; Chop Suey, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:42.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Arnold K., 3 to 2, 1; Jerry Lynch(4 to 5, 2; Miss Fleischmann, 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1:03⅘.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Zonne, 15 to 1, 1; Prince Webb, 3 to 1, 2; Bonnie Lizzak, 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:50⅘.

GOOD SPORT AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., April 24.—This was an off-day so far as stakes were concerned, but the sport was of high class. Summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs, Pea Ridge, 20 to 1, 1; Balzac, 8 to 5, 2; Sandwich, 25 to 1, 3. Time, 1:02⅘.

Second race, 4 furlongs—Comora, 3½ to 1, 1; Frances Yowell, 12 to 1, 2; Court Rose, 3½ to 1, 3. Time, :50.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Chickasaw, 4 to 1, 1; Annie Lauretta, 9 to 5, 2; Handcuff, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:43¾.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Brulare, 9 to 5, 1; Lady Strathmore, 8 to 5, 2; Bummer II., 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:27¾.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Miss West, 15 to 1, 1; Little Duchess II., 25 to 1, 2; Presgrave, 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1:23.

Sixth race, 4½ furlongs—Kilo, 7 to 1, 1; Council, 11 to 5, 2; Ortwells, 5 to 1, 3. Time, :56.

GOOD HORSE KILLED.

Baltimore, Md., April 24. — Joe Leiter, the winner of the two steeplechase features at the late Bennings meeting,owned by Dio Kerr, of Washington, was killed yesterday in Carrollton cup race at Pimlico. He had run the short course, but stumbled and fell as he entered the stretch. The injuries were such that the horse had to be killed.

DEATH OF J. H. WARDLOW.

The death of James H. Wardlow, at Montreal on Saturday last, removes one who for many years as a successful merchant, an enthusiastic turfman and popular club man, was a prominent figure in the city of Montreal. For many years he was honorary secretary of the Bel-Air Jockey Club, and his retirement a few years ago from the duties of that position owing to ill-health was a serious loss to the club. His memory will long be cherished by the members of the St. James Club, the Forest and Stream and Montreal Hunt Clubs, in all of which he was a prominent and popular figure. — Canadian Sportsman.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

W. H. James, of Hamilton, has entered the black gelding Dan, by Superior, and Prince Albert, a b. g., by Almont Wilkes, in the 2:25 trotting stake at Glen Falls, N. Y.

Messrs. Spencer and Symes, of Niagara Falls South, lately purchased Nitocarus, by Allerton, 2:09½, dam Minnie Rolls, 2:20, by Temple Bar, second dam Berlante, by Wilkes Boy.

Mr. Tobis Caster, of Claremont, Ont., has sold his famous stallion Baldorf (30570), sired by Bally Trelly (27993), record 2:17¼, to R. H. Nesbitt, of Peterboro, price reported $1,000. Baldorf is one of the fastest horses in Canada without a mark. He has a public trial in 2:18 to his credit, a quarter in 33 seconds, with one month's training.

Graham Bros., of Claremont, have Stately City, No. 10466, for the sum of $3,000 to Mr. James Elmhirst and W. J. Renwick, of Keena, Peterboro County. These breeders deserve great credit for having the pluck to bring such a good horse into their section. The sale was made by James Noble, of Toronto.

Graham Bros., of Claremont, have sold the fashionable high-class hackney stallion Attraction, 378, sired by the Great Fandango, 4256, dam Wild Thyme, 3372, by Matchless, of Londesboro, 1517, to a company of four horsemen around Peterboro, for the sum of $2,500.

BASEBALL.

THE UMPIRE.

A fool there was, and he took a chance
(Even as you or I)
In a bunch of baseball disputants,
With all of an umpire's arrogance,
And a mask to cover his countenance
(Even as you or I).

The fool he called a batter out,
And the crowd held him to blame,
While the batter batted him over the head,
And jumped on his chest and left him dead
(Which you will allow was not well-bred),
And that was the end of the game.
—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Brooklyn—			R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0		4	6	4
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	9	3

Batteries—Mitchell and Roth; Thielman and Ritter. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 2,600.

At New York—					
New York	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 *		5	9	5
Boston	2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0		4	8	4

Batteries—Taylor, Cronin and Warner and Bowerman; Willis and Kittredge. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 6,200.

At Pittsburg—					
Pittsburg	4 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1		8	13	5
St. Louis	0 0 2 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0		7	6	5

Batteries—Doheny and Smith; Rhodes and O'Neil. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 3,012.

Rain at Chicago.

IN THE AMERICAN.

At Philadelphia—			R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0		2	6	1
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	6	1

Batteries—Young and Farrell; Plank and Powers. Umpire, Hassett and Carruthers.

At Washington—					
Washington	4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0		7	11	1
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0		1	3	6

Batteries—Patten and Clarke; Tannehill, Wolfe and O'Connor and Beville. Umpire, Connolly.

Rain at Detroit.

The McClary City League team play a picked team from the works this afternoon. The game takes place on the Wolseley Barracks common.

FAMOUS IRISH NINE IN LINE.

The Lucan Irish Nine Baseball Club have reorganized for the coming season with the following officers: President, John Fox; vice-presidents, W. Ward, J. W. Anderson and Ora Price; manager, C. W. Hawkshaw; captain, W. A. Tripp; committee, W. Gibson, C. J. Murdy, H. McFalls, Richard Hodgins and J. Foreman; umpire, F. W. Porte.

The ball grounds have been remodeled and put in first-class condition, so watch the Irish Nine for first-class ball, as they have gathered together one of the fastest aggregations for the coming season that the town has yet had. Nothing but the fast London teams need ask for a date, as several games have already been booked.

FOOTBALL.

III. B. TEAM WON.

The superiority of the III. B. team over the Cadets was proved conclusively yesterday afternoon when the latter met their third defeat at the hands of the former in an exciting game of Rugby football. The score was 8 to 0, the score in detail: II. B., 8; Cadets, 0. Total score, III. B., 12; Cadets, 0. Points scored: For III. B., Fraser 4, Johnson 4, Sutherland 4. Mr. W. Harding refereed satisfactorily. The line-up: Cadets—Blackwell, back; Cameron, O'Grady and Fisher, half-backs; Greenlees, quarter; McPherson, Robb and Spencer, scrimmage; Butler, McArthur, Kingsmill and Nickle, wings. III.B.—Moore, back; Johnson, Falls and Balfour, half-back; Fraser, quarter; Girard, Sutherland and Blair, scrimmage; Orr, Scott, Higgins and Childs, wings.

