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Insertion, fine open work, at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c yard.
We can sell you the Finest Lawns, Victoria make, at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, that you can see anywhere, bought when Lawns were far cheaper than they are now. There was never any yeast in our Lawns. They won't raise; they are at the old price, and, like all our goods, well bought at that. Come and see them.

Literature.

A REVIEW OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Reviews of the nineteenth century are the order of the day. Some are general and aim at being comprehensive; others deal with special points, and go so far into technicalities that they leave the general reader far behind. The Outlook for Dec. 20 supplies a review of the century which deals with science, education, theology, ethics, politics, sociology, literature, art and music. This is a sufficiently comprehensive list. It does not include philosophy, and that may be because America has produced so little in the purely speculative region. The review is, of course, not limited to America. No review of this kind could accomplish its purpose without glancing at the leaders in science, or politics, in the powerful European nations. The peculiar feature of this review is that it fuses into one article the views of several writers. As the editor says, "The following review and interpretation of the passing century has been written by different writers working independently of one another. It is significant that without conference or collaboration, the distinctive characteristics of the century in each department seem to them to be freedom—in science, freedom of investigation, unhampered by either the scientific or theological theories of the past; in education, freedom to teach all the people all the truth on all subjects, without the fear of universal education, which even educators themselves felt in former times; in theology, freedom from traditional dogma, upon which our forefathers believed the whole structure of organized religion rested; in ethics, freedom to apply the practical test of ethical result to every problem of conduct and to every man in every station; in politics, freedom from despotic control of the many by the one or the few; in industry, freedom of the workingman to determine the conditions in which a man's work shall be done; in literature, freedom to give expression to life as it really is, instead of to live as a little band of writers think it should be; in art, freedom of the artist to paint nature as he sees it, and not as the great mass of untrained observers think they see it; in music, freedom to ignore the traditional forms of the academicians, who believe that beauty is determined by mathematical regulations." This is one aspect, we believe, in nineteenth century life, the growth of freedom in all directions. Such a review shows us that all these spheres of human activity are closely connected; they act and react on each other. But freedom is in one sense a negative expression; the other is its fidelity to insight and duty.

Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis," has recently returned from an extended tour in the Far East. He visited Siberia and gathered data regarding the Buriats.

the only Mongol race still practicing ancient Mongol religious rites. He states that Sienkiewicz is writing a sequel to "Quo Vadis." This new book will treat of the time of the Emperor Otho, who was one of the four or five emperors who ruled for short periods after Nero. Otho will be a conspicuous figure in the new book, and will be represented as much the same kind of character as Petronius, though not intellectually his equal. Lysia and Vinicius will reappear, the former as a Christian matron.

The Commonwealth is a journal which is before the public for the first time. Published as it is at Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, it is a literary organ for the thinking men of the Dominion. The various articles will be found of permanent rather than transitory value to the thoughtful reader. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, under the heading, "The New Partnership," traces the growth of the imperial idea. He recounts several instances which show that imperialism is not a fad, which had its beginning in the dying years of the 19th century. Robert Lowe, in the Legislature of New South Wales, in 1844, advocated "the far wiser and nobler policy of knitting Great Britain and her colonies into one mighty confederacy, girdling the earth in its whole circumference, and confident against the world in arts and arms." The birth of the new Australian Commonwealth is one of the many indications of the tendency towards the further consolidation of the British Empire. It may be some time before we reach that consummation devoutly to be wished, but it should be remembered that great national movements are not the work of a day. Fully a quarter of a century was spent in discussion and in action before the Intercolonial Railway joined Halifax and Quebec, and nearly four score years of agitation were required before the great project of the confederation of the provinces of North America was accomplished. The very slowness with which these great reforms take place almost invariably insures us of their permanency. Says the writer: "Canada may well be proud of her attitude on this question. There has been no uncertain sound in her voice, and, we, under the good old Dipper, have equal reason with the Government of Lord Salisbury, for believing that the new federation under the beautiful Southern Cross recognizes in the new condition 'fresh opportunity for the display of that generous loyalty and devotion to the throne of the empire which has characterized the action in the past of its several states.'" It is Canada's duty to maintain the lead as it has been her privilege to take the initiative in the confederation movement. The Hon. Mr. Sifton, of New South Wales, speaking at the Ottawa conference, said:

"Perhaps I might express the hope that, by its position and the action it has taken in relation to the present conference, Canada may be the catalyst in the world."

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches, and gives strength, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

trial swirl in that chain binding us together in common interests which will prevent any knowing or friction and prove a source of encouragement to all the great colonies of England to work harmoniously together.

Mr. Johnson concludes his article by enumerating some of the events that are congenial to the new partnership, as follows:

"Every successive annihilation of time and space by applied science; every reduction in the cost of transport of men, merchandise and letters; every development of machinery; every appliance for the preservation of perishable commodities in transit; every new source of wage and wealth, help on the good cause by sweeping into the limbo fatuorum the objections that have been urged against the imperial policy of union of the members of the unitary British Empire for great imperial ends."

"Britain's myriad voices call: Sons be welded each an all into one imperial whole; One with Britain, heart and soul. One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne."

The February Century Magazine is a midwinter fiction number, containing in addition to Miss Runkle's "Helm of Navarre" and Hamlin Garland's "Her Mountain Lover," nine short stories by such well-known writers as W. D. Howells, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Charles Battell Loomis, Chester Bailey Fernald and Rebecca Harding Davis. Mr. Howells' contribution is a psychological inquiry, entitled "At Third Hand." A feature of this number is the story which won the prize in the Century's third annual competition among college graduates. It is by Adeline M. Jenney, of the University of Wisconsin, and is called "An Old-World Wooing." The scene being laid in Macedonia.

Among the inspiring articles in the February number of Success, we have an answer to the question, "What is Success?" by Walter Vrooman.

"The saint, the sensualist, the scholar, and the miser," says Mr. Vrooman, "though each achieves the greatest degree of success possible in his chosen line, are, from the highest standpoint of life, wretched failures."

"Shall I choose pleasure, virtue, learning, or money, as the object of my life's endeavors?"

"This is not the right sort of question. I might as well ask: 'Shall I amputate my arms or my legs?' or 'Which shall I retain, my hearing, or my sight?'"

"True success, the success at which we who are banding ourselves together for the world's practical betterment, is not the satisfying of any one passion, such as the exaltation of the saint or the avarice of the miser, but the complete life, joyous and useful, equipped with the wealth and power to spread our joy and usefulness over as wide an area as possible. Wealth of character, of knowledge, and of joy, must keep pace with increase in wealth of material things, else the very capacity for joy and usefulness, the only rational end of money wealth, is destroyed."

"Men often think they are getting the earth, when, in fact, the earth is getting them; like the drunken man who thinks the earth is flying up into his face, when, instead, his face has fallen against the ground."

The February Canadian Magazine contains five short stories and six illustrated articles. "The Passing of the Centinets" is an excellent summary of the part taken by our Canadian soldiers on the South African field. It is by Norman Patterson. As an example of the graphic style, we quote:

"Yes, Johnny Canuck came back—but not all of him. He had a little vanity about his countenance when he returned. He crossed the ocean with his beloved country's honor in his hand, and he laid it again at her feet unscathed and unsoiled."

"Over the valley there are little mounds and crosses to show where dead men fought and bled. These monuments will remain. Generations will come and generations will go, but the deeds of this young man shall not be forgotten. The tables of the historian have been deeply graven, and the light of duty has been kindled in the hearts of his countrymen. 'And yet he says as you raise the shout, 'I have done only my duty.' He does not, perhaps, realize how great a feat that is, how hard it is to do one's duty. He does not recognize, perhaps, that so few people in the world can truthfully say, 'I have done only my duty.' We admit that modesty must take him at his word whether he will or not."

"High praise" did you say? Yes, high praise for the brave but not too high praise for the eyes of the mothers of noble sons; not too high praise for the eyes of a nation which has produced such mothers and such sons."

This number of the magazine contains the following characteristic bit of Irish humor:

A major in the Irish Fusiliers and a major in the Royal Canadian Artillery met at Modder River. The Canadian was happy.

"We have just had word to start for home," said he of the Maple Leaf.

"You don't tell me so," said the Irishman. "Well, you're in luck."

"Yes, we're off to Cape Town tomorrow."

"Well, you'll soon see the finest sight in South Africa."

"What's that, major?"

"Cape Town, from the stern of a stammer."

To Be Prepared

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches, and gives strength, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

THE CAUSE OF THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

Authoritative Statement Made by The Lancet and British Medical Journal.

The Lancet and the British Medical Journal have published the following authoritative account of the last illness of the Queen. The account is practically identical in both papers: The Queen's health for the past twelve months has been failing, with symptoms of a dyspepsia kind, accompanied by impaired general nutrition, periods of insomnia, and later by occasional slight and transitory attacks of apoplexy, the latter suggesting that the cerebral vessels had become damaged, although her majesty's general arterial system showed remarkably few signs of age.

The constant brain work through a long life of royal responsibilities, and the imperial events, domestic sorrows and anxieties which have crowded into later years, may, no doubt, be held in some measure to account for this discrepancy between the cerebral and general vessel nutrition. The thoracic and abdominal organs showed no signs of disease.

The dyspepsia which tended to lower her majesty's original robust constitution was especially marked during her last visit to Balmoral. It was there that the Queen first manifested distinct symptoms of brain fatigue and lost notably in weight.

These symptoms continued at Windsor, where in November and December, 1900, slight apoplectic symptoms were first observed, always of an ephemeral kind and unattended by any motor paralysis.

The Queen suffered unusual fatigue from the journey to Osborne on Dec. 18, showing symptoms of nervous agitation and restlessness, which lasted for two days. Her majesty afterwards improved for a time, both in appetite and nerve tone, in response to more complete quietude than she had hitherto observed.

On Wednesday, Jan. 16, the Queen showed symptoms of increasing cerebral exhaustion. The British Medical Journal says, "showed for the first time some symptoms of mental confusion." By an effort of will, however, her majesty would, for a time, as it were, command her brain to work, and the visitor of a few minutes would fall to observe the signs of cerebral exhaustion.

On Thursday the exhaustion (the "mental confusion") was more marked, with considerable drowsiness, and a slight flattening was observed on the right side of the face. From this time the aphasia and facial paralysis, although incomplete, were permanent.

On Friday the Queen was a little brighter, but on Saturday evening there was a relapse of the graver symptoms, which, with remissions, continued until the end.

The temperature was normal throughout. In the last few hours of life, paresis of the pulmonary nerves set in, the heart beating steadily to the end. Beyond the slight right facial flattening there was never any motor paralysis, and except for the occasional lapses mentioned, the mind cannot be said to have been clouded. The Queen recognized the several members of her family.

How Are Your Nerves?

If there are weak and you feel nervous and easily "frustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Begin taking it today.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

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London, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Important Position of Parliamentary Whip.

