On Which Britain's Warships Will Withdraw From Corinto.

Bogus Stories of the Coming Dissolution of Parliament.

Austria Is Afflicted With Another Cabinet Crisis.

The Peace Treaty Ratified by the Em peror of China - Position of the Protestors.

ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS. Rome, May 3 .- The date of the general Parliamentary election has been fixed as May 6.

CANADIAN BISHOPS AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, May 3.—The Pope today received the bishops of Charlottetown, P. E. I., St. John, N. B., and Antigonish, N. S.

AGROUND IN THE CLYDE. Glasgow, May 3.—The British steamer Circassia, Capt. Shankla, outward bound for New York, today ran aground in the Clyde, near Bumbarton, where she remains. Two tenders have been sent to her assistance.

TO SAVE \$50,000 A YEAR. London, May 3 .- Alpheus C. Morton introduced in the House of Commons this evening a motion to cut off the annual appropriation of \$50,000 received by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Edinburgh. The motion was rejected by a vote of 193 to 72.

TEN NEW OCEAN LINERS. Berlin, May 3.—The German Marine Department has contracted with the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies for the construction of ten ocean liners, which shall become armed auxiliary cruisers in the event of war.

HEAVY BILL FOR FESTIVITIES. Berlin, May 3.-In the Reichstag today the bill demanding 11,700,000 marks for the expenses of the festivities at Kiel on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal passed its first and second reading. The only objections were made by the Socialists.

> SIGNED BY THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

London, May 3.-The Times corre-Emperor ratified the treaty yesterday. Li Hung Chang will proceed to Chee Foo at once to exchange the ratifica-

TO FIGHT THE OIL RING. Berlin, May 3.-In the Reichstag today Herr Zimmerman, Anti-Semite, moved an interpellation demanding the adoption of special international

of netroleum. Herr Dietticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, said that the Government would consider the question and adopt the best measures possible against the petroleum ring. In the meantime he could not say what action would be

measures against increasing the price

PURELY FICTITIOUS.

London, May 3 .- The stories of great excitement over the pending dissolution of Parliament are purely fictitious. It is generally assumed that the present Parliament will not survive the year, and it is believed that Sir William Harcourt, in his remark that probably he would not present another budget, merely recognized this likelihood. At any rate, this is the Liberal view of it, but the Conservatives would naturally take the opposite view.

NOTHING IN IT. London, May 3.—The Central News lobby correspondent says there is not

the smallest foundation for the alarmist interpretation put on Sir William Harcourt's remarks regarding his last budget. A Cabinet Minister told the correspondent that Sir William's words had been hastily assumed to mean much, while in fact they amounted to

The Daily News will say tomorrow: We need scarcely say that there is no ground for the absurd rumors that have been revived regarding Lord Rosebery's resignation. The reports of an early dissolution are equally groundless. The Ministers intend to proceed steadily with the business of the session.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS. Vienna, May 3.—The Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, has precipitated another Cabinet crisis by denouncing in the Bulgarian Lower House Archbishop Agliardi's tour of agitation against the ecclesiastical bills. Yesterday the Politische Correspondez contained this semi-official statement: Count Kalnoky does not sanction Baron Banffy's attack upon Archbishop Agliardi. Baron Banffy appears to be unacquainted with the nature of the archbishop's speeches, as well as with the rules of diplomatic usages. This sharp rebuke has caused keen excitement in Buda-Pest. Most Hungarian politicians regard Banffy's retirement as likely. The Premier will dome to Vienna tomorrow, and he is expected to resign his office. The Emperor's action upon his resignation probably will be influenced strongly by the difficulty of finding a successor without turning to Dr. Wekerle, the last Premier, for assistance.

COUNTESS OF KIMBERLEY DEAD. London, May 4.-The Countess of Kimberley, wife of Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died at 3 o'clock this morning. She was Lady Florence Fitzgibbon, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Clare.

THE PROTESTORS.

The Oriental Question Said to Have Been

Completely Settled. Berlin, May 3.-The Cologne Gazette says it is able to contradict the statement that the protesting powers-Germany, France and Russia-are not united upon the question of Japan's accession of Chinese mainland territory. "The protestors," the Gazette says, "must have recourse to energetic action and are resolved to obtain their rights. Japan must be advised to comply with

them without delay. Paris, May 3 .- The Journal des De-

territory, except Port Arthur, and in exchange therefore receives some compensation from China, the nature of The Accused Woman in the Wit- A Terrible Cyclone Sweeps Over

which is determinable hereafter.

Berlin, May 3.—The National Zietung says: We are informed that Great Britain is urgently advising Japan to display a yielding spirit toward the three powers. The question seems to have entered a pacific phase, tending to the advantage of all concerned. London, May 3 .- The Daily News cor-

respondent in Berlin says: I learn that Germany's attitude toward Japan arose from a conviction that if she held aloof a formal alliance between Russia and France would be effected. She believed this would be a menace to European peace, and therefore joined the protest

and prevented the alliance. New York, May 4.-A Herald special from St. Petersburg says: No definite reply has yet been secured from Japan by the three protesting powers on the subject of annexing the Lias Tong Peninsula. Declarations have been received from the Mikado's Government, however, somewhat modifying the un-compromising attitude it has hitherto maintained, but these are considered insufficient.

The three allied powers are determined upon a full and complete with-drawal by Japan from the debated annexation. England's attitude continues to arouse the hostility of the newspapers here. In Russian official spheres the determination is expressed that contrary to the proposals of the English press Great Britain should not be allowed to take any part in the delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier on the Pamirs.

THE TERMS

On Which Britain's Warships Will Withdraw from Corinto.

London, May 3.-The following is the text of an official note contributed by the Foreign Office to the United Press:

As the result of the Salvadorean Minister's communication to Lord Kimberly her Majesty's Government have decided that if the Nicaraguan Government will address a note to the British admiral at Corinto, accepting the terms laid down in the ultimatum and undertaking under the guarantee of the Republic of Salvador that the indemnity of \$75,000 shall be paid in London within a fortnight the British squadron shall in the meantime withdraw from Nicaraguan waters.

New York, May 4.-A Managua, Nicaragua, special to the World says: Volunteer companies are forming throughout the country and military aides are going in all directions. The activity of the military indicates that a crisis is approaching. President Zelaya has called another meeting of leading citizens. Yet there is no doubt that settlement has been reached with England. The minor details are being arranged by Foreign Minister Matus and British Minister Gosling. England has given some concessions, but the amount of indemnity is unchanged.

The Government is pleased, but the people are dissatisfied. British Minister Gosling said yesterday that England has made slight concessions and has received a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity, which will be made in London. The Government of England asks nothing for expenses. Foreign Minister Matus said it was

now safe to say that a settlement had been reached, and that the British marines were already embarking at Corinto. A howling mob is rushing through the streets yelling: "Death to Zelaya and his advisers!" An out-break is imminent. The troops are confined to the barracks ready for an emergency. Reinforcements are arriv-

ing from Leon. A Corinto, Nicaragua, special says: Capt. French, the British appointed governor, visited Admiral Stephenson on board the Royal Arthur at noon yesterday. He afterwards returned, and immediately ordered the embarkation of the greater portion of his men. Only 58 British marines remain on shore now, and these will embark when Capt. French turns the town over to the Nicaraguans. Everybody here is

The World's Fair award to Dr. Price's Baking Powder proclaims its superiority over every other.

TO JOIN OR NOT TO JOIN.

Newfoundlanders Divided on the Confederation Question.

St. Johns, Nfld., May 3.-Dispatches regarding confederation have been received from Ottawa, but from what can be learned they are not satisfactory. It is reported that the Dominion declines to assume the municipal debt of St. Johns. The Government is now awaiting a reply from England respecting the proposed settlement of the French shore question. It has been practically decided to submit the question to the people on the issue of confederation vs. crown colony, the Government hoping that the electors will vote in favor of the former as the lesser of the two evils. Premier Whiteway desires the question to be settled by the Legislature.

MISS LAMONT'S RING.

Durrant Offered It For Sale at a Pawnbroker's.

San Francisco, Cal., May 3.-When the primary examination of Durrant for the murder of Miss Lamont was resumed today, A. Oppenheimer, a second-hand dealer, swore he had seen Durrant in his place of business between the 4th and 10th of April. "What did he have for sale?" "A small diamond ring. It was a lady's ring."

The witness was shown three rings. He selected one of them and said it was the ring the defendant had offered him. The defense objected on the ground that the witness had not positively stated it was

"Was it the defendant who had the ring?" "The defendant looks just the same as the man who had the ring." The witness positively identified the ring.

His statement caused a sensation in court, this ring was one of those worn by Blanche Lamont and sent back to Mrs. Noble. The defense failed to shake Oppenheimer's testi-

CHICAGO REFORMERS.

Chicago, May 4.-The Civic Federation's report of its work for a year shows that it has convicted one man, Charles Chapman, of election frauds, who was given eighteen months' imprisonment. The cost to the federation

ness Box.

She Describes Her Arrest and Subsequent Treatment.

How Her Al leged Confession Was Ob tained-She Maintains Her Innocence of the Murder.

Toronto, May 3.-The crown's case in the Westwood murder case was concluded today. The principal evidence this morning was by gun experts, who testified to certain markings on the bullet taken from Westwood's body which corresponded to defects in the revolver found on the prisoner. All agreed that the weapon had probably fired the bullet, but admitted it was very common weapon, of which thou-

sands were made.

Owing to his wife's death, Crown Prosecutor Osler was absent this morning. The defense will probably take until noon tomorrow, and the case will reach the jury by suppertime.

After luncheon, Clara Ford entered

the box. She told the story of her arrest, and how she had been taken before Inspector Stark. Detective burn had then roughly catechised her, but she had absolutely denied all knowledge of the crime, and insisted that she was at the Toronto Opera House on the night of the murder. She was taken into the matron's room; then Reburn had still tried to induce her to say she had committed the crime, and to give a motive, but she had continued to deny all knowledge of it. Then she was taken into the commissioner's room. Detective Reburn had come in to her and urged her to con-fess, and had told her that nothing would be done to her, and that \$600 reward had been offered in the matter. He asked her to say that the murdered man insulted her, and he would not say anything about it in court, and that she would be a free woman. The prisoner said she still held out, but the more she denied, the more the detective coaxed, and finally she told the story, already published; how she had dressed as a man, waited on the grounds of Westwood's house, rung the bell, and called young Westwood to the door, shot him when he opened it, and made her escape through a hole in the fence, back into the city, and that she had done the thing because Westwood had insulted her.

This prisoner now said this entire onfession was absolutely false, and that she had given it to Detective Reburn only because she had been con-

fused by the detective. She then again declared that she had been at the Toronto Opera House on the night of the murder, and was crossexamined at great length on this without varying her statement. She mentioned during the course of her evidence that she was a married woman, had been married ten years ago in in the United States.

Chicago, and lived with her husband a year. He was still living somewhere The case will probably go to the jury

tomorrow.

Late Canadian News.

Escape of Jesse Freeman trom the Central Prison-G. T. R Workman's Fatal Fall.

Orangeville has voted to borrow \$45,-000 to build a waterworks system. Alexander Gibb, one of Ottawa's oldst lawyers, died very suddenly Thursday while walking alone. Mr. Quenton McNoder, for many

ears manager of the Bank of Montreal at Belleville, died Friday morning. aged 82. The report sent from Ottawa that

Lieut.-Gov. Schultz was reappointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba is incorrect. The Pelee Oil and Gas Company has ocated its first well on the island on

the property of J. S. Brown, in the furthest northern portion. Chancellor Rand, of McMaster University, has placed his resignation in

the hands of the board of management, but it is likely will accept the vacant chair of philosophy. The Hamilton Public Library Board

has unanimously decided to refuse to place on the files of the library the paper called "The Patriotic American." published in Michigan. Jesse Freeman, of the notorious Free-

man brothers, Chatham, escaped from the Central Prison Friday morning. He was serving a term of 23 months for highway robbery. He has two brothers

The population of Woodstock, according to the assessor's returns, has decreased 97, being 8,791, as against 8,888 last year. The total assessable real and personal property amounts to \$2,-

Albert Rothwell, a G. T. R. workman. fell off the John street bridge at Toronto on to the track below Thursday afternoon. His head was smashed to a jelly and death was instantaneous. He leaves a widow and five children.

Mr. Louis Perrault, died on Friday morning at his residence in Montreal. He was 55 years of age and was unmarried. His cousin, Mgr. Fabre, administered the last sacrament. For many years the deceased was corporation printer. He leaves property worth \$100,000.

The Mendelssohn choir; of Montreal, Que., have presented their collection of 200 splendid volumes of works, dealing with the theory, art, history, etc., of music, to McGill's new Peter Redpath library, where they will be known as the Mendelssohn choir memorial collection.

CAN HE DO IT?

Chicago, May 4.—Arthur E. Smith, in the employ of the Government mail service, left at 3 o'clock this morning for New York on a bicycle, his object being to break the record of six days and ten hours. He will go by way of Buffalo, and does not expect to get any sleep until he reaches that city.

Sunday Services

SEE NEXT PAGE

For Particulars of To-Morrow's Church Services.

Iowa.

Lightning Aids in the Deadly Work-The Fields Stripped.

One Hundred People Killed and Many

Villages Destroyed.

Sioux City, May 3.—Sioux Center, in this county, was devastated by a cyclone this afternoon. A school house near the town was blown down, the teacher and several children killed, and others injured. The exact number and names not yet learned.

One man who arrived in Sioux Center late in the evening reported that his house was blown away and his family killed. He says that at least 100 people must have been killed. Accurate reports cannot be obtained. It is said that the town of Perkins, between Sioux Center and Doone, was

directly in the path of the storm, and is almost entire wined out. Sioux City, Iowa, May 4.-Probably 100 persons were killed by the cyclone that passed through Sioux county from southwest to northeast an hour before sunset yesterday. Half a score of prosperous little hamlets were touched by the flying storm, and hundreds of farms laid waste. The territory devastated is as rich and populous as any in Iowa, but the storm mainly kept clear of the

railroad tracks and telegraph lines. It will be many hours before the extent of the ruin and a full list of deaths can be compiled. Sieux City, Iowa, May 4.-A pitiful

feature of the disaster was the number of youthful lives crushed out by the cruel wind. Four school houses near Sioux Center were destroyed while school was in progress, and at each one from three to ten children were killed or injured. Many of the children were carried from a quarter to half a mile before they were dropped. Two little daughters of John Koster, a farmer near Sioux Center were picked up as they were leaving the school house and dashed into a wire fence and both killed. Two sons of C. H. Haggie, at the same school, had their legs broken and received other injuries, from which they will die. Mr. Haggie's house is near the school, and although he escaped, his daughter was so badly injured that she cannot live. The parents of many of the children escaped the storm, and are nearly frantic with anxiety to learn whether their little ones are dead or alive.

The towns of Sioux Center, Ireton, Orange City, Doon, Hull, Sheldon, Alton, Ashton, Sibley and Lemaro were almost directly in the path of the cyclone. Fatalities have already been re ported from Sioux Center, Ireton, Orange City and Perkins. How many of the thrifty country folk on the busy farms between these little towns met death in the rushing wind can only be conjectured. The cyclone was followed by a furious wind and rain storm. Telegraph lines are down throughout the counties, and railroad tracks are washed away in many places. Fatalities are estimated at: Sioux Center, 50 dead; Perkins, 40 dead; Doon, 10 dead; Sibley, 5 dead. It is believed that returns from the country will greatly increase the death list. No intelligent estimate of the damage inflicted can be made, but it will reach into the millions.

A curious feature of the cyclone was the accompaniment of electric violence. Many deaths by lightning are reported. Numerous victims were found lodged in the trees where they had been hurled by the storm, and so seriously injured that death is expected momentarily. Two grown boys who had come from the field near Alton were caught by the storm and were injured while in the barnyard, one of them probably fatally. Wires were completely stripped from the poles. Horses, cattle and vehicles were hurled through the air like chaff, and the country for three-quarters of a mile wide and many miles in extent is entirely wrecked. Where fine residences stood nothing could be found but a cellar hole, and in some cases a few twisted timbers, while strewn on the ground were portions of buildings and furniture bearing not the least semblance of their original form, and useless except for kindling. Fields that were as beautiful green carpet swinging with grain are now as bare as the bleak mountains in winter. The roots were uprooted, and all is desolation along the trail of the destroyer.

The patrons of Dr. Price's Baking Powder having tested its merits comprehend its value.

NO MORE OIL FOR FUEL.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 4 .- The Standard Oil Company has served notice on a number of local factories which have been using crude petroleum for fuel that it can no longer furnish them with fuel oil. This means that the use of oil as a fuel must be abandoned. A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 4.-Word reached here yesterday from Kodiack Island, Alaska, that the steamer George R. White, of Seattle, was wrecked in a gale on April 4. Seventeen of the crew were either drowned or frozen to death. Eight men reached shore and will sur-

WAR ON AMERICAN APPLES. Washington, D. C., May 4.-The war upon American dried apples by German officials, of which warning was given in advance, has begun. United States Consular Agent Alfred Krauss, at Zittau, Germany, reports to the Department of State that American evaporated apples offered for sale there have been submitted to a chemical analysis and found to contain oxide of zinc. No case could be found where the fruit had caused illness.

Dr. Julius Zeleye, ex-president of the Amherst College, Mass., is very ill, and is expected to live but a few days.

Steamship Arrivals.

...Queenstown.....New York

Easter Flowers. We will have a very choice collection of plants and cut flowers that will be nice for Easter, namely. Roses Carnations, Lily of the Valley. Violets, Easter Lillies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Spireas and everything in the way of plants suitable for this festal occasion. We make a specialty of church decoration. Greenway, florist, 248 Dundas street. Greenhouse, London West.

bats asserts it has information from an absolutely trustworthy source that the Orienal question has been settled upon terms under which Japan abandons octoring to the standard of the standar

(innds

KINGSMILL'S

Wool.

The Dress Goods Oracle-

Crowds consulting the

-Twelve inch Bradford

-All-Wool French De

Wool French Veilings,

oracle increase daily.

from a hundred.

Checks.

At 12c

At 18c

all colors.

At 20c

At 9c

Cotton.

Women's Wash Fabrics-Infinite patience, painstak-

ing devotion, and consum- its dictum stands. mate taste controlled th mechanical ability which produced the assortment which only the best are colhere this season. Novelty, beauty and originality are vital points.

At 12½c

-Printed Lawns. -American Ginghams. -French Chambrays.

At 15c

-American Ducks. -Irish Hollands -Striped Zephyrs.

At 20c

-Colored Crepons. -French Lawns.

-English Zephyrs.

-Scotch Drills,

At 25c

- -French Crinkles. -Irish Lawns.
- -Printed Pique.
- -Batiste Broche. -Scotch Ducks.

-Linen Drills.

-Striped Coverts.

-Dotted Organdies. These goods cannot be

of yards.

seen elsewhere. They

-Forty four inch fancy Tweed Suitings. imports and job lots.

At 25c -Forty-two inch All-Wool

French Serges, all colors.

At 38c -Forty-six inch All-Wool

Surah Twills, all colors. At 50c

-Forty-six inch French Henreitta, equal to what are exclusive to ourwe sold at 65c. See this

Silk.

Our great stock deepens Our Dress Goods Stock; its hold upon the minds of neither dumb nor doubtful- retail buyers. Its progressive facilities gain power in This means undoubted proportion as they are under-

leadership - the knowledge stood. of all Dress Stuffs from The bargains in Black Dress Silks, our special importations are still good. The An aggregate exceptional prices are matchless cheapand inclusive. It reaches to ness.

both extremes - from the Black Gros Grain, Twentysorts that have only one four inches wide, 72c. gown pattern to the kinds Black Silk Surah, 25c. that come by the thousand Black Satin Duchesse, 60c.

Just a few points selected Black Corded Bengaline,

> Black Silk Mervellieux, 70c.

Black China, extra wide,

Black Poie De Soie, \$1 15. Fashion favors the omical with contrasts between different materials in the same dress. Almost every woman has a partly worn dress laid aside until

silk for new sleeves or other

-Forty-four inch All- portion may be bought. Probably five thousand such dresses may find their affinity in the Fancy Silks, Brocade, Stripes and Shot Effects that now abound so richly in our stock. Fresh

-Plain Chinas, 25c.

-Colored Bengalines, 35c. -Fancy Checks, 45c.

-Stripe Broches, 50c. -Twenty-three inch Light Stripes, 55c.

-Twenty-two inch Shot Surahs, 60c. These are the times of vast

variety and not much of

anything. Come and get

CARPETS

IMPORTANT FEATURES to consider in supplying your spring needs-Quality, style, price. If our understanding is correct, you want to buy from the biggest stocks and at the lowest prices. We began the carpet business by keeping out of the rut into which the trade had got, and maintaining the stock in a most wholesome condition. We mean to lift it higher yet; for there's a trade in carpets possible to the store that'll supply it well, immensely larger than any now existing. We think the way to do it

lies in the very direction we have taken-Exclusive Styles, Largest Assortment, Finest Qualities.

Best Values,

Perfect Service,

Lowest Prices.

Busy months are ahead of us in this department. As your mind rests on housecleaning and renovating, think of the most likely place to supply your wants. Come and see us. We import for the trade of Western Ontario, and do not propose carrying a stock of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CARPETS ALONE to be approached in price by any petty dealers in this part of the province. Our sales during last month are an evidence that our prices are unapproachable. All railroad charges prepaid on purchases out of

AMGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.

Sunday Services.

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

UEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST
Church—Services in the Opera House.
Rev. James Livingstone, of Kincardine. Quarterly collection morning and evening. Merning—Duet, "Peace to This Dwelling" (Smith), Miss Hartson and Mr. Fetherston; solo, "Peace, Troubled Heart" (Pinsuti), Miss Edith Hartson.
Evening—Duet, "Love Divine" (Stainer), Miss Hartson and Mr. Fetherston; solo, "The Golden Threshold" (Adams), Miss Maud Fowler; violin obligato, Miss Evelyn Allen. ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A. Morning-"The Ascension." Evening-"Vows."

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Sunday, May 5, quarterly services. Love feast at 9:45 a.m. in lecture room; public service 11 s,m, Subject—"The Lord's Supper:" 7 p.m., subject—"Gethsemane." Lord's supper at close of evening service. Quarterly collection at both services. Sunday school and Bible class

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Sabbath, May 5. Love feast 9:45 a.m. Pastor will preach morning and evening. Eacrament service after evening sermon. Evening subject—"Name Wonderful." A. E.

TORY OF A FULFILLED VISION," our Christian Endeavor anniversary sermon, by J. R. Adams, Sunday evening at First Congregational Church. Morning subject—"The Life Transformed."

UNDAS STREET CENTER METHO-DIST Church—Services as usual tomorrow in the Collegiate Institute. 11 a m., Rev. W. Rigsby. 7 p.m., Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor-Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. All welcome. SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH A -Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning-"Missions and Missionaries." Evening-"Thrilling Prayer Test."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7. Evening subject—"Sermon to Young Men." Sabbath school and pastor's

ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Morning subject—"Estimates of Life." Evening—"Estimates of Death." CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST Duffield Block. Services 7 p.m. Al

HRIST CHURCH - CORNER OF WEL-LINGTON and Hill streets - Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and

Church Edward METHODIST Church – Educational sermons; 11 a.m., Rev. E. B. Lanceley; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Rigsby. ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church — Pastor. Geo. Fowler, Ph. B. Morning. "Steadfastness": evening, "Lessons from Israel's Redemption." Baptisms at evening service. Seats free. All welcome. PIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue, Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor; services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Religious Services.

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

TIME METHODIST UNION REVIVAL meeting, to be held in Princess Rink, conducted by Rev. Mr. Yatman, will commence Sunday, May 12. Services at 4 p.m. and 8:15 Sunday, May 12. Services at 1 p.m. p.m. All are invited, Grand singing. 82c wtz

Amusements and Lectures (Advertisements under this heading 2c.

per word. Not less than 15 words.) RAND OPERA HOUSE—IDA VAN
CORTLAND and Company. Matinee
today, 2:30, "Daughter of the Regiment"; Tonight, "Michael Strogoff." Night prices—10c,
25c, 35c. Matinee—Children 10c, adults 25c to
all parts of house

London.

84 n tyxwvt

DRICK COTTAGE—434 (NORTH SIDE)
Piccadilly street, containing paclor, hall,
sitting-room. 3 bedrooms, large kitchen (side
entrance), pantry and a large wood shed. Apnly on premises.

84 n tyxwvt

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MAY 21—LON-DON Amateur Operatic Association in Rossini's spectacular opera, "Cinderella." b LLAN LINE-ROYAL MAIL STEAM-A SHIP Parisian sails, Montreal to Liverpool, calling at Derry, Saturday, May 18; 1,000 miles of smooth water before getting to the open sea. Frank B. Clarke, agent. Exchange, Richmond street, next door to Adver-

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR COURT Magnolia special flyer 'to Detroit, via Grand Trunk Railway, Queen's Birthday. b TETHE SULPHUR BATHS, FOOT OF DUN DAS street, will be open Saturday, April 27, under the general supervision of the undersigned, with hot and cold water. The general public are assured of receiving the best attention. There is no better mineral water for bathing in Canada. Telephone No. 707. J.

OUSA'S BAND WILL COME TO LON-DON for grand festival concert May 28, if sufficient encouragement is shown at once. Subscribers will please leave names Nordheimer's music store immediately. Prices, 50c, 75c

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY-A FEW guests can be accommodated at Hell-Squests can be accommodated at Hellmuth College, London, Ont., during the summer vacation, commencing June 20. Beautiful scenery, high, healthy, locality. Pure air and water. Facilities for music, sketching, etc., tennis, bowling and riding. For particulars address the Secretary, Hellmuth College, London, Ont. DALACE DANCING ACADEMY, THE

recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Special half-term for children commences Saturday afternoon, April 6. at 3 o'clock. This term includes the children's closing reception, May 11. Other classes as closing reception, May 11. Other classes as follows: Beginners' classes, gentlemen, Monday evenings; ladies, Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock; ladies and children Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Advanced class, ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. Dayton & McCormick, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

Meetings.

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

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS of the London Mechanics' Institute will be held at the institute Monday, May 6, at 8 p.m. Mm. Scarrow, president. 84u

A TROOP OF FIRST HUSSARS WILL assemble at the armory (Carling's old rewery), on Monday evening, the 6th inst. to make arrangements for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday. By order. JAS. MERRISON, second lieutenant, adjutant.

A NCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS Court Magnolia meets in Duffleld Block t Tuesday evening. Visitors welcome. E. Ruse, chief ranger.

THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195, A., F. and A. M., meets Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. W. T. VANSTON, W.M.; R. B. HUNGERFORD, secretary. b

A TTENTION !-VETERANS OF 1866 ARE A called to meet at Colwell's Music Store, on Tuesday evening, the 7th May, for reorganization and other business Full attendance requested.

80c ywt

ONDON HUNT — THE HOUNDS WILL meet at the Kennels on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. All riders welcome. Adam Brek, Master; Geo. H. Burns, Secretars. 83n ROBIN HOOD DRILL CORPS, A. O. F., will assemble for drill on Thursday ext uniform. By order.

Situations Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.) SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS

bookkeeper and all-round business man.
Good salesman. Small salary. Good references. Address "A," this office. 82c

Wanted.

One time, 15c.; three times, 80c., for

15 words.)

People's Popular Columns. | Columns | Columns

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

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

Male Help Wanted.

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

STRONG BOY WANTED-ADVERTISER Job Department. 83u A GENTS WANTED—\$10 PER WEEK— Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co, Tea Im-porters, 258 Dundas Street.

Female Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for W ANTED AT ONCE—TWO PANT MAKERS. Apply John A. CHAPMAN & Co., 126 and 128 Dundas street. 82c

Domestics Wanted.

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

NURSE GIRL WANTED - APPLY 359 Dundas street. EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Mrs. MALCOLM KENT, 141 Wortley road. WANTED AT ONCE — GENERAL servant in a family of two. Mrs. SMITH-son, 619 Waterloo street.

OOD GENERAL SERVANT-LIBERAL Apply 425 William. References. WANTED-GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two; references required.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, 418 Queen's avenue. GIRLS, COME TO THE CITY IF YOU want situations as cooks, dining-room, housemaids, chambermaids in hotels or private houses and general servants wanted and furnished on short notice. Dwyer's Intelli-gence Office, 591 Richmond street. 'Phone

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call at OSBORNE'S Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas

Houses, Etc., To Let.

(Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) NO LET-TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, newly plastered; painted fresh inside and out; 559 Colborne. Apply 425 William. 84c TO LET-GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house, Princess avenue; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. Morrison, 150 Fullarton or 207 Dundas. 84tf SIX-ROOMED HOUSE AND SHOP TO let; also 9-roomed house, with all modern conveniences; opposite Victoria Park. Apply W. Slater, tailor, 578 Richmond street. 84c. TO LET OR FOR SALE-BRICK COT-TAGE—seven rooms: furnace; one block from street cars. 23 Cathcart street, South London. 84 n tyxwvt

STORE TO LET WITH RESIDENCE

attached; terms moderate. Apply 18 Palace street. TO LET OR LEASE-FOUR ACRES OF land and cottage, corner of Ridout and the base line, South London. Inquire 463 Colborne street.

TORE AND DWELLING TO LET—NOW occupied by Mr. Brady, on Ridout street; also cottage to let. Inquire T. Tambling, 200 Ridout street, South London. 62 eod tf DARN TO RENT - SUITABLE FOR livery or boarding stable. Apply Gustin 80c ywt

NICE HOUSE—ALL NEWLY PAPERED, beautiful location, mantel, grate, bath, four bedrooms, fine garden; immediate possession. 181 St. James street, west of Richmond,

TO LET-TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE; in good repair; \$8 per month; 647 Queen's avenue. Apply Hueston's Livery. HOUSE TO LET-DOUBLE PARLORS-810 Talbot street. Apply to A. HARVEY, 804 Talbot street.

TO LET-HOUSE-126 KENT STREET-Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 74tf YO LET THAT BEAUTIFULLY SITU-ATED brick house, 469 Colborne street, between Queen's and Dufferin avenues; 10 rooms. Apply C. D. Johnston, 198 Dundas street.

ANDLORDS-NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An Apvertiser advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c each insertion or six days for 75c. THIWO FURNISHED COTTAGES-FRASER Heights, Port Stanley. Inquire Mrs. McCallum, 2 McGarvey terrace. 82c 100 LET-FRONT OFFICE, ON SECOND floor, Albion Buildings. Apply T. H CARLING, city. 621f to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER Office.

Board and Lodging.

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

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS-WITH use of bath; prices reasonable. Apply 386 Ridout street. 82c wtz OOD ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE had at 463 Colborne street; also large front room to let.

Real Estate for Sale.

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

OR SALE AT A BARGAIN-887 QUEEN'S avenue; 8-roomed frame cottage; brick coundation. Apply on premises. A T PORT STANLEY-CHOICE LOT AT New Orchard Beach for sale; splendid lo-cation for summer cottage; 45 feet frontage on the lake; only \$110. Address E. A. HUTCHIN-

son, News office, Toronto,

REAL ESTATE-It's a beauty.

What? "The London Realty Record." Did you get a copy?

It contains a list of the most eligible building ots, cottages, residences, business and investment properties ever offered for sale in Lon-

Call and get particulars. A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings. Telephone 642.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

15 words.)

COTTAGE WANTED — CONTAINING about 7 rooms, about May 1, convenient thing in Canada when they see it. One trial convinces. J. G. Wilson, Electrician, 320 Dundas street.

Articles for Sale.

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

WHREE OFFICE DESKS-IN GOOD order; walnut and oak. Will be sold at a reasonable price. W. A. REID, 357 Talbot

FOR SALE-TEAM OF HORSES AND complete teamster's outfit. Will sell very heap. Apply 698 Maitland street. 84c OR SALE-BAY PONY-IN SOUND condition; medium size; also new Buffal robe. 310 York street. FOR SALE-9 HENS AND ROOSTER-75 pair hen house and netting if required. 41 Palace street. Have banties also.

Agents Wanted.

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

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

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

Medical Cards.

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

DR. McLELLAN - SPECIALTY - THE ear, nose and throat; cataracts removed, cross eyesstraightened. 234 Dundas street. ywt ear, nose and throat; cataracts removed, crosseyes straightened. 234 Dundas street. ywt

R. C. F. NEU — OFFICE 442 PARK
avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Teleseason. avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Tele

R. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street — Specialties, pulmonary affec-tions, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children. PR. JARVIS - HOMŒOPATHIST-759 Dundas street. Telephone 969.

P. MEEK QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m. AMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. Special at-

tention to diseases of children. CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.— Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. PR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK throat and lungs.

R. ENGLISH - OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone. PR. D. HUTCHEON HOGG-108 ASKIN street, South London, near Wortley

PR. JOHN D. WILSON-OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. PR. ECCLES — CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington. Specialty diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2. R. WEEKES-407 DUNDAS STREET.

near Colborne. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1069. R. MACLAREN-OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8, Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive

R. WOODRUFF-EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen

Legal Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SOLICI TOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at owest rates.