YACHTING.

LEFT FOR THE CLYDE.

Southampton, April 24.—The two Shamrocks left Southampton today in tow for the Clyde. The town council of Weymouth at a meeting today decided to present Sir Thomas Lipton with an illuminated address in recognition of his sportsman-like efforts to capture the America's cup.

WRESTLING.

McLEOD DOWNED PARR.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 24.—Dan McLeod, the Scotch wrestler, defeated his arch rival of the mat, Jim Parr, tonight. He won two falls, the first and second, in 34.30 and 20 minutes, respectively, and thus gathered in the match, but he dropped the third fall in 11 minutes and thus did not finish with a clean bill.

THE RING.

COULDN'T STOP HIM.

Portland, Ore., April 24.—"Young Corbett" failed to stop George Mensie, of Chicago, in four rounds here last night.

NO KNIFE NECESSARY

Reuben Draper Proves by Experience That Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Cure Gravel.

Bristol, P. Q., April 20.—Reuben Draper, of this place, is spreading broadcast the good news that the operating knife is no longer necessary to cure that once-dreaded disease, Gravel. Mr. Draper was taken ill with Gravel and two doctors consulted failed to give him relief. He was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. He did so and of the result he says:

"Just one week after starting to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, I passed a stone as large as a small bean and four days after I passed one about the size of a grain of barley. This gave me relief and I began to feel better and gain strength.

"That happened four years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since."

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—Shakespeare.

Weak? No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood. Take Ayer's Pills for constipation. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.

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

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co.** 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

HAS GOOD STRING AT QUEEN'S PARK

Turf Writer Pens Interesting Chat of Trainer Dan McEwen's Stable.

The latest issue of a well-known Canadian turf journal contains the following:

Your correspondent took a run out to the fair grounds at London, a few days ago, and a glance over the grounds will convince anyone that somebody is taking excellent care of the grounds, buildings, etc., and that beautiful little artificial lake is still there. In speaking of lakes, that reminds me of the little Irish pupil in a district school when the teacher asked him to describe a lake, he said that a lake was a hole in the tay-kettle; but this is not that kind of a lake; this little lake has no water in it, consequently it has no fish, so that accounts for the absence of the sign, "No fishing or bathing allowed here." But I was told that sometime in "the good old summer time" this little lake will be furnished with everything that is necessary to make it look beautiful to the eyes of those that attend the fair this fall.

I went to the stables and there met Trainer Dan McEwen, the obliging and all around genial gentleman, who always makes the boys welcome when they call on him. In spite of the bad weather he is quite busy. He has eight trotters and pacers in his stable, and expects more in a few days.

SPEEDERS IN TRAINING.

The first one that I had the pleasure of looking over was Geary, a 15½ hand chestnut gelding, sired by Five Points, dam by Albion. This fellow reminded the writer very much of Dr. Madara, the phenomenal pacer, now in Scott Hudson's stable, and that was a good second in 2:04 at Memphis last fall. He is five years old, has no mark, is a pure gaited pacer, and shows lots of speed. He is owned by Johnson Bros., of London, who manage a large and prosperous bakery, and when Geary gets his speed and is ready to go to the races, they will have the dough to back him up.

The next one I saw was Dick, a black 5-year-old gelding, that stands 16 hands high. This is a strong gaited trotter, with lots of action. He has only been in training a few weeks and the boys say that he is learning fast. He is by Prohibition, dame by Western Wilkes. He is owned by Mr. Harry Raison, of London, proprietor of that popular hotel, "The Ontario House." Mr. Raisen loves a good horse, and always has a warm spot in his heart for a good roadster, and he takes great pleasure in driving the well-bred chestnut mare, Eva S. This mare is four years old, and is 16½ hands high, sired by Prohibition, dam by Gold Ring. This mare will be trained later in the season, as she has already shown her ability to trot fast.

Another good one that I saw was Flying Sid, a bay stallion 15.2 hands high. This is a 7-year-old son of Young Sidney, dam by General Stanton. This one is a trotter from the ground up. He showed miles close to 20 last fall, but was given no mark, but was very wisely kept over for the good things this summer. Keep your eye on this fellow. Owned by F. W. Entricken, of Tavistock.

I also saw Silver Points, a gray gelding, 16 hands strong. This is a 5-year-old, and a green trotter. This fellow is very attractive, and very stylish gaited; he is considered a good prospect, and, judging from his conformation, he should be able to stay till the race was finished. Was sired by Five Points, dam Lizzie S., by Winfield Scott, and is owned by F. W. Entricken, of Tavistock.

I was then shown to the stall of King Brino, by Wildbrino, and out of Combine, by Red Chief. This is a black gelding, 7 years old, and is 16 hands high; has no mark and is a good mover and a handsome looker. He is owned by Donnolly and McEwen.

A 5-year-old brown mare by Antevolo, and out of Raven, by Hiland, is another one that I saw, and one that the boys think very well of. She stands 15.2, has no mark, but shows lots of speed in her work. She is owned by Brooks Bros., of London. They own a black colt, one year old, that is a wonder. I was told that he shews more natural speed than any colt ever raised around London. He knows nothing but to trot. Sired by Wildbrino, dam Raven, by Hiland.

The next one I saw was the pride of the stable, the one that the boys tip their hats to when they approach his stall. This fellow is Harry D., the 6-year-old pacer that is already entered down the grand circuit, beginning at the Detroit meeting. All I have to say about him is keep your eyes on him—he will show for himself what he can do. He is by Terantum, dam by Terra Haute, and is owned by Tennant and Curtin, of Exeter.

I also saw Cleopator, bay mare five years old, stands 15.3, by Big Indian, dam Harbor Girl. This is quite a sensational pacer, and is already entered in some of the big stakes. This mare is well nigh perfection, her conformation is without fault. She is one of the most muscular and well built mares that I have seen for many a day; you talk about flat bone, strong hocks, good feet, etc., she has it all. Her owner, Mr. James Gellam, of Harbor Beach, Mich., may well be proud of her.