The people of Western Ontario in general, and of West Middlesex in particular, will be interested to hear that it is understood the position of chief Parliamentary whip in the Dominion Parliament will be conferred on Mr. W. S. Calvert, the able member for West Middlesex. Mr. Calvert was previously one of the assistant whips, and comes to his larger duties fully equipped.

Under the British Parliamentary system, the position of chief whip is one, not only of prominence, but of great importance. That Mr. Calvert will add to his laurels in his new position there is no doubt. West Middlesex made no mistake when it so handsomely re-elected its talented and rising representative.

A Century of Achievement.

It has been said that a century is only a convenient division of time, that there is not necessarily anything in the course of human events that corresponds exactly to the conventional division of time into centuries. Waiving this assumption, it behooves us to pause in our progress or retrogression, as the case may be, in order to determine our future course and to see how we stand relatively to the past. There are times when retrospect is a necessity; for we can discern the future, and estimate our capabilities most accurately by observing closely events as recorded in history.

Even a casual perusal of the annals of the century just closed must impress everyone with the feeling that it has been for Canada a century of prosperity and approximation to true political ideals of freedom and liberty. At the commencement of the century the total population of Canada did not reach 270,000 souls, of whom 150,000 at least were French-Canadians. Its commerce did not exceed \$10,000,000, and so inadequate to meet the exigencies of the state had the public revenues become, that the British Government was obliged to render financial aid to the provincial treasuries.

The earlier years marked the struggle for responsible government. The structure of provincial government was defective from the very foundation, the supreme power being vested in the executive and legislative councils, while the assemblies, which represented the voice of the people, had little or no influence over the administration of public affairs. The struggle for responsible government, which was begun, in fact, before the Canada act of 1791, was set aside for a time, owing to the Napoleonic war. This war, unfortunately as it was, served the purpose of uniting all classes in Canada. But as soon as peace was proclaimed, agitators again set to work to accomplish the desired reforms. Hence we have a renewal of an "irresponsible conflict" between government and the governed. The people of all the provinces saw their representatives in the assembly ignored, their money expended without the authority of the legislature, and their country ruled by men who were in no way responsible to them. Deadlocks often arose between the legislative assembly and the legislative council, but the governor invariably sided with the council, a body of his own creation. The "Family Compact," as the governing class was called, was doomed to be overthrown in 1833 by violent means. In connection with this revolutionary movement will always be associated the names of Louis J. Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie.

Shortly after peace was declared, the municipal act and act of union were passed. This piece of legislation is another milestone in the political progress of Canada. As the Canada act of 1791 was an improvement on the Quebec act, so the act of union was in turn a vast improvement on it. It marks, in fact, an epoch in the growth of responsible government. Probably the name deserving of the greatest praise is that of Lord Durham, whose famous report, so replete with political wisdom, made a profound impression upon the minds of such British statesmen as Lord John Russell. The Imperial Parliament was impressed with the fact that the wisest way to govern Canada was to give her a larger measure of self-government.

Between the years of 1817 and 1859 the legislatures were granted full control of the provincial revenues and taxes. The postoffice was given to the Canadian Government, and all matters appertaining to the provinces were placed under their immediate jurisdiction. A number of measures of wise legislation were enacted during the fourteen years succeeding the passing of the union act, the chief of which were the abolition of seigniorial tenure and the secularization of the clergy reserves. The union had lasted until 1867, when it had out-

grown its usefulness and was superseded by a larger scheme of confederation embodied in the British North America Act, which at the time bound together the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only. Today the Dominion consists of seven provinces, and were it not that local selfish considerations have been allowed to prevail over national sentiment we might also count Newfoundland at the very portals of Canada.

The last half century has been characterized by an ever-increasing autonomy, so that now self-government exists to the fullest extent throughout the Dominion as a result of a hundred years of political struggle. Our municipal institutions are at the base of the structure; the right of local self-government is extended to every city, township or village. It is impossible to overestimate the importance confederation has been to us. Our vast territorial expanse, our great natural resources and our sublimous climate, all point to future greatness. Our federal form of government is well calculated to secure strength by creating a powerful national sentiment. The political growth of Canada is an indication that not alone in the industrial world is to be seen the tendency to aggregate. Here we have exemplified the motto that, "in union there is strength." Regarding the future Sir John G. Bourne writes as follows:

"The next great step in the political career of Canada is a question which frequently occurs to imperial as well as Canadian statesmen. It is not an annexation to the United States—that is impossible; it is not independence—that is not even discussed under existing conditions. There are days of a dominant imperialism throughout the British Empire, and the influence of that sentiment in Canada can be estimated from the enthusiasm with which Canadians rallied to the aid of England in South Africa. One thing is quite certain, that the national movement among all British-speaking people—indeed, among all such throughout the French-Canadians as Sir Wilfrid Laurier—is towards the placing of the relations between the parent state and its great dependencies on such a permanent basis as will strengthen the empire and give Canada even greater influence in the councils of the imperial state."

A Striking Suggestion.

Dirt was once well defined as "matter out of its place"; and certainly one of the great problems of life is to keep things in their proper place. If, as we believe, order is heaven's first law, then the less of dirt and disorder we have on this earth the better. The royal commissioners on the housing of the working classes—in whose work the present King took a keen interest and a laborious part—disclosed that, "Dirt is an evil almost as conducive to misery as drink and other self-indulgence." And now we have a gentleman, Mr. Henry Jephson, in the Nineteenth Century, coming forward with a proposal that we should have a new holiday.

"We have our religious festivals, days in memory of great facts or events of our creed. We have bank holidays, four in the year, when people cease from work and abandon themselves to pleasure. On certain great national occasions days are by special order or proclamation set aside for humiliation or thanksgiving as the case may be. It is not a strange suggestion, therefore, that one day in each year should be devoted to a particular object."

This is all very well, but what is the new day to be; to what saint shall it be dedicated, and by what name shall it be called? Its name is to be the "Day of Purification," and is to be set apart as a special day in that war which civilized people must always carry on, the war against dirt. "It would not be specially strange, then, that one day should be set apart for a special effort in that war, to a vigorous attack all along the line, and with all the forces and resources we can command, upon that which soils and spoils our existence, upon that which works such havoc with the comfort and happiness and health, and with the lives of great numbers of our people." As cleanliness is next to godliness, and, in fact, a part of godliness, we have every sympathy with this war; it is a war meant to save life, not to destroy it. If enthusiasm and sentiment could be kindled around such a day it might have a beneficial effect.

The writer admits that many people are bravely contending against the dirt which tends to accumulate on us and about us, and that sanitary laws and regulations have done much, but he wants to make the crusade against uncleanness popular, and he thinks a new special day devoted to this might do something in that direction. Whether this is feasible or not, the fact that dirt is dangerous has been clearly demonstrated, and the sooner we all realize it, the better. "The virulence of many of the great visitations of disease which swept across Europe and our own island's has been in great measure due to the filthy condition in which they found the great masses of the population. In later, indeed, in quite recent times, serious local outbreaks of disease have also been clearly demonstrated as due to the same cause—to foul and dirty water, to defective or uncleaned drains, or unemptied and leaky cesspools, to the filthy surroundings of dwellings, to the dirty condition of the rooms or passages or stairs, in those dwellings, and of the people who inhabited them." When the frost begins to go and the sun shines with increased power, we should remember this, not for one day only, but for many.

American exports of corn have averaged 175,000,000 bushels a year since 1895, an increase of 24 per cent over the preceding five years.

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.

There have been few sessions of the Dominion Parliament for 25 or 30 years in which I have not looked in at Ottawa; but the circumstances of this year are unique. The death of the Queen puts a stop to the usual gaieties so dear to the hearts of wives and daughters of members. No doubt, however, they will make it up next year. There is interest attaching to a new parliament in which a prime minister comes back with the largest majority with which any Canadian Government has ever started a first session. Then the opposition, besides being weak in every province but one, came up to the opening leadership of Sir Charles Tupper, sen., Mr. Foster and other prominent oppositionists too numerous to mention, having all disappeared "in one red burial blent." There is also, too, the usual interest with every new parliament, in wondering, and after a while finding out, whether there are any promising colts among those, who, for the first time, are entering into the political running. As these things unfold, I hope to be able to assist in pointing out their human interest and political significance.

The press gallery is on the west side just over the speaker's chair. Looking eastward, the seats of the ministers are immediately to the right, while the chief seats of the opposition synagogues are those immediately to the left. One does not need scripture to learn the considerable difference between being on the right hand or on the left. The front seats, I have said, are the seats of chief distinction; but I would not say they are the best for seeing or for speaking. The three or four rows behind, being successively terraced, give a really better view and a better vantage ground for "the observations." Mr. Speaker, with which I shall venture to trouble the house. How alike all the speaking callings! Whenever I hear a preacher announce that something is to be very brief, I always put on my glasses, behind which, if necessary, I can take a little nap without being found out; and it is the same whenever I hear an M. P. predict his own brevity of speech. It is said, indeed, that Sir Charles Tupper, jun., started in his last session speech against Mr. Sifton by remarking that he had a few remarks to make. He spoke seven hours.

The press gallery is filled with a fine lot of quick-witted, gentlemanly fellows. These men of the press are constantly being trusted with previous knowledge of the most important matters; yet the trust is never betrayed; or, if ever betrayed, so seldom as to prove the rule of perfect average integrity. The press gallery as a whole is in the nature of things a kind of automatic critic, and every personality within the view of the argus-eyed corps seated above the chair of Mr. Speaker is sized up with almost unerring accuracy. More than one public man on both sides of the house has had his career affected materially by the consensus of private opinion among the journalists of the gallery as to whether he is a man of ability or a mere simulacrum, a man of sincerity, or something otherwise.

Our member for London, Mr. C. S. Hyman, occupies a very good seat on the fourth row on the ministerial side. He has been kept busy since his arrival shaking hands, seems to know and be known by everybody. There is a feeling of satisfaction among the old members that, after encountering so much unfairness in his former contests, he has, so to speak, come to his own. It may be remarked, in passing, that London's share in the late general Dominion election shines out like a star. For London to swing into the Laurier column by a majority of nearly 600 votes, while the Torontos, the Hamiltons and the like, all went to pot in the big general contest, is regarded as no small feather in London's cap.

The general election caused a great political mortality among the Ontario Liberal whips, two of them, Mr. Gibson, of Welland, and Mr. Frost, of Smith's Falls, going down, though with much good company. But Mr. W. S. Calvert, one of the Ontario whips, pulled through in good style. Considering what a fighting constituency West Middlesex has always been, this is rightly considered down here to be no small achievement. Mr. Calvert is always alert, and as his position brings him much in contact with ministers and members, it goes without saying that there are few in the house so well informed as to what members are thinking, how far they are contented, and to what extent they are disposed to kick. Your born kicker, I may remark, never likes to see a large government majority. It is when the majority is small, and a government's majority precarious, that your kicker gets in his perfect work. In this house, what kicking there is, is chiefly among the opposition. Outwardly, the opposition seem quite harmonious, like a married couple who "my dear" in public, but quarrel in private; or like a dozen persons smiling at each other across the salt, but kicking each other's shins under the table.