DARKE & PURDOM - BARRISTERS. Richmond street. E. Jones Parke, Q.C.; F. H. Purdom, T. E. Parke. Alexander

A LBERT O. JEFFERY, LLB., D.C.L., and J. EDGAR JEFFERY-Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

AGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY -Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

WM. J. CLARKE — BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, notary etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London. TENNENT & McDONAGH - BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates, 78 Dundas street, D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDonagh.

McPHILLIPS-BARRISTER-MONEY • to loan. 59 Dundas street, London. OVE & DIGNAN-BARRISTERS. ETC. -Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE. R. H. DIGNAN.

TIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN-BAR-RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C.; Geo. McNab, P. Mulkern, FRED E HARPER FRED F. HARPER.

McEVOY, WILSON & POPE-BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, 462 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. McEvoy, LL.B. W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., telephone

GUNN & HARVEY-BARRISTERS, SO-LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce building. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN W. J. HARVEY.

JOHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—
87½ Dundas street. Private funds to loan at 5½ per cent. No expense to borrower.

TUART, STUART & MOSS — BAR RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices southwest corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main street, Glencoe. WEEKES & SCANDRETT — BARRIS-TERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. 98 Dun-das street, London, Ont. G. N. WEEKES. T.

A GREENLEES, B.A. - BARRISTER etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

Accountants.

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

A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1009.

W M. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street, or 640 Talbot street, London.

Money to Loan. ONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. Francis' loan office, 781 Dundas street.

Architects.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) ERBERT MATTHEWS-ARCHITECT

(formerly with C. C. Haight, New York. Carling Block, Richmond street. MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE-ARCHITECTS and suveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farn-COMBE.

MOORE & HENRY-ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOGRE, FRED HENRY. PEMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT— has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF-GRADUATE OF DR. S.
Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous
Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish
movements. 3 Prospect avenue, London, Ont.

WEDISH MASSAGE" - MRS. RAY Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

Laundries.

HOP-SING — LAUNDRY — 252 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered, all work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed. STAFF OF EXPERIENCED hands have been engaged and have com-menced work. Orders in future will receive prompt attention. Canadian Electric Laundry.

Business Cards.

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

PRING CLEANING HAS COMMENCED —So if you have any articles to sell call at SIMONDS & WATERMAN'S, furniture and stove dealers, 101 King street, two doors west of

HINGLES AWAY DOWN IN PRICE—British Columbia, Ontario cedar, XX pine, from \$150 per 1,000. Pine lumber from \$10 per 1,000 up. Laths, posts, door sash, house trimmings. Office and yard opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. SUTHERLAND. J. A. SUTHERLAND.

common SENSE — ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice. No smell. All druggists. ywt PRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR b shingles. Capacity of mill, 85,000,000 per year; best quality, prompt shipments. H. H. Spicer & Co., Vancouver, B. C. Ontario rep resentative, D. FERGUSON, London, Ont.

EMLOCK AND CEDAR CUT TO ORDER

- Also shingles and cedar posts April WARM SULPHUR BATHS—CONTAIN-ING all the curative properties of this healing agency. Every citizen should take one. 320 Dundas street. xt OUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets, TOARTIES SUFFERING WITH RHEU MATISM can be cured free of charge.
Address, Box 61, ADVERTISER. 80n ONDON BOAT WORKS-STEAM AND L sailing yachts, skiffs and dingys; spoon oars a specialty. Corner King and Thames streets. L Carly, Manager.

LOES YOUR LAWN MOWER NEED repairing — Drop a card to Perry David, locksmith, 569 Richmond street. TONSEED TONSEE TONSEED meal, oilcake and flaxseed screenings, in equal parts, \$20 per ton. Excellent for horses and all live stock. Pure oil cake and cotton seed meal at \$25 per ton. Call and see it. Bart Cottam & Co., over Agricultural Bank, Talbot street.

CARPENTERING AND JOBBING promptly attended to by B. HUTCHINSON, shop 441 Piccadilly street. TURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED -Carpets cleaned and laid. GEO. ABEL, 398 Talbot street. Orders promptly attended to TOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS— 259 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone

CEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street London.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES— Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Win-DICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING

Pattern and model making. I BLYTHE

O TO MRS. WOODLIFFE'S, 266 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries T. CORP - PAINTING, GLAZING. T. CORP - FAIR paper hanging and house 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

Livery Stables.

AWRENCE'S LIVERY, HACK, COUPE, Boarding, Sale and Exchange Stables and London Riding Academy, for first-class turn-outs. Queen's avenue, near Park avenue. Tel-ephone 943.

ILLEY'S LIVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone ONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable — Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 603. A. G. STROYAN, proprietor.

Educational.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) EARN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING A and composition; bookkeeping, penman-ship and office practice at London Shorthand School, 256½ Dundas street.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR young children (boys and girls.) Public young children (boys and girls.) Public school course. Music thoroughly taught. Mrs. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street.

Hotel Cards.

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

VICTORIA' - THE POPULAR \$1 A day hous?, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. Tomlinson, proprietor. ODGINS HOUSE — BEST \$1 DAY house in city, corner King and Talbot streets. Barber shop and billiard room in connection.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. Hogan, proprietor. "DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL-DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. ROBT. JOHN SMITH.

ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET - Opposite Market House: remodeled and Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald. OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kind of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. Thebest brand of oysters. D. SARE, proprietor

for kitchen; Brussels and ciner carpets. superior sewing machine, dinner set, 128 pieces; gas stoves, wood cook stove, lawn mowers, refrigerator and other goods. No reserve. Terms cash.

London Real Estate Exchange.

CENTRAL AVENUE—NO. 445-EIGHT-ROOMED two-story frame house, lo: 45 feet frontage; barn; trees; on the line of new electric railway; \$1,200 buys it; easy terms; great chance, W. D. Buckle.

PRICK RESIDENCE - NO. 422 - FINE two-story brick residence, with modern improvements; lot 62x280; fine barn; large lawn, trees, etc.; will be sold at a big reduction.

CLARENCE STREET COTTAGES—NCS.
140 and 144; two of the nicest frame cottages in the city; fine location; will be sold Eneap; owner out of city and wants to realize.
W. D BUCKLE. TO RENT-FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE-394

Central avenue, \$6; No. 570 Pall Mali street, fine cottage, \$9; also boarding house.

Brokers.

TOHN WRIGHT-STOCK BROKER.

Richmond Street, London,

Veterinary Surgeons. (Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) H. TENNENT-VETERINARY SUR-GEON-Office. King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone. H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE, 991 KING • street, London; residence, 846 R treet. Telephone.

Dental Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) P. J. N. WOOD-HONOR GRADUATE-181¹₂ Dundas street. P. SWANN - DENTIST - FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. Office 2073
Dundas street, next door to Kent's confection

WOOLVERTON—SURGEON-DENTIST— 216 Dundas. next Edy Bros.', over Cairn-cross & Lawrence, druggists Telephone 822. R. CHESTER N. ABBOTT - HONOR graduate University of Toronto—Successor to Dr. H. E. Nelles. Office over Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction assured.

E. HOLMES-DENTIST-SUCCESSOR to Dr. W R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3. Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence PR. GEO. C. DAVIS – DENTIST – Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879. graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1893. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

R. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically serted. Office, 3901 Richmond street, over McDONALD-DENTIST Office-1832 Dundas street, London.

Telephone 702.

Musical Instruction.

AR. W. A. BLEUTHNER, PIANO AND harmony lessons. Appendix now for harmony lessons. Arrange now for new term, beginning after Easter—250 Queen's MRS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF MON TREAL, organist and pianist. Concert accompaniments. Pupils received at 419 Dufferin avenue, London Ont. 74tf

JAS. CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Pupils received at 421 King street NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A LL PERSONS having any claims against the estate of Andrew L. the estate of Andrew Irwin, of the township of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, who died on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1895, are required on or before the 11th day of May, 1895, to send by post, pre-paid, to the undersigned, notice of their claims and particulars thereof, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. And further take notice, immediately after the last mentioned date the executor will proceed to divide the said estate according to law, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have



HORSESHOEING-ROBERT MOWAT, horseshoer and general blacksmith, 339 Talbot street. Lame and interfering horses carefully attended to.

Auction Sales.

Trustees' and Mortgagee's Sale of Valuable Suburban Property.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the auction rooms of Mr. J. W. es, in the city of London, on Monday, the 13th Day of May, 1895, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., the residence and grounds of the late the Rev. William Murphy, being lot No. 1, east of the Proof Line Road, in the township of London, plan No. 250, for the Church Society of the Diocese of Huron, of part of lot 15, con. 3,

in said township, containing by admeasure-ment 5 acres, more or less.

There is a two-story house and stable upon the premises. The property is very desirable for residential and speculative purposes, being upon the proposed line of the electric railway and upon the Proof Line Road, on the city side of the check tollgate, free from toll and city taxation, and being immediately north of the

taxation, and being immediately north of the city limits.

Terms of sale—\$200 down, sufficient to make one-half within 30 days thereafter, and the balance on time to suit purchaser, or if satisfactory security can be given nothing will be required down. For further particulars apply to Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern, solicitors for trustee, London, or to Hellmuth, Ivey & Barliett solicitors for morragee London. or trustee, London, or to Library, Solicitors for mortgagee, London 84u tx EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

There will be sold by public auction (subject to a reserved bid) on Saturday, May

(subject to a reserved bid) on Saturday, may 11, at 2 p.m. at auction rooms of J. W. Jones, Nos, 419 and 421 Hill street, the property of the late George Marks, For terms and conditions apply Dr. C. S. Moore, Executor, or to Love & Dignan, Executor's Solicitors. 82i wtywy BOOKS!

(2.000 VOLUMES) BY AUCTION. Formerly the Library of Bishop Hellmuth.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A T JONES' ROOMS, 242 Dundas street,
This library should be seen in order to
be appreciated. Catalogue sale. No reserve.
Terms cash. J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. BY J. W. JONES.

Auctioneer and Valuator

MAY 7, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK

242 DUNDAS STREET, Tuesday, May 7, at 10:30 a.m. SQUARE GRAND CHICKERING PIANO, oak parlor suite, sofas, chairs, pictures, hall stand, wall racks, sideboard, dining tables and chairs, large cupboard and base suitable for kitchen; Brussels and other carpets, superior sewing machine, dinner set, 128 pieces;

man who has \$3,000 or \$4,000 to invest in a good manufacturing business. Ample protection for investment. Address Q. Z., ADVERTISER Office. 83e

OTEL FOR SALE — FURNITURE, goodwill, lease, license, of hotel in London township, adjacent to the city, doing a paying business. Apply to Love & Dignan, solicitors, London.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram. 99 Dundas street. MARIAGE LIGHTS AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 660 Dundas street east Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES

licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required. ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In the marter of Luke Jeffries of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, retail grocer, insolvent, notice is hereby given that the abovesolvent, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has made an assignment of
all his estate and effects to me, the undersigned, for the benefit of all his creditors
under R. S. O. Chapter 124, and amending acts
thereto. A meeting of creditors will be held
at the office of McEvoy, Wilson & Pope, 402
Ridout street, London, Monday the 13th day
of May. A.D., 1895, at 2 p.m., for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of instructions as to the disposal of the estate. Creditors
are requeseed to file their claims with me duly
proven as required by statute on or before the
15th day of May, 1895, after which date I will
proceed to distribute the assets of the estate proceed to distribute the assets of the estate having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have received notice. Dated at London the state day of May, 1895. ADAM T. McMahen, Assignee, 350 Richmond street, London

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co.

Capital and Assets, \$5 400 000 EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London.

Telephone, No. 507.

Money to loan at 5½ per cent. ywt

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office where plans and specifications may be seen) Monday, May 6, at 5 O'Clock p.m. or the various works required to be done in see erection of an

Addition to Central Fire Station.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accorded

A. B. POWELL, Chairman No. 3 Com.
A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
81k xwtz OTICE OF CUSTOMS SALE-THIS IS to notify that all parties having goods in to notify that all parties having goods in bond over three months. if not entered at customs house before the 15th of May inst, said goods will be sold as unclaimed goods, Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., 15th May. 1895, at the custom house. By order, BONDER REIL collector of customs. ROBERT REID, collector of customs

EVALUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS—
In the matter of the estate of Alfred C.
Evans, of the city of London, in the county of
Middlesex, provision dealer; notice is hereby
given that all persons having any claim against
the estate of Alfred C. Evans above mentioned,
are, on or before the 11th day of May, A. D.
1895, to send their names and addresses and
the particulars of their claims duly worlded. Tennent & McDonagh, 78 Dundas street, London, solicitors for the executors, And further take notice that on the said 11th day of May, the executors, George Parish and James Taylor, will proceed to distribute the estate of the said testator. the said testator, Alfred C. Evans, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice. Dated at London this 11th day of April, 1895, TENNENT & McDonagh, solicitors for the executors. 66kt

American high-grade up-to-date wheel, with all latest improvements, 22 lbs,

Special reduced prices of first-class high-grade English ball-bearing, pneumatic wheel, especially built for the country roads,

\$35, \$40, \$45 and \$60. Headquarters for repairing and reconstructing. Manufacturers of wood and wire sulky wheels.

LAWN TENNIS. Rackets from \$1 80 to \$5; Balls, \$1 50 per doz.; Nets, from \$1 50 to \$4; Poles, \$2 per pair. BASEBALL GOODS.

per doz. up; Masks, from \$1 35 each up; Gloves, from 40e per pair up. All classes of sporting goods at greatly re-

Bats, from \$1 80 per doz. up; Balls' from \$1 20

CHAS. STARK CO

56,58 and 60 Church Street, Toronto. WESTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF TO-RONTO, and LONDON & LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE

CO., OF ENGLAND.

JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent, office in Huron and Eric Buildings, London

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED tenders addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received at this Department until noon on Friday, May 10, for the following works:

Houses for (1) Engineer and Gardener, Blacksmith's and Carpenter's Shop and Ice House at the Brockville Asylum; (2) Experimental Building and addition to Boiler House, Convocation Hall, Agricultural College, Guelph; (3) Lock-ups at Webbwood, Algoma, and Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing District; (4) Lock-up at Massie, Algoma District; (5) Lock-up at Dunchurch, Hagerman Town-Lock-up at Dunchurch, Hagerman Town-ship; (6) Additions to Lock-up and Registry ship; (6) Additions to Lock-up and Registry. Office at Bracebridge, Muskoka District; (7) Western Dairy School at Strathroy; (8) and Registry Office at Minden, County of Hali-

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender procured at the above mentioned places and at this Department. An accepted bank check, payable to the undersigned, for 5 per cent on the amount of each tender for each of the above works will be required. The checks of the unsuccessful parties tendering will be returned when the contracts have beer entered into for the several works.

The bona fide signatures and business addresses of two parties as securities must according to the control of the contr company each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. HARTY, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ontario, April 23, 1895. 76k wtxt A RTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years' experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing else where. John Boyd, Lucknow, Ont. RTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL

CATHERINE GING'S MURDERER. Minneapolis, Minn., May 4.—Claus Blixt who was awaiting trial for the murder of Catherine Ging, pleaded guilty before Judge Pond this morning, changing his former plea of not guilty. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Whiskard's

230-232 Dundas St.

Just received, a new line of adies' Print Blouses, light and lark, made in the latest style, Only 50c Each

See our new Shirt Waists, with stiff fronts, All PRICES

Ladies' White Chemisettes, plain and frilled.

Only 25c Each

Also a line of Chemisettes in pink and blue, At 30c Each

Black Salin Blouses

See our New Black Silk Laces, in fine and heavy patterns, special

A splendid line of Black Jet Only 5c, 8c, 12¹/₂c Yard Call and see our Millinery Department,

A new line of Children's Fine Straw Sailor Hats, Only 25c Each

Boys' Straw Hats, all sizes, 25c Each

Children's Tam O'Shanters, in white red, and blue, Only 25c Each

Children's White Lawn Sun-Bonnets and Hats, trimmed with embroidery, 25c Each

Striped Duck for ladies' summer Only roc YARD

A splendid line of Heavy Feather Ticking, wide width,

15c Yard Ladies' Colored Gauntlet Gloves, 10c, 15c Pair

Ladies' and Children's White Skirt Embroidery, extra value, Only 35c Yard

A splendid line of White Embroidery, Only 5c Yard

Lodies' Ton Cashmere Hose dino in outilility lives.

Children's Black and Colored Cotton Hose.

Only 5c Pair

A special line of White Spot Muslin for curtains. 15c and 25c Yard

WORK AND WAGES.

The Fight Against the Sweating System General Strike Ordered,

Philadelphin, Pa., May 3.-Two thousand garment makers in this city struck yesterday, and at the Knights of Labor meeing last night a general strike was ordered. The primary object of the strike is to abolish the sweating system, but the workers, who comprise both men and women, also want their wages increased from 10 to 15 per cent. From 40 to 50 clothing firms, including all the large establishments, will be affected by the strike, and 600 contractors, many of whom are "sweaters," will be crippled temporarily in their operations. The strikers claim to be in good financial condition.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 3.-As a result of the lock-out last night of Amalgamated Association members employed in the Sligo and Lockhart iron works, it is disclosed today that the movement is to be the inauguration of the plan of the general officers of the Amalgamated Association to not only demand a general increase in wages, but also the recognition of their organization in every important iron and steel manufactory in the Pittsburg district. Secret organization has been in progress several months, and for the first time since 1893 the Amalgamated Association feels strong enough to contend for their demands. Following the above plan, it is now expected that possibly the strike, or lock-out, may extend to and involve almost every iron and steel plant in the district.

Capt. Kimball at the Opera House. A few Sundays ago spoke of reminting the defaced coin and putting it Into circulation again. This is what is natures. claimed for the treatment at Lakeside Sanitarium. It takes a man out of the ditch, places him on his feet again, and starts him a new man. Men who have taken the Gold Cure find in their own cases better health, brighter intellect, greater ability to labor resultfully than they ever dreamed of. They find a return of powers, which in the still watches of the night they secretly mourned as gone forever. Many a business man, who would indignantly resent such insinuation from a friend, has confessed in his inner conciousness that his powers have flagged, mind become jaded; that he cannot apply himself to business affairs, as was his wont-such a man finds the Gold Cure a veritable god-send, the "open sesame" to doors which were closed to him forever, but for this wonderful cure. He returns to find a new vista of happy days, wherein even to labor is good, wherein night comes like benediction after prayer. Days of earnest effort and action, nights of peaceful rest. The treatment at Lakeside Sanitarium does all that is claimed for it. To put it in a nut-shell, it makes "Life worth living." For particulars apply to

The Medical Superintendent, Oakville. Ont., or George Edwards, secretary, 28 Bank of Commerce Chambers, Toronto. J. A. Tracy, 417 Hill street, London.

Correspondence confidential. Coal-Wood.

Messrs, Bowman & Co. beg to inform their customers and the public that they have appointed Frank B. Clarke, 416 Richmond, as their agent. He will continue to take orders for coal and wood. Best beech and maple blocks, \$4 50; half cord, \$2 25; quarter cord, \$1 15. Mr. Clarke will also continue the ticket and exchange business at the old stand.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY FRANCHISE

To Be Dealt With by Number One How She May Save Herself from Committee Tonight.

Syndicate Employes Will Receive a Settlement Borrowing Money Pro Tem.-To Reconsider a Grant.

Mayor Little announced at last night's meeting of the finance committee that the street railway agreement would be ready for submission to the committee at a special session to be held tonight.

"Then you have got all the difficulties out of the way?" said Ald. Armstrong. "Well," answered the mayor, "there are a few minor points to be settled, but nothing extraordinary." He then suggested that the committee discuss the document with the lawyers tonight, and pass it on to the council on Monday night. There it could be read for the first time and then referred back to the committee for further discussion, and finally ratified at a special meeting of the council. "Where is Ald. McCallum?" some one

"I telephoned to him before the meeting," answered the secretary, "and he said that he did not care to come." 'Has he not received official notice of the action of the court?" asked Chairman Jones.

"No, he has not," answered the sec-"Then he has a perfect right to sit," answered Mayor Little, "and his ward should be represented."

Ald. McCallum will be asked to take his place tonight, several members expressing the opinion that he had as much right to sit under the circumstances as any other alderman in a similar position.

After several years' struggle, the employes of the Miller syndicate, who kept the L. and P. S. R. in operation during the difference between the syndicate and the city, bid fair to have their services recognized and their claims paid. Parke & Purdom last evening sent in the claims of Messrs. McKay and Allen, and the clerk will notify the solicitors that the names of any others having claims must be sent in at once, as none could be recognized after the council had finally dealt with the matter.

The total claims amount to \$789 67. As the city is not legally bound to pay any of the amount, but intend doing something as an act of grace, the highsalaried employes, such as the conductor, operator, driver and baggageman (or all who earned over \$1 25 a day),

will be asked to accept a discount.

Petitions from W. H. Winnett, et al. and J. B. McKillop, et al., with reference to the proposed electric railway route, were deferred until the committee deals with railway matters.

Last year's contractor, Joshua Hartley, watered the strip of property north of the Grand Trunk freight house, which is not included in the specifications. It was done on the understanding that the company should pay for it, but Mr. Hartley has failed to collect. The committee recommended the payment, and will try and collect from company

A grant of \$150 was recently made towards a foot bridge to connect the east and west banks of the river at the London Rowing Club's premises. The solicitor has pointed out that by so doing the city incurred for ever a share of responsibility in the maintenance of the bridge. The council will be asked to reconsider the grant.

The auditors' statement for the quarer ending March 31 was received and 100 copies ordered printed. Mrs. Mansill, whose son was killed in the railroad accident the other day, ad her taxes remitted.

Sixty thousand dollars will be borrowed from the Bank of Montreal untii the taxes are due. Mrs. Jessie Ross' petition for extension of time for the payment of taxes was filed. No power. Mrs. Clark's application for the remission of water ates on 705 William street was re-

ferred to the inspector. There were present: Ald. J. W. Jones (chairman), Mayor Little, Ald. Carrothers, Ald. Brener, Ald. Dreaney, Ald. Armstrong and Secretary Pope.

THREE METHODIST LEADERS.

Have All Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and Declared Strongly in Its Favor.

The clergy of Canada of all denominations seldom hesitate to speak frankly in the interests of a good cause, or on behalf of some meritorious article. Force is given to utterances of this character when the men can speak from individual experience. This is the case with the Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., Rev. William Galbraith, LL.B., and Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., than whom few ministers of the Methodist Church are better known in Toronto or elsewhere throughout the Dominion. As with many others, these brethren have been sufferers from cold in the head, and its invariable successor catarrh. A remedy, however, was within their reach. They used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and found, as ev eryone else finds, that relief was speedy and effective, and desiring to benefit others they frankly make this statement to the world over their own sig-

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. Sixty cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

TROLLEY COMPANY CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3.—The King's county grand jury returned an indictment against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for manslaughter in the second degree for causing the death of Mrs. Mary Madinger, 63 years old. With the indictment was filed a presentment against all the trolley companies in Brooklyn, charging them with neglect in failing to provide fenders and guards for their wheels. If the Brooklyn Heights corporation is found guilty it will be liable to a fine

The solidest man in Texas. The soldest man in Texas.
The wickedest man on earth,
The solemn-most saint in Chicago,
And the dearest "Fair Maid of Perth"
Will "pool" their issues whenever it comes To getting their money's worth.

And they are wise. Scrofula, Bronchitis, Liver Ailments, Consumption, Dyspepsia and weak kidneys put one entirely out of the humor of fooling along, wasting health and wealth on humbugs, when a reasonable sum expended for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery would restore their bodies and "put money in their purses."

Dishonesty is constant in its appeal that Justice be tempered with Mercy.

WOMAN'S SALVATION-

Untold Misery.

One Who Has Passed Through the Ordeal Speaks for the Benefit of Her Suffering Sisters.

Not the least among the many va'u-

able services Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

have rendered to suffering women is

that of tiding them over the critical

period commencing at middle life. It so often happens that at this climacteric women relapse into a state of chronic invalidism, and the actual danger to life which attends the change is so great that a medicine which can be relied upon to carry the system over this dangerous time is nothing less than a life-saving invention. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for women at this change of life is shown in a case reported in the Dewsbury (England) Chronicle, It is that of Mrs. Benjamin Smith, who lives at Hanover street, Dewsbury. The change of life had left her weak and miserable; with constant pains, dizziness and shortness of breath on the slightest exertion, together with chronic rheumatism in the head and eyes. The pain in her head was too acute for words. She got no sleep either by day or night, and her agony was at times so great that it took two people to shold her in bed. A skilled doctor was called in, but did no good. "My cheeks would swell up as big as saucers," said Mrs. Smith. "My eyes were as red as fire, and there was no getting rid of the pains in the head. I suffered also from a sluggish liver and weak heart, and at times my eyesight was so bad that objects before me seemed but dim shadows, and there was none of my friends who looked for my restoration to health. I saw an account in a newspaper of a cure similar to mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and my husband urged me to try them. Before two boxes were used the pains had disappeared as if by magic, and the continued use of the pills for a little more than a month, has left me enjoying as good health as ever I had in my life. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing, and as I know there are thousands of women who suffer in silence from troubles having the same origin as mine, I am grateful enough for what they have done for me to tell my story in the hope that some suffering sister may be similarly helped, and you have full permission to publish what I have told you, which statements can be verified by any of my neighbors." The statements made by Mrs. Smith prove the unequaled merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as there are thousands of women throughout the country similarly troubled, her story of renewed health will point to them the remedy which will prove equally efficacious in their cases. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the ives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonful medicine. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 a hox boxes for \$2 50, and may be had of and conventional enough in little tacked with nervous heart trouble. The Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION. Johnstown, Pa., May 3.—An explosion of gas occurred in the coal mine owned by the Cambria Iron Company this afternoon. Four men, all foreigners, were badly burned. Two of the men will die. SHIPWRECKED SAILORS SAVED. New York, May 3.—Capt. Hansen and thirteen sailors, the crew of the Norwegian bark Marie, were brought to port today by the steamer Albano, having been obliged to abandon their bark on April 26. The Marie was bound from Liverpool for Arichat with salt. She

ran into a furious gale and sprang a leak, which soon caused her to fill, SUIT FOR \$11,000,000. Albany, N. Y., May 3.-The Court of Appeals decided against the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of St. Louis in its this. The way to win her regard was suit against Russell Sage and the heirs of Jay Gould. The Home authorities endeavored to compel the Sage and Gould heirs to account for proceeds of vances became instantly an ob-

graph Company, of the alleged value,

with interest and profit of \$11,000,000. How to Cure All Skin Diseases

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." man, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

Some women are so ill-mannered as to go right into a store and try to interrupt a conversation between the

othing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earaches, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action. Men should really be in favor of

ploomers. No matter how awkward they are, they cannot possibly step on a lady's train if she wears bloomers. Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are

especially subject. By forcing enormous advances in the price of beef, the avaricious beef monopoly may yet succeed in making hash a household word. Even the lowly and unpretentious beef stew is rising to a new dignity in domestic economy.

Mr. Thomas Baliard. Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money.

New Drug Store.-Anything you want in the drug line. Telephone No. 1018. or call at C. Symonds', chemist and druggist, 464 Dufferin avenue, corner Maitland street.

Families wishing to find a healthy, beautiful and convenient spot in which to spend the summer are referred to a notice in another column mentioning that Hellmuth College, London, will be open for guests during the summer vacation. The well-known beauty and health of its situation make it a most desirable place in which to spend the

Every man, says the New York Outlook, must protect himself against the demands of his position, of the community in which he lives, and of the causes which solicit his support, if he is to secure his highest growth and do his best work. He must heed not only the imperative demand of the duty of today, but the equally imperative demand of the duty of the next ten years. The young minister must defend himself against the not unkindly but often too exhausting demands of his congregation and the community. This is true of the teacher, of the writer, of every man who, by position or talent, addresses the public, or is engaged in any kind of public work. The world does not, and, in the nature of things, cannot, stop to think of a man's future. It leaves that to him. If it is denied its requests it may sometimes grumble, but ten years afterwards, instead of discarding a spent force, it is cherishing and following a growing leadership. There is a duty which every man owes to himself which is quite as great as that which he owes to the community. Indeed, it is in the wisest sense a duty to the community; for the greatest thing which any man can do for the world is to make the utmost of the power, the force and the character which are given him, and he can do this only by taking constant thought of the conditions which elicit what is deepest and greatest in his nature.

Life is deeper, extraordinary and romantic characters in real life exceed anything reflected in the mirror which novelists and hold up before us. dramatists Take the instance of Mrs. Paran Stevens, who has but recently died in New York. A woman with apparently no social attractions, and born outside the "charmed circle," who yet pushed her way and became a great society queen in New York and elsewhere. A well-known literary man has thought it worth while to make a short study of her character which I give in part. To anyone who knows the circumstances, the career of an eminent social leader who has lately died is a refutation of two delusions-the one, that to be a queen of society implies feebleness or indolence; and the other, that it implies refinement and elegance. No resolute farmer's wife or washerwoman, toiling for her children's prosperity, ever worked harder in the process than did this lady; and when the thin veneering of custom fell off a moment, not one of these was less embarrassed by artificial polish. Indeed, the manners of our Queen Elizabethlet us call her so for want of a better descriptive type—were not very far remote from those of her prototype; robust, direct, plain-spoken, and not overnice. This helped unquestionably toward her success in England, where the more refined type of American manners is apt to be thought a little too squeamish and sensitive. 'You know,' the lady in question once said, 'the English rather like to see an American show independence of manner.' And she certainly gave them what they liked. It fell in with her disposition; conceding things, there was a reserve of bluntness and bluffness which suited John Bull very well. If it be true, as is sometimes urged, that the main value of 'society people' is to illustrate the maxims of the sages, she did her share, the text being in this case Emerson's remark that 'A strong will is always in fashion."

Those who can recall the days when she was, as people say, "arriving," must feel at her death as did those who had seen Grant or Sherman on the field. In later life her face quieted somewhat with success and repose, but in those days it was that of a gladiator, to whom the next contest means undisputed triumph or despair. The look was commanding, imperious, not lovable, anything but happy. Most social queens acquire the skill to cover all hopes and fears with an all-concealing mask of smiles; but she would have scorned to resist or be indifferent; the most insignificant person who did not accept her invitations or respond to her ad-29,986 shares of the capital stock of ject of interest; she would renew her the Denver Pacific Railroad and Tele- approaches, and wave aside a dozen habitues of her drawing-room to receive him with especial attention. Once fairly established there, he became as the dust beneath her feet. Instead of being absorbed, like most hostesses, in those present, she always seemed to be looking over their heads in keen solicitude for those who had neglected her altar. She doubtless knew, toofor no one was more penetrating within her own range-that the very men who thronged around her, flattered her, drank her wine, were not really held o her by love or sympathy, but by the selves often by sneers and satire when out of her sight.

Isn't this interesting, and what a fascinating woman to study she must have been. Had she a military nose and a prominent chin? I'll stake my last spring suit (the one with the spots on it) she had. When there's any ruling to be done, the military nose gets it every time, and the "snubs," and the "Greeks" and the dimpled chins subside meekly into their proper places, and are heard no more. Why, there's a woman in this town with a Duke of Wellington nose and a prominent chin who-but there! That's another story.

... SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS. It is not growing like a tree, In bulk, doth make man better be;

Or standing long an oak, three hundred years To fall a log at last, dry, bald and : sear.

BREAKFAST-Wheat Germ Mush. : Broiled Mackerel. Saratoga Potatoes. Biscuit. Canned Raspberries. : DINNER - Braised Beef Tongue. Mashed Potatoes. Cucumber Pick-

Tomato Jelly. Light Bread. : Baked Canned Pears. Cookies. SUPPER — Omelet. Potato Cakes. White and Graham Bread. Rhu-: barb Sauce. Cake. Tea. BRAISED BEEF TONGUE. Wash; cover with boiling water,

simmer two hours. Skin, remove bones and rough parts. Tie in round shape. Brown two tablespoons of flour; add quart of the liquor and : sliced carrot, onion, turnip, potato, : parsley, two bay leaves, two tablespoonsful each of Worcestershire: sauce and mushroom catsup. Stir until it boils. Pour sauce around tongue; bake two hours; baste every fifteen minutes.

A Natural Beautifier. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies For sale by W. T. Strong.

DO NOT WANT IT.

The Hospital Trust Will Not Buy Hellmuth College,

Tenor of the Medical Men Knocked the Idea on the Head.

The talk which the Hospital Trust has indulged in lately regarding the purchase of the Hellmuth Ladies' College for hospital purposes is at an end. The trust does not want the college. and will entertain the idea no longer. The trustees-Messrs. R. Lewis, C. F. Complin and Thomas H. Purdom -Mayor Little and Superintendent J. D. Balfour met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon and talked the matter over. They took into consideration the opinions of the local medical men, and the amount which it would require to put the building in shape and passed this resolution:

"That owing to the tenor of the mediical men, the purchase of Hellmuth Ladies' College for hospital purposes be not entertained."