HAVE MET WITH GOOD RESPONSE

Thistle Club Stock Finds Ready Sale—Management Committee Temporarily Appointed.

A meeting of the provisional directors of the Thistle Athletic Club was held on Wednesday afternoon last at the office of Mr. Robert Reid, among those present being Messrs. H. A. Beddome, A. Talbot, G. de C. O'Grady, Charles Sterling, S. Stevely, R. Reid, P. Pocock, J. Lind, E. R. Struthers, C. M. R. Graham and H. R. O'Reilly.

Mr. G. de C. O'Grady was elected president pro tem, and took the chair, Mr. H. R. O'Reilly acting as secretary.

Members present reported a most encouraging response to the canvass for stock subscriptions, and the success of the undertaking is now assured. It is hoped that the clubhouse and tennis courts will be ready for use about June 1, and the bowlers' lawn a little later.

The following were elected a committee to superintend the preparation of the clubhouse and grounds, with authority to manage the affairs of the club generally pending the receipt of the letters of incorporation: Messrs. G. de C. O'Grady (president), R. Reid, Lind, Stevely, Sterling, Graham and Pocock, with H. R. O'Reilly, honorary secretary-treasurer.

The following scale of subscription fees was adopted:

Curlers, who must also hold at least one share of stock, $10 per annum.

Bowlers and tennis players, holding at least one share, to have the privileges of the clubhouse and grounds without payment for the first year.

Non-shareholders, $5 per annum.

Ladies and boys under 16, to have the privileges of the clubhouse and grounds on payment of $3 per annum.

Family tickets will be issued to shareholders, entitling any member of their respective families to the privileges of the clubhouse and grounds for the sum of $5 per annum.

All applications for stock and membership must be made to the secretary, and must be approved by the committee.

RAILROAD Time Tables.

GRAND TRUNK.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk station, Richmond street, near York street.

Up-town ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, E. De la Hooke, city passenger and ticket agent.

MAIN LINE EAST.

Leave London—
12:35 A.M.—* New York Express.
3:32 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
8:10 A.M.—Express.
10:25 A.M.—*Atlantic Express.
2:10 P.M.—Express.
4:35 P.M.—*New York Express.
6:40 P.M.—*Eastern Flyer.

MAIN LINE WEST, VIA SARNIA.

Leave London—
3:05 A.M.—*Chicago Express.
7:40 A.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
11:05 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
2:20 P.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
7:52 P.M.—*Pacific Express.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Leave London—
6:30 A.M.—Accommodation.
11:15 A.M.—*Express.
2:30 P.M.—Accommodation.
7:45 P.M.—*International Limited.

ARRIVE FROM EAST—
*3:00 a.m., *11:00 a.m., 11:35 a.m., *6:15 p.m., *7:40 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM SARNIA—
*12:32 a.m., *3:27 a.m., *10:10 a.m., 1:55 p.m., *4:30 p.m., 7:20 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM WINDSOR—
*10:20 a.m., 4:20 p.m., *6:35 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

* Daily, Sundays included.

ST. MARYS AND STRATFORD BRANCH.

Depart—7:10 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.
Arrive—10:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 10:40 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:20 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

CORRECTED TO DATE.

Trains arrive and depart from Canadian Pacific Depot, Richmond street north.

Uptown ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. William Fulton, city passenger and ticket agent.

TORONTO, OTTAWA AND MONTREAL—
Leave—*4:30 a.m., *5:25 p.m.
Arrive—*11:30 p.m., *11:30 a.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST (VIA NORTH BAY)—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

CHATHAM, DETROIT, CHICAGO, ETC.—
Leave—*11:35 p.m., *11:35 a.m.
Arrive—*4:25 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

WOODSTOCK, ST. THOMAS, TORONTO—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.
*Daily. **Week days.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Michigan Central depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Up-town ticket office, 395 Richmond street. John Paul, city passenger and ticket agent.

9:10 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Dutton, Bismarck, Rodney, Ridgetown, Tilbury, Comber, Essex, Windsor and west. Connects at St. Thomas for east.

2:20 P.M.—Through train all stations to Detroit. Connects at St. Thomas with mail train for all stations east.

7:15 P.M.—Connects at St. Thomas with fast Eastern express for Buffalo, New York and eastern points; also with Pacific express for west.

Arrive at London as follows:
7:45 A.M.—Local from St. Thomas.
10:55 A.M.—Mail train from Detroit, and intermediate stations; also from Buffalo and intermediate points.
6:05 P.M.—From St. Thomas, local.

LAKE ERIE and DETROIT RIVER RY.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk depot, Richmond street. Uptown ticket office, Masonic Temple, Richmond street. C. C. Young, local agent.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON.
6:00 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
9:45 A.M.—For St. Thomas.
2:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
6:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas and Ridgetown.

ARRIVALS AT LONDON.
8:40 A.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:20 A.M.—From Ridgetown and St. Thomas.
1:40 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.
5:40 P.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:05 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.

A Chinese Strike.

Butte, Mont., April 25.—Three hundred Chinamen employed in the laundries of this city are on strike for higher wages. They demand $4 a day.

The Southern Negro.

"There are many able and worthy negroes in the south, and all things considered I would rather trust a good negro than some white men," said F. C. Brown, of Shreveport, La., to a Star man at the Arlington this morning. "I employ many negroes, and many of my most trusted men are of that race. In Shreveport the negroes have excellent churches and schools and are good examples of the results of education. The school is the only salvation of the negroes, of America, and such men as Booker Washingtan are doing inestimable good and are highly respected throughout the south. Notwithstanding these things it is imposible to close the gap which exists between the social lines of the two races. No one who has ever been in the south and has studied the question can doubt this statement. Whites and blacks are not made the same, and there will always be a difference in their natures."—Washington Star.

Help For Tired Eyes.

There is a simple and effectual remedy for the woman whose eyes are red and smarting from overstrain of any kind.

Let her ask her druggist for 10 cents' worth of equal parts of powdered borax and boracic acid. This amount will last some time. A scant fourth of a teaspoonful dissolved in one cupful of boiling water should be used as a bath for the eyes, applied with a linen cloth as hot as can be borne with comfort. The water should be allowed to enter the eye.