The opposition have met in caucus and chosen as leader Mr. R. L. Borden, of Halifax. He is a lawyer, a K. C., and occupies a high position at the bar. He is a gentleman. Of his social and professional position everybody has pleasant words. He is a very good speaker. He has never been mixed up with boodling, and the appointment is regarded as eminently respectable. The selection is in the nature of a compromise, and its merits have yet to be proved by experience. Had Mr. Foster not won his seat, he could not have been passed over; but fate seems often to hinge on some opportunity which may not recur; and presumably Mr. Foster's chance of being leader of the Conservative party of Canada took wing when he was beaten by Mr. Blair in St. John. Then young Sir Charles Tupper was thought to be ambitious to be leader, and no doubt was, and is. But whether he could afford to make the financial sacrifices involved in leadership, it is hard to say. A young man, with a big law business in Vancouver, and seven children is usually wise to get his financial foundations securely laid before giving too full reign to political ambition. Like all the Tupperes, he has plenty of ability, and is a perfect steam-engine of energy. But his time is not yet, and the future is a sealed book.

The names of Hon. Clark Wallace, the Orange Grand Master, and Mr. W. P. McLean, of the Toronto World, were pretty strongly urged for the opposition leadership. It is an open secret that at last caucus Mr. Clark Wallace obtained a surprisingly small vote, considering his undoubted ability; and it may be said his chance for the Dominion opposition leadership has also drifted into the region of the improbable. The only Ontario name that showed real strength in the caucus was W. F. McLean. I know there is a disposition to underrate him, and to make light of his force and his ideas; but those who do so may yet be undeceived.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The late Archibald Forbes, in defining the ideal war correspondent, said that he "should be big and ugly enough to command respect." Winston Churchill, however, possesses neither of these qualities, yet he has made a name for himself, and at an age when the majority of young men are undergoing the preparatory stage of equipment for life's work. At the age of 28 years he is the veteran of four wars and the author of five books. He entered the army in 1895 as subaltern in the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. He accompanied the 21st Lancers on the Khar-toum expedition, and was present at the battle of Omdurman, as representative of the Morning Post. It was however, in the South African war that Winston Churchill made his reputation as a war correspondent. Notwithstanding the fact that he was the youngest in the field he represented the oldest newspaper in the business of war correspondence. To the Morning Post belongs the honor of having instituted the present system as far back as 1895. Like his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, he is an ardent imperialist.

Largest Surplus on Record.

[Bradstreet's Journal of Trade.] Ordinarily the statesmen of Canada have not to deal with very large surpluses in their regular revenue accounts. Of late years the consolidated fund account, which comprises the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure, has shown but comparatively small excesses on either side. For the last fiscal year, however, the receipts on account of the consolidated fund amounted to \$1,028,000,000, and the expenditures to \$42,975,273. This represents a surplus



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The
New Idea
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10c.

FOR TODAY AND MONDAY:

During last days of Dissolution Sale shrewd shoppers will find it to their advantage to inspect the many special lines we are clearing at go-as-you-please prices. Every item we specify today a genuine bargain.

Ladies' Sateen Waists.

Waists in Fancy Colored Sateens, worth \$1.75, will all go for

75c Apiece.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Waists worth \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6, will all go for

\$2.50 Apiece.

1-2 Off REMEMBER, EVERY LADIES' MANTLE DURING SALE GOING AT EXACTLY 1-2 Off

Fast Dye Prints, 6 1-2c.

1000 yards Fast Color Prints, garnet, indigo and black goods, neat figures and sprays; regular 8c cloth. Special during sale. 6 1/2c

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Wrapperettes.

During sale a 10c Wrapperette for 7 1/2c
During sale a 12 1/2c Wrapperette for 10c
During sale a 15c Wrapperette for 12 1/2c

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

50c French Flannels for 39c.

All French Flannels, in stripes and fancy figures, all colors; regular 50c. To clear, per yard. 39c

30c Cheviots for 19c.

Special lot Tweed and Cheviot Suitings, plain and tweed effects; regular 25c and 30c. To clear, per yard. 19c

75c Suiting for 50c.

Tweed and Cheviot Suitings, 54-inch and 44-inch; regular 75c and \$1. To clear, per yard. 50c

\$1.25 Suiting for 75c.

Special lot Suitings on 1st table, 54 inches, plain and tweed effects; regular \$1 and \$1.25. To clear, per yard. 75c

Wait for Our Great White Goods Sale. Announcement Later

of over \$8,000,000, and is the largest thus far recorded in the public accounts of Canada. This showing must be very gratifying to the Canadian administrators, for, though they may not believe in financing for a surplus, yet it is much less embarrassing to deal with a surplus than with a deficit. The report on the internal revenue of the Dominion shows a smaller production of spirits than for some time, but the consumption per capita shows a noteworthy increase as compared with preceding years, the consumption rising from 0.536 gallon in 1898 to 0.701 gallon in 1900.

Dislikes the Tremolo.

[Windsor Record.] "Lala," the "church tramp" of The Sunday News-Tribune, of Detroit, on his last round strayed into the Y. M. C. A., where a men's meeting was in progress. In his comments on the musical side of the service "Lala" said: After prayer a Mr. Bently sang "Rock of Ages" to some setting not familiar to me. Whether this gentleman is a professional, or only an amateur, did not appear, but, in either case, he will not take it kindly if I say that he utterly spoiled the effect of a fairly good voice by invariably keeping up the terribly monotonous professional tremolo until it became quite painful to listen to. My advice to him is to "Lala" a little tremolo, like a little pepper or any other comment, adds piquancy to any provender, when judiciously used. But a repeat of all pepper would not be palatable to anyone. This is doubtless the "musical ornament" that ex-Ald. Barr aptly describes as the "wobolo," and called by others the musical delirium tremens. It is not improbable that "Lala's" temerity will bring down on his head a storm of protest from professional and other persons in defence of this unmusical and nerve-prostrating fad. "Lala" evidently does not know that with many singers the "wobolo" is not a fad but a disease of the larynx, induced by the faulty training of the voice-tinkers of the neighboring city and elsewhere.

HER HEART LIKE A POLLUTED SPRING.—Mrs. James Srigley, Pelee Island, Ont., says: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease, and nervous prostration. I could not eat or sleep. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose. For sale by C. McCallum & Co.—27.

Glucose is now manufactured largely from corn starch. Its commercial value is the same as an adulterant of cane and beet sugar. SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Nell, New Armagh, P. Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure."

Zip!—Stars.

Strain your back,
break your neck,
slip, sprawl, zip!
—stars.

Wear the
"Slater Slipless" rubber
sole shoe—save your nerves, your
eyes, your temper, your spine—
Keep your feet dry, warm and
comfortable.

Pure rubber sole and solid
rubber heel that cannot come off
—made to stay on the
ground under you—not in
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Prices \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Branded on sole or
lining "The Slater
Shoe" in—a slate frame.

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THE SLATER SHOE STORE
Clode & Co., 146 Dundas street.

VORACITY OF PIKE.

Mr. Quetch of Oxford, fishing on Thursday last, while spinning with a formalized spout, caught a jack which, leaving out of consideration the contents of its stomach, weighed five and one-half pounds. On his way home, when showing the jack to the land-ford of an inn, some small fish were seen in its mouth, and thirty-two were taken out. In Oxford, on telling some friends of the incident and finding them incredulous, he produced the pike, expecting to find two or three more small fish in it, and there were

were squeezed out. Ultimately, to ascertain the exact limits of the fish's appetite, the pike was opened, and most of the sixty more fry were found, bringing up the total to a hundred and twenty-six fish.—The Field.

Experiments are being made in India with the foot fungus in the hope of exterminating that pest.

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA.**

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA**

The Benefits Accruing
to those who pursue their Business and Shorthand course in the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont., are set forth in a magnificent catalogue which will be sent free to any address.
Mr. E. McLachlin has been placed as assistant in the office of The McCormick Co., London.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Why Look Further
for better clothing when you can come to us and see better goods, larger stock and first-class workmanship? There's satisfaction in knowing what you buy will be guaranteed.
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We have tried for years past, with the hardest possible work, and careful attention to business, to put our service where none can say aught but good of it. We think we have succeeded. Say whether dull or glossy finish is required. Phone 559.
Parish Steam Laundry,
J. K. Spry, Manager.

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FOR
WINTER TERM,
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YOU MAY BUILD SOON
If you do, it is necessary to have the building fitted up for electricity. All we desire is an opportunity to figure on the contract. We are satisfied our work will please. Guarantees if necessary. Phone 1103.
The Electrical Construction Co.
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SPECIAL NOTICES
Feather and Down Cushions 50 Cents Each.
Large stock of Pillows and Mattresses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Pillows and Cushions filled with feathers on the shiraz; notice. Large assortment of Stoves at Hunt & Sons' Bed and Mattress Cleaning factory, 693 Richmond street. Telephone 597.
Empire State Express and Eleven Others.
The above is the number of trains, Buffalo to New York, via New York Central, daily (Empire State Express, except Sunday). Fare same as by other lines when ticket is purchased in London or other Canadian points. Do not take a substitute. The New York Central is the only line for comfort. 58 ba

Electric Turkish Baths.
R. G. Gilbert, of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. James Quinn, of New York; and R. Elliott, of Irregoll, were taking the Electric Baths this week, with decided benefit. The Turkish Baths are all right, is their verdict.
Miner & Linn sent Cures Gargel in Cows

\$1.00 a Week Will Buy a Bicycle
on our pass book system of weekly payments. Start now—have your bicycle almost paid for when the season opens. An easy plan to buy your wheel—you don't feel small payments. Let us explain it.

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W. A. PIPER, D.D.S.,
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Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.
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Meteorological.
Toronto, Ont., Feb. 8, 8 p.m.—The storm which was over the Southwest States last night has during today moved rapidly northeastward, and easterly winds, with snow, now prevail over the western portion of the lake region. In Eastern Canada there has been little change, and strong northwest winds, with low temperatures, continue in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 36-46; Kamloops, 12-24; Calgary, 6 below-24; Prince Albert, 2 below-12; Qu'Appelle, 6 below-16; Winnipeg, 20 below-2 below-16; Port Arthur, 16 below-4; Pelly Sound, 14 below-24; Toronto, 4-23; Ottawa, 8 below-14; Montreal, 29 below-10; Quebec, 4 below-10; Halifax, 16-18.
Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Feb. 8, were 25 above and 11 below.
Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 7:25 a.m. and sets at 5:33 p.m. The moon rises at midnight and sets at 9:48 a.m.

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both."
Jersey Cream Bread
is uniformly fresh and wholesome. That's why your appetite never lags when you eat our bread. Many kinds are baked; all are good. That's why we excel as bread-bakers. Order from your grocer or phone 818.

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CHOICE, NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
THOS. WILSON,
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Phone 598, 213 DUNDAS ST.