Some house-cleaning will be necessary at the General Hospital very soon, and Col. Lewis was directed to ascertain the amount and report at the next meeting. The salary of Miss Tye, the head nurse, was increased \$5 per month. The receipts for April were \$297 40, and accounts amounting to \$837 were paid. The trustees beg leave to acknowledge donations of magazines and papers from Messrs. A. M. Smart, ex-Mayor Spencer and C. F. Colwell, and books from a friend.

THERE IS DANGER.

Advices From Brantford With Regard to the Prevalence of Spring

Sickness. Brantford, May 3.—Spring, in spite of ts many attractions, has always been rather dreaded in this town, owing to the great amount of sickness which usually accompanies it, and which they have learned to trace to affections of the kidneys, which have a great tendency to become deranged at this time. People here remember the sad condition of Mr. Archibald Rymal and the way in which he suffered from paralysis, blood poisoning, brought on by kidney disease, and was cured by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, the only valuable remedy for such complaints. It is not surprising that they are careful in their habits and diligent in the use of the remedy which has become very popular.

OIL PRICES CUT.

Lima, O., May 3.-The Standard Oil Company today made another cut in the prices of crude oil, Tiona now being \$2 45, Pennsylvania \$1 70, Cornin \$1 55, Barnesville and Newcastle \$1 45, North Lima 87 cents, South Lima 82 cents, Indiana 70 cents. Another week like the last will cause the old wells opened up during the boom to close down until a better price is given.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved Me of Agonizing Pain in Twenty Minutes and Was the Means of Saving My Life, So Says Mrs. John Jamieson, Tara, Ont.

pain was so severe I could hardly breathe. I could get no relief, and feared that I could not live. I saw advertised in the Tara Leader Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and immediately procured a bottle. I secured perfect relief inside of twenty minutes, and firmly believe it was the means of saving my life.'

If your heart flutters, palpitates or tires out easily it is diseased, and treatment should not be delayed a single day. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves almost instantly, and will effect a radical cure.

TRIUMPHS OF REALISM.

"Apelles painted a bunch of grapes with such skill that the birds tried to eat them." "That's nothing. "Mr. Van Daub painted a ship in a storm that made

everyone who saw it sick." FERROUS STEEL.

Thomas Doherty, of Sarnia, Ont., has discovered a new process for improving castings. The sample punching sent appears soft, like wrought iron, but not as strong. He writes:

"I inclose you sample of what I name ferrous steel. It is punched out cold from the top of an ordinary range. You can see the grain and sharp edges. It is so ductile that a strip 1 1-2 inch wide, 1-8 inch thick, 12 inches long, can be wound around a 2-inch gas pipe without breaking. At the same time it is of great tensile strength, a 1-2 inch square bar 12 inches long bearing on the points will carry a load of 500 pounds without fracture. It is made from a mixture of 60 per cent common scrap strong hand, and indemnified them- and 40 per cent No. 2 pig iron. My process is to inject a steam jet into the tuyers at cupola, which forms another element in combustion (hydrogen gas), giving out great heat; forming black oxide of iron on the iron at the point of charge, as it becomes red, magnètic oxide, and is so closely coherent and adherent that the absorption of sulphur from coke is entirely prohibited on its course down through the furnace. The color of the gases is entirely changed. The molten metal is much more fluid, and almost free from slag or dross, and gives a casting of a much smoother surface, with a steely appearance. This process saves fully 10 per cent in fuel, and has several advantages of greater of lesser importance not stated here. The days of common castings are nearly ended."-Scientific American.

J. W. STRONG, 393 Simcoe street, does papering and sign painting at very reasonable prices. ywt

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A call solicited, 402 Talbot street. Court Magnelia Excursion.

The excursion to Detroit on May 24, under the auspices of Court Magnolia, A. O. F., promises to be very large. The military attractions alone at Windsor on that day is going to draw immense crowds. The Windsor City Council in conjunction with the Board of Trade are spending thousands of dollars in the entertaining of the Scotch Regiment from Toronto, and one of the crack regiments from the State of Michigan and the Essex Battalion, and are chants have promised the committee that they will outdo all former decorations. It lis is a result of retrogression, a kind of is expected that there will be 75 (0) visitors in Windsor besides soldiers. The Canadians in Detroit and surrounding towns in Michigan are going to turn out solidly and spend one more Queen's Birthday on British

Have you seen Keene Bros.' bedroom

soil. Tickets are only \$1 75 by the fast

G. T. R. route, good going Thursday and

sor or the great St. Clair Tunnel.

WALTER BAKER & CO. PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS** In Europe and America

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are
used in any of their preparations.
neir delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely
and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Presbyterian Women

Will be interested in the W. F. M. S. meetings held recently in Toronto.

The Canada Presbyterian of the 24th April contains a full report. Send 5c in stamps for

The Canada Presbyterian will be sent to any address (outside Toronto) till Jan. 1, 1896, for

24th Year of Publication.

The Canada Presbyterian 5 Jordan St., Toronto.

KIDNEY DISEASES ARE QUICKLY CURED BY

Humphreys' Specifics They Purify the Blood, Restore Health

and Vigor. From end to end of life there are no more troublesome diseases than Kidney and Urinary. In infants and young children a constant nuisance. In middle life, the cause of many sudden deaths. In old age, no peace or comfort.

The special function of the Kidneys is to throw off the waste which they accumulate during the process of digestion, and which reaches the Kidneys by means of the blood. If this waste is not passed off it remains to clog the Kidneys, checking their action, like ashes choke a fire. The results are inflammation of the Kidneys, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and often Rheumatism.

For nearly half a century Dr. Humphreys has made a study of these diseases—his specifics. Nos. 16, 27 and 30, are the result. They open the clogged ducts, permit the pent-up secretions to pass off, purify the Blood, restore health and

vigor.
J. W. Breathea, Lynchburg, Va., says; "I J. W. Breatnea, Lynchburg, va., says; 1 have been under the treatment of a physician for six months without deriving any benefit. Seeing a notice of your Specifics for cure of CATARRH of BLADDER, Nos. 27 and 30, I obtained them, and by use of two bottles was

La Forace B. Pearson, Byfield. Mass., says:
"Father is getting more help from Nos. 27 and
30 than from any hing he has ever tried for his
KIDNEY and URINARY TROUBLES, and pefore taking them three days he was much relieved."

E. C. Reese, Altoona, Pa., says. "You will remember that I wrote you for Humphreys' Specific No. 27 for BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. You will, I am sure, be

pleased to know that our patient is well, and has been so for some time."

SPECIFIC "27" cures Diseases of the Kidney, Gravel, Calculi; Difficult, Painful Urina-

specific "30" cures Urinary Diseases, Incontinence, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination, wetting the bed.

Specific "15" cures Rheumatism. Acute and Chronic, Lumbago. Sciatica, and all forms of Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness and Lameness.

"77" FOR COLDS. Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Sore-ness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. Will "break up" a hard cold that "hangs on." Fireat, General Frostration and Fevel.
Will "break up" a hard cold that "hangs on."
MEDICAL BOOK Dr. HUMPHREYS'
Specific Manual of all diseases mailed free.
Sold by drug ists, or sent on receipt of
price. 25c, 50c and 51. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., corner William and John streets,
New York.

Lawn Mowers

High Wheel, Tempered Blades. LAWN HOSE

Best Four-Ply, at Reid's Hardware

NO. 118 NORTH SIDE DUNDAS STREET.

MEN WITH NO DESIRE FOR MONEY.

Capt. Younghusband, just returned from an official stay of some length at Chitral, in Upper India, stated in a lecture delivered at London that the chief difficulty he encountered in dealing with the natives near his station resulted from the fact that they had no desire for money. The mountaineers, secluded from mankind amid their hills. had never used it, and consequently had no idea of the value of coin. They took the rupees for ornaments, and were greatly aggrieved when asked to carry loads up the hills, and repaid only in silly bits of silver. As the British Government wanted a good deal of work done, and was reluctant to employ forced labor, it was necessary to train the people to the love of money. Hawkers, therefore, were brought up from the plains, and when the people found that they could obtain things they wished for with rupees, they began to desire them, and therefore to work willingly for wages, and to trade. The absence of the desire for money was proof in the Chitralis, not of virtuous instincts, but of savagery, which. all going to be out in full force. The mer- will gradually disappear. It is probnow that money has been introduced, able that the simplicity of the Chitra-

> All modern dental operations performed, DR. ZIEGLER, dentist, 1921-2 Dundas street, London.

civilization having dropped off them in

their centuries of seclusion, as it would

drop off from men who were hopelessly

imprisoned.

returning up to Saturday, either by Wind-Mr. L. W. Crawford, carriage-builder, of Natural Beautifier.

ver Root Tea purifies the blood clear and beautiful complexion.

V. T. Strong.

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

Saturday night last, has settled up with the insurance company, and is at present doing his work at W. Yates' foundry until his shop is rebuilt.

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER, (EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.) IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.) By mail, per annum......\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES Made known on application at office. Address all communications to ADVERTISER PRINTING Co., LONDON, - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON.

Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Saturday, May 4.

PRESERVING THE WORKING-MAN'S REST DAY.

Mr. John Charlton's bill to "secure the better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," again introduced into the House of Commons, should pass. A similar measure by Mr. Charlton passed the Commons last year, but was thrown out by the Sen-

The law proposed is a moderate one, So far, the Dominion Parliament has not passed any measure relating to Sabbath observance, and the only enactments in existence are those which have been passed by the Provinces. But there are some matters that can be legislated on by the Dominion which can in part only be reached by a provincial law. Mr. Charlton's bill is intended to meet these exceptional cases.

That Sunday may be preserved as a day of rest from labor for the toiler, Mr. Charlton's bill proposes that no newspaper shall be published, sold, or delivered on Sunday; and that the canals belonging to the Dominion shall not be open for business between 6 producer and consumer as well. a.m. and 10 p.m. on Sunday. It is intended that local freight traffic shall be prohibited on Sunday, except in the litem of interest on the public debt, for case of live stock or perishable goods, instance, amounting with the sinking

States shall prohibit it. Sunday excursions on railways and steamboats will be prohibited throughout the Dominion of Canada, if this bill passes. But, as Mr. Charlton explained, railway managers make no protest against this provision, which is conceived especially for the benefit of the workers on railways.

Exemplary penalties will be imposed for infringement of the provisions of the act, but all prosecutions must be gin within one month after the commission of the offense charged.

There really should be no objection to the passage of this measure, or to the recognition by the Parliament of Canada of the necessity for having Sunday preserved as a day of rest for the toiler. We want no continental Sunday in Canada. Workingmen would be their own worst enemies if they did not oppose every attempt to extend the working week to seven days. In Europe they began to encroach upon Sunday by professing that it was necessary to secularize it and to countenance Sunday amusements, excursions, etc., for the welfare of the workers. Then when the thin edge of the wedge was in, compulsory seven days' work, or at least 6 1-2 days' work, was demanded of the wage earners. To a limited extent, the same result has followed Sunday excursions, Sunday store opening, Sunday saloons in the United States. Beyond a doubt similar injury would come to Canadian toilers from a failure to keep the seventh day strictly as a Day of Rest. By resisting every attempt to make it a Day of Labor, the interests of the workers are maintained. The toilers, whether on railways, steamboats, in factories or in stores, or in any other field, will be penefited, not by extending the working days to embrace Sunday, but by curtailing the hours of labor now required of them on week days, as circumstances permit. Mr. Charlton's measure is intended to provide, as far as expedient, that at least one day in eeven shall be a Rest Day. This is in accord with the Biblical injunction, and in the proved interest of every toiler.

SUPERANNUATE OLD AND IN-FIRM SENATORS

Why not arrange to superannuate a few Senators? Many are old and infirm, and would be much better at home in care of their families, than in attendance upon Parliamentary duties, no matter how light or unimportant.

The present Government are beset clamorers for office who know are, at the longest few months in which what they crave, and then will come the new Administration which will know them not. In response to some of the urgent appeals for office, good men are being superannuated, though well able and willing to perform their duties, and the burdens of the people are thus being added to, for in many cases the superannuation of a man means that the taxpayers will have to pay for an indefinite period a price and a half for services that could be better performed by the man superannuated, at one tion of the cost of the electric light, or price. It would be in the best inter- the most economical light that has been ests of many a Senator if he could be devised."-From "The Point of View," shelved before he passed into the sere and yellow leaf stage, and were allowed

torial system remains, would be found a chance to provide an office for some of the more clamorous.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Rich New Brunswick speculators have their railway bridges built for them, to the tune of \$300,000 or \$400,000, at the expense of the Dominion tax-

London pays a share of these grants in increased taxation.

But London taxpayers have to pay every cent of the cost of the bridges required on the Port Stanley Railway. Can anyone defend a system so inequitable, so iniquitous?

The country needs and must have a

The Opposition has a settled policy especting scandals. Hon. George E Foster and Mr. Thomas Temple, M.P., were on the rack yesterday over a New Brunswick transaction. It will be somebody else's turn today, I hear, Mr. Foster's attempt to defend himself was rather marred by the apathetic support of his followers. Clearly in contrast is the buoyant enthusiasm prevailing in the Liberal camp. Even the humblest back bencher across the floor has caught the infection of the hour. The most trivial point against the Government is received with howls of delight. Pessimism and enthusiasm clearly divide the House.—Ottawa telegram to Montreal Star.

How would this do for a solution of the pass and reduced-rate problem? Abolish absolutely all passes, and all reduced rates of every kind, and make a uniform rate to everybody of 2 cents per mile. The passenger rates obtained by Canadian railways do not average more than this, taking everything into account, but the rates are unequally proportioned, many persons being charged as high as 3 cents per mile.

A contemporary recently quoted Herapath's Journal as partially accounting for the shrinkage of Grand Trunk receipts by the "absence of demand in the United States for Canadian produce." This confirms what the "Advertiser" has held all alongthat freedom of trade would be beneficial to both countries. The railroads would not alone be benefited, but every

Says the Montreal Gazette: "The or for acts of necessity and mercy; but | funds to \$12,732,700, is of the nature of through freight traffic will be permitted | a contract, and cannot be reduced one until such time as the laws of the United | fraction by the Ministry." Though it cannot be reduced it should never have been produced to such a burdens extent. In Mr. Mackenzie's time it was only \$7,000,000.

A resolution has been introduced in the Illinois Assembly by Mr. McCarthy, protesting against the marriage of American girls to titled foreigners. Mr. McCarthy evidently wants to check the outflow of American gold to Europe.

The Monroe doctrine would be much less liable to bring upon us embarrassing complications if it had included some method of binding over the little southern countries to keep the peace. -Washington Star.

Japan is finding out that it takes more than two to make a bargain in these days of international jealousy.

For a country that is claimed to be going to the dogs, Britain is worrying along tolerably well.

John Bull will now draw in his horns at Nicaragua, but he has pretty thoroughly hooked Corinto.

Sir G. Duff says that Englishmen are in two camps-Fools and Free-Traders.

Sir Wm. Harcourt's surplus is almost as large as Mr. Foster's deficit.

EVERY MAN ILLUMINATED.

A Scheme to Convert People Into Human

Fire Flys - Utilizing the Heat in Their Bodies.

At present Col. Ned Maltby is busy the experiments some scientific men are carrying on with the firefly These, if they are successful, Col. Ned is confident will reduce the cost of living, of public expenditure, and mestic life. Everyone knows that food taken into the body after supplying nourishment is converted into heat. In the electrical eel this process is so varied that instead of heat electricity is produced. In the firefly, on the contrary, the result, again varied, is light. Thus it appears that these various energies — heat, light, electricity—are but different manifestations of the one cause, and consequently ought to be transformed the one into the

Now, how this is to be done is what the scientific gentlemen are trying to find out. The firefly has, of course, a special organ for his electric light, as the eel has for his electric action. But chemists have discovered that certain fats containing sulphur and phosphorus burned at a low temperature will produce light. This necessary slow combustion the human body furnishes. The inference seems clear that the only thing remaining is to furnish the human with the phosphoric and sulphuretted fat in some form that can be

When this is done, says Col. Ned, every man may be his own lantern. It is not probable, he continues, that the formula of this light-making food will be given to the public when it is discovered, but he foresees that it will be put into some easily portable form. Lozenges or pills he thinks most probable, which, if they are distasteful, can be sugar-coated. Most probably the formula will be secured by a company of scientific men and capitalists. However, the cost of the lozenges or pills will be slight, as the gentlemen admit that "nature produces this cheapest light at one-four-hundredth part of the cost of the energy expended in a candle flame at but an insignificant frac-

It is reported that there are some 500

in the May Scribner.

House and Lobby



The Budget—A Confessed Deficit of \$4,500,000 This Year-Additional Taxes to Be Imposed -Shady Liabilities for Millions Shown to Be Concealed by the Finance Minister-Mr. Foster Gets Angry When Called to Book by Sir Richard.

Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.

statement was made by Mr. Foster. Finance Minister, this afternoon in presence of a well-filled chamber. It was a carefully-prepared, largely-written address, which occupied two hours in delivery. The deficit for the present year he confessed to be \$4,500,000, after every possible revenue had been included. The general belief is that the in part meet this the grants to the militia and to various public works have been shorn, and some civil servants—a number of them young men have been superannuated. A tax on raw sugar of 1-2 cent per pound is imposed, with a corresponding "protective" tariff on the manufactured article. The duty on distilled spirits will also be increased by 20 per cent. The public debt increase this year will be at least \$7,500,000, and may be considerably over that sum. Mr. Foster made much of the assets of the Dominion. but there is a belief that he counts good certain assets that can never be realized on and other very doubtful.

To set at rest all doubts, Mr. Charlton will move for a committee to inquire into the actual convertible value of the alleged assets amounting to \$62,-164,944 48, to report during the present session.

Mr. Laurier, at the opening complained strongly of the discourtesy shown to the popular chamber by the failure of the Government to lay before the Commons the Hudson Bay Railway agreement and by refusing to grant any explanation of it, while in the Senate last night Premier Bowell had explained the measure. It was a most invidious discrimination.

Mr. Foster looked guilty of the accusation, blamed the department, and promised to produce the documents

Mr. Perry complained of what he alleged was a calumny which appeared in the Toronto Mail and Empire-an editorial statement that he had asserted Prince Edward Island would rebel if the tunnel was not constructed as had been promised. He told the House the majority of the islanders were Liberals, and they were as loyal as any other class of Canadians. They were loyal to the constitution, but they could not follow the men in power.

Sir Charles Tupper, who reappeared after an absence of two weeks, introduced a bill to amend the criminal code. Its principal object is to provide more stringent regulations against gambling and to restore several sections left out of the act when passed

The Hon. George E. Foster, on ris ing to give his budget speech, was applauded. He pointed out that last year the estimated income was \$37,-500,000, and the actual income \$36,374,-693, a shortage of \$1,125,307. The total decrease in duties from customs was \$8,611,047. Of this merchandise represented \$6,999,919; the value of free goods increased \$944,470. The reductions, Mr. Foster asserted, were chiefly caused by the shrinkage in values of goods, which in turn curtailed the revenue. There was a reduction of excise duty for spirits of \$7,919; for malt of \$50,840; and from tobacco and snuff, \$15,659. There was an increase in the excise duty on cigars and cigarettes of nearly \$25,000. The quantity of cigars marketed was 115,392,857; of cigarettes, 55, 143,500. In the consumption of spirits there was a slight increase; in beer, a considerable increase; in wine and tobacco, a slight decrease. Canada's investments had yielded well, which was satisfactory in view of the depression in trade. The excess of expenditure was over \$750,000, but Mr. Foster contended that the money had been

well spent. The deficit was \$1,210,332. The deficit, he confessed, was an unwelcome visitor, but in the expenditure he asserted there were \$2,131,260 appropriated for sinking fund for the public debt. The duty on sugar had been struck off, or there would be a balance to

Dr. Landerkin-We are indebted to Mr. McKinley for that reduction.

Mr. Foster next took up the expenditure last year. On capital account there was an increase of \$1,203,203 compared with the previous year. The debt was a little over \$246,000,000 at the end of 1894-an increase of \$4,501,-989 during the year. For the present year he estimated the revenue to be \$33,800,000, and the expenditure, \$38,-300,000, a deficit of \$4,500,000, counting every possible item of income

to the good. The decrease in imports is \$8,244,-046. The exports from Canada up to April 30 are greater by over \$1,000,000 than last year. Against the deficit we have sugar admitted free of duty. On capital expenditure for the year we will have \$5,000,000, and add to that the deficit, and that brings the increase in debt up to \$9,500,000.

Mr. Foster argued that if the duty on anthracite coal, glass and sugar had not been reduced, the public debt would not have been added to as it had been. He admitted the depression in trade and industry, but held that the ease with which Canada can borrow money in Great Britain at a low rate of interest is a proof that Canada's condition is all that can be desired. This, he said, was shown when Canada asked for a loan of \$10,000,000 last year, and was an answer to all windy declarations on the subject of the condition of the Dominion. Another evidence in support of this view, the Finance Minister said, was the increase in the savings of the people of \$42,000,000 in five This included all the agencies established for this purpose. As to business, failures were fewer in the period, 1890 to 1894, than in the period

from 1874 to 1878. The trade of Canada, Mr. Foster reasoned, was also satisfactory. Trade had increased with many countries, and had only decreased with the United States, Portugal and Holland. The exports in bulk last year were greater than in any year since Confederationthey would have been much larger but for the decrease in prices. Then the to remain in the bosom of his family.

And herein, while the present Sena
Man.

And herein, while the present Sena
Man.

The seported that there are some 500 increase in prices. Then the decrease in prices. Then the increase in railways was an indication of progress. The tonnage of coast-

Ottawa, Ont., May 3 .- The financial (ing vessels had also increased. There had been a reduction per capita in the taxation of the people, but an increase in the imports. None of the banks here had failed; industries have been

well sustained, and want and distress

have not prevailed among the people.

(Cheers and ironical laughter.)

The tide, he believed, had now turned, and a bright future lies before the country, with a sound fiscal policy and prudent financial management. He ontended that Canada's position durdeficit will really be fully \$5,000,000. To | ing the last few years was indefinitely more satisfactory than that of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Australia and other countries, and she also had progressed more satisfactorily than in the period of depression from 1873 to 1878.

> He discussed the enormous debt of the Dominion for some time, but contended that the people should be well satisfied with it, because the debt created by the Dominion Parliament has been expended upon the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the canals. The money had been expended on capital account. The assets he had mentioned were sufficient to reconcile any Canadian to the debt, in the opinion of Mr. Foster, who further reconciled himself to the burden of the debt because of the low rate of interest at which money can be borrowed in Britain.

On capital account for railway and steamship subsidies and for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal, \$9,700,000 has to be provided within the next few years, say, \$2.500.000 a year for four years. He hoped to keep the expenditure down so as to enable the country to meet its liabilities and to provide a sinking fund, while not increasing the public debt. The revenue for the year 1895-96 he estimated would be \$35,000,000, and the expenditures \$36,-700,000, or another deficit of \$1,700,000. He refused to divulge at this stage how the militia estimates for next year were reduced, but he said it was intended to reduce the Northwest Mounted Police from 900 to 700, and to give the men improved arms.

The proposed reduction in expenditures, compared with last year, was \$1,600,000, but with last year's deficit of \$1,200,000 and this year's of \$4,500,000 it became necessary to increase the taxation. When the revenue was buoyant, the Government had been very generous in expenditures with the people's money; now, in a time of depressed revenue, it is necessary to levy more taxes to balance the revenue and the expenditure.

The Government has resolved to levy a duty of 1 1-2 cent per pound on raw sugar, and to increase the protective duty on manufactures of sugar in the same ratio. That will give increased taxes of \$1,250,000, but it is not enough. The Government will therefore put 20 per cent additional duty on distilled spirits, bringing the excise duty from \$150 to \$170, and the customs duty from \$212 1-2 to \$225. This will add another \$1,800,000. In conclusion, Mr. Foster said that \$12,000,000 had been spent in railway subsidies during the last ten It was not intended in times years. like these to bring down any subsidy proposals this year. The honorable gentleman spoke for two hours, and the House took recess.

* * * * When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock the galleries were crowded, many ladies being present. Mr. Foster submitted his tariff changes as follows:

Excise—Distilled spirits, old, \$1 50 per gallon; new, \$1 70 per gallon. Customs-Distilled spirits, old tariff, \$2 12 1-2 per gallon; new, \$2 25 per gallon.

Condensed milk, 3 cents per pound to 3 1-4 cents per pound. Condensed coffee, 30 per cent to 35 per cent. Sweetened biscuits, 25 per cent to

27 1-2 per cent. Fruits (canned) 2 cents per pound to 1-4 cents per pound; preserved in brandy and other spirits, \$1 90 to \$2 per gallon. Paints and colors ground in spirits

and all varnishes and liquors, \$1 per gallon to \$1 12 1-2 per gallon. Jellies, jams and preserves, 3 cents per pound to 3 1-4 cents per pound. Sugar, above standard 16 and all refined sugars, 14-100th cents per pound to 64-100 cents per pound. Sugar, not above Dutch standard, free to 1-2 cent per pound.

Glucose and grape syrup, 1 cent per pound to 1 1-4 cents per pound. Sugar candy, 35 per cent. Brown or white and confectionery 1-2 cents, including sweetened gums,

candied peels and pop corn. Molasses and syrups, 1-2 cent per pound to 3-4 cents per pound. Molasses, 1 1-2 cents per gallon to 1 3-4 cents per gallon. Beet sugar, free to 1-2 cent per pound.

Sir Richard Cartwright was warmly applauded when he rose to reply. He was in the best of humor, and called attention to the notable fact that the Minister, Protectionist, no longer lauds the N. P. That specific had served its purpose, and is now kicked out. Gentlemen opposite hith erto claimed that they made the people rich by putting taxes on them; now they would fain claim credit for taking taxes off, after having loaded them up. In the Liberal regime there were deficits all told of \$4,500,000, though times then the world over were very much harder than they have recently been. But that was only the deficit (Continued on Page 5.)

WM. BARTON, Manager.

Awake Nights We can ship promptly.

The London Dynamos and Motors carried in stock. No better machine made.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

-Always the Best Value. --

HOSE-Ladies' Fast Black Cotton SUITS TO ORDER-Men's Fine Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced heel

and toe, worth 25c, Tonight 18c HOSE-Children's Plain Fast Black

Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, Tonight from 9c up. Hose-Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast dye, 6 fold, spliced knee, heel

Tonight from 7c up. GLOVES-Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, worth \$1,

and toe,

Tonight 75c GLOVES-Ladies' Tan Musquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, all sizes, worth \$1, Tonight 75c

RIBBONS-One Table Colored Silk Ribbons, 2 10 3 inches wide, worth 10c and 121/2, Tonight 5c

LACE-One Table Cream Dress Lace, worth 15c a yard, Tonight 10c GLOVES-Ladies Black and Col-

ored Silk Taffetta Gloves, worth 25c, Tonight 19c PARASOLS-Black Silk Gloria Parasols, fancy handles, worth \$2 50, Tonight \$1 90

BLOUSES-Fancy White Blouses, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, worth \$1, Tonight 78c

CORSET COVERS-White Cambrid Corset Covers embroidery trimmed, worth 65c, Tonight 50c

Cambric Night Robes, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, worth \$1, Tonight 79c COLLARS-Gents' Four-Ply Liner

Collars, worth 15c, Tonight 4 for 25c CUFFS-Gents' Heavy Four-Ply Cuffs, worth 25c,

Tonight 19c TIES-Gents' Silk Ties, light and dark colors, worth 25c,

Tonight 12½c BRACES—Gents' Fine Elastic Braces,

Tonight 38c UNDERWEAR-Gents' Fine Merino Underwear, worth 35c,
Tonight 25c

SOCKS-Gents' Fine Natural Wool Socks, worth 25c,

Tonight 19c HATS-Gents' Fine Fur Felt Stiff

Hats, worth \$2, Tonight \$1 65 HANDKERCHIEFS-Gents' Fine White Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Tonight 8 for 25c SUITS-Men's All Wool Tweed Suits worth \$9,

Tonight \$7 SUITS-Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10,

Tonight at \$8 25. PANTS-Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75,

PANTS-Boys' Good Working Pants, worth \$1 60, Tonight \$1

Tonight \$2

SUITS-Boys' Blouse Suits, any size, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 10

SUITS-Boys' Serge Suits, worth COATS-Ladies' Spring Coats, worth Tonight \$1 25 SUITS-Boys' Fine All-Wool Tweed CAPES-Ladies' Capes, special line,

Suits, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$2 25 PANTS-Boys' Fine All-Wool Short Pants, worth \$1,

Tonight 65c SUITS TO ORDER-Men's Fine

Tweed Suits to order, worth \$16 50, Tonight \$13 50

Tweed Suits to order, beautiful goods, see our east center window, worth \$18, Tonight \$15

SUITS TO ORDER-Men's Fine Worsted Suits to order, worth \$22, Tonight \$17 50 SILK-12 pieces Pongee Silk, worth

Tonight 15c DRESS GOODS-10 pieces Barethea Dress Goods, worth 40c,

Tonight 25c CREPONS-10 pieces All-Wool Crepons, in full range of colors, worth 40c, Tonight 30c

DRESS GOODS-Five pieces Silk Finished Diagonal Dress Goods, worth 40c,

Tonight 25c LUSTER-Two pieces Black Brocade Luster, worth 65c,

Tonight 25c WHIPCORD-Five pieces Heavy All-Wool Whipcord Dress Goods, worth 40c,

Tonight 25c BARATHEA CLOTH-Seven pieces colored Barathea Cloth, worth 75c, Tonight 50c

sorted Dress Goods, worth 20c and Tonight 12 1-2c

DRESS GOODS-Nine pieces as-

SILK-Two Pieces Silk Mervelieux, worth 75c, Tonight 50c NIGHT ROBES-Ladies' White CHENILLE CURTAINS-20 pairs

only, Chenille Curtains, worth \$5. Tonight \$3 25 SHEETING-Heavy Bleached Sheet-

ing, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, Tonight 20c TABLE COVERS—Chenille Table Covers, 2 yards square, heavy fringe,

Tonight \$2 COTTON-Heavy Factory Cotton, worth 5c,

Tonight 4c CHAMBRAYS-Best shades Scotch Chambrays, blue and pink, wide and fine, worth 15c, Tonight 12 1-2c

COTTON-36 inch Bleached Cotton, worth 8 1-2c, Tonight 7c

CRINKLE - Chambrays, good shades, worth 15c, Tonight 12 1-2c

SERGE—Heavy All-Wool Navy Serge for Boys' Suits, worth 38c, Tonight 30c TABLE CLOTHS-Damask Table

Cloths, with fringe, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 FLANNEL-Cream Shaker Flannel Tonight 5c

CANTON-Bleached Canton Flannel,

worth 13c,

Tonight 10c LINEN-Fine Wide Table Damask, Tonight 35c

DUCK SUITS-Ladies' Duck Suits, in light and dark colors, with silk vests, any shade, worth \$6, Tonight \$4 50 WRAPPERS-Ladies' Print Wrap-

pers, fast colors and perfect fit, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 40

\$4 50, new Coats, Tonight \$3 50

worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 25 CAPES-Ladies' Navy Capes, with silk hood, worth \$2 50, Tonight \$1 25

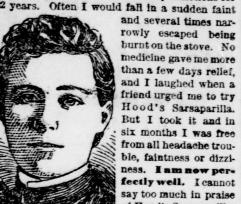
WATERPROOFS - Ladies' Waterproofs, best make, worth \$9 50, Tonight 5\$

We are prepared for a big trade this Saturday night-Ample Provision made to supply your wants—We always appreciate your trade, no matter how small.

TERMS CASH

Electric Motor Co. GAAPAS

126-128 Dundas Street, London.



and I laughed when a friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. But I took it and in six months I was free from all headache trouble, faintness or dizziness. I am new perfectly well. I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. R. H. Hanes It is worth its weight

in gold to me. Mrs. R. H. HANES, Paris, Ont.

Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

SUMMER PASTIME.

Pottersburg Football Team Prepared for Business.

New Quarters for the London Meteors-Baseball Scores, Turf Events, Etc.

BASEBALL.

TORONTO LOSES RIGHT ALONG. Providence, R. I., May 3 .- The Providence champions again defeated the Torontos today in a dashing game. Aside from two muffs by Lake, the Torontos played ball in magnificent style. In the fourth and sixth innings the champions hammered the ball all over the lot. Rudderham pitched well for Providence, and only in the third inning did the Canadians get more than one hit in an inning. Then Casey and Congalton rapped out doubles, and Gray followed with a single, making two earned runs. Attendance, 1,000.

| EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRII | DAY | |
|---|------|----|
| At Providence— R. Providence | H. | E. |
| Toronto 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Batteries—Rudderham and Dixon, Gr Casey. Umpire—Hurst. | ay a | nd |
| At Springfield— | | |
| Springfield | 15 | 5 |
| Batteries-Gruber and Leahey; McGin | nisa | nd |

| Springheid13 | 15 | 5 |
|--|-----|-----|
| Buffalo | 16 | 9 |
| Batteries-Gruber and Leahey; McGing Urquhart. Umpires-Swartwood and S | nia | nd |
| At Scranton— Rochester | 7 | 5 |
| Batteries-Harper and Wente; For Hickey. Umpire-Doescher. | x a | ind |
| At Wilkesbarre— | | b |
| Wilkesbarre 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Syracuse 4 | 9 | 1 |

Batteries-Meekin and Diggins; Day and Hess. Umpire-Gaffney. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES-

| FRIDAY. | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| At Boston— R. Washington. 11 Boston. 27 | 10 | 9 |
| Batteries—Mercer and Anderson; M and Mahoney; Sullivan and Dolan, Ten Warner. Umpire—Keefe. | cGu | ire |
| At Philadelphia— Philadelphia | 6 | 2 |

The Alerts will play the Pastimes (champions of the City League) on Saturday, May 11.