Instead of using a cloth, benefit is often derived from putting the face close to the cup and tipping the latter so that the eye is immersed in the water. The eye should be opened and shut a number of times under the water. Bathe the eyes in this way night and morning, and the redness of the lids will disappear, the white of the eye will become clear and bright, and the aversion to light which is often felt in the case of weakened eyes will be greatly lessened.

This remedy is not a cure for diseased eyes, but merely a relief for weak and tired ones. It is absolutely harmless and has been recommended by physicians.—Farm and Fireside.

A son was born a few days ago to Mr. and Mrs. Cormac McCallis, of Hazleton, Pa., being the 23rd child born to the couple. Mrs. McCallis is 41 years old and was married at the age of 17 years.

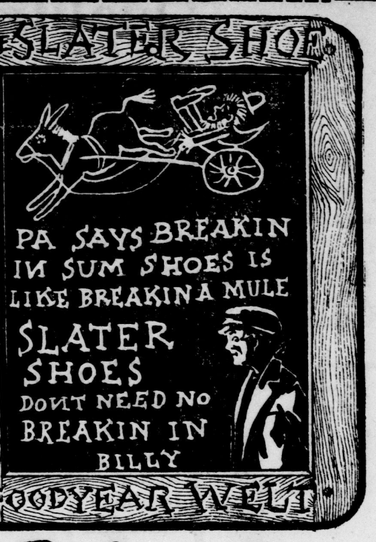
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES GREENAWAY PLUMBER,

Has Removed to 370 King Street.

Plumbing Inspected and Tested.
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
ywt

"SLATER SHOE"



Fit

A shoe that does not fit the first time it is tried on should not be worn at all.

More feet are ruined by "breaking in" shoes that don't fit than from any other cause.

Feet were made to walk on, not to stretch leather or be chafed by illfitting shoes.

"Slater" Shoes are scientifically modelled foot-fitters.

Fit is possible only with a numerous host of shapes and sizes and no other shoe presents so great a variety of foot-fitting opportunities as

"The Slater Shoe"

Made in Canada 40 Years.
For Men and Women, $3.50 and $5.00.
For Boys, $2.50 and $3.00.
Sold in 15 "Slater" Stores and 200 Agencies.
"Slater" Shoe Polish is Leather Life.

Slater Shoe Store
171 Dundas St.,
LONDON, ONT.

116

Learn to Bake!

Hot bread and rolls of the home-made kind are well worth the effort.

It's easy to learn to bake the lightest, whitest, most wholesome and most delicious bread and rolls when you use

Diamond Flour.

Good flour is the foundation of all success in baking, and Diamond Flour is that.

Every test proves Diamond best.

Ask your grocer for Diamond Flour, and refuse substitutes.

Hunt Bros.
Wholesalers.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE

United States Mail Steamships Sail from New York Every Saturday for Glasgow via Londonderry.

Superior Accommodations at Lowest rates for All Classes of Passengers.

For Rates, Books of Information for passengers, and New Illustrated Book of Tours, apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 17 and 19 Broadway, New York, or E. D. LA HOOKE, corner Dundas and Richmond streets; or F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street; or W. FULTON, 181 Dundas street, corner Richmond London.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

CELTIC	APRIL 29, 7 A.M.
OCEANIC	MAY 6, 2 P.M.
OCEANIC	MAY 6, 2 P.M.
CYMRIC	MAY 8, 3 P.M.
VICTORIAN	MAY 12, 1 P.M.
TEUTONIC	MAY 13, NOON.

Saloon rates from $60 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From ST. JOHN, N.B., every Saturday, and from HALIFAX, N.S., every Monday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $65 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Settlers' One-Way Excursions

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April, 1903, if sufficient business offers.

Passengers traveling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Passengers traveling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada," or "British Columbia," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent, W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London, or to A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

Passengers for Europe

should travel by the

Royal Mail Train

—VIA—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

leaving Montreal at 12 noon, Sunday, which lands

Passengers, Baggage And Mail

Alongside the Royal Mail Steamships at Halifax the following Monday evening, thus saving 24 hours of a sea voyage.

Write for time tables, fares, etc., to

10 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

$42 to California

Also low rates in effect until June 15, 1903, to points in Montana, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK.

Leave London at 12:35 or 3:32 a.m. daily, arriving New York 4:33 p.m. and 8:38 p.m. Through coaches and Pullman Sleepers to New York.

Leaving at 1:25 p.m., the "Atlantic Express," daily, carrying coaches and Pullman car to Buffalo; dining car, Woodstock to Niagara Falls.

The "New York Express" leaves 4:35 p.m. daily; parlor car to Hamilton, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York, and dining car to Niagara Falls.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

The "Eastern Flyer" leaves at 6:40 p.m. daily; cafe parlor car to Toronto; Pullman Sleeper to Montreal; and sleeper, Toronto to Ottawa.

Tickets, reservations, etc., from E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., corner Richmond and Dundas streets; C. E. HORNING, station ticket agent.

NEW YORK, BOSTON

and the East—Unexcelled service via the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Special fast train, 7:15 p.m. daily (except Sunday), arriving New York, 10 a.m.; Boston, 1:30 p.m.

Sleeper reserved and all information at the City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street. Telephone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A.
JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A.

The Wabash Railroad

will sell round trip tickets to California at less than the first class one-way rate. Tickets on sale May 3 and May 12 to 18 inclusive; good to return until July 15, 1903.

Tickets on sale via all direct routes. This will be the grandest opportunity ever given to visit this golden land of sunshine and flowers at a very low rate.

One way Colonist rates at big reductions, on sale daily until June 15.

All tickets should read via Detroit and over the Great Wabash Route.

For information as to rates, routes and sleeping car accommodation, address any ticket agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

Low Rates to California

—VIA—

Missouri Pacific Railway and Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

SCENIC ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

$50 Round Trip from Chicago, May 3 and May 12 to 18.

$33 Single Trip Colonist from Chicago daily until June 15.

Four personally conducted Tourist Sleeping Car Excursions every week. Call on or write to H. D. ARMSTRONG, traveling passenger agent, 7 West Fort street, Detroit, Mich. 68a-tyw

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A NEW PLAN

Of Teaching Shorthand.

Have you heard about it? Do you know anything about THE GREGG? It is easy to learn, easy to write and easy to read after it is written.

IN COMMERCIAL WORK we don't take off our hat to any school in Canada.