London Advertiser.
A LOCAL BUDGET.
—Mr. J. J. McKenna, of Adlin, B. C., is in the city.
—Mr. C. E. Wheeler, organist of St. Andrew's Church, has gone to Montreal for a few days' visit.
—Line McDonald & Co. are contemplating adding two stories to the top of their factory on Clarence street.
—Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith returned on Thursday from an extended visit to England and Europe. He came back via Egypt.
—Rev. W. M. Seaborn, of this city, has gone to Montreal to take temporary charge of the parish of Sorci for Rev. Canon Anderson.
—The assembly in the city hall last night under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyable.
—Conductor Ireland, who has had the London, Huron and Bruce runs for years, is leaving Wingham, to run between Owen Sound and Palmerston.
—Mr. James Somerville, of Brooke, has sold his farm to Mr. Robert Brice, of the 2nd line, S. E. R. Warwick, for \$3,700. He expects to move to this city soon.
—Mr. Louis Sage, of South street, won first prize at Petrolia the other day for black red game cock. The bird was adjudged the best in the show.
—The Alisa Craig council has petitioned Judge William Elliot to appoint James Charles Priestley, of that village, retired farmer and village constable, as a constable in and for the county of Middlesex.
—The lecture announced to be given by Dr. William Saunders, under the auspices of the London Horticultural Society, on Feb. 11, has been postponed to Wednesday, Feb. 13, owing to the city's patriotic concert falling on the 11th.
—A meeting of the creditors of J. R. Musselman, of this city, was held at Toronto, Thursday. It was decided to wind up the estate, and the assignee was instructed to dispose of the assets, which are placed at \$10,000. The liabilities amount to \$11,600.
—At a pretty juvenile carnival, held Thursday night at Moonlight Rink, the following young people were present in costume: Minnie Jenkins, "Queen Elizabeth," Carl McKenzie, "The Clown," Joe Hutchison and John Hutchison, "Heavenly Twins," Blanch Jenkins, "Red Ridinghood," Bella Sifton, "Miss Muffet," Nellie Moulie and

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To fit properly a Collar must be worn snug. If the neckband of your shirt is too large to prevent your Collar fitting snug the fault lies with the shirt. Ask for a Helmet Brand Collar. Best fitting Collar made.
ROSS'
196 Dundas Street
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MOUNTED DIAMONDS
Our stock of Mounted Diamonds was never so large, and for variety it is unequalled. It also includes other Precious Stones and Pearls in combination with the Diamonds, making our stock the most attractive we have ever shown. An inspection of our Rings is alone well worth a visit to our store.
WARD, The Jeweler,
374 Richmond Street.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$35,000.
Deposits Received.
Interest 3½ per cent per annum, half-yearly.
Debentures Issued
for one year and upwards. Coupons attached for interest half-yearly.
WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.
Offices—Cor. Dundas Street and Market Lane, London. wtz

Edward Finch, "Robert Burns and Mary;" Edna Scott, "Cinderella;" Earl Siggins, "Irish Professor;" Mabel Baxter, "Gypsy Queen;" Percy Mitchell, "Sister Flo;" Sophie Johnson, "Fair Queen."
—Mr. J. B. Davis and wife, of Western Ohio, left yesterday for home, after visiting Mr. Davis' father at 711 Princess avenue school, in charge of Y. M. C. A. work in the city. The Shorthorn stock farms in Middlesex and Huron, and bought some heifers from Mr. H. Smith, of Hay post-office.
—The special services conducted by Rev. Arthur Murphy in the Memorial Church are still attracting large congregations. The special services will continue next week. Mr. Murphy will speak on Sunday morning on "The Process of Christ's Life," and in the evening on "Captain Naaman."

—About 70 pupils of divisions 6 and 7, Princess avenue school, in charge of their teachers, Misses Simpson and Spittal, yesterday afternoon enjoyed a delightful sleigh-ride around the city. They were afterward visited by a dainty little luncheon provided for his school-fellows by Master Stanley Meredith.
—Mr. N. C. Polson, of Kingston, accompanied by his son, Mr. N. C. Polson, jun., were in the city yesterday. Mr. Polson is proprietor of the well-known preparations—Putnam's Corn Extractor, Revivax and Catarrhose. All of these medicines are now standard remedies, having been on the market for many years.
—The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Henning was held yesterday afternoon at 8:30 o'clock from the residence, 594 King street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Aylward. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. Nolan, S. Mason, Brown, O'Connell, J. Cotter, and Isaac Sargent. Mrs. Henning's eight children, six of whom live in distant places, were present at the funeral.
Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.
The Y. M. C. A. convention at Kingston yesterday was largely attended. The meetings were interesting and instructive to the workers. At night Messrs. Best and Barrie told of Y. M. C. A. work in South Africa, and several soldiers testified to the efficiency and effectiveness of the work done by the Y. M. C. A. in the South. The ladies' auxiliary elected officers, Mrs. Rice, Woodstock, getting the presidency; Miss Ware, London, vice-president; Mrs. Kay, of the Y. M. C. A., Woodstock, secretary and treasurer respectively.

AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.
The annual entertainment given by D. S. Perrin to his employees and their friends was held last night, and was, as on former occasions, a very successful and enjoyable affair. The assembly was held in the company's new warehouse on Clarendon street, and was attended by about 400 people. The building was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. Music was furnished by the band of Dayton's Orchestra, while Mr. Jas. Mc-

\$600 FOR \$1.00.
A Profitable Investment.
John Blakely, of W. Lebanon, Pa., reports that he got more value from \$1 worth of Grape-Nuts food than from \$800 spent in noted hospitals, trying to get well from stomach trouble. He says: "After all my experience I had to come home, thinking there was no cure for me. I was so weak and nervous I could hardly walk, and for three years I hadn't a good night's sleep. I was run down until I only weighed 120 pounds. I commenced using Grape-Nuts about a year ago, and now I weigh 163 pounds, and can do as good a day's work as anyone. I was never bedridden. I sleep all night peacefully and am refreshed in the morning. I use Grape-Nuts food every day and know it is the greatest blessing that ever was sent to suffering humanity. I believe if it had not been for this food I would have been under the sod before this. There is a reason. No food in existence contains, in a concentrated form, the elements that will rebuild the nerve centers and the brain, as Grape-Nuts and the beauty of the food is that it is perfectly cooked at the factory and by the process of manufacture is pre-digested in a natural way, therefore requires but trifling power of the stomach to digest it."

CLEANLINESS IS OUR MOTTO
Inspection of our factory offered.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Limited,
Phone 929, 75 Bruce Street, London, Ont.

Shoes
With a Reputation.

Our Dress Shoes
For Women, For Men.
Latest Styles.
\$4.00.

Where full dress is "de rigueur," imagine one's appearance without the correct footwear!
Your DRESS SHOES will be above criticism if you purchase them at
Brown Bros.' BOOT SHOP,
182 Dundas St. Phone 860

SEATS GOING FAST.
Those wishing to be present at the military concert in the Opera House on Monday next would do well to secure their seats at once, as the sale has already been large, and only a few tickets will be sold as the house approaches full capacity. The program will be presented to the returned soldiers.

AT HARDING HALL.
The Athenaeum Literary and Musical Club of Harding Hall met last night. The following programme was rendered satisfactorily: Piano solo, Frederica Brown; an essay on Queen Victoria, by Nellie Taylor; violin solo, Eloise Chapman; French recitation, Kitty Betts; violin solo, Mabel Sowerby; German recitation, Lillian Puddicombe; piano solo, Olive Weld; an essay on Queen Victoria, by Jap Moore, and the reading of the Athenaeum by the editor, Mabel Sowerby.

Tuscan Masonic Lodge.
The regular meeting of the Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, A. F. and A. M. was held in Sherwood Hall on the 4th inst., when Worshipful Master E. Manigault occupied the chair. The following resolution, moved by Bro. J. E. McKillop, and seconded by Wor. Bro. George T. Brown, was passed:
"Resolved, that the members of Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, A. F. and A. M. G. R. C., at this their earliest opportunity desire to place on record an expression of their sincere sympathy and admiration for all British subjects, they have experienced in the death of our sovereign, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Their sense of bereavement is relieved by the confident belief that her successor, his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, the grand master of the Order, will follow in all respects the noble example set before him, and thus be entitled to the same loyal devotion that has been paid to his late Christian mother. And it is our most earnest and heartfelt desire that his Gracious Majesty may long be spared as sovereign ruler of the world-wide Empire of Great Britain."

"Resolved, that the foregoing memorial be inscribed upon the minutes of this lodge in token of the veneration in which we hold the many virtues and excellencies of our deceased sovereign."
Two candidates received second degrees. The work was well done, and the members who have only lately been installed, deserve great credit. At the close of the lodge the members retired to an adjoining room to partake of refreshments. The refreshments were served by the ladies' auxiliary, and the evening was enjoyably spent in speech and song. Bros. B. S. Murray, P. M., of Kilwinning Lodge, and J. H. Dempster, of Howard Lodge, were present.

AGUINALDO AGAIN!
The Filipino Leader Has Lately Been Seen—Arrest of Sympathizers at Manila.
Manila, Feb. 9.—It is rumored again in Cavite Province that Aguinaldo has been seen in Indag. Since the arrest of Theodore Caranza and D. M. Carman, a former Californian, who are charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents, evidence has been rapidly developing tending to show that not the Carman company alone, but many business men in Manila have been having relations with the insurgents. There has been considerable misrepresentation between the military and the new provincial officers at Benguet, based partly on the belief of the subordinate military officers, that Protiva was an insurgent sympathizer. Mutual understandings have been reached, and the military in Benguet have been ordered to cooperate fully with the civil authorities.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.
Feb. 8. Reported at. From.
Mexican.....New York.....Liverpool
Nomadic.....New York.....Liverpool
Germanic.....New York.....Liverpool
Bulgaria.....New York.....Liverpool
Dagmar.....Halifax.....Liverpool
Philadelphia.....New York.....Liverpool
Kensington.....New York.....Liverpool
Fuerst Bismarck.....New York.....Liverpool
Mexican.....New York.....Liverpool
Oceanic.....New York.....Liverpool
Tunisian.....New York.....Liverpool
Vaderland.....New York.....Liverpool
La Gasconne.....New York.....Liverpool
Hollenzeller.....New York.....Liverpool
Belgian.....Philadelphia.....Liverpool

TEACHERS FAVOR A CHANGE.
Principals Would Abolish Midsummer Examinations.

Will Formulate a New Method—Express Their Views Concerning the Present System.