The Balmoral Baseball Club have received an invitation to assist in opening the new diamond at Brantford on THE TURF.

AMERICAN HORSES SCRATCHED. May 3.—The American horses, Stonell, Harry Rex, Don Alonzo and Banquet, were scratched from the Bretby Plate handicap race at New-market today, Messrs. Dwyer and Croker believing that they were too heav-

ily weighted. Harry Rex was scratched from the race for the Brinkley Plate of 200 sovereigns. He was weighted at nine stone five pounds. FOOTBALL.

POTTERSBURG CLUB. The members of this club met the other night for the purpose of organizing for the season of 1895, and the following officers were elected: T. Clark, honorary president; R. Watson, president; G. Small, captain; H. Wilden, secretary-treasurer; managing committee, G. Girvin, G. Small, A. Gunn. The meeting was well attended by the young men of the village, who are taking great interest in the club this year. as five new members have joined, and more are to follow. The team played games, won 5, drew 2, and lost 1 to the Military School. Last year was the first, and the boys have more confidence this season, and are deter-mined to have one of the strongest amateur teams of the west. They would be glad to hear from any amateur teams, and would very much like to have a match on for May 24; if not at home, they will go away. They wish to state that there are no members of the Asylum team playing with them, as was stated this year and last. They are only a lot of beginners, and any team need not think they have to play against professionals, and they will use them right. The following are the team: G. Small. R. Watson, A. Gunn, W. Russel, G. Girvin, A. Blackwell, G.

An Example Of Merit

A man came in the other day, asked for a good five cent cigar. Same man came in again, asked for a quarter's worth (six cigars). That man always smokes the same brand, and that is OLD

Hugh: Loveless, 2021/2 Dundas Street.

Very Stylish. COME AND SEE THEM

England, C. Russel, E. Ericsson, L. Glenville, J. Small; reserves, Dr. Wood, F. Bryant, J. Glenville, H. Wilden.

THE WHEEL. NEW QUARTERS.

At a meeting of the Meteor Bicycle Club last night it was decided to vacate the present room in Duffield Block and rent a two-story house at 436 Park avenue. A committee was appointed to have the new quarters furnished as oon as possible. A number of new members were received. The club will hold a run on Thursday evening from the Duffield Block.

THEY WILL STAY.

Withdrawal of the M. C. R. From London Averted

By an Important Decision in Toronto-A Dispute With the L. E. and D. R. R.

A point arising out of the interpretation of a clause in the L. and P. S. R. lease to the L. E. and D. R. R., as affecting the running powers of the M. C. R., was definitely settled by the arbitrator in the case this morning, and now "the head that wears the crown," or rather the heads of those in civic authority, are somewhat easier in consequence. The Walkers (who own the L. E. and D. R.) contended early in the history of the lease that the running rights of the M. C. R. over the road between London and St. Thomas did not allow that company to do freight business between St. Thomas and London, or viceversa, and that the clause only gave them power to utilize the road for business to points outside of St. Thomas and London.

The M. C. R. naturally said that unless they were allowed to compete for the local traffic between St. Thomas and London, and vice-versa, they did not care to run into London at all. This was the cause of the uneasiness in civic circles. If the decision had been favorable to the Walkers it would practically have meant the withdrawal of

the M. C. R. Provision was made in the lease for the settlement of just such disputes by arbitration, and by the result of which arbitration the lessees are bound to stand. The matter was referred to an arbitrator in Toronto, and a private telegram received in the city this morning announced that a decision had been given in favor of the M. C. R.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

Pointers From the Weekly Reviews of Duna and Bradstreet.

Anxiety to Pluck Fruit Before It Is Ripe the Chief Obstacle to Complete Recovery.

New York, May 3.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business begins this May in better condition than at any other time since the break-down in May, 1893. The chief obstacle to a more complete recovery is the anxiety of many to pluck fruit before it is ripe. Holders of some staples have lifted them so far as to prevent their marketing, and workers in some industries are demanding wages that cannot be paid out of any business in sight. In spite of labor disturbances and speculative excesses the outlook brightens.

The week's failures are 231 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 35 last year. BRADSTREET'S.

Bradstreet's says: The manifest improvement in many lines of general trade has resulted in an increase in the volume of business, notwithstanding the impending idleness of 9,000 Rhode Island worsted mill operatives and many in other industrial lines. April bank clearings reflect improved demand for staples, and enlarged speculation. Improvement is noted in the Eastern and Middle States and in the south and southwest. The far western

group alone shows a decrease There are reported 206 business failures throughout the United States this week, against 223 last week, 179 in the week a year ago, and 166 three years

IN CANADA. Improvement is reported in trade circles from Toronto and Montreal, and prices of staples have advanced in a number of instances. Trade is only fair in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$18,560,000. Last week they amounted to \$17,935,000, and a year ago to \$17.403.000.

There are 36 failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week; last week the total was 32; last year it was 33, and the year before that 30.

Live News in a Line.

Mayor Strong, of New York, has re nuested Police Commissioners Michael Kerwin and Charles H. Murray to resign, to take effect May 6.

It now turns out that Rev. J. Bell, of England, Emily Hall's betrayer, tried to secure the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Sarnia, while he was visiting at St. Clair, Mich. He is a Methodist, but offered to change his creed.

A special from Birmingham, Ala., says that William Hayes' two daughters, aged 16 and 18, living near Hard Ridge, Daley county, while on their way to a field yesterday, were attacked by two unknown negroes and spirited away. Since then posses have been searching the woods, but in vain.

BAD INJUNS.

St. John, N. D., May 3.-Half breeds encamped near St. John last night raided the town. They looted the hardware store of the town trader (Brooks), securing guns, LEAVES. It's the best cigar revolvers, loaded shells, cartridges, powder that can be sold for five cents. and a large quantity of shot. There were 60 in the party. The half breeds have sent Try it once and you will smoke no their children across the Manitoba line and their encampment is reported as being in a strong state of defense. There are 400 half breeds in camp, led by the worst

Gravel and Kidney Diseases Quickly Cured Relief Can Be Obtained Within Six Hours.

I have been troubled with gravel and kidney disease for eight years, during which time I have tried numerous remedies and different doctors without any permanent benefit. At times the pain in the left kidney was so severe that I could not lie down or remain in one position any length of time. Seeing your advertisement of South American Kidney Cure in the Enterprise, I procured a bottle from A. S. Goodeve, druggist, and taking it according to directions got immediate relef and feel better now than at any time since first noticing the disease. The soreness and weakness have all left me. I recom-Harry Lenox, mend all who are afflicted with this dangerous trouble to give South American Kidney Cure a trial. Signed, Mi sel

(Continued from Page 4.)

for the present year of the honorable gentleman. Then the taxation taken out of the people today in one shape or other is \$60,000,000, compared with a little over -\$20,000,000 a year when Mackenzie held power. As to the savings bank argument, in the seventies investors did not put their money in savings banks. They bought farms with their money and made big profits. What about farm values today? The fiscal policy of the men in power, Sir Richard argued, is unjust; their administrative policy has been and is flagrantly corrupt. Sir Richard rather thought that Mr. Foster had understated his deficit, large though he con-fessed it to be. Then, how was he to meet his many immediate liabilities? His last year's loan of \$10,000,000 is already spent. How, then, is he to get the \$5,000,000 promised to complete the Trent Valley Canal? Where will he find money for the Chignecto Ship Railway?

Mr. Foster-That is not a liability just now. Sir Richard-Now is the time to tell | lishments is \$775." all about it.

Mr. Foster—Don't ask too much. Sir Richard—That road calls for \$170,-000 a year. If a bonus, why ignore it: It must be paid. Then there is \$750,000 a year for the Atlantic fast service. Is that a liability?

Mr. Foster-It is not a present lia bility. (Loud laughter.)
Sir Richard—Then you had better
take the grant off the statute book, or it may be a liability any day. Then what about the Hudson Bay Railway liability? Are we to pay that \$2,500,000 or not? What does the Finance Minister sav?

Cries of "Answer!" Mr. Foster sat gloomily silent. Sir Richard-Give us a full, free and frank statement as you promised. Mr. Foster—That will be for Parlia

nent to consider in the future. Sir Richard-And the leader of the House can't tell. Does he not know that Parliament can grant no moneys except at the instance of the Minister. Surely we have a right to know what the scarcity accounts for the gradual our liabilities are. If the facts mean anything, the Finance Minister has enormously understated our liabilities 7 and 8. in the near future. (Cheers.)

This assertion settled Mr. Foster. He excitedly and told Sir Richard that if any new liabilities were proposed, Parliament would be asked to consider them.

t was the right of Parliament to know the entire liabilities of the country. Mr. Foster again rose excitedly and shook his hand at Sir Richard, but amid loud cries of "Order!" was prevailed upon to take his seat.

Sir Richard said it was clear that Mr. Foster had not made a full and honest statement of the country's Habilities, as promised, "and," said Sir Richard. before this debate concludes he must do so. The men in power propose increased taxation on one hand and sham retrenchments on the other. The decreases are almost entirely in the miliia and public works past experi if these men hold power next year, they will have added to rather than decreased expenditures in these departments." Sir Richard said he had been told that the Intercolonial Railway, owned by the Dominion, had been allowed to run down, and would require a large expenditure to put it in good condition.

Reverting to the deficits in Mr. Mackenzie's time, Sir Richard pointed out that they were caused by the previous Government, which added \$4,000,000 a year to the expenditure without adding a cent of taxation to provide it, and by adding \$60,000,000 to the public debt. The present Government is taxing Canadians to make it easy for Australians to sell their agricultural produce in competition with that of Canadian farmers. The surpluses of Mr. Foster were piled up by over-taxation, and not nearly all the taxes imposed went into the pockets of the people. On the whole indebtedness of Canada \$25,000,000 interest a year has to be paid. The great mass of the people-notably the agriculturists—were better off in 1873-4 than in the last five years. Our fine banking system has saved us much trouble. But our people have been living on borrowed capital, probably \$30,000,000 every year. Much of this has been worse than wasted. A very considerable proportion has gone to debauch and corrupt the people of Canada.

Mr. Foster had credited the London Economist with being a first-class financial authority. Sir Richard quoted a statement from that journal to the effect that in the last few years British investors had lost \$80,000,000 in Canadian railway investments, and that an unscrupulous number of wild-cat schemes have been floated under Canadian Government supervision. There is scarcely a town in Ontario that has not one or more costly tombstones to the memory of the N. P. boom. Simultaneously came the great fall in our agricultural products, and the loss to he farmers today is fully \$20,000,000 a year. If the men in power claim they are responsible for the fall in prices for other articles, let them face the greater fall in agricultural products. With the surpluses of the present Government, the net debt kept piling up, until In ten years it was \$90,000,000 more than when the Mackenzie Government left office. Of the baneful effects of high taxation, Sir Richard will speak when he resumes the debate on Tuesday. At 9:30 p.m. the House adjourned. Sir John Carling took a seat in the House for the first time today.

Referring to the extraordinary character of the census regarding London, details of which are withheld for some reason, though asked for over two years ago, Hon. David Mills made this interesting comparison recently: "The number of industrial establish. The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece. ments in 1881 was 371; the number of

persons employed was 4,917, and the sapital invested \$1,511,723. In census of 1891 there is given 804 establishments, with 6,045 employes and \$1,-847,353 capital invested. Now, it will be observed that there is more than 100 per cent increase in the number of alleged manufacturing establishments, The increase was 433. The increase in the number of employes is 1,128, or two and a half to each one of those establishments. In 1881 the product of manufacture in those establishments was \$8,660,627, and although the number of establishments has increased more than 100 per cent the product of manufacture in 1891 was \$425,420 less. So that the 433 new establishments employed two and a half persons each, the product was \$775 each, and it was \$425,420 less than it had been ten years before. Yet we are told by the Secretary of State, who spoke yesterday, who spoke under the inspiration of the officers of the Government, who ought to know, and who ought not to undertake to mislead the House or the country, that a new classificaion was being made, which would show that these monufacturing establishments that had less than \$2,000 capital, were not to be included in the census calculation that was submitted to the House, and which showed you, sir, that the amount of

WHEAT AT \$1 32.

capital of each of these 433 new estab-

Farmers Sorry Now That They Fed It to Hogs.

Drovers Say That Beef Cattle Are Scarce -A Brisk All-Round Market.

There was a brisk all-round market today, a surprising feature being the continued advance in wheat. This morning it went as high as \$1 32 per cental, and there is just a little sadness in the hearts of those who fed their wheat to the hogs when it was going begging below the dollar mark, that not even spring, gentle spring, cannot eradicate. The amount of wheat that the farmers in this section of the country can afford to sell is small, and and continued rise in price. Oats were much more plentiful, and sold at \$1 05-

There was great activity in the potato market, and seeding potatoes were much in demand. The general price paid was 50 cents per bag. The larger potatoes, for cooking purposes, brought 75 cents.

The meat market was, if possible, a Sir Richard Cartwright retorted that little duller than last week. It was veal, veal; veal everywhere. A

butcher accounted for it thus: "You see, the cheese factories are starting up, and farmers want the milk to sell to the factories. So they kill the calves to save the milk they would therwise consume.

Veal brought 3 and 4 cents, and occasionally 5. Although beef still remains at 5 and cents, drovers state that beef cattle

are hard to find, and tell of long trips through this sction of the country in quest of beef, but with only meager success. They anticipate that this cos-dition of affairs will make itself maniin an increased price. Eggs were away down, and could hardly be given away. Butter sold at

16 and 17 cents a pound to the individual buyer, with a proportionate decrease to the wholesale dealer. In spring stuffs, green onions sold at two and three bunches for 5 cents; rhubarb, three bunches for 10 cents, and some premature looking asparagus at

six bunches for 25 cents. Cabbage and tomato plants sold at 15 and 20 cents a box. GENERAL GRANT'S DAUGHTER

Report That She Will Marry General Douglas Denied. New York, May 3 .- The rumor current

in Chicago that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas were to be married in the near future has been denied by Mrs. Grant's family.

WON'T FRANCE HOWL! Berlin, May 4.—The Tageblatt publishes report from its Madagascar correspondent that two French civilians who fell into the hands of the Malagassy authorities have been put to death in obedience to the orders Hova Premier. One of them was killed by hanging and the other was shot.

New York, May 3.-Bradstreet's review says: Industrial unrest now takes the form of striking for higher wages. This week about 50,000 industrial employes have struck, and the tendency does not seem to be checked. About 3,000 people are reported to have obtaind higher wages without striking.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the

A Combination Plug of

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

Jam Your Sleeves Into Your Coat

They will shake out as stiff and graceful as ever if made up with

Fibre Chamois as an Interlining

Its width, 64 inches, will cut the largest sleeve without joining and its low price, 35 cents per yard, means money in your pocket if you use it throughout

Fibre Chamois is unequalled by hair cloth, canvas or crinoline in flexibility, durability and fine finish and combines with all these a stiffness unaffected by dampness or crushing. At all stores in 3 weights. Every yard of Genuine Fibre Chamois is Labeled.

Patented July, 1890, Trade Mark Registered. The wholesale trade only supplied by The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company, Montreal.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:

GREAT FEATS:

We have been outdoing our former successes in every department this season. To accomplish this is a great feat been doing the leading busicustomers out of ten speak there must be something of his artistic skill. striking about the stock. values beyond the ordinary. aver, and their opinion is good enough for us.

GREAT HOSIERY.

When we mention these items as the best values in town, we mean the entire stock from which they are selected at random—for there can be no best where all are superlatively good.

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Cotton Hose, sure sellers, nice to wear, from.....

Maco Cotton Hose, every pair guaranteed, from Ladies' Fast Black Laced Ribbed Cotton Hose, splendid

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless

value, from Ladies' Fast Black, Seamless, Laced Dull Lisle Hose, summer weights, from.....

Ladies' Fast Black Laced Brilliant Lisle Hose, worth considerable more, from..... Ladies' Fast Black Laced

Italian Silk Hose, one of the nicest this season..... Ladies' Open Work Tan Silk Hose, cool and very suitable for summer.....

Ladies' Hose, with fast black feet and fancy top, excellent value.....

Ladies' Hose, balbriggan feet, black tops, good value at 35c, our price.....

Ladies' Plain Hose, stainless dye, tan, the heat of summer doesn't affect them, from ...

Ladies' Laced Ribbed Hose, stainless dye, tan, our price is only..... Ladies' Plain White Cotton

and Balbriggan Hose, latter at..... Ladies' Plain Fine White Lisle Hose, the 45c kind, at..... Children's Fast Black Seamless

Lisle, our price commences Children's Fast Black Seamless Cotton Hose, 5 to 8½ inch, price according to size, from Children's Fast Black Ribbed

Cotton Hose, 5 to 81 inch. price according to size, from Children's Stainless dye Hose, tan and cardinal, 5 to 81 inch, price according to size, from

Children's Fine Ribbed Hose, stainless dye, tan, price according to size, from

Children's Ribbed and Plain White Cotton Hose, in sizes, from.....

Extra Heavy Ribbed Hose for boys, will stand rough usage, from..... Black Cotton Hose, assorted

sizes, our price commences at

All these blacks are Hermsdorf's, which is sufficient guarantee that they are fast. Get these and you'll never regret your purchase.

149=151 Dundas St.

NOW THE AMBULANCE TROLLEY

We have trolley cars plain, trolley cars palatial, and trolley cars that carry mails as well as passengers. But St. Louis has gone a step farther. She boasts of a troiley ambulance car. Fitted up with every variety of surgical apparatus, and nearly all the medicines in the pharmacopoeia, this ambulance car, which is under the charge of the board of health, is used to transport injured persons-whether or not hurt by the trolley-propelled vehicle-to the nearest hospital in the quickest and easiest way. It is so provided with special trucks and springs as to run much more smoothly than

the ordinary car. Already a suggestion has been made by one of the members of the common council urging that the St. Louis preceden be followed in Boston. With new mail cars and a new ambulance car, something of variety, if not picturesqueness would certainly be added to

trollevdom. What next in the line of trolley car alleviator will be devised by the alert minds of our practical minded citizens of the great west?

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

BLOWN UP.

Three Powder Mills in Massachusetts Five Men Killed.

Concord, May 3 .- It now appears that five men were killed in the powder mill explosion this morning. Charles O'Neil, jun., being among the dead. The bodies of Morton and Winslow were found 500 feet from the mill. The remains of the others cannot be found, and they were probably blown to at-

NOVEL SUIT

Is That Involving a Little Girl's Picture Used by a Tobacco Firm.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 4.-The lawsuit begun by Philip Sherman, a Canal street clothier, growing out of the unauthorized use of a photograph, because for years we have promises to become a cause celebre. Sherman has a 13-year-old daughter, a pretty girl, with a wealth of black. ness in London. When nine curly hair and a perfect figure. Two years ago a photographer had her give in praise of our assortment, figure in his show case as a speciment him a sitting that he might display her

The photograph attracted the attenion of Frank Cargill, of the Grand Ours are the best styles of Rapids Engraving Company, and, withthe best makers, and always out consulting the parents of the gurl, it is alleged, he secured one of the That's how we conduct our new process of work he was getting pictures and used it in illustrating a big business throughout, until out. The picture was first printed on now it is said if an article cards and distributed among the patrons of the company. One of them fell is bought at S. & I.'s it is trons of the company. One of them fell into the hands of a tobacconist, who good. So our customers gave the picture a place of honor in his show window, resting is a tub of

chewing tobacco. When Sherman saw the picture of his daughter in a tub of chewing tobacco he resented the familiarity, and made a vigorous remonstrance. The printing and distribution of the pictures were at once stopped. This spring the engraving company again brought out the picture, this time adorning a calendar. When the father heard of it he began a suit for damages. As far as known, no case of the kind has ever before been brought in Michi-

gan courts.

12'C

250

30C

30C

122C

122C

THE BEST TOO GOOD FOR YOU AT MOD ERATE PRICES? MODEL WORK

RUBBER STAMP WORK

and GENERAL REPAIRING

FISHING RODS MADE OR REPAIRED. McKenzie & Co

388 RICHMOND STREET-OPPOSITE CITY HALL? SEE THE NEW BRANTFORD ALL PRICES

Brantford Racer, style G., 15 lbs. \$125 00
Brantford Special, style C., 21 lbs. 115 00
Brantford Ladies', style B. 22 lbs. 100 00
Brantford Roadster, style A., 25 lbs. 90 00

Coventry. 75 00 American 65 00 A few good second-hand wheels taken in excharge. Repairs a specialty, any make of wheel. Agency, 212 Dundas Street.

15C

Price Sale!

Saturday, May 4, Between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m., 3 and 4 p.m.,

and 8 and 9 p.m.

We recently arranged for 1,200 121C pairs long waisted Just Right Corsets. They have just arrived. They are the newest and most popular \$1 Corset on the American market. Saturday we propose to make them our greatest leader and will offer them at ISC the unheard of low price of 50c. If you are looking for snaps this is your chance. Don't let the opportunity slip. On Saturday we propose to offer at cut prices our entire stock of Trunks and Valises. Valises range in quality from the cheap Pacific to the finest Solid Leather Bags in the market. We will not quote prices, but will assure you we will make desperate cut rates on all the different grades. Our stock of Trunks and Valises are on the second flight. We will offer again the patent Rattan Carpet Beater at 15c, and the Wire Carpet Beater, note price, 9c. Best polished hard wood Curtain Poles, with brass ends, 19c. Best Royal Canadian Wringers, best clothes wringer in the market, cut price \$2 25. Patent Folding Clothes Horse, worth \$1 39, cut price 69c. Full assortment Butter Crocks and Churns at popular prices, Big cut in Wooden Ware; No. 3 Wash Tubs, 45c; No. 2, 55c; No. 1, 75c. Globe Wash Boards, 13c, or 2 for 25c. 3-hooped Wooden Pail, 15c. Matches 5c per box. Cut price only between hours named. Best and largest assortment in Western Ontario of Baby Carriages, and Children's Wagons and Carts to be found on second floor. Space is up. Trade supplied.

176=1761 Dundas St.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE Sailings-Allan Line. Slater's Shoes. Real Estate—W. D. Buckle. Chapman's Saturday Night Fair. Salada (Ceylon) Tea. K. D. C. for the Voice. Minard's Liniment. Musical-Mrs. Baskerville. Real Estate-A. A. Cumpbell. Notice to Creditors-Wm. Irwin. Nurse Wanted-359 Dundas street. Hens For Sale-41 Palace Street. Meeting—First Hussars. Articles Wanted-Simonds & Waterman. Customs Sale—Robert Reid. Meeting—Tuscan Lodge, Williams' Royal Crown Remedy. Services—King Street Methodist. Services—Dundas Street Center.

Services—Askin Street Methodist. Services-Queen's Avenue Methodist. Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian. Services-St. James' Presbyterian. Services-Wellington Street Methodist. Services—First Presbyterian. Services-Colborne Street Methodist. Services-First Congregational Church. Services-Christ Church. Services—Scientist Church Services Elizabeth Street Church. Services—Centennial Methodist.

Fibre Chamois. Hats-Milne, Spittal & Co. Blouses—Whiskard's. Insurance—A. B. Powell. Beds-John Ferguson & Son. Hats-J. & D. Ross. Lawn Mowers-Reid's, Hardware. Coffee-T. A. Rowat. Cigars-Hugh Loveless. House To Let—23 Cathcart Street. Cottage 434 Piccadilly Street. Excursion-Court Magnolia. Meeting—Court Magnolia. Pony For Sale-310 York Street. Mara's Monday Bargain Day. Beneficial Sale—Empire Tea Company. Sousa's Band. Meeting-Robin Hood Drill Corps.

Cottage for Sale—887 Queen's avenue. London Amateur Operatic Association. Horses for Sale-698 Maitland street. Meeting-Wm. Scarrow. Servant Wanted-425 William. House to Let-J. & W. Morrison. House to Let 425 William. Servant Wanted-Mrs. Smithson. Servant Wanted-141 Wortley Road. Laundry Girl Wanted-John Fraser. House Wanted-Box 27.

Notice to Creditors-Adam T. McMahen.

Hosiery—Smallman & Ingram.

AUCTION SALES. Property, May 13—J. W. Jones. Books, May 7—J. W. Jones. Furniture, May 8-J. W. Jones.



COMMERCE AND FINANCE. Latest Financial News by Mail and

Telegraph.

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL, May 3. Ask. Off.
 Duluth Common
 6

 Duluth preferred
 12½

 Commercial Cable
 146½
 Commercial Cable
Wabash Common. —
Wabash preferred, —
Montreal Telegraph 160
Richelieu and Ontario. 98
Montreal Street Railway. 1913
Montreal Street Railway, new 190
Montreal Gas Company. 2044 204 153 141 75 222
 Royal Electric
 145

 Toronto Railway
 763

 Bank of Montreal
 227½

Bank of Toronto —
Banque Jacques-Cartier —
Merchants' Bank of Halifax uebec Bank.... nion Bank Bank of Commerce......145 Canada Colored Cotton..... Dominion Cotton 105 95 SALES—Canadian Pacific, 25 at 49; Com SALES—Canadian Pacific. 25 at 49; Com. Cab., 25 at 146½; Montreal Street Railway, 75 at 141½, 125 at 141½, 220 at 141, 2 at 190½; Montreal Street Railway, new, 75 at 190, 125 at 189¾; Montreal Gas, 25 at 203, 250 at 203½, 100 at 203½, 225 at 20½; Toronto Railway, 25 at 76; Bank of Montreal, 1 at 223, 26 at 224; Banque du Peuple, 5 at 114; Merchants' Bank, 55 at 170.

London Money Market.

London, May 4, 12:30 p.m.—Consols, 105 9-16 for money, 105% for account; Mexican, 20%; Mexican Central, 65; St. Paul, 64½; Erie, 12%, Erie, sec., 67½; Pacific Central, 52½; Reading, 8%; Canadian Pacific, 50%; New York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 94½; Bank of England rate, 2 percent; open market discount, 13-16 to %. Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, May 4. Montreal Ask Ontario 225 Volsons 92 Commerce.....
 iamilton
 160

 British America
 117

 Western Assurance
 160

 Canada Life
 160
 Canada Life.... 102

SALES-Merchants', 5 at 1694; Commerce, 30, at 1394, British America, 88 20 at 117, Confederation Life, 140 at 270; Com. Cable, 25 at 1464.

New York Stock Market. NEW YORK, May 4.—Stocks strong.

| New York, May 4.—Stocks strong. | Atchison. | 5½ | C. B. & Q. | 74½ | Can. Southern. | — | Can. Pacific. | — | Del. & Hudson. | 129 | L. & N. | 56½ | Nor. Pacific. | 21½ | D. & L. | 159½ | Lake Shore. | 142½ | Nor. Pacific, pref. | — | Northwestern. | 96½ | Mich. Central. | — | Rhode Island. | 66½ | N. Y. C. | 99 | St. Paul. | 63 | St. Paul, pref. | 118½ | Union Pacific. | 13 | Western Union. | 89 | St. P. M. and M. | — |

COMMERCIAL

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.) May 4, 1895.

Today's session was a lively one. The principal receipts were potatoes, butter, eggs, and small stuff. Prices of almost all these lines show a decline. Wheat made an advance of 2c per 100 lbs, and oats fell off a little, widening the range. Hay was not very plentiful and sold lower. Hides made another advance to 4c, 5c and 6c, according to quality. General values as follows:

Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs....\$1 32 to Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.... 1 32 to Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.... 1 32 to Cats per 100 lbs.... 1 32 to Butter, single rolls, per lb. 16 to Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls, baskets. 15 to Butter, per lb. large rolls or Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins... 5 to

 Lard, per lb.
 10

 Ducks, per pair.
 70

 Chickens, per pair.
 50

 Turkeys, per lb, 10c to 12c; each.
 1 00

 Honey, per lb....

Pears. Cauliflowers, per dozen.... Caulinowers, per dozen
Potatoes, per bag
Carrots, per bu
Turnips, per bu
Parsnips, per bu
Pumpkins, per doz. Citrons, per doz.
Beets, per doz bunches.
Radishes, per doz bunches. Cabbage, per doz..... Celery, per doz. 35 to Squashes, per doz. 1 00 to Onions, per bu MEAT, HIDES, ETC.
Beef, carcass, per lb Lamb, quarter 9 to
Dressed hogs, 100 lb 6 00 to
Hides, No. 1, per lb 6 to
Hides, No. 2, per lb 5 to
Hides, No. 3, per lb 4 to Calfskins, green Calfskins, dry, each

CARROT, MANGEL AND TURNIP SEED.

Tallow, rough, per lb.....

New seed and proved, direct from best

European growers, and prices right, at HAMILTON'S

Three doors from King street on Talbot.

Toronto Market. TORONTO, May 4. WHEAT—Ontario quoted at 85c outside; end offerings light even at the advance; No. 1 hard g. i. t., via Sarnia, held at 95c lakes and rail

tuff; Toronto and west at 88c, and affoat Fort William lots at 79½c for latter; 78c freely bid. FLOUR—Straight roller, Toronto freights, nucted at \$3 90.
PEAS—Sharp in demand for the last two days, and all offerings at 6°c west readily taken; odd cars to domestic millers sold today

OATS—Car lots of white sold north and west at 33½c, and middle freights west at 34c; one lot of four cars, G. T. R. west reported bought at 33c.

BARLEY—Feed quoted west at 44c, and east

t 45c. RYE—Car lots east in demand at 57c. BUCKWHEAT—Car lots east quoted at 41c.

Montreal Produce Market. MONTREAL May 4.
FLOUR—Receipts, 12,00 bbls. Market firm and unchanged: Patents, winter, \$3 90 to \$4 30; do spring, \$4 15 to \$4 40; straight roller, \$3 80 to \$3 90; extra, \$3 40 to \$3 50; superfine, \$2 80 to \$3 00; strong bakers, \$4 to \$4 25; Ontario bags, \$1 70 to \$1 80.

GRAIN—Wheat. No. 2 Manitoba hard, 81c to \$3 corp. 62c to 64c; peas 71c to 72c; pats 40c to \$3 corp.

83c; corn, 62c to 64c; peas, 71c to 72c; oats, 40c to 40½c; barley, 57c to 60c; rye, 54c to 56c. MEAL—Oatmeal, \$1 90 to \$2; cornmeal, \$1 35

to \$1 45.
PROVISIONS — Mess pork, \$17 to \$18;
lard, 8c to 10c; bacon, 10c to 11c; hams, 9c to 10c;
cheese, 8c to 9c; butter, townships, 15c to 17c, Western, 13c to 15c; eggs, 10c to 11c. On 'Change.

[Special to C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple, from Kennett, Hopkins Company.
CHICAGO, May 3—The wheat market opened

weak at ½c decline from yesterday's close, but the husky yeomanry came to the rescue promptly and had the price up le after a couple of hours. The advance was helped by reports of good shipping business here and considerable engagements at the seaboard. While the situation appears to be getting more bearish, speculative sentiment is still strongly bullish outside markets, and the buying here by outsiders keeps the pot boiling.

Corn and oats have been somewhat affected by the strength in wheat. The heavy ship-ments of corn have also strengthened that market.
Provisions—Armour and one or two other

packing houses are credited with marketing considerable stuff. The feeling is quite bearish on lard. Hogs are now coming to market in splendid condition.

English Markets.

London, May 4. (Beerbohm's Report by Cable.) (Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)
Wheat, waiting orders, 2; off coast, firm;
passage firm, but little doing; Australian iron
arrived. 25s 7½d; LaPlatta sail shipments,
March, 24s 3d; No. 1 Cal., iron shipments,
March, 25s 6d; sales, 3; corn, off coast, quiet;
passage rather firmer; American, 3d to 6d

English farmers' deliveries of wheat for past week: 44,000 qrs, price 20s 4d; spot Danube corn, 22s 9d; straight Minn. flour, 23s; Antwerp spot wheat steady; R. W., 15. LIVERPOOL, May 4.

The quotations for the past three market days are as follows:

May 2. | May 3. | May 1.

Spring 5 6 5 7 5 6 5 5 7 5 6 7 8 8 D. S. D. D.

Wheat firm, demand poor; holders offer paringly; corn firm, demand moderate.

American Markets. American Markets.