J. W. WESTERVELT.

SUITS THAT STAND OUT

from the ordinary in the crowd are the regular products of our workrooms. You get none but fashionable clothes, because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you and how well the clothes are made.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond St.

Fishing Tackle.

Our stock of Fine Fishing Tackle is now complete.

Best quality HOLLOW-POINT HOOKS, to gut, 25c dozen.

Minnow Pails, 75c to $1.25 each.

The best Boys' 10c Rods in the city.

Brock's Gun Store,

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London, Ont.

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of every description is our specialty. We employ none but experts for this work. Get our estimates of cost.

The Electrical Construction Co., London, Limited.

32 to 40 Dundas Street.

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Just the kind you want. Nothing prettier and prices to suit.

H. & C. COLERICK,

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W. CAVEN BARRON,

Pianist, Principal.

Best teachers in the city at the Conservatory.

The rehearsals bring every pupil under Mr. Barron's direction, and reports of pupils' progress are sent home to parents.

HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Limited.

NEW LOCATION,

398 Queen's Ave.

Summer term begins April 20.

A full academic course. Courses in Literature, Languages, Music, Art, Elocution and Physical Training.

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One of the largest and best equipped in Canada.

Preparatory studies. Graduating courses: M. L. A., M. E. L., Piano, Organ, Singing, Violin, Fine Arts, Elocution and Physical Culture, Domestic Science, Commercial.

Healthiest location. Moderate charges. Twenty-second year. Write for catalogue to

REV. PRIN. WARNER, M.A., D.D

xt

Gamey Taken Down.

The evidence in the Gamey inquiry is being reported by Nelson R. Butcher, who learned a Pitman system of shorthand in London, Ont. He could not do this work and earn big pay had he learned a cheap office system. It will pay you to learn a system that will take you to the top of the profession. You can do so if you attend

The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy,

76 Dundas Street, London.

Special facilities for teaching high class reporting work. Pupils may join classes at any time.

WM. C. COO, C.S.R., Principal.

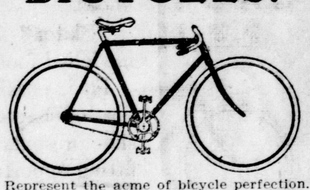
WHOSE CLOTHES ARE YOU WEARING?

A desire for exclusive styles is easily gratified here. We clothe men satisfactorily in every respect. Our prices are not high, and if they were it would be worth while to pay them to get such perfect satisfaction. A well-fitting, durable, stylish suit at a reasonable price is all that any man wants, and it is what every man gets who has us make it for him.

Deeks & Munson,

393 Richmond Street.

BRANTFORD BICYCLES.



Represent the acme of bicycle perfection. The new Hygienic Cushion Frame makes a smooth road of every road—prevents all jar and vibration—solid comfort for the rider.

Like to have you inspect them.

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185 Dundas St.

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OFFICE Corner Dundas and Clarence. Phone 1480.

Visits Mount Brydges Every Friday.

TRUSSES—Our Specialty

We are the sole agents for the Dr. Smith's Honest John Truss and the Mellor Truss. A full line of other makes. Private room for fitting.

J. E. Keays & Co.

(London Pharmacy)

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Thos Wilson

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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X-RAY *and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.*

for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Goitre and Neuralgia.

DR. PINGEL.

Specialist, London.

Chatelaines

—AND—

Hand Bags.

Best assortment in the city in Steel Cut Beads, Monkey, Seal and all kinds of leather.

From 50c to $10.00.

THOS. GILLEAN,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

402 Richmond St.

Official timekeeper for London Street Railway.

Johnston Bros.'

XXX Bread

Reaches Top Notch of Excellence.

Prudent housekeepers and progressive grocers know this.

PHONE 818.

JOHNSTON BROS.,

FINE FUR FELT HATS

Stylish Shapes in Softs and Stiffs,

Just Opened For

$1.50 and $2.00.

Graham Bros.

LONDON AND DISTRICT.

—Mr. F. J. McEachren, teller of the Bank of British North America, city, has been transferred to the branch at Yorkton, N. W. T. Mr. McEachren leaves for the west this afternoon.

—Dean Innes and Archdeacon Davis are the representatives from London to the Church of England conference to be held in Toronto next week in connection with the educational question.

—The following pupils of grade II. at Victoria school have been promoted to grade III.: Cecil Bice, Sadie McGregor, Stanley Reid, George Fitchett, Alice Jackson, Myrtle Allen, Alfred Ritter, Pearl Walton, Gertie Legate, Gertie Coates, Lucy Land, Florence Widden.

—Miss Laura Obernesser entertained last evening in honor of her friend, Miss Freda Quirk, of Buffalo. There were over 30 guests present, all of whom had a most enjoyable time. Delectable refreshments were served, while cards and dancing provided the amusements of the evening.

—There will be three services of special interest in the First Congregational Church tomorrow. Rev. H. T. Crossley will preach at 11 a.m. and Mr. F. H. D. Dreyer, of the China Inland Mission, who was in China during the Boxer uprising, will speak at 7 p.m. At 4 p.m. the Oddfellows will hold a service, conducted by Rev. Mr. Calvert.

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M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

—The many friends of the Bishop of Nova Scotia will be pleased to learn that he is going to preach in two of the city churches tomorrow, the cathedral in the morning and St. James', South London, in the evening. Dr. Courtney is recognized as being one of the most able and powerful preachers in Canada.

—Dr. L. H. Davidson, of Montreal, who is in London attending the general board of missions, is going to remain over and preach in St. James' Church, South London, Sunday morning. He has been connected with the board since its formation, and is one of its most active and loyal members, is deeply interested in all branches of church work, a most earnest and eloquent pleader for his Master's cause, and although one of Montreal's most busy barristers, gives much time to the service of the church.

—A meeting of the Young Men's Literary Society in connection with the instructional department of the Askin Street Epworth League was held Thursday evening in the Sunday school room. There was a very interesting and instructive programme, consisting of a paper, kindly loaned by the Historical Society, on the "War of 1813 in Kent," read by Mr. Charles Jones; a debate, "Resolved that the United States is unfair in her demands in the Alaskan boundary dispute," affirmative taken by Messrs. Lewis and Thompson, negative by Messrs. Dunn and McFarland. The decision of the judges, Messrs. John S. Barnard and Charles Rowntree, was given in favor of the negative. Mr. Morris gave an interesting and instructive paper, the first of a series on the "Practical Uses of Electricity."