The views of twelve principals of public schools, concerning the advisability of abolishing the midsummer examinations, were stated last night to the members of the committee of the board of education. They coincided almost unanimously in the opinion that it would be well to do away with the final test, but there was a variance of ideas about its substitute. Consequently the principals will meet again to consider this phase of the proposition and decide on some satisfactory method of promoting the pupils.
The meeting was attended by Dr. Ziegler, who presided. Dr. Tessdall, Dr. English, Trustees Evans, Strong, Boyle, Macpherson, Principals Radcliffe, Woodburn, Snellgrove, Latta, Beal, Althouse, Kirk, Gibbs, Eckert, McQueen, Graham, Wallis, Bryant, Inspector Carson and Secretary McElheran.
Principal Woodburn favored the proposal to do away with the examinations, not this year, however, because of the inroads made in attendance by the vaccination examination of the pupils. Principal Beal preferred several examinations during the term, and considered the midsummer examination an evil.
Principal Althouse was wholly in favor of Trustee Boyle's proposal. The supplemented examination would prevent the possible dissatisfaction of the parents. The present method was a hardship to the pupils and often to the pupils.
In a general way, Principal Kirk believed in the present system. It would be difficult to effect a change. Teachers were very often deceived in their judgment of pupils. The pupils they expected little from would do better than expected. By a system of monthly record the irregular pupils would suffer. The present system gave a minimum of friction with pupils, parents and teachers, and worked very well.
Principal McKee was firmly convinced that the uniform examination would be beneficial. He was thoroughly convinced also that we do not have a uniform examination. Some teachers marked as high as they could and some marked as low as they knew how to do. A better result would be gained from monthly results. To have the monthly examinations substituted would do away with the nervous strain which the more worthy pupils felt was a serious obstacle to success. The careless pupil did not feel this strain, and often got through where the other failed. He had taken six to ten months from the grade below and found them doing better work than those who had passed.
Personally, Principals Snellgrove and Latta, however, the examination go on as at present, but for the benefit of the child it would be better to have his promotion depend on the work he does throughout the year. If some system to accomplish the end desired could be found, Principal Wallis would abolish the examinations altogether.
Mr. Boy's explained that the idea of his resolution was not to hold examinations monthly. He did not want anything of the kind. It would promote the monthly records and do away with the midsummer examination.
Principal Bryant would judge of the pupils by their daily work.
Principal Graham favored abolishing

A NEW DEPARTMENT.
A New, Effective and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.
The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and enemas in common use are really little, if any, better than the old fashioned salt water douches.
The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as any trouble of the urinary system, and it can not be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.
To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon the stomach, liver and bowels.
Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary. 'Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than six months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it."
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OUT IN THE COLD!
Terrible Experience of a Shipwrecked Crew—Family Camped Out in Zero Sale.
New York, Feb. 8.—The steamship James S. Whitney (Capt. John J. Hall) came into port yesterday, bringing the crew of the shipwrecked schooner Clayola, from St. John. The shipwrecked sailors had their feet frozen, and were suffering otherwise. The men were picked up in Long Island Sound, near New Haven, Capt. Willis, of the Clayola, says that for 50 hours he and his crew fought the northwest gale on Long Island Sound. Their vessel ice-covered, their mast gone and the vessel almost filled with water, they fought to keep from freezing. During all this time they were without food and were slowly being frozen to death. Relief came this morning when the Metropolitan Line

The Peculiarities Of Fit-Reform.
The garments all bear a label with the price attached, which is never altered, nor are the labels ever detached from the garments, and the goods undersold.
The founders in the Dominion of tailor-made clothing, ready to wear, and equal to the custom tailor, are the makers of Fit-Reform. Only after perfection was attained were such garments placed before the public—so that they have no misfits nor ill-made clothing to offer at a reduced figure.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe
ROBERT M. BURNS,
180 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont.

The Present Series OF DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS
Continued Until Wednesday Evening, Feb. 13th.

Great Stock-Taking Sale of Drygoods
In Every Department.

Tweed Suitings, worth 50c, for..... 25c
Heavy Bleached Sheet, 72 inches wide, worth 25c, for..... 19c
Ladies' Mantles, black, fawn and navy, worth \$9.50, for..... \$5.00
Boys' Overcoats, worth \$4, for..... \$2.25

Millinery at Half Price.
VISIT OUR STORES TODAY.

J. H. Chapman & Co

the examinations altogether. He believed this had to come. The present system had outgrown its usefulness. The teacher should be given a greater responsibility. He promised that better work would be done in his school if they were not tied down to examinations.
Principal Latta favored the proposal, and Principal Baker also did so by letter.
Inspector Carson supported the motion.
Principal Radcliffe explained the system followed in the Collegiate Institute. Weekly examinations were held upon one subject, and three times a year they got over all the examinations. Besides this, a class record was kept of the impression the teacher made of his pupils. These were of equal value. He would not like to trust to the opinion of the teacher alone. He stated, however, that in the estimate given to the department of a class of 150 pupils a mistake of only four or five would be made.
A special meeting will be held to hear the report of the principals.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered since the time of Hippocrates. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, six, \$5.00. One will please, six will cure. Families free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
Wood's Phosphodine is sold in London by all druggists.

BRITISH CANADIAN BUSINESS

Big Increase in Trade With the Mother Country.

Grand Trunk Declares a Dividend of Five Per Cent—Britain's Position Regarding the Nicaragua Canal.

London, Feb. 9.—The board of trade returns for January show the following increases in British imports from Canada: Oats, £4,000,000; peas, £7,000; cheese, £50,000; eggs, £4,000; maize, £25,000; wood and pulp, £13,000; sawn goods, £28,000; tinplates, £4,000; unwrought steel, £18,000; haberdashery, \$6,000; alkali, £2,000. The decreases are as follows: Wheat, £83,000; wheat flour, £22,000; bacon, £25,000; cattle, £16,000; hams, £14,000; butter, £7,000; hewn wood, £3,000. British exports to Canada: Woolen tissues, £12,000; worsted tissues, £23,000; earthenware, £5,000.

GRAND TRUNK STATEMENT.

The Grand Trunk Railway's dividend statement, issued yesterday afternoon, is fairly satisfactory. The gross receipts, compared with the same period last year, declined £4,000. The working expenses increased £28,000, and the balance declined £5,500. The Chicago and Grand Trunk turned a deficiency of £19,000 into a surplus of £23,400. The Detroit, New Haven and Milwaukee turned a surplus of £5,000 into a deficiency of £5,400. Thus the total surplus is £202,000, against £225,000. This permits a full dividend on the four per cent guaranteed stock as last year and 2½ per cent on the first preference, making a full five per cent for the last year, and three per cent on the second preference, as compared with 2½ per cent last year.

THE CANAL TREATY.

It has been learned that Britain's reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua Canal project. It will not comply with the senate's demands. Neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though for purposes of immediate construction it will be tantamount to such a refusal. It will consist mainly in a counter-proposal or proposals, likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the proposals is not yet ascertainable. Lord Pauncefoot will probably be the medium through which the answer will be sent, and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted. In British official opinion, it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefoot treaty will have lapsed on the basis of the senate's amendments. The British counter-proposal are now formulating, and it is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries, will eventually be reached.

THE KING.

A dispatch from Portsmouth says the royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been ordered to return to the coast of England to receive the king's visit to the coast of England.

THE KING.

King Edward, it is semi-officially asserted, desires it to be known that the Duke of Cornwall and York will not be created Prince of Wales until after his visit to the coast of England.

THE KING.

A Washington dispatch says: The speaker laid before the house this afternoon the following letter from Acting Secretary of State Hill: "I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram yesterday from the ambassador to Great Britain, reporting that his majesty's minister for foreign affairs laid before the king the resolution adopted by the house of representatives relative to the death of Queen Victoria, and that by the king's command Lord Lansdowne expressed the royal appreciation of that mark of respect and also of the additional respect shown by the house to the memory of the late Queen by its immediate action."

THE STEEL TRUST.

All the morning papers comment upon the steel trust in the United States. "It is little less than a menace to the commerce of the civilized world," says the Daily Chronicle, "and before it all previous trusts fade into insignificance. It sets the seal to the triumph of the millionaire."

A QUEEN DYING.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Copenhagen says that the queen of Sweden and Norway is dying. Late dispatches announced that Queen Sophia was suffering from an attack of influenza, accompanied with swelling and severe inflammation.

FRENCH PREMIER ILL.

Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau was compelled to suddenly leave the Chamber of Deputies, he having been taken ill. He was unable to attend a banquet at the Palace of the Elisee last evening. It is understood that his condition is not serious, and he will probably not be able to attend the session of the chamber tomorrow.

WILHELMINA AND HENRY.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Heinrich have bound themselves by the marriage contract, to recognize the husband as the head of the matrimonial union, and to provide for and educate the children of the union. The husband assumes the responsibility of representing the wife in all civil actions. The wife promises to obey the husband, but she is exempted from the usual promise to be obedient to the husband in all things, wherever he deems it best to live.

THE CONTRACT PROVIDES THAT.

The contract also provides that the queen shall allow the husband interest on 50,000,000 guilders (about £21,000,000), and that he shall receive an income from the state, except in the case of the queen's death. It is further provided that the queen shall yield obedience to the husband as wife, but not as queen; and the husband relinquishes the right to administer the wife's property.

THE QUEEN AND HER FRIENDS.

The queen and her friends went to a march on their friends when they arrived at the railway station with a party of guests at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and boarded a special train waiting there to take them to Lee Palace. The civil ceremony in the Palace of Justice was very brief, the bride and groom, the queen-mother,

and the mother of the groom and six witnesses inscribing their names upon the official document. The minister of justice then asked the mothers, according to the usual form, if they had any objection to the marriage, and they answered in the negative amid general smiling.

LABEL CASES.

The king's bench division of the high court of justice, yesterday found in favor of Victor Michael Ruthven, described as an ex-priest, is a libel suit brought against Emil de Bom, a Catholic priest, for circulating a leaflet averring that Ruthven's lectures were indecent. Forty shillings damages were awarded.

The court found in favor of de Bom respecting the publication of Ruthven's record, copied from the Cleveland Universe of March 15, 1895. Rev. J. G. Paton, a Presbyterian missionary of the New Hebrides, testified that Ruthven's real name was Rordan, and that he had given evidence against him in America, where he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for swindling. In 1895, a man well known in America.

The court also rendered a verdict in favor of the Rev. Bernard Spink, who was sued for libel by the Rev. Tuberville Cory Thomas, of Chicago, formerly a pastor of Ispeming, Mich., on the ground of having imputed immoral conduct.

ROW IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday, a member of the opposition, Endry, having charged the minister of justice with forcing the judicial authorities to favor Vasarely to support the ministerial candidate in the election, the minister declared Endry's statements false. The greatest uproar ensued and a sitting was suspended. On the resumption of business the minister said his observations were merely hypothetical. He did not wish to reflect on Endry's honor, but if the latter desired other satisfaction he would willingly oblige him. Endry said he thought he had the right to some satisfaction in explanation.

HISSED THE COUNT.

Madrid, Feb. 9.—The Count of Caserta, father of Prince Charles of Bourbon, who is to marry the Princess of Asturias on Feb. 14, met with a hostile reception on his arrival here yesterday. He was hooted by the crowd, and there were cries of "Spit upon him." The count, who was met by the Infantes Isabella and Eulalia, and the foreign minister, Senor Campos, was driving from the railway station to the residence of the Duke of Alabanza, when a crowd assembled outside the station and hooted and hissed him. The hostility was due to the speeches made recently by many politicians and articles in the newspapers against the marriage, on account of the part the Count de Caserta took in Don Carlos' uprising. The police had to interfere to-day and disperse the crowd. Two arrests were made.