New York, May 3.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,000 packages; exports, 14,000 barrels; sales, 14,000 packages; firm. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2 30 to \$2 75; do fair to fancy, \$2 85 to \$3 30; do, patents, \$3 40 to \$3 75; Mixnesota clear, \$2 75 to \$3 15; do, straights, \$3 40 to \$3 75; do, patents, \$3 50 to \$4 60; low extras, \$2 30 to \$2 75; city mills, \$3 55 to \$3 65; do, patents, \$4 40; rye mixtures, \$2 80 to \$3; rye flour, firm at \$3 40 to \$4 15.

CORNMEAL—Steady; yellow western, \$2 65 to \$2 70.

to \$2 70.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal; western, 60c to 65c; No.

2 Milwaukee, 62c.

MALT—Nominal; Canada country-made, 85c

May, 68½c; June, 69½c; July, 69½c; Aug., 69½c; Sept., 69½c; Dec., 71½c. CORN—Receipts, 155,000 bu; exports, 1,000 bu sales, 45,000 bu futures; 6,000 bu spot; spots firmer; No. 2, 57½c asked elevator; 58½c asked afloat; ungraded mixed, 54½c to 55½c; options firm; May, 54½c; July, 54½c; Sept., 55½c. OATS—Receipts, 46,000 bu; exports, none; sales, 325,000 bu futures; 66,000 bu spot; spots firmer; No. 2, 33c; No. 2 white, 37½c; No. 2 Chicago, 34c; No. 3, 32½c; No. 3 white, 36½c; mixed western, 33½c to 34½c; white do and white State, 37c to 41c; options firmer; May, 33c; June, 33c; July, 33½c; No. 2 white May, 37c. FEED BRAN—85c to 87½c. MIDDLINGS—85c to 90c. RYE FEED—85c. HAY—Firm, 75c to 80c. HOPS—Steady; 3c to 10c. BEEF—Firm; family, \$11 to \$13; extra mess, \$8 50 to \$9. CUTMEATS—Easy; pickled bellies, 6½c; do shoulders, 5½c; do hams. 9c to 9½c; middles, nominal; short clear, \$6 90. LARD—Weak; western steam, \$6 87½; refined, quiet; continent, \$7 25; compound, 5½c to 5½c. PORK—Steady: mess, \$13 50 to \$14; extra

to 5½c. PORK — Steady; mess, \$13 50 to \$14; extra

PÖRK — Steady; mess, \$13 50 to \$14; extra prime, nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; State dairy, 8c to 17c; do creamery, 19c; western dairy, 8c to 13c; do creamery, new, 12c to 19c; do old, 9c to 14c; do factory, 7c to 11c; Elgins, 19c.

CHEESE — Weak; State large, old, 5½c to 11c; do new, 6c to 7½c; do fancy, new, 7½c to 7½c; do small, old, 6½c to 11c; do new, 6c to 7½c; part skims, old, 1½c to 5½c; do new, 2c to 6½c; full skims, new, 1c to 1½c.

EGGS—Steady; State and Pennsylvania, 16½c to 16½c; western fresh, 13c to 13½c.

TALLOW — Quiet; city, 4½c; country, 4½c to 1½c. to 4\frac{1}{2}c.
PETROLEUM-Nominal; refined, \$8 25; do

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, \$8 25; do in bulk, \$5 70 to \$5 75.

POTATOES — Easy; Jersey, \$1 75 to \$2; New York white, \$2 to \$2 12; do rose, \$2 12; Bermuda, \$3 50 to \$6 50; Florida, \$3 to \$5 50; sweets, \$2 to \$3 50.

RICE—Firm; domestic, 4½ to 6c.

MOLASSES—Steady; 26c to 32c.

COFFEE—Options steady; sales; 6,500 bags, including May, \$14 20 to \$14 25; June, \$14 05 to \$14 10; Sept., \$14 40 to \$15 C5; Dec., \$14 40 to \$14 10; Sept., \$14 40 to \$15 C5; Dec., \$14 40 to \$14 50; spot steady, 16½c.

SUGAR—Active and higher; Standard "A."

4½ to 4 5-16c; confectioners "A." 4c to 4 3-16c; cut-loaf and crushed, 4½c to 4 15-16c; powdered, 4½c to 9½c; granulated, 4½c to 4 7-16c.

43c to 95c; granulated, 45c to 47-16c. CHICAGO, May 3.

Wheat secred an advance of te today on heavy export sales. Corn was firm, closing to to the higher for July and to te to te for each. Oats were steady, the close being ic higher for July and a shade lower for cash. Provisions

Estimated receipts for Saturday: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 190 cars; oats, 140 cars; hogs, 10,000 head. Freights firm, with a fair demand for vessel room at le to lie for wheat and corn to Buffalo. Rail rates were well maintained at 20c for grain and 20c for provisions to New York.

WHEAT-May, 65%; July, 61%; Sept., 64% to 644c. CORN—May, 49c; July, 495c to 493c; Sept.,

OATS—May, 28½c; June. 29½c; July, 28¾c.
OATS—May, 28½c; July, \$12 20; Sep ... \$12 40.
LARD—May, \$6 60; July, \$6 75; Sept., \$6 92½.
SHORT RIBS—May, \$6 05; July, \$6 20;

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 67% to 68%; No. 3 do. 60c to 64c; No. 2 red., 63%; No. 2 corn, 49c to 494c; No. 2 oats, 28gc to 28gc; No. 2 ccm, 49c to 494c; No. 2 oats, 28gc to 28gc; No. 2 rye, 64c; No. 2 barley, 51½c; mess pork, \$12 to \$12 10; lard, \$6 62½ to \$6 65; short ribs sides, \$6 05 to \$6 10; dry salted shoulders, \$5 37½ to \$5 50; short clear sides, \$6 37½ to \$6 50. Receipts-Flour. 9,000 Wheat. 11 000 Corn 135,000 Oats 192,000 Rye. 8,000 Barley. 8,000 Shipments-3.000 Wheat..... 49,000 Corn. 13,000 Oats 95,000 Rye. 10,000 Barley 4,000 .. 4.000 MILWAUKEE, May 4.

WHEAT-Closes: Quiet; 64%c May, 64%c cash; 645c bid, July. TOLEDO, May 4. WHEAT—Active, 67½c bid cash and May, 68c; June, 66c bid July; 65c, bid Aug.

CORN—49¾c cash.

OATS-30c cash.

DETROIT, May 4.
WHEAT—Closes: No. 1 white, 71½c bid cash;
No. 2 red, 67½c cash, bid 66c bid July; 65½c Aug. BUFFALO, May 3.

WHEAT—Spring wheat — Quiet and limits easy. Sales, 11,000 bu No. 1 hard in small lots, 72½c to 72½c; closed at 73½c, 9c over Chicago July. Winter wheat—Firm at 4½c to 5c over Chicago May for No. 2 red; steady demand. Sales, 48,000 bu at 68c; 8,000 bu do, 68½c; closing, 68½c to 682c; no offerings of other grades. BUFFALO, May 3. CORN—Quiet and easy. Sales: 3 cars No. 2 yellow, 52% and 53c; 2 cars No. 2 corn, 52% in store; closing, No. 3 yellow, 52% in store; closing, No. 3 yellow, 52%; No. 3 corn, 52% in store; closing, No. 3 yellow, 52%; No. 3 corn, 52% in store.

51½c in store. OATS—Weak. Sales: 8 cars No. 2 white, 35½c to 35½c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c asked on track.

asked on track.

RYE—Firmer; No. 2, 70c asked in store.

FLOUR—Quiet; easy.

MILLFEED—Firm; good demand.

Receipts—Fiour, 17,000 bbls; wheat, 163,000 bu; corn, 203,000 bu; oats, 130,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 32,000 bbls; wheat, 141,000 bu; corn, 220,000 bu; oats, 230,000 bu. Chicago Exchange.

| rechorteer | Dy C. 11 | . rum | ier, bros | ter, M | ason |
|------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|------|
| | | Templ | e. | | |
| | | | Ma | y 4-1 | n.m. |
| | | Ope | n. High. | Low. | Clos |
| WHEAT- | -May | 64 | 61 | 63 | 6 |
| | July | 65 | 65 | 64 | 6 |
| | Sept | 65% | 653 | 641 | 6 |
| CORN- | July | 493 | 50 | 493 | 4 |
| | Sept | 503 | 507 | 501 | 5 |
| OATS- | July | 283 | 283 | 285 | 2 |
| | Sept | 261 | 261 | 26 | 2 |
| PORK- | July | | 12 10 | 11 90 | 10 9 |
| | Sept | 12 30 | 12 30 | 12 10 | 12 1 |
| LARD- | July | 6 72 | 6 72 | 6 62 | 6 7 |
| | Sept | 6 87 | 6 87 | 6 80 | 6 8 |
| S. RIBS- | - July | 3 17 | 6 17 | 6 05 | 6 0 |
| | Sept | 6 32 | 6 32 | 6 20 | 6 2 |
| | Liva S | tock | M | | |

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.
EAST BUFFALO, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 cars through, 2 on sale. Market slow and weak; light steers, \$4 10 to \$4 25; mixed cows and steers, \$3 55 to \$4; yeals, \$3 50 to \$5.
Hogs—Receipts, 24 cars through, 25 on sale. Market opened about steady, but weakened for light grades. Yorkers and pigs, early, \$4 80 to \$4 85; later generally \$4 80; mixed packers, \$4 85 to \$4 90; good mediums and heavy, \$4 85 to \$4 90; roughs, \$4 15 to \$4 35; stags, \$3 25 to 375. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8 cars through

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8 cars through, 32 on sale. Market steady but very slow. Good to choice wool lambs, \$5 40 to \$5 75; fair to best clipped do, \$4 50 to \$5 35; cull to fair clipped, \$2 50 to \$4; wool sheep dull, \$3 75 to \$4 50; clipped do, \$3 50 to \$4 30.

TORONTO. Toronto, May 3.-There was a heavy run at the western cattle yards today, which caused a slight sag of prices in butchers' cattle and a big drop in hogs. There were 60 carloads to be disposed of today, including 1,320 hogs, 225 sheep and lambs and 60 calves. Good attend-

ance of buyers. About 16 carloads were taken for Montreal, besides the export cattle which went through. Butchers' Cattle—Slightly weaker feeling, chiefly the result of heavy of-ferings. The best figure touched was \$4 30 per cwt for a bunch of fancy steers and heifers. Prices were about \$2 per head easier, and some stuff was

left unsold at the close. About the lowest figure touched was 3c per 1b. The range was from 3c to 4 1-4 per lb. In export cattle there was good buying. A bunch of 18 cattle, 1,350 lbs average, sold for \$5 30 per cwt. One or two lots of stockers were picked up at 3c. Choice half-fat feeders fetch about

from 3 3-4c to 4c per lb. Hogs-Sharp decline for everything but stores. Good long lean hogs weighed off the cars sold for from \$4.80 to \$4.90 per cwt. Thick fat hogs brought 4 3-4c per lb; stores, 4 3-4c to 5c. Sheep and Lambs-No change. Choice grain-fed yearlings sold at from 5c to

5 3-4c per lb. Calves-Offerings were fairly heavy and demand quiet. Choice veals went at \$5 per head, common slling down to \$1 50 to \$2 per head.

A NEW PROPRIETOR. Mr. Peter Conlon, formerly at 199 Wellington street, has purchased the grocery business at 601 Richmond street, of Lichfield, lately carried on by Mr. Luke Jeffries. Mr. Colon has replenished the stock, and the patrons of this old stand can rest assured that everything will be new and fresh, and

Physicians' Prescriptions

184 Dundas Street, London.

Canadian Agency for Halsey Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LOCAL BREVITIES.

The MORNING ADVERTISER will be found to have all the Parliamentary news from Ottawa up to date, and also the happenings of the entire globe for the previous 24 hours. Get it every morning. Two cents will buy it.

-Mr. and Mrs. T. Harry Slater leave for Winnipeg on Monday morning. -Mr. Henry Allister, of Chicago, is here

attending the funeral of his sister, the late Mary R. Allister. -The street railway brought out their open cars today, much to the comfort of those who ride.

-Miss Lillie Stepler, daughter of Mr. John Stepler, of Sarnia, is the guest of the Misses Keenleyside Maitland street.

-Mr. Jas. Lewis and wife, of Traverse City, Mich., are visiting Col. Lewis, and intend taking in several eastern cities before returning to their home in Michigan. —The Presbytery of Orangeville has nominated the Rev. Dr. Torrance of Guelph

for the moderatorship of the General Assembly, which meets in London next June. -The property of Jasper W. Nagle, known as part of lot 5, on the broken

front of Delaware township, was offered for sale at the office of Sheriff Cameron this morning. The sale was postponed for one week. -During the last few weeks a man

has been canvassing the city, saying he represented J. F. Hunt, the feather renovator, Richmond street north. Mr. Hunt wishes it stated that he has no one soliciting work for him. -The principal city job printing offices

began the annual Saturday afternoon half holiday during the summer months today. The dental offices closed on Friday after noon and will continue the practice during the warm weather. -A. C. Attwood, D. G. R., and Bart Robson, P. R., of Invincible Council,

passed through the city today en route for Cobourg, to attend the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, the former as a member of a committee, the latter as a representative. -A farmer's horse became very frisky on

Richmond street this morning and was covering the ground at a 2:40 clip when Mr. Norman Dinnen of the Hobbs Hardware Company brought it to a standstill near the corner of Richmond and King streets. This is the second runaway which Mr. Dinnen has stopped in a short time. -Now that the bicycle season is in

full swing, and from present appearances is likely to be more popular than ever, it is timely to remind the officers of bicycle clubs that when requiring posters they cannot do better than examine the samples of the Calvert Lithographing Company of Detroit, whose work cannot be excelled. The "Advertiser" Printing Company, London, Ont., are the agents for the Dominion, and will be pleased to give quotations and supply all goods turned out by the Calvert Lithographing Company.

-Longwood-I bought a farm, but there was a mortgage upon it. The owner is willing to pay it off so that I can get clear possession, but the holder of the mortgage, which has not yet matured, refuses to accept the money without full interest for the period between the present time and its maturity. Cannot the owner cancel the mortgage by paying the interest to date? Ans.—No. The usual course in such cases is to pay the interest at the rate fixed by the mortgage, less such interest as would be earned by the deposit

of the amount in a savings bank. -The waterworks dam is being replanked and the waterwheels of the old hydraulic pumps are being raised and new steps built under them. The repairing of the dam necessitated the ppening of the sluiceway on the north side of the stream, causing a fall in the river of about four feet. The new pumps are running in good order.

-Rev. James Livingston, who takes the services of the Queen's Avenue Methodist congregation tomorrow, is said to be a very able and popular young preacher. A few weeks ago a special collection was announced in his church, and the Presbyterian congregation closed their doors in the evening and went in a body to the Methodist Church, and the collections for the Sunday exceeded \$1,000. THE F. C. B. C.

A very large and intelligent audience assembled at the rooms of the F. C. B. C. last evening to witness the final concert of the season given by the literary society of the school. Mr. J. W. Westervelt, jun., president, occupied the chair, and a programme was rendered consisting of instrumntals by Misses S. West, M. Westervelt and Master W. Harrison; songs by Messrs. R. Robertson and T. A. Nichol; recitations by Misses M. A. Wright, L. Willits and Mr. Kennedy; club swinging by Mr. N. A. Wright; a dialogue by Misses A. Wilkinson and - Vansyke, and choruses by gentlemen from the school. The programme was well rendered and received, many of the participants being called back for a second number. The society paper, the "College Flashes," was read and was well received. These concerts have been given weekly since the organization of the society, and have become a prominent feature of the school, and the large audiences that have witnessed them show that their efforts are appreciated by the public in general. There is a large attendance at the school for the summer term.

NO UNDERSTANDING ABOUT IT. The East Middlesex license commissioners were strongly urged at their Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired—Mowers called for and returned. Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street. Phone 800.

MALT—Nominal; Canada country-made, 85c to 75c; two-rowed State, 70c to 70c; two-rowed State, 70c to

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SUITINGS

IS NOW COMPLETE AND INCLUDES THE VERY LATEST STYLES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Family Recipes SLATER BROS., Tailors, 399 Richmond St.

porary stated that the East Middlesex men and Inspector Durand had arrived at an "understanding"—that selling would be allowed until 11 o'clock. "There is no understanding about it,"

said Mr. Durand today. "The commissioners fixed the closing hour at 10:30, and that law will be rigidly enforced." The commissioners met this afternoon and granted a six-months' license to M. J. Ward, of Springbank. The application was recently refused, but a large petition was presented in support of it. The St. Johns licenses will be considered next Saturday.

THE BACONIAN CLUB

Held Its Eleventh Annual Banquet Last Night.

Pleasant Time Spent-Those Who Were There-The Toast List.

The eleventh annual banquet of the Baconian Club, the leading literary society of this city, was held in the Grigg House last night, and it proved. as usual, an intellectual and gastronomic treat. The attendance was limited to the membership. There were present: Messrs. W. C. Ferguson, president, U. A. Buchner, vice-president; Rev. Thomas Cullen, Charles Glass, T. J. Murphy, F. W. Daly, C. R. Somerville, Robert Buchanan, James Nicholson, W. J. Harvey, R. A. Gray, Walter Mills, D. E. Galbraith, R. A. Little, W. C. Barron, C. B. Edwards, C. G. Jarvis, J. H. Aiken, Dr. Weekes, John Stevenson, Rev. M. P. Talling, J. W. Wheaton. Wm. A. Wilson, T. E. Perrin and G. N. Weekes. Proceedings were begun at 9 o'clock, when a dinner prepared in the best style of the Grigg House was enjoyed. Then the president, Mr. W. C. Ferguson, introduced the feast of reason and flow of soul, and with the vicepresident, Mr. U. A. Buchner, alternately called upon the assembly to do honor

to the various
TOASTS.

The toast list was as follows: The Queen"-Broad based upon her people's will And compassed by the inviolate sea.

—Tennyson. 'Reconian Club"

Now by two-headed Janus! Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time.—"Merchant of Venice."
W. C. Ferguson. 'Our Dominion" For a dastard is he, of craven soul.

And worthy of felon's brand, Who will not join me, right heartily, In three cheers for our native land! J. W. Wheaton.

"Our Patron Saint"—

The priest of nature's mysteries,
The father of inductive philosophy.
The incomparable Verulam.

R. A. Little. 'Human Limitations"-This is the porcelain clay of human kind.

For such as we are made of, so we be.

—"Twelfth Night." John Stevenson. The Old Boys" My heart still bends to my good old friends, C. G. Jarvis, G. N. Weekes, C. F. Glass and C. R. Somerville. "The Learned Professions"—

Dispute it like a man.—Macbeth.

Law is a sort of hocus-pocus science.
—Macklin.

U. A. Buchner. MEDICINE. You undergo too strict a paradox in trying to make an ugly deed look fair.

— Timon of Athens.

(Can honor set a leg?—"Henry IV."

Dr. Weekes.

Thou villain base, knowest me not by my clothes?—Cymbeline.
Rev. M. P. Talling and Rev. Thos. Cullen. The Pre-s"
Though an angel should write, still 'tis

devils must print—Mocre.

Jas. Nicholson.

Our Schools" Smith-He can read, and write, and cast accompt. Cade—Oh! monstrous!

Smith—We took him a setting of boys'copies!
Cade—Here's a villain
—"Henry IV." D. E. Galbraith and T. J. Murphy.

"The Ladies"—
Disguise our bendage as we will
"Tis woman, woman rules us still.

—Moore.

C. Becher and W. J. Harvey. Interspersing the toasts were recitations by Mr. R. A. Little, C. G. Jarvis and Walter Mills (Ridgetown), instrumentals by Prof. W. Caven Barron, and solos by Messrs. W. A. Wilson, Walter

Mills and R. Robertson. A SIGNIFICANT MOVE. London, May 4.-A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from Yokohama says the Russian warships, which have lately been stationed at the Chinese treaty ports, have departed under seal-

BLAZE IN WINDSOR. Windsor, Ont., May 4.—The Consumers' Wallpaper Company and N. Morton, railway ticket and insurance agent, who occupied jointly a store in the British-American Hotel block, were burned out last night. The hotel was completely filled with smoke, and the guests had to seek other quarters. The loss to the wallpaper company is total, amounting to \$3,000; insurance, \$1,000, in the Caledonian. Morton had no insurance, but his loss will be over \$200. The store was damaged about \$200, and is insured. The damage to the hotel

BLEEDING SICK PEOPLE TO REMOVE DISEASE

was caused by smoke, and is covered

USED TO BE COMMON

by insurance.

YOW TIS DIFFERENT. Poor, weak and watery blood is turned into rich, vitalizing and tissue building. The new discovery, "THE KIND THAT CURES," makes the change.

THE BIG FOUR RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA SCROFULA, SYPHILIS

Some medicines cure mild cases—it takes the latest discovery in medical science - Scott's Sarsaparilla-to reach stubborn cases. Cures where other medicines fail because of its difference. Contains new blood purifying properties -never failing.

Since the destruction of the church by fire on Feb. 13 the school has met in the Collegiate Institute, and notwithstanding the great distance which many of the scholars have been compelled to

walk, their loyalty to the school has been most commendable. The following extracts from the reports will show the progress during the 1893. 1894. 1895.

FIRE NO DRAWBACK.

Dundas Center Methodist Sunday School

Prospering-The Year's Record.

The annual meeting of the Dundas

Center Methodist Sunday school was

held last evening, the pastor, Rev. E.

Reports from the officers were pre-

sented, showing a very satisfactory in-

crease in collections and attendance

B. Lanceley, being in the chair.

over previous years.

Number on roll .. 594 618 Average attend-

\$291 55 for missionary and benevolent purposes) 786 86

Balance on hand.... \$58 37 No liabilities. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing twelve months: Super-intendent, D. A. McDermin; assistand superintendents, William Yates and A. N. Udy; treasurer, Charles E. Cowley; secretary, L. W. Noble, assistant secretary, L. A. Keenleyside; librarian, A. Nugent; assistant librarians, E. L. Williams, George Millar, John A. Heaman, E. G. Yates and H. Beal; chorister, Dr. C. H. Ziegler; pianist, W. L. Warner; clarionetist, James Brown; auditors, C. J. Beal and J. F. Kern.

WANTED-COTTAGE NEAR BUSINESS part of city; latest improvements. Address, stating rent and location, Box 27, this office. WANTED-LAUNDRY GIRL-AT ONCE
-Apply John Fraser, Thompson

Beneficial

TOR THE BENEFIT OF SMALL FAM-ILIES and people who do not care to buy the required amount of goods at one pur-chase to secure Fern Pots Free, we have de-cided to continue selling the Fern Pots at 5 Cents Each with one pound (no checks) of Any Price tea, coffee, cocoa, baking powder, chocolate, cocoanut, mustard, pepper, spices, etc.

The Fern Pot Sale has been a grand success. and every customer is well pleased with their gift. These goods will be sold for each or 5 for \$1. each or 5 for \$1.

Twenty-eight pounds Redpath's granulated sugar for \$1 to our customers.

Did you get one of our Fancy Vase Lamps, complete, for \$1 75, and Rochester Burner, complete, \$1 95? These goods, which were bought at 60 cents on the dollar, wholesale price, are such great value that some have been bought and shipped to Toronto, where they will be sold for \$2 50 and \$3 each.

EmpireTeaCo

Greatest of Profit Sharers. 122 DUNDAS STREET

LONDON, ONT.

P. S.-We lead in Bargains, others try to SPRING AND

MILLINERY

In all the latest styles. See our display before purchasing elsewhere, MISSSKIMIN 523 Richmond Street.

Contractors' & Builders' Supplies.

Beachville Lime, Acton Lime, Portland Cements, Canadian Cements. Plaster (calcined), Plaster (dental), Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick.

AMERON'S 421 Richmond Street. 316 Burwell Street.

WOMAN

Came in the other day—
Wanted some nice upholstered goods.
Said she didn't know we kept any so fine.
Found just what she wanted—

Perhaps you can. PETER B. LEWIS 725 Richmond Street.

Fine Tailoring. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Costumes.

O. LABELLE, MERCHANT TAILOR. 372 Richmond Street.

Vienna, steam, whole meal Bread and Confectionery delivered to any part of the city.

SCRANTON COAL

EGG. STOVE and CHESTNUT For Furnaces, Baseburners and Rangers.

Bright, Clean, and No Clinkers. TRY SOME. D. Daly & Son,

Phone 348. 19 York St. Uptown, No. 3 Masonic Tem

Prompt Delivery,

Making Converts Daily.

(CEYLON TEA) Sold Only in Lead Packets, Black or Mixed, by

All Grocers. P. C. LARKIN & CO., 25 Front St. E., Toronto, and 318 St. Paul St., Montreal.

"What have I done that you should cut me, Jack?" she said. John Hannington stopped, and started

violently. All the glow went suddenly out of his face. He did not speak. "You look as if you had seen a ghost," said Lady Val.

"I have," he answered, rather hoarsely. "The ghost of—of other days. Then he laughed, offered her his hand, and went on as if to efface the memory of his words. "Where are you staying, Lady Val? Or, surely, you are not staying anywhere? You are the last person that I should expect to see in a Glasgow street."

"Am I not?" said Lady Val, laughing in her turn, but in a gayer fashion than he had laughed. 'I have had business in Glasgow. Perhaps that is also the last thing that you expected to hear? Such business, Jack! It is settled now, thank goodness; and if you can give me a few minutes I'll tell you all at him with shining eyes, and wondered vaguely why he turned away and said

"Can you spare me ten minutes?" she continued. "It is the greatest piece of luck I ever experienced—save one—meeting you here in the street, as if you had fallen from the skies! I was just wishing to see you; I really have some news to impart to you, and you are going to listen to me, are you not?

"I have not much time to spare, I am sorry to say, Lady Val." Hannington was visibly embarrassed.

She stared at him, and then laughed the first time you were ever rude to me, Jack; it is going to be the last I hope. Come, you can't be so very busy as not to be able to give me ten minutes or so."

"Oh, no; I can give you half an hour," said Hannington, recovering himself, and smiling back into her face almost frankly. "I have some news for you too; but mine

"And mine won't; that is all the difference. Now, turn back with me. That is my maid on the steps; old Grimsby-isn't it an appropriate name? She how grim she looks. She does not approve of my running after you in the street. We are to stay until seven o'clock at this hotel, and at seven my sister will call for me and fetch | tell it you once again. If I had seen much me away from this Babel of a city. We have of you then, do you think that Molly would been here transacting business, and now the business is done."

"Is Lady Mary with you, then?" said Jack, only half comprehending the purport of her words as she ascended the steps be-

"No, she is having afternoon tea with some people that I hate, in George Square, and I declared absolutely and once for all that I would not go with her. Come this vay." And Lady Val conducted her guest into a private sitting-room, away from the street and the occasional spurts of buscle in the entrance hall; and in this room they found a bright fire, some cosy-looking chairs and a sofa, and tea laid for two on a small

"Ah this looks comfortable," said her ladyship, briskly; "and now, Grimsby, you can take my hat, and bring in the teapot and the scones. Jack, you and I will have a delightful little tea all to ourselves, and if Grimsby doesn't think it strictly proper, why, she won't tell, and neither must you,

The maid's lips relaxed into rather a sour smile as she took her mistress's wrappings, and Lady Val glanced at Jack, expecting to find a laughing answer ready. But to her surprise Hanningtons face had grown

But Lady Val was a clever in her way, and she thought it wisest to see nothing, so for the next few moments she busied herself at the teatable, scolded Grimsby in a light, bright, cheerful style, and allowed her guest to recover his self-possession and his gaiety as best he might. Her treatment was perfectly successful. When Grimsby had retired, and Lady Val had given him a cup of tea—made exactly as he liked it, by the by, for she had long ago learnt his tastes by heart—and when she had estab-lished herself in a low chair by the fire, and he stood looking down upon her from his position on the rug, with his arm on the mantelpiece—then the clouds began to clear away from his brow, and he smiled a little at her lively sallies, and regarded her with the old admiration in his eyes.

Was it fancy, or was she really handsomer than ever? The glancing firelight was favorable to her appearance, because the mingling shadow and shine concealed the slight lines that care had begun to trace upon her brow, and emphasized the color in her cheek, the splendor of her eyes, the massive coils of her raven hair. Then her dress was exceedingly becoming to her figure and complexion; it was of a deep Indian red, trimmed with a good deal of dull gold Eastern embroidery about the body and close-fitting sleeve. Hannington was a man on whom such small details were not lost, and he liked them to be complete. Lady Val had always satisfied his taste better than any woman he knew.

He was thinking this, as he stood and looked at her in the firelight, when suddenly she lifted her dark eyes and met his gaze. Involuntarily he drew back into the shadow. But she did not draw back; she only laughed in her frank, gay, yet enigmatic

hear my news now. "Yes, I am better. A cup of your tea and the sight of your face has refreshed me

He intended it only as an idle compliment and as such Lady Val had always accepted the half-jesting devotion that he had offered her for so many years; but on this occasion her eyes fell and her face flushed as if she had taken it seriously.

"Only for five minutes at present," she said, with the whimsicality of tone which he was accustomed to associate with her utterances. "Then, my dear Jack, you can judge as to whether you would like to hear more. It is a matter of law and business, and I shall want to have your advice. Do you know much about stocks and investments in general?"

"Not so much as I should know if I had anything of my own to invest " said Hannington, laughing. "Is your ladyship about to speculate?"
"Yes, indeed; and in a very hazardous

way."
"Let me advise you not to do that. Consult your lawyer first."

"Suppose I prefer to consult you? Would you help me? "I. Certainly, if it were in my power.

"I thought you would. You were always a friend of mine, weren't you, Jack? Friends through thick and thin we have been, have we not?"

"I hope so," said Hannington, uneasily. What do you mean, Lady Val? There is nothing—I hope—likely to sever our friend-ship just now, is there?" In his heart he thought there was, and he dreaded to hear it from her lips.
"Oh, no, I don't think so," Lady Val

responded, briskly. She touched her eyelids with the cobweb handkerchief which had been resting in her lay—was it possible that they had been moist with unshed tears? -and went on in her usual rapid manner. "I was only afraid that you might resent

something that I had done; and I thought about it; you will be as glad as I am, I that I would make open confession to you fancy when you know!"—and she looked up when I had the opportunity. Look here, Jack; you have been making love to Alan Moncrieff's pretty daughter, have you not? And Mrs. Moncrieff has been putting a spoke in the wheel-eh?" "She tried to do so."

"I expect that she will be successful," said Lady Val, with a laugh which showed some nervousness; "and if she is, I shan't be sorry."

The words which Hannington had been about to utter suddenly died upon his lips. "Did you never wonder who told her? It was I. People had begun to talk about poor Molly's meetings with you, Jack, so I went to Mrs. Moncrieff and put her on her guard. again—she would not be repelled. "It's I did not mention you by name; but I suppose she found you out?"

"Yes, she did. May I ask whether you call that a friendly act—to try to defeat my schemes in that way?" "Yes, I do. And when you know all the circumstances, I think you will own that it

have got hold of you, but you carefully absented yourself from me all the time." "You know why," said Hannnington, sullenly. Lady Val's eye glittered. "Do I know why?" she asked. "Of course you do. You are the only woman in the world that I ever cared for— I have told you that twenty times, and

have held me for a moment? You had only to hold up your little finger, and say "Oh no, I hadn't, Jack," she said softly. "There was a very good reason for our

holding apart, you know. We agreed that neither of us could afford to marry a poor person. Was not that the case?' "I suppose so," he said, sighing very genuinely. "It would have suited neither of

us—you less than myself."
"I don't know about that. I should have made a capital poor man's wife, I believe. I should have liked very well to scrub the floors, and make the puddings, and darn the stockings; I have no dislike to poverty

"You are never likely to be tried."

"I know what it is," said Hannington. taking a step towards her, and contracting his dark brows as he spoke. "You want to tell me that you are going to be marriedsome millionaire has asked you to be his wife, and this is the fashion in which you announce your marriage! I wish you joy, Lady Val; and I congratulate you on your success. We have both been fortunate." (To be Continued.)

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

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A man to stand on his merits nowadays needs something to balance him-

The Best Pills.-Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A man's life might be more tolerable if he only knew how his married neighbors could admire each other. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It

shion.
"Well, Jack, are you better? Ready to removed ten corns from one pair of done once it will do again. Fitzgerald, Scandrett

The Leading Staple and Fancy Grocers. We Sell the

FINEST CHOCOLATES Made in America. Try Them. They Are Delicious.

HCNE, 485 169 DUNDAS ST. GERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

She held up a warning finger. "No compliments, sir! I have a weighty communication to make to you. Will you liston?" ANSWER!

> WILL IT BE THE CENUINE THAT "MAKES PEOPLE WELL," WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAKE YOU FEEL WORSE?

It matters not what certain dealers may say to the public, through the columns of the press, in favor of medicines using the words "Celery" and 'Compound"; the fact is patent to all, that the proprietors of such preparaions are endeavoring to trade on the reputation, and build up on the foundation so firmly laid by the popular and disease-curing medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

The public are again warned to be on their guard when they ask for Paine's Celery Compound. No liquid preparation using the words "Celery" and "Compound" is genuine, unless it reads in full, "Paine's Celery Compound." Paine's Celery Compound has no connection with other celery compounds

or pills. Imitations of Paine's Celery Compound only produce failure and disappointment; the genuine "makes people

SARNIA.