CYCLING THROUGH SCOTLAND.

"A Bicycle Tour Through the Scottish Highlands" was the subject of an illustrated lecture by Rev. Mr. Moffat, given in Bethany Mission Hall Thursday night. A new organ was recently installed and the lecture was given in aid of the fund.

WILKINS—HUTCHINSON.

Mrs. Isabella Hutchinson, widow of the late E. A. Hutchinson, who resided here for many years, being city editor of The Advertiser, was married at Vancouver on April 15. The Vancouver World of that date says: The wedding took place at 11 o'clock this morning of Mr. Arthur W. Wilkins, of Montreal, to Mrs. Isabella Edwards Hutchinson, of this city, at the bride's residence, 917 Pender street, the Rev. A. J. Grear officiating. After the ceremony a luncheon was partaken of by the wedding party. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins left by the 1:15 o'clock boat for Victoria.

OLSEN—BUCKVALD.

The marriage of Miss Flora Buckvald to Mr. Thomas Olsen, of the Canadian Packing Company, was celebrated on Thursday at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. M. Larsen, of London Junction, Rev. E. Aksin, of the German Lutheran Church, officiating. One hundred guests were present. The bride, in white, silk, was asisted by her sister, Miss Marie Buckvald, and Miss Catherine Olsen, sister of the groom, both of whom were dressed in white crepe de chene. Mr. Peter Olsen, brother of the groom, was best man. Prof. Roselle Pococke played the Wedding March. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen will reside at Pottersburg.

WHERE VISITORS WILL PREACH.

The announcement is made that the visiting bishops, clergymen and laymen will preach in city churches as follows:

Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Cathedral at 11 a.m., and St. James' Church, South London, at 7 p.m.

Bishop of Niagara, at St. John's London Township, 11 a.m., and the Cathedral at 7 p.m.

Bishop of Algoma, St. John the Evangelist at 11 a.m., and St. Matthews, at 7 p.m.

Bishop of Ontario at Memorial Church at 7 p.m.

Christ Church—Mr. Kristen Borup, of Uganda, at 11 a.m., and Rev. J. A. Elliott, of Vancouver, at 7 p.m.

St. George's Church—Rev. J. A. Elliott, at 11 a.m., and Rev. F. Skey, at 7 p.m.

St. James' Church—Leo Davidson, K. C., of Montreal, at 11 a.m.

All Saints—Rev. Cooper Robinson, 11 a.m., and Rev. W. A. Burman, at 7 p.m.

Memorial Church—Rev. F. Skey, at 11 a.m.

St. Matthew's Church—Rev. W. A. Burman, at 11 a.m.

AN HONORED PIONEER.

The Exeter Times publishes a sketch of the life of the late Mrs. Isaac Carling, of that place, who died recently. The late Mrs. Carling was 78 years of age, and was born in Newton, Devonshire, England, and came to this country with her parents 70 years ago, and settled on a farm two miles south of the village, better known as Devonshire Inn. After some years she went to London to live with her uncle, the late Mr. John Balkwill, and while living there made the acquaintance of her late husband, Mr. I. Carling, and was married in the year 1846. Mr. Carling was in the tanning business, and after some years sold out his tannery to Mr. Hyman, removing to Exeter in the year 1854, and embarking in the same business, Mrs. Carling having resided there continuously up to the time of her death. She is survived by six daughters and three sons. Her remains were interred in the Exeter cemetery. Among those from a distance in attendance at the funeral were Mrs. R. Elliott, Norwich; Sir John Carling and son, John; John A. Balkwill, of London; Mrs. Sparling, R. Wilson, and J. Adams, of St. Marys; Roland Balkwill, of Glencoe; James Gordon, of Lucknow; Mrs. Bawden, of Clinton, and the Misses McDowell, of Hensall.

DOES NOT WANT PROFESSORSHIP

Rev. Dr. Johnston, of London, says the Presbyterian of this week, writes us to say that while he thanks the presbyteries, which have mentioned his name in connection with the vacant professorship of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, for the valued expressions of their confidence, he, while trying to serve the church in any capacity, desires that his name should not be brought before the college board in that connection.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL DANCE

Locomotive Firemen Entertain Many Friends.

Ball Was Most Successful in History of Beaver Lodge.

Beaver Lodge, No. 117, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, held its twelfth annual assembly at the city hall last night. While the ball was not as large an affair as some which have taken place in the old building, it was the most successful of the dozen held by the firemen, the latter with a large company of their friends being present. The assembly had been left in the hands of energetic committees, and the completeness of the preparations were largely responsible for the pleasure of the company. The decorations were out of the ordinary. There was the usual abundance of flags and bunting, but added to these was an assortment of articles daily used by the trainmen when on duty—the shovel and pick, the signal lanterns, and the flags. The dancing continued from 9 o'clock until 3.

The committees were:

Management—W. Templeton, A. Bowles, M. Wilson, W. Begg (chairman), E. R. Atkins, T. Smith, G. Evans, S. Fletcher, J. Brown, F. Ruse.

Reception—A. Archibald, J. Grieves, A. Hay, J. Larkin (chairman), W. R. Walton, S. Black, J. Cotter, A. Manson, E. Cripps, F. Groves.

Floor—W. Templeton (chairman), F. Fralick, W. Campbell, J. Porteous, M. Wilson, W. Begg, W. Cripps, A. Lenehan, J. Wilson, F. McAteer.

Invitation—J. Durkin (chairman), T. Black, W. Crashby, W. Hoare, C. Lowery, H. Griffin, J. Laferelle, C. McDougal, G. Grieves, W. Lester.

Decoration—T. Smith (chairman), J. Watson, J. Pook, J. Cooper, C. Bowman, H. Barnes, H. Fixter, J. Dickson, J. Cox, G. Moll.

Door—F. McWaine (chairman), S. Shobbrook, W. Smith, J. Tolhurst, W. Temple, F. Galbraith.

RUNAWAY ON THE MARKET

Wholesale Butcher's Team Has a Short-Lived Sprint.

It Was at an Early Hour and Little Damage Ensued.

A team of horses belonging to Dennis Flanagan, sen., a wholesale butcher, ran away on the market square this morning. Fortunately the runaway took place at an early hour, and no damage of any account was done.