MURDER PLOT.

Rome, Feb. 7.—The Fanfulla states that an Anarchist arrested at Avelino, capital of the province of that name, had in his possession documents indicating a plot to murder the Duke of Abruzzi. The prisoner was brought to Rome, where he was interrogated by the public prosecutor, after which he was lodged in jail. The police refuse to give any details of the case.

CABLE NOTES.

A Manchester brewing firm has been awarded £1,980 damages against a firm that supplied them with arsenicated glucose. This is the first judgment that has been awarded in connection with the recent beer-poisoning investigation. Former King Milan of Serbia, according to a special dispatch from Vienna, is suffering from pneumonia. His condition is announced to be dangerous.

THE BRITISH TREASURY INVITES TENDERS.

The British treasury invites tenders for an issue of £5,000,000 of exchequer bonds, with interests at 3 per cent. They will be dated March 7, 1901, and are repayable at par Dec. 7, 1905. The list opens Feb. 11.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

Summary of Dun & Co.'s and Bradstreet's Weekly Reviews.

New York, Feb. 8.—Dun's review says: More reasonable weather in the east has brought up the volume of retail in retail lines a little this week, and at the west and south distribution of merchandise is on a satisfactory scale. Prices of staple products show but moderate decline, and quotations of manufactured goods are steady in all directions. Pressure to sell is everywhere conspicuous. Jobbers report good orders for shipping goods. The only complaint still comes from the woolen goods market in the east, which has not yet felt the expected stimulus. Large quantities of the stocks of leading steel companies do not affect the volume of business or the prices of their products as yet. Activity continues in footwear. No alterations are reported in quotations. The industries do not revive appreciably, even the lower temperature failing to infuse life into woollens, aside from better retail dealers. Cottons are uniformly dull, with some labor controversies, added to the other troubles at the mills. Another reduction in the average price of raw cotton makes a loss of nearly \$2 per pound since Jan. 1, 1900. Spot cotton lost an eighth on Monday and another on Tuesday, making the decline \$12 50 a bale within a week.

Wheat fell below 80 cents, ample snow affording the desired protection in winter wheat States, while the south and west were quiet. Exports on foreign account, including moderate purchases for Spain. Atlantic exports for the week, including flour, were 2,874,111 bushels, against 2,241,111 in the week preceding and 2,115,875 a year ago. Corn is quiet, maintaining an advance of over 7 cents compared with the same date last year. Liabilities of commercial failures in the first week of February were \$2,468,256, of which \$668,187 were in manufacturing and 7,732,247 in trading, in the same week of last year defaults were \$2,955,557, of which \$1,120,555 were in manufacturing, and \$1,570,602 in trading. In the corresponding week of 1899 the total was \$2,955,557.

FAILURES FOR THE WEEK.

Failures for the week were 269 in the United States, against 245 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 33 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Trade developments this week, aside from those connected with rumored combinations in great industries, of which it seems as yet too early to speak authoritatively, have been in the main favorable. The feature of the week has been the growth of demand in the south and southwest reflected in enlarged sales of dry-goods, hosiery and shoes, clothing and millinery at leading centers there and in the central west. Better advices as to the outlook for trade come from the Northwest and Pacific coast reports are no less encouraging. Retail distribution of winter goods reflects the stimulus afforded by winter wear, but earlier quietness and perhaps large stocks still carried are

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



KIND OLD UNCLE CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Enriches His Niece So That She May Marry a Poor Man.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew has just purchased for \$13,000 a house and lot in the fashionable part of the city, the title to which was immediately made over to Miss Anna K. Paulding, his niece, who is soon to become the bride of Lieut. John Edie, United States navy.

Depew has given orders to have the house put in thorough repair, and an addition made to the house. When the improvements are made the property will have cost \$20,000. Depew intends this handsome gift as his wedding gift to his favorite niece.

Miss Paulding's wedding will take place during Easter week. The marriage will be the result of a love match, such as must delight the soul of her uncle, who has long and eloquently advocated marriages for love rather than for convenience.

Miss Paulding comes of a well-known revolutionary ancestry. Edie is one of the most popular young naval officers. His family is also distinguished. Men of his blood have been in the military and naval service of the United States since the foundation of the government.

Neither the bride nor groom has any private fortune. Edie has an invalid mother, dependent on his slender salary as a naval officer.

Wisconsin decided that the couple could never marry, since neither possessed the income necessary to support a proper establishment, but Depew has proved the fairy godfather. He has not only provided them with a home, but has settled on Miss Paulding in her own right a sufficient position to enable her to maintain her position on the same plane to which she has become accustomed in his home.

MILLIONS WERE STOLEN!

Fidelity Companies Figure Up Embezzlements for the Past Year.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—According to the statistics compiled by one of the leading fidelity companies the record of defalcations, embezzlements, etc., for the past year in the United States and Canada figure out \$8,000,000, an increase of something over \$2,000,000 over the totals of 1899. These figures are systematically tabulated from press reports and special transcripts received from all over the country and are carefully recorded. The figures are as a matter of fact considerably underestimated, many peculations are discovered which never reach the public. The following is the tabulated record for the year:

Federal and state, \$1,162,771; municipal, \$365,894; transportation companies, \$133,949; building and savings and loan associations, \$181,939; benevolent associations, \$128,832; insurance companies, \$121,565; court trustees, \$1,065,464; brokers, \$1,713,628; commercial corporations and firms, \$1,754,984; miscellaneous, \$392,242; total, \$8,000,000.

The record of December embezzlements

THEY ARE BETTER ACQUAINTED NOW.

Australians Have Lately Learned a Good Deal About Canada and Canadians.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—F.W. London, editor of Wellington, New Zealand, is in the city on a pleasure trip. Mr. London says that Canada, within the past two years has become much more widely known throughout Australia than she had during many years previous. The standing of the Canadian contingent, Mr. London says, attracted a great deal of attention, and is the cause of a pleasure trip.

Mr. London, a great future for Canada's good name in Australia, and adds the Canadians and Australians are alive to this fact.

MUNICIPAL BOOKKEEPING.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The report of the provincial auditor of municipal accounts, Mr. J. B. Laing, published this morning, shows a remarkable improvement in the methods of municipal bookkeeping since his appointment in 1892. He summarizes the changes in the following return of losses to the municipalities through breach of trust:

In 1897, \$10,000; 1898, \$11,000; 1899, \$4,000; 1900, nothing. Mr. Laing says that during 1900 errors to the extent of \$6,000 were discovered in the books of treasurers, but in no case was there fraudulent intent, and in every instance the treasurer or his sureties paid up. The auditor tells an amusing story of one of his early experiences. He went to audit the books of a gentleman who had been a township treasurer for 40 years, and found that he had never even kept a cash book. His method consisted in two spikes or files, one for money received, and one for recording by memorandum money paid out. He owed the township thousands of dollars as a result of this mode of bookkeeping.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

Middletown, N.Y., Feb. 8.—A fatal collision occurred on the Ontario and Western Railroad at Hurleyville, in that county. An engine, with a snow plough, crashed into a passenger coach. Howard R. Schofield, of Fleckhill Landing, a traveling salesman, and a member of the firm of John G. Turnbull & Co., New York city, died. The following officers were injured: Dan C. Lamont, Robert Brock, railroad mechanic; D. H. Webster, grain commission merchant; Sayer Francis, wholesale grocer, this city; H. C. Kopper, Calumet Center, H. D. Perchat, Albany; Dr. H. P. Deady, Liberty. Both the passenger coaches and the express car ahead were provided with coal stoves, and these, overturning, set the cars on fire.

IT IS PLANNED TO ESTABLISH IN BOSTON

a day nursery for blind babies who are not received in other nurseries because they require more care than the matrons can give.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Windsor Man Breaks His Leg While Unloading Ice.

St. Thomas Man Suing for \$5,000 Damages for Alleged Slander.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Rondeau, purposes going into the ranching business at Calgary. Caleb H. Hankinson, of St. Thomas, died on Monday afternoon, Feb. 4, after a long illness.

James Balmer, of Selton, has purchased Judge Bell's farm on the sixth concession of Howard.

The Orangemen of Elgin county have decided to hold a big celebration in St. Thomas, on July 12.

The Orangemen of Kent and Essex counties will celebrate the Twelfth of July at Leamington.

On Feb. 1 the deputy inspector of post-offices transferred the postmastership of Napier from John Euston to George Field.

Dr. Currie, of Florence, met with a painful accident while skating. He fell and broke a small bone near the left ankle.

Hugh Martin, farmer of Yarmouth township died on Wednesday, 6th inst., of typhoid fever. Deceased was in his 53rd year.

John R. Donahue, of St. Thomas, has issued a writ, through his solicitor, P. L. McEgan, for the sum of \$5,000 for alleged slander.

St. Marys Argus: The old license commissioners Messrs. G. G. McPherson, John Way and William Sahring, are appointed for North Perth.

Delphina Dromillard, of Windsor, an employee of the M. C. R., had the misfortune of having his leg broken in two places while unloading ice from a car.

Herbert Ingram has purchased the Spencer farm, on the Howard road, near Ridgeway. The farm, consisting of one hundred acres, was purchased for \$4,500.

South Norwich is among the latest townships to abolish statute labor. This makes forty-four townships in the province in which statute labor has been abolished.

The store of King & Watson, Sarnia, was greatly damaged by fire on Saturday morning, the 2nd inst. The loss, though quite heavy, will be partly covered by insurance.

The memorial services on Feb. 2, in Christ Church, Delaware, were well attended. The church of England congregations at both Bursell and Mount Brydges joined with Delaware in a most impressive service which was conducted by the rector, Rev. T. H. Brown.

Chatham Banner-News: Henry Ellis, a prominent young farmer residing near Essex, is probably fatally injured by

the accidental discharge of a shotgun. A finger and thumb on his left hand were blown off, while the sight of his right eye was ruined. A piece of the jaw bone was also shot away. Dr. A. E. Eichen, of Essex, dressed the wounds, but does not expect young Ellis to recover.

Woodstock Express: A well-known figure on the streets of Woodstock passed away on the 5th inst., in the person of John Marsh. Deceased was 55 years of age, and was single. Death resulted from heart trouble. The late John Marsh was a watchmaker by trade, having learned the business with C. P. E. W. of Ingersoll. For many years he worked for Wm. Pott, who at one time kept a jewelry store on Dundas street, near the corner of Beale.

Watford Guide-Advocate: The annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association will be held in Brown's Hall, Watford, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, when officers for the current year will be elected. The programme comprises papers by Dr. A. T. Hobbs, of London, on "Diseases of the Ovaries in Relation to Insanity"; Dr. Macalpine, of Petrolia, on "Phy moesis"; Dr. Newell, of Watford, on "Cathartics and Their Uses"; Dr. J. F. E. Eichen, of Petrolia, on "Therapy of Auditory Petrolia, on 'Influenza'."