("Advertiser' Agent, D. McMaster.) May 2.-Mr. T. H. Cook, banker, was united in marriage on Tuesday, April 30, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Capt. Robinson, of the steamer United Empire, at the residence of the bride's parents, Vidal street. Rev. Mr. Learoyd, of the Methodist Church, tied the knot. The young couple were the recipients of many valuable presents. They will take up their residence on College avenue.

Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald, late instructor of the Rockford Watch Company's Band, is an applicant for the bandmastership of the Twenty-seventh Battalion Band here.

Rev. H. C. Speller has rented the residence now occupied by M. D. Mills on George street. Mr. Speller's family will arive from Florida about the first week in June. Mr. F. Stenlake, of Petrolea, has op-

ened out a butcher shop on the corner of George and Christina streets. On Tuesday, April 30, at 4 p.m., as the large steam barge Florence F. Glover was coming down the river, she was. I would have spoken to you if I could swung around and crashed into Clark's dock, about 70 feet, doing considerable damage. The boat, however, was not injured. She backed off, and proceeded down the river as if nothing had

happened. The Commercial-Tribune office Port Huron was badly damaged by fire on Thursday evening, April 18. The steamer Cambra will call here on her up-trip for the first Friday night, May 10.

Robert Steed, an old Sarnia boy, who has been living in Cleveland for the past four or five years, is home here on a visit. He intends leaving in a of South American Rheumatic Steed, who now resides in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Next Sunday, May 5, the anniversary of the opening of the Fourth Ward Baptist Chapel on Brock street will be celebrated. Rev. H. C. Speller will preach the anniversary sermons in the Central Church in the morning, and at the Chapel in the evening. On Monday evening following he will lecture in the Chapel on "A Trip to Florida." Mr. Bruce Harkness, of McMaster Hall,

Toronto, will conduct the services in the Central Church on Sunday evening at the usual hour.

The tender of James Graham, of De-"No," Lady Val answered, still softly, but with an odd little smile, "I am never livered, has been accepted by the fire

and water committee. The annual district meeting of the Sarnia district of the Methodist Church will be held in the Central Church, Sarnia, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21 and 22. A Sabbath school con-

vention will also be held on one of the Mrs. Isabella Hossie, of Sarnia, received a check for \$3,000 from the Royal Arcanum, covering in full the beneficiary certificate held by her late husband, David Hossie.

The steamers Greyhound and Idlewild will commence running for the season between Detroit and Sarnia on Friday, May 10.

Mrs. Dr. Salter and daughters, London, have leased from Mrs. E. Wood the residence formerly occupied by A. F. Hamilton on Emeric street, and will become permanent residents of Sar-

The ladies of St. George's Church will give a birthday party in the schoolroom on Tuesday night next, May 7. A splendid programme is being prepared for the occasion. The members of No. 7 Company of

the Twenty-seventh Battalion drill every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

APPIN.

("Advertiser" Agent, D. B. McColl.) May 3.-We had a splendid shower of rain here this morning. It did not continue long, but was very welcome, as the ground was getting very dry. Fall wheat has not had a finer appearance in this township for years, and the prospects for a fine crop are ex-cellent. Seeding is about done, as for the last two weeks the ground was in excellent condition.

Our cheese factory has begun, and milk is coming in slowly. Mr. M. R. Brown, our cheesemaker, a short time ago induced parties from a distance to bring here a carload of 26 milch cows, which were all sold by auction at Donnelley's Hotel at an average price of \$33. Twenty-three of them were bought by patrons of the factory, and this will contribute matterially to the quantity of cheese which Mr. Brown will be able to turn out this

Mr. Wm. Donnelley, who has been very low for nearly four weeks now, is slowly recovering, but it will take some time yet before he will be around. He is still confined to his bed.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. - One short puff of the MINUTES.—One short pun of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it re-Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness, 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A.

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

DIRT CHEAP.

City Property Sold by Auction at Low Figures.

Central School Lots, The London East Waterworks Land and the City Gravel Pit Disposed of.

The City Hall was turned into an auction mart from 4to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when some choice building lots and other property belonging to the corporation were put under the hammer. The building lots were on the north side of York, between Colborne and Waterloo, and on the east York-the site of the old Central School. No difficulty was experienced in disposing of the lots, as the conditions of sale were easy, and no taxes or frontage rates will be charged against them this year. The prices offered, however, were none too high, and every purchaser got a bargain. "The lots went dirt cheap," was the remark of Mr. C. B. Keenleyside, who

There were only two lots on east Waterloo street, and each had a frontage of 41 feet 3 inches and a depth of 140 feet. They were the most sought after and brought the highest prices. Lot No. 5 was bought by Charles Tambling at \$17 50 per foot, and lot No. 4 by Tambling & Jones at \$15 per foot. There were seven lots on north York street-Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25-and each had a frontgae of 40 feet and a depth of 150 feet. There was not such a great inclination to buy these properties. Lot No. 18 went at the lowest figure, despite the fact that the persons who will live on it will have very quiet neighbors-for the lot immediately adjoins the dead house of the London Medical School. The lots, purchasers and prices paid were:

conducted the sale.

Lot No. 18-Wm. Scarrow, \$8 25 per Lot No. 19-Mrs. Margaret Mungall, \$10 50 per foot. Lot No. 20-Wm, Scarrow, \$10 25 per

Lot No. 21-Mr. M. D. Fraser, \$10 50 Lot No. 22-Mr. M. D. Fraser, \$10 50 Lot No. 23-Mr. Ernest Skinner, \$10 75

per foot. Lot No. 24-Wm. Jones, \$11 per foot. The old property on Dundas street east, on which the London East Council expended a large amount of money in an endeavor to locate a waterworks, was next put up. It comprises about five acres, and the bidding was lively. One hundred dollars was the first bid, but it was leaped by hundreds until \$500 was reached. Then the bids dropped to \$5 and \$10 each, but it was kept up until John Purdom offered \$825, and stop was made. The gravel pit on Wellington street north was bought by Crawford Beckett for \$360.

"Within Twelve Hours After First Dose the Pain Left Me"-Rhoumatism of Seven Years' Standing Cured in a Few Days.

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefited me. I had no faith in rheumatic cures advertised, but my wife advised me to get a bottle from Mr. Taylor, druggist, of Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I consider I am completely cured. Signed, J. D. McLeod, Leith P. O., Ont.

DISASTER OFF PORT COLBORNE. Steamer Burned With 50,000 Bushels of

Corn on Board-The Crew Safe. Port Colborne, Ont., May 3.-The steamer N. K. Fairbanks, from Chicago to Ogdensburg, with 50,000 bushels of corn, ran ashore about nine

miles west of here at 2 o'clock this morning during thick weather. About 4 o'clock the men noticed smoke coming from the forecastle of the ship and found it to be all on fire, caused the captain thinks, by the upsetting of a lamp. The cargo and boat were completely burned. The captain and crew came into port in a small boat.

COAL PRICES FOR MAY. New York, May 3.-The anthracite coal sales agents at their meeting today fixed on circular prices for May as follows: Grate, egg and chestnut, \$3 35, and stove, \$3 50-a decrease as compared with gross prices in 1894 of 15 cents per ton in grate and egg and 25 cents in stove and 40 cents in chestnut.

A BOOM IN ASBESTOS MINING. Quebec, May 2.-The biggest toom in asbestos mining that has struck Canada for some years has just made its appearance here, and the mines at Coloraine and Stratford, in the Eastern Townships, which have many of them been closed up during the last two years, are now resuming old-time activity, while thousands of people are flocking to the place for employment, The Bell Company is putting in three new machines for crushing the ore and separating the fiber from the rock, and the Jeffrey mine has been purchased, for \$150,000 by a company which is erecting a factory for making asbestos tissue and weaving it into cloth for the manufacure of stage curtains and scenery, the skirts of variety actresses, and so on.

REV. JOHN ROADHOUSE,

Seeley's Bay, Ontario, Canada: "Allow me to tell of my high appreciation of the K. D. C. you kindly sent me last fall. The state of my stomach was affecting my throat. At times I feared the loss of my voice, but K. D. C. brought such relief that I cannot but believe it to be a Godsend. It is the best stomach medicine I have met

K. D. C. cleanses and heals the stomach, restoring it to healthy action.

TRY IT I FREE SAMPLE Of K. D. C. and PILLS. MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

K. D. C. Co., Ltd New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, 127 State St., Besten, Mass.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SOLD.

Mr. Wm. German Gets It for the Sum of \$19,400.

A Spirited Contest-The Conservative Managers Were Outbid.

There was a great deal of interest felt in the sale of the Mechanics' Institute property at Keenleyside's auction rooms yesterday afternoon. The local Conservative Association had set their hearts on the place, and had gone so far as to materially increase the membership of the institute at their own expense in order at the general meetside of Waterloo, between King and ing to invalidate the sale made by the directors to Mr. Alex. Harvey and to have the property resold at auction. The mortgage amounted to \$18,000, with \$102 57 interest. The price brought was

\$19,400. Among those present were: Major Beattie, I. F. Hellmuth, Wm. Gray (president of the Young Conservatives), A. A. Campbell, Geo. M. Gunn, Alex. Harvey, Wm. Scarrow (president of the Mechanics' Institute Board), A. B. Greer, Henry Macklin (chairman Free Library Board), Ald. J. W. Jones, Dr. Geo. C. Davis and others. Ald. Jones started the bidding at \$18,-

200. Mr. Hellmuth went \$18,300, and several \$10 bids, in which Messrs. Harvey. Spry and Campbell figured, brought the price up to \$18,400, which was set down as an outside limit by the crowd generally. Much to everybody's surprise, the price continued to rise, passing the hundred marks until \$19,000 was reached. Long before this it was seen that the only two bidders were Messrs. Gray president of the Young Conservative Association, and Mr. Gorman, of Gorman, Eckert & Co., the spice mills men. Mr. Gorman was a \$10 bidder, and Mr. Gray at times rose \$100 in an effort to shake him off. At last, when \$19,400 had been reached, Mr. Gray announced that he was done, and Mr. Gorman became the purchaser.

Nervous People

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

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

Robbins-Higbee is a genius. Bradford—Can do anything, I suppose Robbins-Yes, anything except making a

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles; SYMPTONS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

The poorer the man, the richer his magination.

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal * Brand

Leading Fine Coffee of the World. The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN. BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

HASTE TO GET RICH

Leads to Crime and the Penitentiary-

A Sad Case. Toronte, May 3.-Alex. J. Wilkie, defaulting bookkeeper for W Matthews, appeared in court this morning to answer to the charge of embezzling the sum of \$900 on March 24. This is supposed to be a nominal charge, covering a series of misappropriations extending over a year, and reaching, it is said,

the large total of \$60,000. Wilkie absconded, and was found and arrested a week ago in Chicago with about \$2 in his pocket. He is wellconnected, and has a wife and several children. He is supposed to have got rid, in speculations, of the money he

embezzled. He elected this morning to be tried summarily by Magistrate Denison, pleaded guilty and was sent to Kingston for five years.

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

When a woman knows she is well dressed, it is difficult to ruffle her temper.

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

We need sorrow as the flowers need Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

PRIZE COMPETITION For Bright Children.

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

turned unless they will have been accompanied by postage stamps for CONDITIONS—1. That competitors be under 16 years of age. 2. That the wrapper of a Cake of Baby's Own Soap accompany the advertise-

3. That the age, name (in full) and address of the competitor be plainly written and attached to the submitted advertisement. REMEMBER—One prize is given every week, and if not successful at first,

N. B.—Two or more advertisements may be submitted at the same time by any competitor. Address-

E. D., ACCOUNT ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,

McCord and William Streets, Montreal.

J. & D. ROSS Hats, Hats. Hats.

Just received—Seven cases Straw Hats. Latest American styles; choicest and cheapest goods we have ever shown.

Richmond



It makes our "Thomas" smile to see how some people are deceived by buying cheap Woven Wire Spring Beds. One-third of your life is spent in bed, why not get the best? 00000

We Are Sole Agents in the City

and 'Dominion ALL STEEL

FRAMES VARNISHED,

At \$2 25 and \$5 00 Each.

No better Springs made. We warrant them John Ferguson & Sons,

Shake 'Em a Bit,

In spite of your efforts to keep them clean Curtains will get dingy; you can't help it. Bring them here. We can transform them into their former newness. Lace, Chenille, Damask and Repp Curtains are all the same to us.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners, 217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario-

Telephone 614. Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.

BORN. M'EVOY-On April 30, at 28 Wortley road, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McEvoy, a son. DIED.

JOANES-In this city, on May 3, 1895, Louise, beloved wife of F. Joanes, of Sarnia, Ont. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Goring, 483 Princess avenue, on Monday, May 6, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30. Funeral

Please omit flowers. GOULD-In this city, on Saturday, May 4, 1895, Wesley Richard, son of Joseph and Emma Gould, aged 5 years and 5 months. Funeral on Monday from the family residence, 226 Wellington street, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will

please accept this intimation. ALLASTER-On May 2, Mary Russell, youngest daughter of Mrs. Georgina and the late Andrew Allaster.

Funeral from the residence of her mother 449 King street, at 3:30 p.m., Saturday, May 4. Service at the house at 3 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.



This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER J. D. SAUNBY 257 York Street.

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New Hats Docs not always mean

New Styles

We Sell New Goods of the very latest American and English styles. No old stock

D. J. WHITNEY

206 Dundas Street. HATTER & FURNISHER.

ROGERS & DOSS

oped very much since yesterday, and shows signs of moving to the lakes. Local showers have occurred today in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, but the weather has been mostly fine and CONTRACTORS,

425 Richmond Street A full stock of Fixtures both straight electric and combination, and Electric Bell Supplies.

Telephone 577. Estimates cheerfully given

Head Office-Toronto. A Canadian Company.

A Strong Company, A Progressive Company.

Total Claims paid during past nine years

285,051 50. Premiums received thereon, \$345,699 65. Or for every dollar received the association returned \$3.72. Average time of payment of claims after receipt of proofs, 32.4 hours.

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ALWAYS ON TOP. - Others Follow.

Rex Sugar Cured Hems, Rex Bone'ess Breakfast Bacon, Rex Kettle Rendered Lard.

Moore & Company LONDON.

Bairister, etc., ever Bank of Commerce London.

Wall Paper.

We do not hang all the paper that is hung in London, but we do hang the best and at the prices which others ask for the cheaper grades. Ior the eneaper grades.

If you want any papering or decorating of any description done this spring you should let us give you the benefit of our advice and make an estimate on your work. With the most experienced and the best workmen, the best selected stock, we can please you when others

LEWIS, 431 Richmond Street.

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Does all kinds of insurance brokerage and represents the following fire companies: The Guardian, of England.

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Sole agent in London for the Manufacturer's ecident Company.
Guarantee bonds given from \$500 to \$20,000. District manager for Western Ontario for the Dominion Life Assurance Company.
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The Best Bicycle on Either Side of the Atlantic.

And is justly called the 1896 wheel. Call and examine and be convinced. Orders for it are comin g in rapidly.

Wm. Gurd & Co

185 Dundas St., London. Phone-800.

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

FAIR AND WARM - A WET SUN-

DAY. Toronto, May 3-11 p.m.-The area of low pressure over the Western States and Northwest Territories has developed very much since yesterday, and weather has been mostly fine and

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 38-68; Edmonton, 42-74; Prince Albert, 50-60; Qu'Appelle, 48-70; Winnipeg, 54-76; Parry Sound, 52-80; Toronto, 48-69; Montreal, 52-80; Quebec,

46-78; Halifax, 36-66. Toronto, May 4—1 a.m.—The probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lake region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Southeast to southwest winds; fair and varm, with local showers today; showers or thunder storms pretty generally

HATS AT BELTZ'S.

STIFF HATS AT BELTZ'S.

SOFT HATS AT BELTZ'S.

STRAW

A T BELTZ'S.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Johnson Bros.' Bread 5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city.

WILL SOUSA COME? Musical people lately have been on the alert over a v.hispered rumor that Sousa's great band was likely to give a big festival concert in London this month. There is probably a grain of truth in it, as Mr. W. E. Hiscott and Mr. C. J. Miers have been canvassing subscriptions the past day or two. It is to be hoped the appearance can be arranged, although the expense will doubtless be very great; still the reputation of Sousa is sufficient to insure an immense success. The public should subscribe liberally. Names can be left at Nordheimer's Music Store. 84tf

Preserve your teeh by using Dr. Lvons' Rose Tooth P ste or Powder. Sold by all druggists, Price 25 cents,

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

phone 997. Locomotive engineers and others requiring the finest posible time in a ed receipts as \$2,367 12; expenditures, watch will find that C. H. Ward, jew- \$809 04; balance, \$1,558 08. The followwatch will find that C. H. Ward, jew-eler, keeps the best. The most complicated watches repaired satisfactorily.

Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

Phone-1085. Orders promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Phone-1085. Orders promptly attended to. Temple.

The King of Blood Purifiers.

London, Ont,

Medical Properties.

ever saw at as low a price as WO Sell you one of these hats if you will look at them. The in "Dunlap" and "Trilby" block are among the latest

you can get anywhere.

Show you some of

the finest hats you

146 Dundas Street. N.B.—Ask to see our Shepherd Handle Umbrellas.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers. 107.....Business Office 134.....Editorial Rooms 175....Job Department

GIVE US A TRIAL WITH A SHARE OF YOUR JOB PRINTING. QUICK, ACCURATE, AND AT MODERATE FIGURES.

-The "Mission to Lepers" will meet in Somerset Hall on Monday afternoon at 4:30. -No Police Court this morning. Not one arrest was made in the city yester-

-A special sermon to young men will be preached by Rev. Robert Johnston in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening. -John Grant, the alleged thief of the

\$5,000 package from the Parkhill express office, will be arraigned on Monday morning to elect trial. -Mr. J. G. Bottomley, of Tilsonburg, has sold his trotting horses to Mr. O. E. Brener, of this city. The owner will not take them away till after May 24. -Mr. W. Fitzpatrick, of the West-

minster cheese factory, sold the first half of the April make at 9 cents per pound. They were delivered in London, -Members of No. 1 company of the Young Liberal Fleet are requested to action, which has, in our opinion, tended to evening. A second lieutenant for the company will be elected.

-Mr. J. Campbell, for several years connected with McKenzie's factory, at Clinton, has accepted the foremanship of Dodd's planing factory here, and will move to London at once. -Mr. C. Lawrence Houseman, late

draughtsman of the London Machine Tool Company, leaves for Boston today to occupy an important situation in the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company. He won the silver medal of Ontario for mechanical drawing two years -Mr. C. C. Claris, of Sarnia, died the

other day in his 80th year. He lived near London for many years. Mrs. Claris died about three years ago. The surviving members of the family are: His daughter, Mrs. Silcox, wife of Rev. E. D. Silcox, Paris, and his two sons, Rev. J. C. Claris, London, and Mr. John A. Claris, of Sarnia. -Mr. Chas, Garnier, of Livingstone, Montana, the son of Mr. Joseph Gar-nier, of 519 Oxford street, is the candi-

date on the Republican side for city treasurer of that city, and will likely be elected. He was an apprentice with Mr. Albert Smith, cigar manufacturer here, some nine years ago, and left for Montana to go into business.

-"The Liberal March," dedicated to Mr. Charles S. Hyman, M. P., is a pretty musical composition by Master Victor Colwell. It is lively, tuneful, well constructed, and, needless to say, well named. Master Colwell is only 17 years of age, and has a promising combination of youth and talent.

-While Alex. Stewart, a London West plasterer, was unloading his wagon in front of Dufton's livery stable on King street Friday morning his horse run off, pitching Mr. Stewart heavily to the pavement on his head shoulders. He received a bad shaking up, but no bones were broken. The horse was stopped on King street

-A deputation from the Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, was in the city yesterday, and it is possible that the pattalion may come to London on the Queen's Birthday and camp until Sunlefinite reply was expected last night. It had not arrived up to midnight.

-The G. A. R. Post members in this city are still holding their regular meetings, about 35 members belonging to the Post. At the last meeting the following officers were elected: Commander, Fred Alberstadt; senior vice-commander, C. J. Ashton; junior vice, Henry Peters; quartermaster, F. J. Fitzgerald; adjutant, Wm. Peel; officer of the day, J. H. Flood; surgeon, Oliver Fountain; chaplain, James Charles. The name of the Post is Hannibal Hamlin, 652.

-The free library board met last night, with President Reid presiding, and Messrs. Cameron, Macklin, Keene, Marks and Architect Matthews present. Messrs. Frank Leonard, Wm. Bowman and James Cowan, representing the directorate of the Western School of Art, waited on the board and asked for a room in the new buildings. The matter was referred to the chairman and Mr. Marks to inquire into and report. The sub-committee of the board having in hand the proposal of the Entomological Soto occupy a portion of the new buildings was laid over for further information. A building risk of \$6,000 will be placed on the structure at once. The matter of books for the library was referred to the library commit-

-At the regular meeting of the Women's Christian Association on Thursday there was a fair attendance of members. The treasurer's report showing donations are gratefully acknow-

Prepared by Isaac Williams Co

Is a Remedy Composed of Extraordinary

essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body, no matter by what name the complaint may be designated; whether it be Scrofula, Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Boils. Erysipelas or Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Skin, Liver, Stomach or Bowels, either chronic or constitutional. The disease in the blood, which supplies the waste and builds and repairs these organs and wasted tissues of the system. It should be taken until the cure is complete.

You Can Relish

Anything you buy from us, as we handle only the best goods and pay particular attention to keep everything clean.

DRINK OUR COFFEE.

For a few days we will sell 3 Cans Salmon for 25c.

T. A. Rowat & Co. 228 Dundas Street.

er, magazines and papers; Mrs. Kerr, collars; Mrs. Mills, corn meal; Mrs. Geo. Robinson, 6 dozen buns; Mrs. Geo. White, 8 dozen buns. For Refuge and Infants' Home—From Mrs. W.Kent, \$12; a friend, \$30; Mrs. Hyttenrauch, buns and eggs; Mrs. Carfrae, papers; King's Daughters, night dresses and shirts. Home for Incurables-A friend, \$200; Mrs. Fox, \$5; Miss Boone, 55 eents; Mrs. Westland, fruit; Mrs. Mitchell, fruit; a friend, books and magazines; Mrs. Piggott, 8 glasses jelly; Mrs. Complin, oranges. For relief—From Dalton charity fund, \$70.

REV. G. W. WYE'S APPEAL. A Kingston dispatch says: Before the Metropolitical Court today judgment was rendered in the appeal of Rev. G. W. Wye against the decision of the board of triers in the Diocese of Huron, by whom the Rev. G. W. Wye has been found guilty of a charge under canon 29, that his usefulness in the parish appears to be gone, and from the sentence pronounced by the Bishop of Huron, which was that Mr. Wye be removed from his charge in the said parish of Amherstburg and his license be withdrawn. The court find that while from the evidence in the case they "are constrained to dismiss the appeal; yet there is much in the appeal book and evidence therein contained to make us gravely dissatisfied with the meet at the Liberal rooms on Monday | prevent the kindly influence of the bishep of the diocese from having its full effect in promoting peace." No costs are allowed.

IDA VAN CORTLAND. Miss Ida Van Cortland, who has had a very successful season, was greeted with another large audience last evening, when the comedy-drama, "Crust of Society," was presented. The company is an excedingly good one, and all the characters were well taken. The engagement will conclude with a matinee this afternoon, when "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be given, and this evening the stirring Russian drama, 'Michael Strogoff" will be presented. The following will be the cast of char-

acters in this afternoon's play: Miss Helen Grace....Ida Van Cortland Capt. Algernon Ferrers...W. J. Butler Capt. Gavor Gilchrist....John E. Miles. Countess Gaurbolski..Katharine Leigh Mrs. Laura Smith. Gertie Claire
Humpty Dumpty. Emma Lathrop
Mignon, the Daughter of the RegimentLittle Ida Tavernier NEW TENDERS WANTED.

Chairman Powell, Ald. Pritchard Ardill, Skinner and Weld and Secretary Bell, Chief Roe, of the fire department, and Mayor Little were present at the meeting of No. 3 committee last evening. Letters had been sent to the chiefs in all the leading cities in the States and Canada inquiring what kind of aerial trucks were used and which they preferred. Twenty-one cities responded; the Hayes is the one most universally used. The totals were: Hayes 31, Babcocks 15, Prestons 2. The different tenderers for the aerial truck will be written to and asked to send in supplemental tenders within a week with a view of getting lower prices. The tender of the Eureka Gutta Percha Company was amended and carried, changing the amount of 1,000 feet to 500 feet. A communication was heard from the assistant engineer stating that the drain from the market closets was too small, and that the place was in a disgraceful condition. The matter will be remedied forthwith. The chief wants a place in which to place day afternoon. The visitors were Major Mason, Capt. Mewburn, Capt. Labatt and Lieut. Laidlaw. They returned to his books. A bookcase will be pur-Hamilton yesterday afternoon, and a chased. Prices were received for mattresses for new beds at the fire hall. Eight mattresses will be obtained from John Ferguson & Sons at \$3 each. Mr. Baldwin was present and complained of it being stated that he was fined \$10. He had not been spoken to in the matter by the street watering inspector.
The matter will be looked into and brought up at the next meeting of the committee. The aldermen did not wish to wade through the stack of applications for the position of firemen, and adjourned.

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

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STABLE FITTINGS, healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.), No. 6 Adelaide St., E., Torento. If your watch is not right, or you

KINS, the cheapest place in London. EGGETT & BICKLEY, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 274

want a good, cheap watch, piece of

jewelry or silverware, go to J. E. AD-

BARGAIN LIST

FOR-

Monday, 6th

-OUR-

Dress Goods:

Your choice of 213 Remnants at one quarter off regular price on Bargain Day. 40-inch Serge in black and colors, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 20c per yard.

42 inch Black Lustre, worth 40c, on Bar gain Day 25c per yard. 42-inch Fine French Poplins, in all the new shades, worth 65c, on Bargain Day 40c

per yard. Figured Granite Cloth, 44 inches wide, and worth 60c, on Bargain Day 40c per

3 pieces of Priestley's Black Novelty Dress Goods, something new, 46 inches wide, on Bargain Day 75c per yard. 1 piece Reversible Black Cord, 46 inches

wide, on Bargain Day \$1 per yard.
3 pieces Black Silk Warp Henrietta, extra good value, worth \$1 50, on Bargain Day \$1 per yard. 3 pieces Novelty Checks, worth \$1 50, on Bargain Day \$1 per yard.
7 pieces Tweed Pattern Novelty Dress Goods, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 75c per

Day 10c per yard. Silks. 47 remnants of all kinds of Silk, onequarter off regular prices on Bargain Day. All shades in China and Pongora Silks, on

Bargain Day 20c per yard.

Another lot of Habutia Silks, in all shades, $37\frac{1}{2}$ c per yard. Something new, just imported, Haika Silks, on Bargain Day 48c per yard. Black Satin Mervellieux, on Bargain Day 98c per yard.

Dress Trimmings.

Jet Trimmings, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c and 20c per yard. Fawn, Brown and Black Serpentine Braids, on Bargain Day Ic per yard.

A fine lot of Pearl Buttons, on Bargain Day 5c per dozen. Grass Cloth, on Bargain Day 10c per

Hair Cloth, on Bargain Day 15c per yard. 72-inch Fibre Chamois, on Bargain Day

28c per yard.

Hosiery. Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, on Bargain Day 18c per pair. Ladies' Fine Heavy Hose, on Bargain Day 10c per pair. Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Hose, both olain and ribbed, on Bargain Day 23c per Ladies' Very Fine Black Cashmere Hose,

worth 50c, on Bargain Day 35c per pair.

Gloves. Children's Lisle Gauntlets, in all shades, on Bargain Day 10c per pair. Ladies' Lisle Gloves, in black and colors. worth 20c, on Bargain Day 12½c per pair. Children's Black Taffeta Gloves, on Bar-

gain Day 15c per pair.

Ladies' Silk Gloves, in all the latest shades, worth 40c, on Bargain Day 25c per White Chamois Musquetaire Gloves, worth \$1, on Bargain Day 75c per pair. White Undressed Kid Gloves, with fancy stitching, worth \$1 50, on Bargain Day 98c

Corsets. A lot of odd Corsets, regular price 50c, on Bargain Day 35c. Children's Corset Waists, on Bargain Day Crompton's "Coraline" Corsets, on Bar-

gain Day 90c per pair. Laces and Ribbons. Heavy Long Point Lace, worth 25c, on Bargain Day 19c per yard.

Torchon, Gordon and Honiton Laces, 10c per card. Black "Bourdon" Silk Laces, very wide, worth 35c, on Bargain Day 27c per yard. Heavy Irish Guipure Butler Lace, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 35c per yard. No. 9 Heavy Reversible Satin Ribbon, in all colors, on Bargain Day 7c per yard. Satin Baby Ribbon, in all colors, worth

4c, on Bargain Day 2½c per yard.

Ladies' Windsor Ties'

Just imported—a beautiful lot of Silk Windsor Ties, in all shades and black, plain, worth 40c, on Bargain Day 20c; with fringe, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 25c.

Capes and Jackets. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloth Capes, on Bargain Day 90c. Fine Scotch Tweed Capes, worth \$2 25,

on Bargain Day \$1 35.

Fine Red Cloth Capes, with hoods or with three ripples, worth \$5, on Bargain Day \$3.

Fine Blue Serge Golf Capes, with plaid silk hoods, worth \$5, on Bargain Day \$3. Your choice of 100 different Jackets on Bargain Day for \$4.

Staples. 36-inch Heavy Factory Cotton, on Bargain Day 3c per yard. 36-inch White Cotton, worth 8c, on Bargain Day 6c per yard.

A special Lonsdale Cambric, on Bargain

6 pieces Chintz Washing Goods, on Bargain Day 8c per yard.
60-inch Turkey Red Table Damask, worth 45c, on Bargain Day 32c per yard. Lama Cloths, new mourning patterns, worth 15c, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.

Best Carpet Warps, 75c for 5 pounds.

House Furnishings.

New Art Squares, for covering rooms, medium size \$2 25 large size \$2 75; worth twice the money.'
Best English Floor Oilcloth, on Bargain Day 20c per square yard.
A Good Ingrain Carpet, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 30c per yard.

Soaps.

Oatmeal Toilet Soap. 8c per cake, 3 cakes Honey and Glycerine Toilet Soaps, 5c per cake, or 6 for 25c. Best Electric Soap, 15 bars for 25c.

Parasols.

Mara's "Special Laundry" Soap, 3c

per cake.

A special line of Ladies' Black Parsols, worth 50c. on Bargain Day 25c. A good line of Parasols in black and colors, on Bargain Day 50c. Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with insertion, worth \$2, on Bargain Day \$1 50. Extra Size Silk and Wool Black Parasols. with silver mounted natural wood handles, worth \$2 50, on Bargain Day \$1 50. A Good Black Umbrella, on Bargain Day

Gents' Furnishings.

Bicycle Sweaters, in cream and black, on Bargain Day \$1. Cream Pongee Reversible Silk Ties, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 25c. Fine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c, on Bargain Day 371c. Fine Cotton Shirts and Drawers, worth

40c, on Bargain Day 25c. Fast Black and Tan Socks, worth 20c, for 12½c per pair. Neglige Shirts, with laundered collars and cuffs, and in all the newest colors,

worth 75c, on Bargain Day 48c.

Clothing. Boys' Knicker Tweed Pants, 25c. Boys' Fine Blue Serge Knicker Pants 50c, Children's Blue Serge Sailor Suits, with brass buttons, worth \$2, on Bargain Day

Children's and Boys' Fine 2-piece Blue

Serge Suits, worth \$2, on Bargain Day \$1 50. Boys' Blue Serge Reefer Jackets, worth \$2 for \$1 25. Men's Strong Working Pants, \$1. Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

for \$3 50.

Standard Patterns and Publications

We beg to Advise All Ladies Who Have Been Waiting for the New Delineators That We Have Now Received Them.

The T. E. MARA GO.,

LIMITED.

153 Dundas Street, 155 Dundas Street, LAWN HYDRANTS, \$2 50 And Market Square ORDER BY MAIL.

London.

PHONE 1,043

Pulpit and Press

Two Big Forces With Much in Common-Pulpit Not Always Quite Fair to Press-Sensationalism-Influence of the Press-A Few Sugges-

ger of the London "Advertiser," before the London Ministerial Association, and published by request:

The preacher and journalist have much in common. The preacher, if a true shepherd, and not an hireling, is anxious to promote in individual hearts the reign of the higher law, and in the State the righteousness that exalteth a nation. The journalist who takes the right view desires the same things. I have heard an occasional journalist speak of the function of publisher or editor as simply that of purveyor, with no option but to serve up whatever a majority might be likely to relish, irrespective of moral quality; and this on the ground that if he did not do so, someone else would. Such doctrine is the doctrine of a scoundrel. Even the making of a pair of boots cannot be divorced from moral obligation.