The team had been left standing under the butchers' pavilion, and it is supposed that the horses took fright at the blowing away of a blanket, which had been thrown over one of them, and also at the ringing of the city hall bell, which took place at the same time. The team turned west, and on reaching the east side of the market building, took a sharp turn to the south, going to King street between the market house and the produce shed. The space there is not very wide, but the horses succeeded in picking their way through it without colliding with any of the rigs standing there, and they took across King street to the lane on the east side of the Ontario House. Entering the hotel yards they ran straight to the barn, where they ran full force into the doors, forcing them open, but only breaking a bar on the inside which had been used to fasten them. At that point the frightened animals gave up their run. When stopped one of the horses was astride one of the traces. The tongue of the wagon was broken, but the rig was not otherwise damaged.

Had the runaway not occurred at an early hour, much damage might have resulted, for the course taken by the team is at a later hour generally jammed with wagons of every description.

J. R. MINHINNICK, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

Election of Officers Held at the Annual Meeting.

Retiring President Reviews the Work of the Year.

The annual meeting of the London Board of Trade was held last night. The retiring president, Mr. C. B. Hunt, was in the chair. Officers were elected and speeches were made by the retiring and incoming presidents. The report of the secretary-treasurer was presented and several communications were dealt with. It was decided to take steps to influence the Government in the matter of taking off the duty on soft coal. There was very little other business transacted. The meeting adjourned at an early hour.

A communication from Montreal Board of Trade was read, in reference to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, which will be held in Montreal Aug. 17 to 21. Two hundred representatives are expected from Great Britain and the colonies, and the various boards of trade would be depended upon to entertain the visitors. They would be in London Aug. 26, from noon until 4 o'clock. This communication was referred to the city council, it being pointed out that the board had no public funds.

The Ottawa Board of Trade asked cooperation in petitioning the Government to see that no new towns be named the same as any present places, on account of the inconvenience caused by duplicate names. The board decided to support the Ottawa proposition and a petition to the Postmaster-General was ordered to be made.

The Dawson Board of Trade asked the London board to use its influence in making a recommendation to Parliament that the passage through Parliament of the Treadgold concessions in the Yukon be prevented. In respect to this the general impression was that it would be unwise to take any action, without further inquiry. The matter was, therefore, left over for consideration.

The Vancouver Board of Trade wrote, asking support for their petition to the Government to open negotiations for trade with British South African colonies, with the object of Canada being put on the same preferential basis as the mother country. It was decided to co-operate with the Vancouver Board.

The Vancouver Board wrote also stating that it was supporting the Montreal Chamber of Commerce in its endeavors to have a bill passed, obliging firms who might get credit to the extent, to keep proper books of accounts, failing such to be penalized. The Vancouver Board only objected to the clause in the bill providing for imprisonment in case of default. Nothing was done with this communication.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In his address as retiring president, Mr. C. B. Hunt expressed his appreciation of the high honor accorded him in electing him president for the past two years.

He referred to the establishment of a clearing house and the great convenience it had proved. He gave a statement of business done during the past year. The total clearings for the ten months ending March 3, had been $33,349,007, the biggest month being December, with $3,663,069. It was being arranged that in the future all London business would go through the London clearing house.

He referred to the conference of boards of trade held in Toronto last year, saying that no better proof of Canada becoming a great nation was needed than to see the enormous immigration now flowing to our shores. It was no rash prophecy that in a few years Canada would produce enough wheat to supply the mother country, hence Great Britain would best serve the interests of the empire by giving the products of her colonies the preference in her markets.

He hoped to see the transportation facilities increased, including the support of the proposed transcontinental line.

The great need of better fire protection was pointed out. Unless better and more fire apparatus, with increased number of men, and also a better water supply, were provided, our merchants and manufacturers would find their insurance rates increased considerably.

COUNCIL AND RADIAL ROADS.

He regretted that the city council had not seen some way of meeting the wishes of the Radial Road Company, as it was most advisable that the city of London should have, not only all the radial roads that it could get, but also a belt line around the eastern and southern part of the city, connecting all the present steam railways entering the city. He hoped the executive would take the matter into their serious consideration.

He was strongly of the opinion that no serious damage would be done by the running of express, baggage or even freight cars into the city by the radial line. The immediate benefit to the merchants should not be undervalued.

The sub-letting of the use of the board rooms to the London clearing house would materially assist in reducing the expense account.

In conclusion he referred to the duty on soft coal, which he said was an injustice to Ontario manufacturers. With the advance in the price it meant a raise in the price of steam power fully 25 to 30 per cent over former years.

The financial report showed receipts during the year of $513 59 and disbursements of $451 60, leaving a balance of $61 99. The assets were put at $1,011 99 and the liabilities $441.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. J. R. Minhinnick, by virtue of his position as vice-president, stepped up to the presidency. Mr. J. A. Carrick was elected vice-president by acclamation, Secretary Nelles and Auditor John Bowman being re-elected by acclamation. This starts Mr. Nelles on his 23rd year as secretary of the board of trade. The election of the following was also unanimous: Council, Messrs. John Bowman, Samuel Stirling, Col. W. M. Gartshore, James Mattinson, John McClary, F. G. Rumball, P. W. D. Brodrick, A. B. Greer, J. W. Little, J. M. Dillon, G. de C. O'Grady and W. J. Reid; board of arbitration, Messrs. W. C. Allen, Raymond Blandford, C. S. Hyman, M. P., A. St. L. McIntosh, John Pringle, C. B. Hunt, G. B. Gerrard, A. O. Graydon, C. W. Leonard, John McClary, D. S. Perrin and A. H. Beddome; board of examiners, Messrs. J. A. I. Hunt, John Sutherland and W. C. Benson; Western Fair representatives, Messrs. John Bowman, J. W. Little, A. B. Greer, James Mattinson, W. J. Reid and Isaac Waterman; delegates to the great congress of trade representatives of the British Empire at Montreal, President Minhinnick and Vice-President Carrick.