St. Thomas Times: Mayor Chant, City Solicitor Doherty, City Engineer Bell and Ald. Maxwell returned on the 6th inst. from Toronto, where they had an interview with the attorney-general and Provincial Auditor Lang in regard to the account of F. H. Macpherson in auditing the books of the city. Mr. Macpherson was in Toronto, but was not admitted to the conference. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but no decision reached. In regard to the question of permitting towns and cities to issue debentures for erecting existing bridges, the attorney-general promised to give St. Thomas relief either in the way of amending the act or passing a private bill.

EUG BLAZIE IN WAWANESA, MAN. Wawanessa, Man., Feb. 8.—Fire, which broke out at 4 o'clock this morning, caused the destruction of Barclay Bros. general store, stock valued at \$12,000; Jackson's harness shop, stock valued at \$10,000; Smith's blacksmith shop, loss \$800; McDonald's jewelry store, and Robinson's barber shop being also burned, but most of their contents were saved. Besides the foregoing, the lodge hall and the Conservative Club rooms were burned, with all their contents.

THE HORSE BREEDERS. Toronto, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Saddle and Carriage Horse Breeders' Association, President Fuller made a vigorous plea for action on the part of the Dominion government, to impress upon the public authorities the advantages of Canada as a country in which to raise horses for military purposes can be obtained.

The following officers were elected: President, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; vice-president, W. H. Smith, Toronto; secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto. The Hackney Horse Society elected the following officers: President, R. Miller, Stouffville; vice-president, Thomas Graham, Clarendon; Vice-presidents for the provinces: Ontario, Robert Davies, Toronto; Quebec, J. A. Coe, Quebec; Alberta, A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; Manitoba, M. McMillan, Brandon; New Brunswick, J. R. Frank, St. John.

The Use of Anaesthetics in Critical Operations---The Antiseptic as a Mitigator of Pain and Aid to Recovery of Patients---Instruments of Precision for the Location of Hidden Disease---The Remarkable Advancement Made in the Imparting of Medical Instruction---Fully Equipped College Hospitals, Laboratories, Libraries, Etc., the Foundation---The Trained Nurse a Necessity as the Surgeon's Assistant---Comprehensive Review of Results in Recent Operations of a Special and Critical Nature.

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is just scrupulously done the de

A Few Minutes' Reflection on Recreation.

AROUND THE LAMP.

A GOSPEL LEAF.
Friend, talk no more of whether death
Is so. Or otherwise;
Nor reason if the body lives or no
After it dies.
See, from this plane the dying leaf I
Lay.
Not nothing, friend, but next year's bud
Lies there.

*It is a peculiarity of the plane that
the old leaf acts as a sheath to the new.

SHE WANTED A SOUVENIR.

It was not one of those lovers' quarrels which are got up for the sake of enjoying the sweets of "making it up again," but a real, genuine affair, in which both parties felt thoroughly aggrieved. They parted in anger and next day the lady wrote him the following note: "Herewith I return all your presents with the exception of one—your round ring, which I shall keep to remind me of your meanness and horrid conduct altogether."—*TIT BITS.*

THE LATEST SILK.

A novelty to be introduced in the coming season is phosphorized silk, so called because the surface has a phosphorescent effect intended to suggest the glimmer on the sea.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

To treat a new from kettle or other vessel so that the unpleasant smell when it is put upon the range may be avoided, a rag soaked with kerosene should be burned in it. Put the kettle holding the oil-soaked cloth in the yard, away from anything inflammable, and drop in a lighted match. When the oil has all boiled out, scrub the kettle thoroughly with strong soda water, and it will be ready for use.

An oculist pronounced against the candle as a night-reading light, because the flames flicker when the slightest current of air, the light is uncertain and wavy and most trying to the eyes. A small lamp, which is a little longer to light, but is much to be preferred for the bedside table.

An easy way to perfume linen or dresses is to put a few drops of good extract on small pieces of pumice stone, which are then placed in drawers and boxes and among dresses and wardrobes.

"If I had a boy I would tell him my wife and his mother. Don't coddle the boy, don't be always asking him if his head aches, and if he is sure he has not been sneezing, don't tell him that a few drops of rain on his back will be fatal; don't talk to him about dyspepsia while he is eating and enjoying the food his system craves. Let him eat; let him run; let him play; let him climb trees; let him hammer and whittle, to his heart's content, without being warned that he will cut off his fingers."

TRY

Warming crackers in the oven before using.
Dipping sliced onions in milk before frying.
Rubbing tough meat with a cut lemon.
Steaming a stale loaf to freshen it.
Heat the dry coffee before pouring on the water.
Bacon for frying chicken and game.
Hard-boiled egg salad, made like potato salad.
The juice of an orange and some nutmeg in lemonade.
Lemon and orange peels to flavor sauces.

CHOCOLATE DRESSING.

Melt together one-quarter of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of chocolate, with two tablespoonsful of water. Have ready a thoroughly beaten egg, and when the above mixture is boiling, pour into it the egg slowly, stirring briskly meanwhile till a smooth paste is formed, then remove from the stove, and when cold it is ready for use. This is excellent on layer cakes.

INDIGESTION FROM ANGER.

One of the most common ailments which can be described as the disturbances to the functions caused by anger. It is said to interfere with the heart's action, to cause a partial paralysis of the small blood vessel, to poison the secretions, and, in fact, do incalculable mischief. "He is a very rich man in physical power who can afford to be angry."

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA CAKES.

Beat four eggs very light, whites and yolks together; add two cups of brown sugar, four bars of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of salt, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, two cups of chopped almonds; mix thoroughly, add two cups of sifted flour or two level teaspoonsful of good baking powder; drop in tablespoonfuls on buttered pans; press a whole blanched almond in the center of each cake; bake in a slow oven until the cakes are crisp, about one-half hour.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EYE.

The eyes of men converse as much as do their tongues, with the advantage that the ocular dialect needs no dictionary, but is understood all the world over. When the eyes say one thing, and the tongue another, a practised observer will be able to read the first. If the man is off his center, the eyes show it. You can read in the eyes of your companion whether your argument has hit him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offers and offices of hospitality, if there is no holiday in the eye. The alleged power to read the mind by the eye, or ferocity in beasts, is a power behind the eye. It must be a victory achieved in the will, before it can be signified in the eye.—*EMERSON.*

HOW TO ACQUIRE A VOCABULARY.

The only way to learn to write is to write, just as the only way to learn to swim is to plunge into the water and strike out. Of course, until we know how to swim it will be so to keep in shallow water, and we find it of value to have a swimming teacher give us directions as to our movements and perhaps to hold our chin up for a little, but these directions are of value to us only when we are actually in the water. So it is with the writing of English. We must understand thoroughly all the rules of syntax and the derivation and the use of words, but these are of no more practical value, until we are actually writing, than are

the rules of swimming until we are actually in the water. Our own original thought bears the same relation to writing that the water does to swimming. We must be almost wholly wrapped up in it. The directions as to correct expression are simply incidental. Note the following:

1. Gather new words and grow familiar with their use. Read aloud as much as possible in this way you will become accustomed to the musical rhythm of words.
2. Talk—Listen closely to the conversation of good talkers and never talk yourself below your very best.
3. Study—Look up new words. Use your dictionary freely. Never allow words to pass without a word spoken without jotting it down for reference, and when you know it use it yourself.
4. Write—Take every possible opportunity to express your thought in writing. Many of the best writers of today learned to write through their social correspondence.
5. Memorize—Wherever you find a beautiful thought in words preserve it by committing it to memory. The words and language will each be seed in your own garden.

BAD BOOKS.

Never, under any circumstances, read a bad book; and never spend a serious hour in reading a second-rate book. No words can overstate the mischief of bad reading. A bad book will often haunt you much longer than a good one. It is often remembered when much that is better is forgotten; it intrudes itself at the most solemn moments and commences to make the best feelings and emotions. Reading trashy second-rate books is a grievous waste of time also. In the first place, there are a great many more first-rate books than ever you can master; and, in the second place, you cannot read an inferior book without giving up an opportunity of reading a first-rate book. And, remember, further, that if from any reason—whether from principle, or even, as it sometimes happens, from sheer want of time—you cease to read much of the passing literature of the day, it is surprising how much of it you may not read at all—how much of it dies and is utterly forgotten. Books, remember, are friends—books affect character, and you can be a little neglect your duty in respect of this as you can safely neglect any other moral duty that is cast upon you.—*LORD COLERIDGE.*

THE NATIONS' POSTAGE STAMPS.

Before the introduction of the postage stamp it was the custom to take letters to the nearest postoffice and prepare the postage by the postmaster then stamping such mail matter as prepaid.
The introduction of postage stamps for regular issues took place in Great Britain, May 6, 1840, and was the result of the earnest efforts of Sir Rowland Hill. Rowland did not attach so much importance to the adhesive label as to prepaid envelopes, and his fame rests on the envelopes engraved by W. A. Murray, representing Britannia sending letters to all parts of the world. These were first placed on sale May 6, 1840. The envelopes were relieved of the ridicule which the United Kingdom and were soon dropped out of use, the adhesive label taking the place.
The first British postage stamp was black, but the postmarks were hardly visible on it, and this tone was followed by the use of the familiar portrait of Queen Victoria.
The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain have upward of 1,600 stamps, without a single duplicate.

HOW MUCH BABY SHOULD WEIGH.

The baby of normal weight tips down at birth the tiny scales at the seven-pound mark. If he or she is heavier, or much lighter, he or she is at war with the average. A peculiar feature of baby weight is that, during the first days of life, the youngster—that is, the perfectly normal youngster—loses one pound. Thus, examination made on the second and fourth day will show a weight of six pounds only. But after the first week, at the end of which time the last pound should be lost, there is a steady advance in the infant's avoirdupois.
Ten pounds should be reached by the time the baby is eight weeks old, and when it is twenty weeks old the weight should be fourteen pounds. At seven months the figures should be sixteen pounds, and the baby should have a mark of 21 pounds to its credit.
And so the future citizen or citizeness goes on building up, until at the age of two years, it is able to point with pride to a record of 27 pounds.

POSITION EVERYTHING.

"Really, your face is very familiar, sir, but you seem to have the advantage of me in names."
And she looked at the distinguished stranger with a puzzled air.
"I fancied," he said, "that you would know me. My name is Bangs, and four years ago I had the honor to be your coachman."
The face of the lady blazed.
"Sir!" she fairly shrieked.
"But a remarkably lucky series of stock investments," he went on, "have enabled me to become your next door neighbor."
The lady's face softened.
"My pleasure to renew our acquaintance, Mr. Bangs," she smilingly said.

USE OF SODA.

Thinware may be brightened by dipping a dry cloth into soda and rubbing it well.
Ceilings which have been blackened with the smoke from paraffin lamps should be washed with soda water.
Hairbrushes should be washed in strong, tepid soda water, then rinsed with cold water and placed in the air—not in the sun—to dry.
Sour fruit will require less sugar for sweetening if, when it is stewed, a pinch of carbonate of soda be added to it to lessen the acidity of the juice.
For cleaning paint before repainting use two ounces of soda to a quart of hot water; afterward rinse off with pure water.
To prevent a sink pipe from clogging flood the pipe with soda, and always keep a lump of soda in the sink just over the pipe.