The pulpit is an august institution. Previous to the introduction of printing, it did much of the thinking for the people. It does so still. I cannot say whether the golden age of the pulpit is some age of the past, or whether its influence and its glory are to find their climax in some day yet distant. I do not say that the influence of the pulpit has declined. I only say that the influence of the newspaper, whether for good or for evil, has advanced, and is advancing. The newspaper is

READ EVERYWHERE. It reaches those who listen to preachers; it reaches also those who do not. The pulpit finds its special opportunity one day in the week; the daily newspaper six days out of seven. It has been estimated that the annual issue of United States and Canadian newspapers and publications, other than books, would be equal to over 1,000 square miles of white paper surface every year. But, you inquire, 1,000 square miles of what sort of matter? I reply unhesitatingly, the larger portion of the matter printed is whole-Take an ordinary issue of the average newspaper of England, the United States or Canada; take an average issue of Toronto Globe and judge for yourself how much is wholesome, how much stimulative in right directions, how much restful and recreative, now little really objectionable. No doubt, were a destructive critic to go over the six issues of the best daily newspaper ever issued, he could cut out this bit and that bit as something that "never would be missed." But let the destructive critic apply the same process to the preacher's two sermons a week. Would there be no diminution in bulk in that quarter also? From the pulpit one hears talk of

SENSATIONALISM. What is meant by "sensationalism"? are spoken of as sensational, when they are simply not dull. There will be dullness enough in the world without setting it up as a cardinal virtue. It ought to be possible, alike in pulpit and press, to be interesting without being irreverent or monotonous. There is, I must admit, a kind of sensationalism observable in some journals of the larger United States cities, and at one time pretty prevalent in Great Britain, consisting, for example, of detailed reports of divorce cases and such matters. Detailed reports of this description are a disgrace to journalism, and serve no good purpose. Happily, on that score, there is not much, though, perhaps, somewhat, to complain of in the press of Canada, though it may be wise to be watchful.

newspaper

I do not know whether objectors include as "sensationalism" ordinary reports of criminal trials. There is much to be said in favor of their being moderately and sedately reported. If it be true, as sometimes alleged, that a few embryo rascals are thus made acquainted with the methods of cleverer criminals, so also are the public, who henceforth know what must be done in the way of watchfulness and prevention. In one way or another, either through preliminary incarceration in jail, or through publicity, the criminal seldom escapes punishment, so that the effect of making public the facts is usually deterrent. Trials should never be reported in such fashion as to make the criminal a hero, excite imitation, or spread a halo over evil doings. But incidental revelations of evils from which parents must guard those under their charge, as these revelations grow naturally out of the news of the day, are often a needed warning. Take, for instance, assaults on children, confidence games and the like. The Bible keeps nothing back. The

FEAR OF NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY is itself a great deterrent from crime. The other day a clergyman said he longed for the time when a daily newspaper would be issued, every line of which would have a distinctly moral purpose—a sort of daily tract, so to speak. Well, there is no law, other than the law of finance, to prevent my clerical friend from establishing just such a daily newspaper; but there would be the same need and the same demand as ever for the ordinary newspaper. My friend seems to forget that much of the contents of a newspaper are neither moral nor immoral, but non-

I am sure that publishers do not desire to make money in any but honest fashion. There is one thing, perhaps not as widely known as in justice to newspapers it ought to be—namely, that there are few publishers in Ontario who do not every year refuse advertise-ments which they consider objectionable, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and that many newspapers refuse such advertisements to the extent of thousands of dollars per annum. Can it be said, when we consider the nature of many of the methods employed to raise money for churches, that the business managers of churches are any more careful as to the sources of their revenues?

The press has reason to complain that it receives sometimes scant justice from the pulpit—I would not san intentionally. For example, I have known ministers, when objecting to something in one newspaper, to reflect on the press as a whole. A parallel to such careless indiscrimination would be, were some clergyman to elope with his greatgrand-aunt, for the press to lecture the pulpit at large, as if it were the custom of clergymen to elope with their greatgrand-aunts!

I remember a sermon delivered in this city a few years ago, while the temperance excitement was high, in which the

ROUNDLY DENOUNCED THE PRESS

for not publishing the names of all "drunks" who came before the police magistrate. One journal pointed out.

tions to the Pulpit. **** The following address was given by | had come in and pleaded, for God's sake, Mr. John Cameron, founder and mana-that the young man should not as yet have his name bruited abroad as a drunkard, but be allowed another opportunity. Curiously enough, about a month after the clergyman's sermon,

he also came in one day to ask, quite complacently, that a young man's name should be omitted from the list of drunks, in order, as he urged, to give one more chance to save a reputation. Then I have heard ministers bandy thoughtlessly from the pulpit such jocularities as that you cannot believe everything you hear in the newspapers. In like manner, one might bandy the jocularity that one cannot believe everything one hears from the pulpit. In either case it is a class of jocularity that might well be sent into oblivion, with the equally senseless and unjust jocularity about mothers-in-law. When one considers the pressure under which the daily newspaper is necessarily produced, it is surprising how few the mistakes of fact, how great the average accuracy. I venture this assertion, that in every well-conducted newspaper the average of inaccuracies, as compared with that which is accurate, would be small indeed. I must admit that reporters are not always fortunate in condensations of sermons. Many of the phrases employed are theologically technical; in some cases outworn. St.

sort of reporting, by the way) would fill a newspaper page. If I were a preacher I should always be glad to furnish the reporter a suitable brief than they were on Saturday. condensation of my sermon.

Not long since I heard a sermon to young men, from a minister who is incapable of being intentionally unjust; and yet, as I listened, I would have given something for ten minutes in which to answer. Nothing about the

Augustine himself might find his work

cut out for him in presenting in two or

three inches of space a discourse which,

if reported verbatim (the least difficult

modern newspaper seemed to suit my friend. He objected to the continued OBJECTED TO THE PARAGRAPHS stating that Mrs. John Smith had slipped on the ice, broken her leg, and been carried into the drug store. He advised young men to confine their newspaper reading to ten minutes, and that ten minutes chiefly to the headings. I rather agree with Goldwin Smith that even the harmless gossipy news, telling how Mrs. John Smith broke her leg, is objectionable from no reasonable point of view. I do not know whether my friend meant that young men and others should devote their spare time solely to books like Bacon's Essays, Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, or Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic. I have nothing to say against the reading of strong books; but let me ask my clerical friend if he or his clerical brethren adopt any such rules for the filling up of their own leisure hours? chers and some newspapers They must, of course, leave out of the comparison any reading which is done as a part of their professional work, as against those whose day's work is of a different nature. Without the evening paper the evening fireside of many would be rather lonesome. The young man who did not read his newspaper would soon find himself out of touch with the movement of the world.

I do not say that every part of every paper is for everybody, nor do I consider the editorial columns necessarily the most important. A recent writer in the Christian Union, while advising the reader, as I advise him, to skip what the does not want, goes on to say that, besides the general telegraphic news of the world, there are other things of value in the daily newspapers. There are the biographical accounts of famous men when they die. There are extracts from the last magazines,

> scriptions of great commercial enterprises, scientific notes. A vast number of persons if they did not read newspapers would read nothing whatever. Mr. Moody, at Toronto, took a line different from that of my clerical friend. He said truly that newspapers reached a hundred persons, where the speaker's voice reached one. GOD BLESS THE NEWSPAPERS :" he exclaimed. Different also was the view of the able American divine who recently said of the daily newspaper:

that give us the cream of valuable ar-

ticles. There are poems, and trifles

light as air to lighten the way, accounts

of eminent men, travel articles, de-

"Malign it, criticise it, tear it to pieces as you say, it is a Gibraltar of power. Into its columns comes the artist, scientist, author, artisan, statesman, and minister of the Gospel. Such combined intelligence and knowledge would move the world if properly utilized." And in the last number of the North American Review a prominent English clergyman, Rev. Mr. Haweis, said: "The press can never be the preacher's master, but it may and should be his indicator; let him keep his finger upon its pulse if he would play upon the

hearts of his people." The newspaper is important as the principal bond of democratic unity in the community. Nothing unites a community like a common public opinion. a common fund of information. The newspaper is read in common by rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, learned and unlearned, the preacher in the pulpit and the sinner on the street. The importance of this common bond of democratic unity may appear more clearly as years go by. For good or ill, the democracy proposes ere long to have the governmental machine run to suit its views. It is rather important to have it suited with what is right and what is wise. Mr. Kidd, in his recent book on the subject of social evolution, points out that no democracy of the antique world can be brought into recognizable comparison with the democracies of the modern English-speaking world. The latter, with the political equality of the franchise in their hands, are now pressing forward to betterment of their condition along the line of social equality—i. e., a fairer distribution of necessaries and of leisure. Modern democracy has the advantage of being well informed of everything that is going on throughout the world, and that this is so it owes to the modern

newspaper. pulpit often brings charges against the press of political partisanship, with laments over the difficulty. amid the strife of contending voices, of arriving at the truth. Well, the restless activity of the Atlantic is better than the calm of the Dead Sea. Active minded people need an occasional outlet for their feelings, and these outlets are afforded by election contests and political discussions. Journalists pouse the side to which they lean, but do not divide any more than the people as a whole. Matters can sometimes be honestly looked at from different points of view. The mother, whose baby may be the very ugly duckling, may honestmagistrate. One journal pointed out. ly think it the prettiest in the world. in reply, that when names of "drunks" I am not aware that it would be best sen left out of the police reports, almost invariably been because heart-broken mother or relative la divided up into religious partyism—

I am not aware that it would be best warding of his plans. One was Barney Barnato, formerly a resident of London's East End, then a capitalist of in Cecil Rhodes' character, though of been left out of the police reports, for the body politic were there only one political party. The body religious itself

Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, and Judaism and Greek-Churchism, with Protestantism sub-divided again into various sections. Whatever differences there are politically or religiously-whatever there may be that prevents one from looking at the doings of the opposite party quite as complacently as at his own-appear to be difficulties that are universal in application and

FUNDAMENTAL IN HUMAN NA-

TURE. Look at England, with dividing paries continuing down through the centuries, and look at the magnificent statesmen produced. Surely this has been, not of chance, but of Providence! The common pulpit explanation that the divisions of the body politic grow out of "pure cussedness," does not go deeply enough. I prefer to believe that they grow out of some deeply philosophical law, some fundamental necessity of society and of human nature. Then I have heard talk about misreporting political opponents. There are newspapers and newspapers. But no reputable newspaper would nowadays think of misreporting a religious or political gathering with which it was not in accord, though it might, and usually does, give the chief space and chief prominence to its own speakers and to its own meetings. Nor does any respectable journalist hesitate to make a correction when it has fallen into

If I sometimes criticise the pulpit, I am no unfriendly critic. Deeply important and worthy to be upheld must be the work of those who have to do with character-building and its conequences. Without the Bible, the Sabbath, the pulpit, society would soon sink into license, recklessness and insecurity, as is shown by the practical heathenism into which new mining and other settlements fall when without these influences. The collateral value of Sabbath services is great. Apart from the effect in sharpening once more the edge of spiritual life, blunted through the week, many must have noticed the effect of the changed point of view, in a certain fertilization of mind, which makes things intellectually clearer and easier on Monday

Now, it is no part of my purpose to attempt to give many suggestions to those who fill our pulpits. I would here like to give my tribute to the high character of our Canadian ministers, and to recognize the important services they render to society in many unacknowledged ways. I shall not add to the controversy as to the length of sermons or services, except to say they should err on the side of brevity. I

he has the bee of empire in his bon-

net - nothing more and nothing less

than the breaking away from British

rule and the establishment of a South

African republic, with Cape Colony as its capital and he himself as First Presi-

Nor does the dream seem altogether

wild. Its realization may not come for

some years, but that it is on the cards

no close observer of foreign affairs can

doubt. The establishment of a South

African republic and the snapping as-

under of British fetters would be a far

easier task than was 120 years ago the

binding together of the thirteen col-onies into the United States of America.

The machinery is all there, and it needs

little more than a directing touch to

HIS CAREER IN AFRICA.

"Cecil Rhodes, of Africa," is what he

is called, for he has made himself the

feremost man in the fifth grand divis-

Cape Colony, Matabeleland, Mashona-

land and the region of Kimberley make the rose in the great desert of barbar-

ism. It is the rose because Cecil Rhodes

The youngest son of an English gentle-

man of wealth, but of no private means

broken down in his college course, be-

to South Africa solely for the benefit of his health. It was then the era of

the Cape had gone mad over the game.

A veritable Monte Carlo of commerce

and lost within the twinkling of an eye.

The fever seized the invalid young Eng-

lishman, and with the few pounds in his

pocket he went into speculation like a

veteran. He plunged until old-timers

prophesied utter ruin.

triumphantly elected.

£1,000,000.

orened their eyes with amazement and

Exactly the reverse came, however.

Within a very brief space of time, not

more than a quartet of years, Cecil

Rhodes found himself the possessor,

career ended. Provided now with ample

funds, he was ready to go to work

steadily upon the ambitions which had

been maturing in his mind for years.

He started first to be the financial mag-

tion of a powerful gold mining and dia-

mond syndicate, which soon assumed

the proportions of a colossal monopoly

-then he arranged to stand for Kim-

RISE TO POWER.

manding influence among the members

of the Cape Parliament. There is not

an English statesman of affairs now

living, nor has there been one, who

ever steered a prettier, more diplomatic

course between contending parties. The

Cape Parliament had its Afrikander

faction, opposed to British home domin-

ation, and the progressive English clique. Cecil Rhodes made himself

hand and glove with both of these. Soft

and purring and quiet as a kitten while he was working his way in, once with

the confidence of the Cape Parliament

behind him he showed his claws and

concerned, should not be ruled by the

"old stagers" of the British Foreign Office, men who knew absolutely noth-

ing of the needs, the capacities and the

people of this far-off province. It was

VAST SPECULATIONS.

chose two aids to help him in the for-

Definitely and positively did he assert that Cape Colony, so far as he was

teeth like a full-grown cat.

Thousands of acres of its superb

ion of the globe.

has made it flourish.

set it in active and successful motion.

dent and absolute dictator.

Napoleon of South Africa

Cecil Rhodes, the Diamond King-He would

able Man-Made His Own Fortune.

designs he keeps to himself. In the three plotted stealthily, and combined

opinion of far-seeing foreign statesmen | three of the biggest mining companies

pose."

farming land are yet uncultivated. But lance before the shareholders of the

has made it flourish.

He first set his foot upon Cape Coldesignated as "bankrupt," it yet has

ony land fifteen to eighteen years ago. emerged as a profitable and potential

of his own, an Oxford student who had turbances in Matabeleland and the

cause of pulmonary trouble, he went Rhodes calumny unlimited. As the re-

diamond speculation in Kimberley, and ing street the barbarian king, Loben-

was the rough little Kimberley Stock a despot. Now that the smoke has Exchange, where fortunes were made cleared away, however, it is seen that

free and clear, of something more than | feetly poised man of the middle forties

nate of the Cape-this by the organiza- English statesmen-Gladstone, Clive,

berley in the Cape Parliament, and was critical junctures presented themselves

Day by day he gained a more com- his bed and fall straightway into a

a daring stand to take, but, as events fated Gordon said to Cecil Rhodes on

The first trait of administrative ca- nate it yourself." It was a judgment

pacity he showed was the organization that very accurately sums up Cecil of his gold and diamond syndicate. He Rhodes' character.

proved, the man was stronger than the the eve of their parting: "Rhodes

sleep.

line of policy.

Here the first act of his brilliant score of years ago.

surrection.

financial institution.

Make a New Republic With Rhodes as Pres-

ident-The Remarkable Career of a Remark-

whether they had followed, without latter years it has been held in check wandering, THE "LONG PRAYER."

Eighteen confessed they had not. As an optimist, I would like the pulpit to be more generally optimistic in tone. Optimism is of God. Pessimism is of the devil. Optimism is hope, and hope is healing.

"God's in His Heaven, All's right with the world." I would advise the young minister to resolve, no matter how old his body may grow, to keep mind and heart always young. If he does not know how, let him write to William Ewart Glad-

stone. I sometimes think the young preacher comes too easily, for his full development, into his position of a certain authority and consideration - more easily, for example, than beginners in other professions. Emerson, you remember, for the would-be orator prescribed a course of mobs.

It has always been a moot question to what extent preaching should be what is called up-to-date; whether it should have much to say on science, or little; whether it should deal chiefly with the state of affairs in old Jerusalem or new Chicago; whether its function is to deal mainly with general principles or with special applications. What is its duty, for example, with regard to such a question as prohibition? Public opinion will probably demand that in future more emphasis shall be placed by the pulpit on one concrete question, namely, that relating to the material well-being of the masses. An increasing number of people are no longer content to be told that the only treasure to which they have a right to aspire to a share is treasure in heaven. These looming social questions should be studied and discussed by the pulpit from the standpoint of sympathy and justice. Widespread is the belief of multitudes that the distribution of the necessaries, the luxuries, the leisures of life, is not only unequal, as all can see, but unjust. In exaggerated cases we readily see that this is so. It is impossible that one man can rightfully possess \$500,000.000 on any principle that would not allow him rightfully to possess also the whole continent of America, or the whole world. What is the pulpit doing to settle this pressing world problem?

To conclude: In what ways can pulpit and press best co-operate to advance the highest interests of society in our day and generation? A beginning of co-operation might be found in recognition by each of what is best in

The effect of cooking with Dr. Price's once experimented, in a particular service, by asking twenty reliable persons | Baking Powder spreads a ray of sunshine around the family circle.

in the district under the title of the

soon jumped to 200, and Cecil Rhodes,

then at the first flush of his prominence became known as the "Diamond King."

From par the shares of the syndicate

Directly on the heels of this, an-

other financial coup d'etat followed.

New veins of gold were discovered in

the Transvaal republic, and the firm

of Rhodes & Co. put on their feet more

than sixty gold mining companies to

work this section. The project succeed-

POWERFUL AS THE POPE.

The veteran editor, W. T. Stead's,

opinion of him as set forth in a recent

number of the Review of Reviews is

worth quoting. "The only man in the

West," says Stead, "with ideas that can

be compared for a moment with those

of the Pope of Rome for the compre-

hensive scope and breadth of his pur-

These words were written especially

in reference to Cecil Rhodes' appear-

South African Company at a meeting

held on Jan. 17 in the city of London.

This corporation is another of the Afri-

can Premier's interests, and though it

Through its operation arose the dis-

consequent war which brought apon

reports of it filtered through the foreign

press bureaus and the offices in Down-

gula, was described as a tortured mar-

tyr, and Cecil Rhodes as a butcher and

the young Premier of the South simply

held a strong hand over organized in-

HOW HE LOOKS.

study-a study because of his immense

success in both finance and politics,

curious because of the ways by which

he has attained his ends. No one to-

day would recognize in the tall, broad-

shouldered, stalwart, unassuming per-

the weak-lunged Oxonian of nearly a

His most pronounced characteristic.

perhaps, is his consummate ability to

dismiss from his mind at a moment's

notice the cares of the day and the

hour. In this he resembles four famous

Pitt and Parnell. Like all of these wor-

thies, Rhodes is never troubled with in-

was beginning to make his mark, when

continually, the future King of South

Africa was able to throw himself on

long, unbroken, balmy and refreshing

A QUICK THINKER.

He never allows himself to worry about "effects." Causes are his sole concern and interest. With a mind

fully made up and settled, he plays his

cards at exactly the moment they

should be played, and then lets matters take their course. He is a man purely of first thoughts, and he never

reargues a question of redetermines a

The first thing he did after his health

was fully restored and he was on the

road to fortune in South Africa, was to

return to Oxford and take his degree

KNEW "CHINESE GORDON."

Another interesting incident of his life was his friendship with "Chinese Gordon." It is recorded as one of the

hest Gordon anecdotes that the ill-

you are one of those men who never

approve of anything unless you origi-

somnia. Even in the days when he

Personally Cecil Rhodes is a curious

ed beyond the fondest expectations.

Consolidated De Beers Mines.

by the obligation upon him to maintain the dignity of his position as Prime Minister. Before he attained to that rank he was purely a South African clubman, for Kimberley and Cape Town are well supplied with the lux-uries as well as the necessities of life, and both boast of club houses of no mean proportions and fittings.

His present residence is now just outside of Cape Town, a fine old country house, once the summer abode of the English Governors.

Cecil Rhodes' daily life is extremely unostentatious and simple. He has the old-fashioned custom of rising at 6 o'clock and getting to his desk imme diately after a cold bath and the English tea and toast. His secretary is on hand from the moment he begins his work, and before noon the greater portion of his detail has come to an

He keeps himself in admirable physical form by horseback riding, possessing one of the best stables, though on a miniature scale, that is to be found within the boundaries of Cape Colony. Anecdotes regarding his strength are generally current in South African circles, and in "tugs-of-war" and wrestling he is one of the best of Cape men. Cricket in South Africa owes its prominence and its thorough establishment

to his patronage and play. Women would not call him handsome, but his face is a striking one. He dresses in a long black frock coat, with a bunch of flowers in his button-hole, a dark "four-in-hand" scarf and a high collar slightly open in the front. His forehead is high, his complexion rather florid, his hair rather sparse and of a palish brown hue. His mus-tache is closely clipped and shows the play of a sensitive, rather large, wellcut mouth. His eyes are blue and his voice is that of an orator's.

M. COQUELIN.



These are the features of the Prince of French Comedians, whose "Tartuffe," which he may be said to have made his own, convulses every audience which has the delight of seeing the master portray the arch hypocrite. Respecting "Vin Mariani," he says: "Strange to say that 'Vin Mariani,' so exquisite a wine, should also be a remedy, and a delicious one at that, so pleasant to the taste and so beneficial to the entire system." And Coquelin merely states a truth which is attested by the most famous men and women of the age, by the foremost medical men, and the managers of all the great hospitals. "Vin Mariani" is indeed beneficial to the system. The weakest can digest it; the most debilitated are benefited by it; the most hope-Cecil Rhodes is the Napoleon of the nearly £5,000,000; the other was Henry Dark Continent, whose map he would reconstruct. The details of his ultimate the Kimberley Stock Exchange. The less are revivified by it; and as has been often said regarding i ves new life and hope." "Vin Mariani" is the great tonic-stimulant of the age, used by the great brain-workers of the world, who find that, exhausted by overwork, it refreshes. strengthens, and builds up the whole sys-An album of portraits of many celebrities who have spoken highly of "Vin Mariani" will be sent to those who send their address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents.

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GREATEST OF ALL SNAKES. which measures 29 feet in length has been taken to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, London. This is one of the largest serpents in captivity; but Mr. H. W. Bates, an English naturalist who died recently, had heard on the Amazon of anacondas which were 42 feet in length. The bulk of such a serpent is enormous, and the Brazilian anaconda, or Eunectes murinus, is probably the largest snake in the world. The weight of an anaconda increases in an advancing proportion as its length increases; that is

be four times the weight of one ten feet These Brazilian anacondas, which are sometimes called pythons, and often "boa-constrictors," though they are not related to either the python or the boa proper, are not venomous, but are nevertheless highly destructive either to men or animals, if they wish to be. They can easily crush a man to death, and cases are known in which they

to say, a snake twenty feet long would

have swallowed human beings.

It is agreed by naturalists that the Brazilian anaconda would be a dreadful scourge if its ferocity were equal to its strength and its astonishing swiftness of movement, whether on land or in water. If it were as rapacious as the Indian python it would kill every creature, including man, that is found in the delta of the Amazon.

It is simply impossible to keep out of its reach, and it will go anywhere, along a rope, up the side of a ship, or in at a house window. Mr. H. W. Bates has related his experiene with his first anaconda. He was at anchor in a large boat, in deep water, in the port of Antonio Malagueita. An anaconda swam out to the boat, lifted its head from the water, and with it broke the side of a fowl house on deck and carried off a couple of fowls.

It was found that this snake had been stealing ducks and fowls from that part of the river for months. A hunt for him as organized. Miles of river bank were searched, and at last the serpent was found sunning itself in a muddy

creek and was killed. Mr. Bates lived eleven years on the Amazon without any serious adventure with the anaconda. A neighbor of his, however, who had left his little 10-yearold son in a boat while he went on shore to gather some fruit, heard the boy's screams in the distance and returned to find his child completely encircled by an anaconda, which was preparing to swallow him.

The father leaped upon the snake. and in his fury actually tore its jaws asunder and liberated the boy.

anaconda is brilliant and beautiful in appearance. Its skin is a groundwork of rich brown, over which a double series of blotches extend along the back. with bright rings along the sides .-Youth's Companion.

THE OSTRICH.

I would like to know the name of the man who originated the falsehood that the ostrich, when pursued by his enemies, sticks his head in the sand. This man never saw an ostrich, or

when he did, he and not the bird stuck his head in the sand, for, weight for age, an ostrich could give that particular brand of man about ten stone and An ostrich that has not been brought

up on the bottle, or dosed with paregoric, will stand eight feet high when he has done growing and weigh 300

He can kick harder than a mule, travel faster than a horse, and grow fat on food at which a goat would elevate

It is more difficult to make his acquaintance now than it used to be a few years ago, for he has been taught by experience to look upon man as an

He takes no pride in his feathers, but he does not want to lose them, being accustomed to them and knowing that they are useful in keeping off the dew, or, at least, counteracting its effects. He is a dangerous bird when driven erner, as he uses his feet with great dexerity, and if he plants them on a man, anywhere between his collar button and the ristband, the man's relatives always claim the insurance money if there's any on him.-Black

and White.

LESSON IN DOG TRAINING. A way of training a dog to answer its master's call as been adopted by Head Keeper Manley, of the Zoological Gardens, which, while it may not be entirely new, is certainly effective. He possessed a valuable dog whose only fault was that of independence, and, whistle and call as he might, the dog refused to take the slightest notice. One day Mr. Manley caught the dog in his cellar and tied a clothes line about its body just behind its forelegs. The line several yards long, and with a tight hold of his end Manley took the dog for a walk. Every once in a while Dixie's knee was hurt while employed in room and three chambers; soft wood failed to respond he drew in the rope hand over hand with the startled animal turning a succession of somersaults in the dirt. A few such lessons were enough, and the dog is now a model of bedience.-Philadelphia Record.

THE PANTHER WOULDN'T LOOK PLEASANT.

In his desire to secure a photograph of a large female panther crouched on a limb, Prof. C. B. Cory, of Chicago, came near losing his life the other day near Palm Beach, Florida Prof. Cory, who is connected with the Field Columbian Museum, is in Florida collecting

specimens for that institution.

While Prof. Cory and his assistants were hunting three does treed a panth-The assistants prepared to shoot, but Prof. Cory forbade, saying he wished to photograph the beast first. The professor arranged is camera, and in another instant would have had the panther's picture had not the latter spoiled everything by springing. herce beast landed upon Cory and the camera and began clawing the former savagely. Luckily one of the professor's assistants put a bullet in the panther before it could do much damage, and the professor escaped with a few painful scratches on the face and body.

....

day he was joined on the road by a dog Recently a South American anaconda as forsaken as himself, but who seemed desirous of becoming his companion. They journeyed together to the next town, and entered the tavern tired, hungry and penniless. Not being troubled with the inconvenient refinement which comes from a long line of gentle ancestors, the man had developed the quality known as cheek, so he and the dog sat down to eat a supper for which they

could not pay.

The room was full of loungers, and the stranger took a conspicuous seat. "What will you have?" asked the only waiter the place employed; and the order embraced nearly everything on the bill of fare.

"But I want something for my dog, too," he added. "Ask him what he will have." The waiter muttered something about. "Whatcher giving us," so the stranger said, "What, don't you like to? Well, Bruno, will you have beef or fish?"

"Beef every time," answered Bruno, looking with mild brown eyes at the waiter.

"And what to drink?"
"Water, thank you," said Bruno.
By this time the landlord and everyone in the place were eager with sup-

pressed wonder, and gathered about to hear a dog talk. The ventriloquist feigned indifference by eating with avidity, while the landlord was evidently considering some-thing. His cogitation resulted in his offering the stranger \$300 for his won-

derful talking dog. The ventriloquist appeared to hesitate a moment, then said abruptly, 'Yes, you may have him for \$300. When the money was paid and the ventriloquist was about to leave he turned to the dog, patted him affection-ately, and said, "Good-bye, old fellow;

you've been a good friend to me."
'You are no friend of mine," returned the dog, "to sell me to another master. As you were mean enough to serve me such a trick I'll have revenge. I'll nev-

er speak another word as long as I live." The ventriloquist then made off with all possible haste.

A CAT AND DOG TEASER.

"I've got a great scheme," said an ingenious Orange county, N. Y., man. There's no patent on it, either. It is just a cat and dog teaser, and it beats everything I ever saw for the purpose. I got an old stove zinc and laid on the ground near the back door. Then I put a wooden bucket of milk on the zinc. In the kitchen I've got a battery of two gallon cells and a four-inch coil with a vibrating circuit breaker One wire is connected to the zinc plate and the other terminates in a piece of metal in the milk. You just ought to see the effect. A cat comes along, smells the milk, and goes for it. She just touches the milk with her whiskers and looks puzzled when the slight, tingling shock s felt. Then she returns to the attack and touches her tongue to the surface of the milk. Her hair rises then, and she emits a yowl of rage or pain as she springs away from the pail and then turns to look back at it. I have seen the same cat take two shocks within as many minutes and then act as if she wanted to try it again, but didn't dare

"With dogs it is different. The dog steps upon the zinc, lops his long tongue into the milk, and then throws a back somersault. He wants no more after that, but tucking his tail between his legs, streaks out of the yard as quietly as possible. If you want to try it you needn't use a whole pail of milk. Just take a crockery dish and it will answer just as well. Milk it cheap up our way, you know, and I took the first thing that came handy."

> DOG AND TELEPHONE.

M. E. Church, proprietor of the Bed- but not discreetly in the erection of a dington tannery, Augusta, Maine, re- house, has found too late that he has lates a rather remarkable story, show- made a serious mistake in trusting too ing the wonderful instinct of his dog confidently to his own taste. It may to visit Bangor, he left Don at the tan-dollars, and because of its expressing nery. But the dog soon became dis-satisfied and returned to his home in he will not be able to realize a third of Cherryfield, twenty miles distant. When his investment. It is the proper duty he called up his wife on the telephone, of the architect not only to draw plans Mr. Church returned to Beddington but to advise with his client upon the and in course of conversation inquired general style, accommodation and arfor Don. On being told that Don was home, he asked to be allowed to talk as well as, and perhaps above all, to with him. Don was accordingly held see that it harmonizes with the surup to the telephone, and the receiver roundings and suits the artistic deplaced to his ear. As "Hello, Don," came from his master the dog began to show signs of excitement, which in- would be much out of place by the seacreased as the conversation progressed. In a few moments after being released he disappeared, and in about two hours not flat, but rather mountainous or Mr. Church called again on the tele- hilly, its tasteful and striking appearphone and announced that Don had arrived at the tannery.

HORSE SAVED A PLANTATION. A gentleman at Bedford, La., gives the following account of a most sin- story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet. gular evidence of intelligence on the name is Dixie, and Moore raised him side blinds. from a colt, and is much attached to the animal. During the spring of 1894 plaster cornices in hall, parlor, dining repairing levees, and for some weeks thereafter he was not able to work at all and was allowed to run loose in the

pasture and about the place. One morning when the hands were all in the fields at work, and Moore himself was riding after them, they heard a violent ringing of the big plantation bell at the back of the house. Thinking something dreadful had happened to his wife or children, perhaps, Moore put spurs to his horse, and, calling to the hands to follow, galloped up to the house. When he got there he found Mrs. Moore and the children safe and sound and very much amused at old Dixie, who had managed to open the yard gate and was pulling at the bell rope like a crazy thing. All their efforts to drive the horse away had been in vain; he only continued to ring the

bell more loudly. Moore began to suspect that Dixie might know what he was about after all, and went out to investigate. When the horse saw his master he let go the bell tope and ran off toward the pasture, looking back and tossing his head at every step, as if to say, "Come on!" Moore soon saw that something unusual had occurred, and followed after Dixie as fast as he could. The horse made straight at the levee at the lower end scotted; interior woodwork finished in of the pasture and stopped short under hard oil.

a big cottonwood tree.

(See this column next week for Gothic Houses.)