On taking the chair, President Mr. J. R. Minhinnick made a few remarks, acknowledging the honor and hoping that he would only prove as useful as the retiring president. He said: "I hope that the board will take a lively interest in the proceedings during the coming year. This board should occupy a high position among similar boards in this country. I notice that the smaller boards even send in communications, meeting after meeting, and I think that our board should take a greater interest in affairs of importance. I hope to see an improvement along this line this year. The important question at the present time in this city is that of the radial railways and the interswitching. That is a matter that has been before the board for twenty years, and it seems almost impossible to get the Grand Trunk to sanction the interswitching that the merchants so much require. They contend that they have nothing to gain and everything to give, having the most of the factories along their line of railroad now. That contention they have held for years, but I see that there is some disposition to yield by going down to the southeastern part of the city, where some new factories are. Whether that is intended to give the other roads the same privileges I cannot say, but they seem anxious to get there. It may or it may not develop into anything, but I hope that something will be done by the board to help the matter along."

Mr. Carrick also thanked the members for electing him, and Secretary Nelles for re-electing him.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

An important matter was brought up by Mr. Gerrard, who was but recently come from the western part of Canada. He asked the board when they received communications from the western towns that they pay more attention to them than they had in the past. The Slocan country, he said, was a great country, and a good market for the goods of the merchants of this city. He advised them, therefore, to help the people out there, who were all live business men and working hard. He claimed it would pay them to do so. Several thanked Mr. Gerrard and expressed the appreciation the board would have in having Mr. Gerrard to advise them. The reason, it was pointed out, that the communications had not been dealt with as they should was that in the majority of the cases the members knew nothing of the cases.

Mr. Hunt, before the meeting adjourned, introduced the subject of soft coal. He claimed that there would be few manufacturers who would not feel this duty on coal. The consumption of his firm, for instance, was 10,000 tons a year, which would mean an increase in the operating account of $10,000. He thought that many others would be similarly affected, and that it would be in the interest of Western Ontario to have the duty removed. Parliament had been petitioned, and he moved that the secretary be instructed to write the member of this city, Mr. C. S. Hyman, to have him use his endeavors to have the duty taken off soft coal. Mr. Gerrard seconded the motion and it carried unanimously.

The annual meeting was then adjourned.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZES

Teachers and Pupils at Conservatory of Music Band Together.

The London Conservatory of Music Club was organized at a meeting held at the Conservatory on Friday evening. Besides completing the organization the students and teachers who were in attendance enjoyed a programme of music, among those participating being Miss Kirk, Miss Rutherford, Miss Newcombe, Miss Anthistle, Miss Shoebottom, Miss Campbell, Miss King-Bell, Miss Whiddon and Miss Pavey. Owing to the unfavorable weather the attendance was smaller than was anticipated.

The officers elected were as follows: Honorary president, Principal Barron; president, Miss Carol Newcomb; vice-president, Miss Madaline Pavey, treasurer, Miss Gwendoline Anthistle; secretary, Miss Bertha King-Bell.

Musical biographies, readings, violin solos, together with excellent compositions, both vocal and instrumental, are among the many interesting items for the future.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

St. John's Minstrels Showed Great Improvement.

The St. John's A. C. auditorium was comfortably filled last night when the final performance of their excellent minstrel show was given. The improvement over the first night was marked, and those who arranged the performance should be proud of the patronage and success in all lines which they have met with. The concerted and solo work in the first part was particularly pleasing. The work of the end men also showed improvement. The Robinson brothers, Jack, Arthur and Clarence, in a musical sketch, proved themselves to be not only splendid musicians, but also to be possessed of good ability as elocutionists. The sketch is one which must be carried along with bright monologue, and judging by the audience's appreciation, the Robinsons succeeded in doing this. Professional artists have put on much poorer pieces during the past season. Mr. Dave Murray is deserving of much praise for the efficient manner in which he conducted the orchestra.

"THE PRINCESS CHIC" TONIGHT.

While "The Princess Chic" (which is the attraction at the Grand tonight, appeals equally to the skilled musical and the ordinary theater-goer who merely wishes to be amused, it seems that the presentation of this comic opera is, in every city, a big social event.

PLAYS THAT INTEREST.

The King Dramatic company, announced to appear at the Grand all of next week, is well known for the excellent plays which go to make up its repertoire. On Monday night "The Cherry-Pickers" will be presented. It will be followed by "Shenandoah," "A Ward of France," "Sapho," and "A Fatal Card," all dramas which rank among the representative plays of the day.

ORIENT MINSTRELS.

A few good seats are left for the Orient Minstrels at the London Opera House on Monday evening. The club are putting on a bigger and better show than ever before and will give a very satisfactory performance.

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FELL DEAD IN THE YARD

Mr. Solomon Johns Dies Suddenly at Daughter's Home.

He Was a Cooper Who Had Lived Here Many Years.

Apoplexy was the cause of the sudden death yesterday afternoon of Mr. Solomon Johns, of South London. Mr. Johns, who was 73 years of age, resided with his daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Clement, of 152 Duchess avenue, and shortly after dinner he followed an old custom of going to the backyard and having a smoke. When he did not return to the house in the usual time, Mrs. Clement went to ascertain the reason, and she was surprised to find him lying on his face on the ground. The family physician, Dr. Ferguson, was called, and he found that death had already taken place, from apoplexy.

Since the death of his wife a few months ago, Mr. Johns had been living with his daughter, and up to the time of his death had not complained of being unwell. Mr. Johns was a native of England, being born in Devonshire, and had been in Canada for nearly 50 years. Prior to taking up his residence here, he lived for a time at Woodstock and Ingersoll, coming to London about 30 years ago. For many years he was employed as a cooper by the London and Petrolea Barrel Company. Mrs. Clement is the only surviving member of the family. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from her residence to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Farmers and townspeople alike will be interested to learn of the sale by auction on Wednesday, April 29, of the entire herd of registered Jerseys belonging to Mr. J. W. Humpidge, of Lambeth, just six miles from the city. The herd includes many prive-winners at the Toronto and London exhibitions.

Tony Cortese and the original London Harpers have removed to 161 Maple street. 'Phone 1570.

Society of Christain Endeavor, Denver, 1903.

The passenger department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway has issued a very interesting folder on the subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting to be held at Denver, July 9 to 13, together with information as to reduced rates and sleeping car service, as well as a short description of the various points of interest in Colorado usually visited by tourists. Send 2-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, for copy.

Read Small Ads.

ON PAGE 3.

H. C. McBRIDE, 213 Dundas St.

ARCHITECT.

R. K. COWAN

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