THE SYMPATHETIC ELEMENT IN CULTURE.

Culture is nothing if the element of sympathy be lacking in it. "Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Scripture, as usual, is direct and expressive. The want of

charity will sterilize the finest gifts and accomplishments. It will give a brassy, tinkling sound to the choicest conversation on literary or artistic subjects. Some one has said that we live by admiration. It is true; if there is nothing we admire, we may have a name to live but we are dead. Culture, indeed, may be said to have its deepest foundation in the faculty for admiration. Admiration, or it may be human and sympathetic. The mere perception of beauty does not always humanize the soul, but may even encourage it to maintain a haughty isolation—as Tennyson understood when he wrote his "Palace of Art." He who cannot pass from the perception of beauty to a delight in beauty, and a desire to share that delight with his fellow-creatures, will never reach the plane of true culture, simply because his heart will remain uncultivated.

ON THE FARM.

SHEEP WITH COWS.

While Professor Shaw says that from ten to twenty sheep could very well be kept on every hundred acres on the farm without costing the farmer anything for food excepting in winter, we will go farther than that and say that we think from two to six could be kept on every cow that is turned to pasture, and that on most farms that we have seen the cows would find more feed than a cow that eat many plants which the cow does not eat, and many of them are such weeds and bushes as encroach upon the pasture, unless they are kept down by hand labor or other means than the grazing of the cow.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

NAME YOUR FARM.

Why not? Is it not your name? You name the dogs, the cats, the horses, the cows—why not name the farm that supports you? You will find that naming the farm adds dignity to it, increases its value, and gives it the importance of farming and your pride in your vocation, and in the end will really make you a better farmer.—*Courier.*

CREAM AND OTHER THINGS.

A little casein, a little milk sugar, some fat, considerable water, a few odds and ends of salt, albumen, etc.—an assorted lot of compounds that have little else but a name and mixed with all this, bacteria of all sorts, kinds, varieties and conditions—that's cream. The butter maker, after he gets the cream, assists in the separation of ways, and as the result of his coaxing and petting of the cream, it slowly takes on the proper flavor, the physical condition of the cream, the amount of butterfat, and the amount of casein that enables the cream to churn more readily and thoroughly. A most complicated process when we come to dissect it, yet, for want of a better term, we put it under the simple term of "churning," which expresses the whole series of changes that take place in the cream caused by the growth, nutrition and death of bacteria.

DRAFT HORSES.

In the raising of draft horses, a wise selection of breeding stock is of the utmost importance. Draft horses with action, good bone, heavy weight, and proper conformation cannot be produced from inferior material, and unsound breeding stock. During the great depression in the horse business a few years ago, horse raisers not only stopped breeding, but they sold most of them sent their best mares to the market, as they were the only kind that was salable, and as a result, the quality of the new draft horses is somewhat inferior. First of all, a brood mare should be of heavy bone, and of good disposition. A sound mare with good bone and wide draft type, even though she may not be very large, if mated to the right kind of stallion, will produce drafters of a high order. The stallion is of even greater importance than the mare, on account of there being so many mares that are somewhat undersized it is especially important that the stallion should be large and heavy. Weight, though necessary, is not the only essential of a draft horse; such a horse at maturity, and in fairly good condition should weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds.—*The Farming World.*

DELIBERATE PURPOSE IN ANIMALS.

An amusing incident, which shows that animals are subject to feelings very much like those that occasionally rattle the bosoms of men, occurred some little time ago at the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris.
A large elephant, formerly the center of attraction, found itself supplanted in public favor by a new arrival—a young camel. The camel was the latest acquisition, and very naturally drew the attention of visitors.
The elephant for a long time showed signs of dissatisfaction, and at last he jealously reached a point where it must have been expected. A crowd gathered about the camel the elephant prepared for action. It filled its trunk with water, and with deliberate aim, discharged the water all over the people who stood looking at the baby camel.
This method of throwing cold water upon the admirers of a rival brought a laugh even from its victims.

THE CARE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries are gross feeders and need plenty of manure. If you neglected mulching them with straw in the fall, cover them now with fresh coarse horse manure. The manure and sprays will carry the fertilizing elements down to the roots of the plants, thus making it unnecessary to remove all the objectionable features of such a covering, and leave a better spring mulch than if light straw had been applied all over the fall.

MIXING VARIETIES OF GRASS.

Some varieties of grass start earlier in spring, some better withstand frost in winter, some are less affected by long continued drought, some hold out later in season, some are more nutritious, some are much more tenacious and long lived. Therefore it pays to make up a mixture for permanent meadows and pastures and not depend upon a single kind. A mixture of timothy, clover, blue grass, red top, orchard grass, timothy and clover, and we get much more satisfactory results than if we depended exclusively upon any one of these alone.

FEEDING POULTRY.

There has been some discussion in regard to the time of the year when to feed poultry in winter, whether it will produce the best results given at morning, noon or night. Personally we prefer to make it the morning meal, and think the trouble with those who claim it does not give as good results then as when given at night, is that they are not so hungry when they get it that they overeat and are inclined to sit or stand around uneasily, but never had any real empty before they will take any exercise. We would remedy the first trouble by rising earlier or by scolding

the mash the last thing before we retired for the night, covering it up closely and setting it in a warm place to remain until morning, when we would find that a little stirring made the whole of it nearly blood warm, the center being even then too hot for the hens to eat. As regards the other objection there is no such chance of overfeeding and making them lazy with whole grain as with mash.
Then we have a liking for whole corn at night, warmed at least enough to take the chill off it. It is a heat producer, aids digestion, or grinding in the gizzard, goes all night, the birds are warmed by it, and there is little danger of frozen combs and wattles.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

RETURNING WHEY IN MILK CANS.

It is not often that theory receives such practical backing as recently in this province, where the dairy school tried the effect on the quality of cheese, of returning the whey in the milk cans. The milk seemed to be much more delivered, and the cheese of good flavor, when made, but four weeks after making this time cheese was going down hill rapidly in flavor. It showed a loss of nine points in two weeks with a downward tendency. Of course, the cheese was not so good as the first, but it was not so bad as the second. The result of the absorption of bad odors, by being in bad company over night. In both cases the milk seemed to be of good quality, when it was received, the objectionable flavors developing only after the cheese was old enough to be in the hands of the consumer. All of which is merely more testimony of the value of cleanliness and the cost of dirt.

THE USE OF MURIATE OF POTASH.

Muriate of potash contains about 50 per cent of chlorine, and an enormous amount of potash, and is used mainly because of its cheapness, that is, the relative cost, pound for pound, of potash. It is preferred also to other forms, because there is less labor in applying it than in spreading some other compound containing a smaller percentage of potash. It must, however, be used with caution, because, first, it is known to be unfavorable to certain crops, for example, tobacco and potatoes; second, because its continual power will produce, under certain conditions, serious effects upon soil deficient in lime. Perhaps this action is the cause of the trouble with tobacco and potatoes. The lime which all farm lands contain is mainly in the form of the carbonate, an insoluble compound. But when muriate of potash in solution comes in contact with this carbonate, chemical action sets in, and the carbonate unites with the potash, forming carbonate of potash, the chlorine of the potash compound unites with the lime and forms chloride of lime, which, being soluble, passes away in the drainage, if the soil be porous. If the ground is not porous, or if the drainage is not good, the chloride remains in the surface soil. In the first case, the chloride acts as a plant poison. In the second, the compound is valuable, but it has been acquired at the expense of the lime. Where the soil is well supplied with lime and is well drained, immediate danger need not be feared, but upon soils deficient in lime, especially when poor drained, the loss of lime must be made good by applications. And this should be the practice of the grower of his crops, for economic reasons, or for other reasons to use muriate of potash.—*American Agriculturist.*

Aphorisms.

Victory belongs to the most persevering.—*Napoleon.*
Do nothing when angry and you will have less to undo.—*Ancient.*
True greatness consists in being great in little things.—*Johnson.*

An aimless existence makes a person slipshod in morals.—*Selected.*
I will chide no breather in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.—*Shakespeare.*

Bliss with mortal man may not abide, How nearly joy and sorrow are allied!—*Wordsworth.*

The desire for knowledge, like the thirst for riches, increases even with the acquisition of it.—*Sterne.*

There is no greater honor to a man than to suffer for the sake of what he thinks to be right.—*Gladstone.*

What a man engraves itself on his face, on his form, on his fortunes, in letters of light, which all may read but himself.—*Emerson.*

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, knowing as it does how slight a circumstance may change the course of events.—*Von Roeder.*

Repetition is one secret of success. The reason why so many fail, in various lines, is that they do not repeat their efforts often enough and long enough to bring about the desired result. A reformer may have great ideas, and may blaze up with glowing brilliancy, on the rostrum or in the pulpit, for a season. But meteoric efforts do not count much, as far as practical results are concerned. The faith that removes mountains is largely the faith of repetition.—*Exchange.*

The People's Medicine.
Wells' English Pills, convenient, safe, sure, and a guaranteed cure for Constipation and Indigestion are sold by all druggists for 25 cents, or mailed to any address by the Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, Montreal.

July is a month of thunderstorms in Hungary. Last July 33 persons and 286 sheep were killed by lightning.
A VETERAN'S STORY.—George Leach, of Sharncliffe, Pa., writes: "I am 80 years of age. I have been troubled with catarrh for 50 years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. One box cured me completely."—*MRS. MORTON.*
Wells' English Pills, Buffalo, N.Y.

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A Babies' Picture Gallery

The Portraits of THOUSANDS OF BABIES who have been made ROBUST and STRONG by the use of NEAVE'S FOOD would make one of the most fascinating collections of Baby Pictures ever got together.
Mrs. E. PAGE, of 10 Pondville Road, Luton, Beds., writes:—"My son has been brought up entirely on your food. He has never lost a night's rest with him, and he has gained a fine, healthy, and to the present he has had no trouble with his teeth."
USED IN THE Russian Imperial Nursery GOLD MEDAL awarded, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.
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"I have a little religion but no politics. I am a plain business man. No general can fight his battles alone. He must depend upon his lieutenants, and his success depends upon his ability to select the right man for the right place."
"How much am I worth? Ask my mouth shut."
"The young man who wants to marry happily should pick out a good mother and marry one of her daughters."
"Good men are not cheap."
"There is no such thing as luck."
"Capital can do nothing without brains to direct it."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal

Session 1901-1902.
Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held at Montreal and at local centers on 18th June, and at Montreal in September, as under:
Faculty of Arts (Men and Women).
Faculty of Applied Science.
Faculty of Medicine.
Faculty of Veterinary Science.
Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, Sept. 21st Sept.
In the FACULTY OF ARTS (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.
EXHIBITIONS IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS, ranging from \$50 to \$200 will be held on the 11th September, at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston and other centers.
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