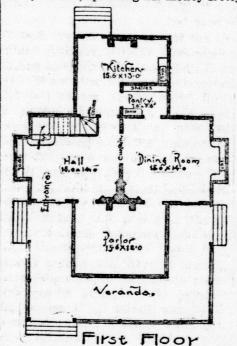
(Copyright, 1895.) It is the intention of this series of articles to treat of the various styles of architecture in a perfectly honest man-

There are some styles that are particularly fitted to American climatic and social conditions. There are others that can seldom be used with good effect, but inasmuch as there are occasional calls for the construction of houses in these styles, it is fitting that they should be considered The design illustrated herewith is

COOP. BUIL DING PLAN ASS'4

ARCHITECTS N.Y. that of a Swiss cottage, a style that is not fitted for this country in general. Swiss architecture is the outgrowth of the needs and conditions of the inhabitants of Switzerland, and, like all national institutions, is most appropriate to its natural surroundings. The life of the Swiss peasant is divided by his occupations into two seasons; the summer, when he is watching and tending his cattle on the high Alps, and the winter, when he is forced to find shelter from the rigorous climate, with its fierce storms, in the low-lying, secluded valleys. His summer home is a log hut placed behind some projecting rock that will break the sweep of the wind. This is the chalet, and on the mountain side it produces a most picturesque appearance, thoroughly in keeping with surrounding nature. But the winter residence—the Swiss cottage, so-called-is an elaborate example of the fanciful in architecture, combined with and molded for the needs and requirements of the inhabitants of this picturesque though trying (as to climate) country. The most striking feature of these cottages is the roof, which to American eyes seems almost flat, and as a matter of fact is built at an angle of about 155 degrees, projecting well over the cottage side to keep the windows, balconies, porches and piazza clear of the heavy falls of snow which are so characteristic of this country, drifting to amazing heights.

Swiss architecture, as built in this country, has been-shall we say-somewhat Americanized, and the accompanying sketch shows a structure that would be effective and pleasing if erected in a suitable location. The latter point is one upon which an architect, versed as well in the technical points of landscape, should be consulted, as many a man, spending his money freely



mands of the neighborhood. The design illustrating this article shore, but for a country residence or ance would be most appropriate. A brief description is given as follows:

General dimensions: Width (over all), 36 feet; depth, including veranda, 48 feet 2 inches. Heights of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first

Exterior materials: Foundation. part of a horse belonging to K. L. brick; first story, clap-boards; second Moore, of that parish. The horse's story, gables and roof, shingles. Out-Interior finish: Hard white plaster

> sat. Ded Rooms

Second Floor flooring and trim: ash stairway: panels under window in parlor, hall and dining room; bath room and kitchen wain-

Suggestions for colors: Clap-boards When Moore came up what was his and sashes, olive; trim, dark green; stain; roof shingles dipped and brush coated with Indian red stain.

The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor

Cellar under kitchen and pantry; fireplaces with hardwood mantels in hall, parlor, dining room and one bedroom and kitchen range included in estimate. Hall designed to be used as a sitting room. The attic is floored for storage.

\$3,516 is the cost for this design as described, not including heater, the esti-mate being based on New York prices for materials and labor, but in many sections of the country the cost should The Co-operative Building Plan Asso-

ciation, Architects, New York.

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

SOCIALISTS in France are urged to use no soap save that made by a Socialist co-operative association.

EMPRESS EUGENIE has nearly completed her memoirs, which are not to be published till after her death. PRINCE MASSIMO, of Italy, thinks that his is the oldest family in Europe. He traces his ancestry to Quintus Fabius Maximus.

JORGE ISAACS, the celebrated novelist of the Republic of Colombia, and one of the greatest literary lights of America, is dead.

PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES, when she cycles, wears a neat tailor-made costume, with plain skirt, similar to that of a riding habit.

QUEEN VICTORIA wants the portrait of her grandson, the German Emperor, and has commissioned Mr. A. S. Cope to go to Berlin to paint it.

MAJOR VON WISSMAN, the famous African explorer, who has been spending the winter at Naples, proposes to take up his permanent residence in

F. J. WILLIAMSON, sculptor, has executed a bust of the late Lord Tennyson in marble, to the order of the Queen, to be placed in the grand corridor of Windsor Castle.

JESUIT priests cannot preach on politics in Austria-Hungary. The Superior of the order in Vienna removed a priest who broke the rule recently and made the reason public.

MARSEILLES has erected an allegorical group in a public park to commemorate the men who died in 1870, but the town council has voted to have the names of its members inscribed on it instead of those of the men who fell.

THOUGH the Chitral expedition has demolished our old friend, the Akoend of Swat, it has introduced us to one more melodious, the Mullah of Manki. He lives in retirement, and advises everyone not to fight.

FIELD MARSHAL Sir Donald Stew art, who was commander-in-chief in India when Roberts marched to Kandahar, has been appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital in place of the late Sir Patrick Grant. Gen. Lord Roberts will probably have the vacant field marshalship.

MEXICO produces anything that can be raised in any other country. So varied is the climate that in the same state can be raised any product of the tropics and of the polar region. Cotton, vheat, rye, silver, silk, cocoanuts, bananas, rice, cocoa, vanilla, logwood, mahogany, hides and wine are the principal products.

EXPLOSIONS in the streets are now in a fair way to be explained. Major Cardew has discovered that there is a remarkable deposit of sodium in some of the insulators in the boxes used for electrical supply in London. Now, sodium is highly inflammable by contact with water, and, therefore, probably sets fire to the escape of gas.

ONE OF the most eminent mechanical engineers in England, Joseph Nasmyth, favors the driving of machinery with cotton ropes in place of leather bands. As a result of many years' experience and close observation, he states that for heavy main drives it is both more economical and effective to use a series of ropes working in separate grooves.

THE present visit of Encke's comet has, in the skilled hands of Backlund, placed Mercury, so to speak, in the weighing scale. We have thus learned that this globe, though no doubt a considerable one, is still much less than the earth. Encke's comet demonstrates that 30 globes as massive as Mercury would be required to weigh as much as

ON THE Belgian state railways fares are lower than anywhere else in Europe. Recently the Belgian Government has made a fresh concession. For £1 sterling the traveler can obtain a ticket available for one person to travel over the entire system for a fortnight. For second class the fare is about half as much again, and for the first class about double.

THAT nursery story which has charmed generations of children and their elders, known as "Blue Beard," was written by a French author. The Original of the character of Blue Beard was a marshal of France, who lived in Brittany, and who was charged with murdering several wives and over 100 chilrren. Being convicted of sorcery, he was burned.

HERR LEIST, the ex-Governor of the Cameroons, whose brutality and immorality brought about an outbreak of the natives, has been finally disposed of by the German Disciplinary Court, which dismisses him from the public service, deprives him of his pension, and orders him to pay the cost of the prosecution, but allows him half his pension for three years.

MAZEPPA'S palace at Vaturino, in the Government of Kieff, once the official residence of the Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks, and famous throughout Russia for its beauty and its picturesque park, has fallen into decay. The estate is now cut down to 30 acres, and the neglect of the Jew into whose hands it came some years ago has made a ruin of the palace and a wilderness of the garden.

ONE OF the latest theories—which is said to be receiving general acceptance -concerning the moon's face assumes THE DOG NEVER SPOKE AGAIN.

There was once a ventriloquist so quickly summoning the hands, the breach was soon healed. But for from town to town to save expense, much after the manner of the gentlement of adventure in Grimm's tales. One in the same of adventure in Grimm's tales. One in the same of adventure in Grimm's tales. One in the same of adventure in Grimm's tales. One in the water trickling through. Quickly summoning the hands, the breach was soon healed. But for Dixie's timely warning, however, the levee would have gone, and the whole place would have been over-flowed.

There was once a ventriloquist so purchase, the water trickling through. Pompelian red; veranda, floor and ceiling drab; under side of roof overhang, medium drab; panels on sides of brackets and over bay windows, Pompelian red; wall shingles, dipped and brush coated with raddish the collision of the "moonleta". that the material constituting that

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comfort. I believe it to be the best

medicine in the world, and I always

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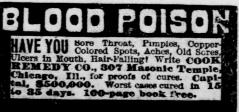


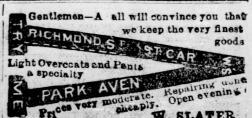
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Citizen and Dome Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER -- SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1895.

Motto for the Week:

When you have done a kindness and your neighbor is the better for it, why need you be so foolish as to look any further and gape for reputation and requital?-[Marcus Aurelius.

In the Far North.

Caspar W. Whitney's Trip to Canada's Barren Lands.

Has Reached Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake-925 Miles on Snowshoes.

News has recently been received by letter from Mr. Whitney, which comes out of the region around Great Slave Lake by dog-sledge messengers, and it will be of interest to those who are watching Mr. Whitney's journey to hear that he reached Fort Resolution, the station of the Hudson Bay Company on Great Slave Lake, on Feb. 26, in good condition. He had at that time covered 925 miles on snowshoes, traveling entirely alone, except for two Indians, one of whom drives the dogsledge, and the other goes forward to break a way through the snow.

The journey so far has been an exceedingly difficult one, owing to the fearful storms and blizzards, which, though always severe there in the winter season, have been worse this year than for a quarter of a century back. Mr. Whitney writes that he has been several times delayed by these storms, and that he was obliged once to be in the snow in his blankets three days while a blizzard raged before he could go forward. Such a storm is dangerous in more ways than one, for, besides the constant chance of death from cold and from the storm itself, winter only the most rare of all Amerithere is the ever-present danger o can animals, the musk-ox. It is Mr. starvation. It is impossible to carryf Whitney's purpose to go into these food for dogs and men, and as the dogs must be fed a good part of the sledge find food, or as long as what food he protection of the eyelids, to receive is loaded with dried fish for them. besides this the sledge must carry the blankets of the three men, guns and make the attempt to get one, but will The sense of taste is the next which other necessary matter, and there is study the country, the methods and loses its susceptibility of impressions, not much spare room for food. Each means of travel there, and the habits and then the sense of smelling. The Hudson Bay Company post has but a of this extraordinary animal. small supply of flour, bacon, tea and tobacco and some of them dried deermeat (which is of the consistency of sole-leather, quite as hard to chew and equally as nourishing). Pemmican (pounded meat and grease) has become continent. His first attempt was so awakened; the next easiest is the heara luxury, owing to the scarcity of deer. nearly successful that the carelessness Fish, to be found in nearly all the of the guides alone prevented him from lakes (and the country teems with lakes), constitute the main article of food for men and dogs. Thus the traveler can get but a small supply at

Smith on Feb. 20, for what he sup- growths of small fir-trees. The two of nervous action. The necessity for posed was to be a six day's trip to Indians I had were lost half the time. keeping the feet warm and perfectly Fort Resolution, or, in other words. On the eighth day we found signs and still as a preliminary of sleep is well-200 miles over ice and snow, occa- tracks-fresh ones-and at once left known. From these facts it will not sionally through thick growths of forest, and then across barren plains We had not gone half a mile, when I more of the senses, and, perhaps, also, with nothing to break the force of the discovered a cow buffalo on a little one or more parts of the body imperwind. His larder consisted of six elevation not a hundred yards off. She feetly asleep, there should be at the pounds of bacon, one pound of tea heard us, however, as there was some- same time an imperfect kind of mental and six bread cakes. If he had been what of a crust on the snow. Only the action, which produces the phenomedelayed, and had not happened to kill head of the cow was visible. I knew non of dreaming. any animals, he might easily have suf- there must be a band beyond, and the fered a great deal, to say nothing of the wind being in our favor, I intended to formed thought. Much of the imperimminent risk of starvation. As a work around to where we could see the fection and incoherency of such matter of fact, he made the 200 miles others. I wanted to shoot a bull, and thoughts is from having no immediate in four and a half days, an extraordi- not a cow, especially only a two-year- consciousness of surrounding objects. nary quick journey, but even then his old, as this one was. But these In- The imagination revels unchecked by limited larder was of little use, since dians threw up their guns, and fired actual circumstances and is not under the six pounds of bacon was in such a before I could stop them. They the control of the will. Ungoverned spoiled condition that even in that missed the cow, and of course scared by any ordinary standards of reason, land of starvation neither he nor the the band out of the country; for, once we, in dreaming, have the impression Indians could eat it, and they were fired on, they go until they are far be- that the ideas which chase each forced to throw it away. The bread gave out, but fortunately the teal lasted, and they killed a caribou, which standing I found the beds of eleven imagined to be an action. As thought had to be eaten frozen, since the ther- buffalo, and I was so angry I felt like is very rapid, it thus happens that during the four and a half days.

Another difficulty that is constantly before the traveler through this country is the chance of any slight injury or sprain. Mr. Whitney, it seems,

my legs with mustang liniment vigorously several times that afternoon and evening. Next day, although I could move only with much difficulty and great pain, I could, however, travel, and did, though the Indians made it doubly hard by keeping up the same pace we had maintained from the start. I could not explain to them that running was agony to me, and so, by the use of liniment night and morning, and good American nerve, I gritted my teeth and 'staid' with them.

"I wondered a little they did not appreciate my condition and slow up a post. It seems that I have made

as a hard goer. "I have traveled rapidly after once becoming accustomed to snow-shoes, and I have led the Indians along at a good gait. They have not relished having the pace set for them by a white man, being exceedingly jealous of their reputations as snow-shoe runners by winter and paddlers (canoe) by summer, and as I have reached each post, therefore, and secured fresh Indians and dogs, the former have set out to walk me off my feet. They have had have succeeded in making a very quick trip of my 925 miles. These fellows from Smith had me 'groggy,' as it were, but I avoided the knock-out, and managed to remain in the ring until the call of time, which came, I must acknowledge, to my infinite relief."

After resting a few days after the the 26th of February, Mr. Whitney was to secure the services of a famous Indian chief to lead him across Great Slave Lake, a ten days' journey northward through forest out into the Barren Lands of the North, where there is no trace of wood of any kind, where he can have no fire, and where there is nothing but ice and snow, and in the "Barrens" and stay as long as he can sight ceases, in consequence of the through the instrumentality of that can carry with him will last, in search impressions first, while all the other quiescent state, and the dreamer mutof this musk ox. He will not only senses preserve their sensibility entire.

tempt at securing a bison out of the few sleep with different degrees of proand small herds of this native Ameri- foundness. The sense of touch sleeps can buffalo that still remain on the the most lightly, and is the most easily securing a bull. "We had," he says, "referring to this first attempt, "a very hard trip of it, having nothing to eat | parts of the body begin to sleep before for twelve days but the rabbits we others. Sleep commences at the excaught, and for days at a time being | tremities, beginning with the feet and For example, Mr. Whitney left Fort obliged to cut our way through dense legs, and creeping toward the center the dogs and started after the buffalo. appear surprising that, with one or yond pursuit. When I reached the other through the mind are actual ocknoll over which the cow had been currences; a mere ill-formed thought is mometer averaged 40° below zero emptying my rifle into the Indians."

Cost of Gas and Electric Light.

gas for one year for illuminating pur- tude of transactions into the very poses in the cities of the United States | shortest period that when we are accitook cold, and developed a painful is put at \$10,000,000. This covers dentally awakened from slumber by a rheumatism in his legs; which did not only the lighting furnished under offitrouble him until he was a day out cial authority and at the public ex- the door a train of actions which it from Fort Smith on his way to Fort pense, and is exclusive of the amount Resolution. "The calves of my legs," paid by individuals, corporations, he writes, "were seized by such violent hotels, theaters and railroad and steam- through the mind in a moment. cramps I could hardly move. I stuck ship companies. Of the \$250,000 apto it, however, making twelve miles, propriated annually for the lighting of when we stopped to make a fire for the city of New York \$150,000 is di- sive period is reduced, as it were, to a dinner. That over, I had barely put vided among four gas companies and single point, or rather, a single point is on my snow-shoes and got under way, \$98,000 goes to the seven electric made to embrace an extensive period. when the cramps and pains seized light companies with which the city upon my thighs, and I actually could has contracts. The gas supplied to not move. I sat down a few moments, public departments costs \$10,000 ad- and hear many strange sounds. If we signal of distress to my Indians, who its own electric light plant, spends were ahead with the dog-sledge. I had \$150,000 a year on gas. Philadelphia, hard work making them understand, which also owns its owns lighting for neither comprehended a word of plant, spends \$300,000 a year on light-English, and my Indian vocabulary ing. San Francisco spends \$200,000, was not up to an emergency of this and Boston about the same. St. Louis, sort. I could not go on, and decided which has in so many electrical appli-

Dreams Diagnosed

Some Phenomena of the Dream Life-Stuff many things around him." They Are Made Of-Dreams Are Uncompleted Thoughts-Somnambulists and Their

Ben," said Uncle Joshua, as the old- finally extinguished. The thoughts timers resumed their talk, as reported which arise in such situations are endbit, and did not understand why until in the Boston Herald, "reminds me less and assume an infinite variety of I reached Fort Resolution and told my that dreams and the world of sleep story to the officer in charge of this and the incidents that sometimes arise from this condition of semi-conscioussomewhat of a reputation in this land ness are not so fully understood—that is, the conditions which induce them -as they should be. Of course, dreaming is something that all people experience. Even dogs and some other animals, judging from their actions while in sleep, probably dream, no doubt in a way somewhat analogous to human beings—that is, according to the plane of their intelli-

> "Now, I have looked into this subject somewhat, and the best authoriordered mental action; arising usually from some kind of functional derangement. In sound sleep the functions of digestion, the circulation of the blood, and all others may be said to be duly in action, and the mind is accordingly not disturbed. If, however, any of the bodily functions be in a state of derangement-if, in particular, the digestion be incommoded, which it ordinarily is in an artificial mode of life—the senses, the nerves, the mind, will also be probably affected, and an imperfect sleep, with an imperfect con-

sciousness, is the result. hearing is the next in order, and last On his return southward into the of all comes the sense of touch. timber again he will make a second at- Furthermore, the senses are thought to

and smelling awake the last. "Another remarkable circumstance deserves notice; certain muscles and

"A dream, then, is an imperfectly events that would take whole days or a longer time in performance are dreamed in a few moments. So won-The cost of supplying electricity and derful is this compression of a multiloud knock at, or a rapid opening ot, would take hours or days, or even weeks, to accomplish sometimes passes

"Time, in fact, seems to be in a great measure annihilated. An extenand we may see the individuals em-

"Your talk on special illusions, I from its commencement until it be aspects.

"One of the most remarkable phenomena attendant upon dreaming is the almost universal absence of surprise. Scarcely any event, however incredible, impossible or absurd, gives rise to this emotion. We see circumstances at utter variance with the laws of nature, and yet their discordancy, impracticability and address never strike us as at all out of the usual course of things. This is one of the strongest proofs that can be alleged in support of the dormant condition of the reflective faculties. Had these powers been awake and in full activity they would have ties which I have consulted tell me pointed out the erroneous nature of a merry time doing it, however, and I | that dreaming is a modification of dis- | the impressions conjured into existence by fancy, and shown us truly that the visions passing before our eyes were merely the chimeras of an excited imagination—the airy phantoms of imperfect sleep. Dreams are in general connected with snatches of waking recollections, and assume a character from the dreamer's ordinary pursuits and feelings. Shakespeare has admirably described the effects of dreams of different classes of persons. "In ordinary dreaming the powers

of voluntary motion are often exercised to a slight extent. A dreamer, under the impression that he is engaged in "According to the best writers on an active battle, will frequently give a the subject it has been ascertained that bedfellow a smart belaboring. Often, in beginning to sleep the senses do not also, in the case of common dreaming, unitedly fall into a state of slumber, the muscles on which the production but drop off one after another. The of the voice depends are set in action. portion of the brain which is not in a ters and cries aloud. Sometimes nearly all the senses along with the muscles of motion are in activity, while part of the celebral organs are dormant, and in this condition the dreamer becomes a somnambulist or sleep-walker. 'If we dream,' says Macnish, 'that we are walking and the vision possesses such a degree of vividness and exciting energy as to arouse the muscles of locomotion, we life? Can you repay your teacher, the ing; the next is the sight, and the taste naturally get up and walk. Should we dream that we hear or see, and the impression be so vitid as to stimulate the eyes and ears, or, more properly speaking, those parts of the brain which take cognizance of sights and sounds, then we both see any objects or hear any sounds which may occur, just as if we were awake. In some cases the muscles only are excited, and then we simply walk, without hearing or seeing. In other cases we both walk and see. and in a third variety we at once walk, see and hear. In the same way the vocal organs alone may be stimulated, and a person may merely be a sleepwalker; or under a conjunction of impulses he may talk, walk, see and hear. you were a Sunday school teacher.

"Cases of persons in a state of somnambulism rising from bed and walking to a distant part of the house, or of looking for some object of which they were dreaming, and so forth, are exceedingly common, and the seeing marvel is explained by the fact already noticed-only certain senses and portions of the brain are asleep, while others are waking. The boy who, according to the story of old days, rose in his sleep and took a nest of young eagles from a dangerous precipice must have received the most accurate accounts of external objects from his visual organs, and must have been able to some extent to reason with them, else he could never have overcome the difficulties of the ascent. He dreamed of taking away the nest, and, to his great surprise, found it beneath his bed in the morning, in the spot where he only thought himself to have put it in his imagination.

"The following case, mentioned by Mr. Macnish, is scarcely less wonderful. It occurred near one of the towns on the Irish coast: About 2 o'clock in the morning the watchmen to its destination. God choked it on on the revenue quay were much surprised at seeing a man disporting himself in the water about 100 yards from the shore. Intimation having been

With one or more organs or portions of his brain diseased, and the rest sound, the insane person has the use of his external senses, yet may form imperfect conclusions regarding

Where English Statesmen Excel.

Theology is a favorite study of man, has just broken into theology with his book on the "Foundations of Belief." Those who regard the Duke mail. of Argyle as a statesman must be aware that he is one of the most voluminous theological writers of the age. In running over the list of British statemongers, we see the names of a lot of theologians. Henry VIII. took a hand in the theological disputes of his time, and so did Oliver Cromwell. Even Beaconsfield, while yet he was Disraeli, dabbled in theology; Peel, known as "Orange Peel," made a deep study of it, and Brougham annotated an edition of Paley.

It is queer that there never has been any great theologian among our American statesmen or high functionaries. The President now in office, for example, has given us no book on the subject, though his father was a clergyman. Harrison has made no contribution to theological literature. Buchanan, Lincoln, Jackson, Grant, and most of our other presidents were not scholars in theology. Garfield knew a good deal about it, but he wrote only fragments. Jefferson was better versed in it than any other president, but he was not orthodox. The Hon. Thomas C. Platt, though a Presbyterian by conviction, has never figured as a theologian outside of the Sunday school. In Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet there is not a theological writer. We do not know of a member of either House of Congress who is an adept in theology, though there are clergymen in both Houses.

We cannot divine how it happens that there are so many theological writers among British statesmen and in Parliament, while there is not one among American statesmen or in Congress. England is ahead in this respect. - New York Sun.

"How Much Owest Thou?" Rev. Dr. Parker's text at the New Temple, London, England, recently, 4 o'clock, Vilvorde was reached. was "How much owest thou my Lord?" Life, he said, is one obligation. You can never be out of debt. man who first led you into intellectual light? Can you repay the preacher the doormat of the supercilious-who prayed you into newness of life and hope? How much owest thou my Lord for prosperity? I remember you when you began with next to nothing. Now you have a check book, and you are becoming difficult to deal with. How much owest thou for the great redemption? Don't get into Parliament and forget the word redemption. You hold up your little chin and say you are a politician—as if it matters a ha'porth of shavings to the universe what you are. I liked you better when

You are a strong man, continued Dr. Parker-you sleep well, your nerves are in good condition. Did you do that? How much owest thou my Lord for health? I should have been in my grave or a madhouse tonight but for my health. God gave it, and he gave it that it might be spent in the service of others. How much owest thou for the blessed dead? It would be poor living today if there had nature neglected to put an eye in the been no yesterdays. We shall only back of the head. live a right life as we say,

Were the whole realm of nature mine, It were a present far too small. Love so amazing, so divine,

Demands my soul, my life, my all. Dr. Parker seemed in the most vigorous health, and his sermon won the complete attention of the crowded congregation. Here are two extracts worth preserving: "If some men do good, it is by a kind of mistake—a providential arrangement of their blunders." "My lord gave £25 for a bull-pup and half a guinea for the conversion of the world. It is damnable atheism! That half-guinea never got the road."—[New Age.

Well Paid Journalists. The London Times will soon show In one instant we pass through many given to the revenue boat's crew, they the work of its new American correadventures, see many strange sights pushed off and succeeded in picking spondent, Mr. George W. Smalley, for separated by a distance sufficient to him up, but, strange to say, he had no more than 25 years London corre- admit the body of a man, so that the thinking the attack might pass, but it ditional, and about \$1,000 is spent in are awakened by a loud knock, we idea whatever of his perilous situation, spondent of the New York Tribune, carbons and other apparatus between grew more violent, whereupon I flew a naphtha lamps. Chicago which owns have perhaps, the idea of a tumult and it was with the utmost difficulty his work as foreign correspondent for them may be got at. This double passing before us, and know all the they could persuade him he was not the latter paper having begun in 1867. characters engaged in it—their aspects still in bed. But the most singular Mr. Smalley did good service as correand even their very names. If the part of this novel adventure was that spondent in the Franco-Prussian war, door opens violently, the floodgates of the man had lett his house at 12 and his service as correspondent of the a canal may appear to be expanding, o'clock that night and walked through Tribune has been excellent, though liquid quicksilver, so that it may be a difficult and to him dangerous road, too conservative and anglicized to suit revolved almost without friction. Or ployed in the process and hear their a distance of two miles, and had actu- most American readers. Mr. Smalley dinary brass wheels are used for reto camp and try rubbing my legs, and cations gone far ahead of other Americonversation, which may seem an hour ally swam one mile and a half when is a graduate of Yale and is now 62 volving lights in lighthouses. The a rest. There was no wood, and we can cities, spends more in a year for in length. If a light be brought into he was fortunately discovered and years old, and is to be congratulated light is generated by enormously were obliged to go on a few miles farther. As I could not walk, I crawled on my hands and knees. I rubbed ed on my hands and knees. I rubbed on the being in flames invades us and we are witnesses to the whole conflagration, of the latter than for gas, the room, the notion of the house gives us, by analogy, the best explanation of the latter than for gas, the room, the notion of the house gives us, by analogy, the best explanation of the latter than for gas, and it is the only large city in the latter gives us, by analogy, the best explanation of the latter than for gas, and it is the only large city in the latter gives us, by analogy, the best explanation of these climbers and swimmers. I rubbed being in flames invades us and we are witnesses to the whole conflagration, breaks down the other may be used.

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal many English statesmen. Gladstone card to the manager of the Temphas written half a dozen or more theo- erance and General Life Assurlogical books. Balfour, the coming ance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return

> usually giving its best men a retainer of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year, and allowing liberal space compensation for the matter used in addition. Editorial writers on the Times rarely average more than four leaders a week, for many of the leaders are written by special writers whom the Times pays at the rate of 5 guiners per leader.

A Backward Traveler.

Belgium has lately been interested in the strange performances of a young man named Milo, who has walked backward from Antwerp to Brussels, at a rate of speed which tired out ordinary pedestrians who accompanied him, all moving forward in the natural way. During the entire journey, which covered, by the road, somewhat over 30 miles, young Milo took not one step forward, even when he was in inns resting or eating.

Monsieur Milo has a theory that if people walked and ran backward they would find the exercise highly beneficial. He is a tall and solidly built young man, much given to athletic exercises.

The Belgians call him the "mancrab," in reference to the supposed propensity of the crab for walking backward; and Monsieur Milo thinks it is much more natural to walk and run in a backward course than most people imagine.

He set out from Antwerp on Friday afternoon at 20 minutes before 3 o'clock. On arriving at Contich, where he passed the night, the forwardwalking people who accompanied him were more out of breath than he was.

The next morning he started at 20 minutes past 8 and traveled until 11. Then, after a rest of 40 minutes, he went on again until, at 10 minutes past His afternoon's walk was at the rate

of a little more than three and seventenths miles an hour, which is rather more than a good walking gait. Milo's ordinary walking gait, indeed, is described as being much more a run than

The next day he entered Brussels in great state, attracting much attention. The crowd which followed him was greatly amused when he entered a hotel, having completed his journey. still walking backward and bowing and smiling at the people.

Milo's shoes were an object of interest to the Brussels newspaper reporters. He had them made for his purpose. The heel was placed where the toe should be, and the soles were covered whith plates of elastic rubber.

In this country, there is almost always some boy or youth in every community who likes to prove to smaller boys that he can run faster backward than he can forward. The gait of a backward-running person is by no means ungraceful, and the movement is singularly agreeable for a little while. It is very exhausting, however, owing to its unaccustomed use of muscles; and it is moreover, attended with considerable danger of falling, since

A 250,000,000 Candle Light.

"The most powerful light in the world is now being set up on Fire Island, off New York city," said an officer of the Lighthouse Board. "It will be ready for business by July r next. To snips it will be visible 100 miles out at sea. I do not mean the light itself will be seen at that distance. for that would be impossible owing to the curvature of the earth, but the flash on the clouds in the sky will be discerned. The light will be electric, having a power of 50,000,000 candles without the lens. The lens, which was made in Paris, is of enormous size-about 10 feet in diameter. It will increase the power to 250,000,000 candles. It is called a bivalve lens. being in two halves, like the shells of an oyster. The convex halves are lens and the whole mechanical contrivance supporting it rests in a circular trough filled with mercury. In fact, its entire weight rests upon the

W.C.T.U. Department.

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

reflected credit upon the young people,

The treat of the evening was the

address of Mrs. Gibbs, of Port Arthur,

who delivered an eloquent, pathetic

and earnest oration upon the work of

impurity and from the ravages of in-

temperance. Her burning words pro-

duced at times a silence when you

Mr. Williams, accompanied by Mrs.

H. Sellers, gave the cornet solo, "The

Lost Chord," to the delight of all. Al-

together the meeting was a grand suc-

cess and will tend to increase the

Bruce County-Paisley.

residence of Mr. D. Fisher. It was

the first of a series which the union

purpose holding, and if the initial

meeting is to be regarded as an index

rest, they will be very successful in-

deed. The first part of the evening

was taken up with a programme which

was taken part in by Mesdames Grant,

Torrance, McGill and Stauffer; Misses

Fisher and Torrance, and Messrs.

"Socials," "The Book I Last Read,"

"What's the Latest?" and Prohibi-

London.

Women's Temperance Association to

be held in June next, will be distin-

guished by some new departures of

unusual interest and importance, in

Representatives from many lands

delegation, sails for Southampton.

ment of woman.

House Cycling Club.

brought out in this country under the

auspices of the (Women's) Mowbray

You may live simple, manly lives, speaking

your own thought, paying your own way and

doing your own work, whatever that may be

You will remain a gentleman as long as you

follow these rules, if you have to sweep a

crossing for your livelihood. You will not

remain gentlemen in anything but the name

The National Council of the British

"Total Abstinence in Y. P. S. C. E.,

The W. C. T. U. held a delightful

membership of the union.

who were heartily applauded.

much longer period.

was excellent.

Fort William Union.

One year ago this month the Fort William Union was organized by Miss Phelp. For some time prior to this Mrs. E. D. Bell, wife of the editor of the Fort William Daily Journal, had the W. C. T. U. and their aim to guard been corresponding with workers in the homes of our beloved country from the more central parts of the Province, with a view to the inauguration of the work. Miss Phelp's opportune arrival, when on her way to the Northwest upon a missionary tour, brought sympathy with the views and emotions matters to a focus, and the society of the speaker. was organized, April 19, with 42 mem-

On April 22 the first annual meeting of the union was held.

The reports were excellent.

Evangelistic, juvenile, press, lumbermen and Flower Mission departments have been taken up.

The evangelistic superintendent reported house to house visitations and the distribution in this way of 3,452 pages of temperance literature. A box at the station has been reported filled, and large parcels of papers and magazines have been sent up the line, for which the thanks of men in cars and camps have been received.

The juvenile superintendent reports Band of Hope with 60 members. Temperance articles have been fre-

quently contributed to the columns of the daily papers by the press superintendent.

The Flower Mission committee visited the jail on prison day in June, and have visited the sick, taking flowers and fruit. One hundred boquets, to each of which was attached text card, tied with a white ribbon, have been sent out, also a few leaflets, explaining the flower mission work.

Three jars of fruit and twelve tumblers of jelly have been contributed by members of the union.

At the Agricultural Fair, held in Port Arthur, October last, a booth was tastefully decorated with flags, lanterns and flowers, white ribbon and the

plaster, salves, bandages, pins, needles, the company. There was a large atbuttons, thread and yarn; together | tendance. with 960 pages of temperance literature, 480 Gospel papers, 30 Testanents and 30 text cards, tied with bows of white ribbon. Letters of appreciation have been received from two of the camps which are encouraging to the workers.

Seven of the members have subconsequence of the third biennial cribed for the Union Signal, the organ of the World's W. C. T. U., and twenty meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. or the Woman's Journal, a monthly taking place in London the same published in the interests of the Canadian W. C. T. U. Fifteen copies of the "White Ribbon Hymnal" have been purchased and are regularly used | World's Convention which is fixed for the meetings. Copies of the Quarterly Temperance Lesson Helps have been given to teachers in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Sabbath Schools.

The monthly meeting have been enivened by interesting papers.

Seven public meetings have been

In January a committee was appointed to confer with the new municipal council with a view to a better enforcement of the existing liquor laws. The icense inspector has been interviewed nd further action will be taken in the

At the conclusion of the reports and general business the same officers were e-elected: President, Mrs. E. D. Bell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. L. H. Rowland; recording secretary, Mrs. lames Esselmont; treasurer, Miss Liv-

EVENING MEETING. In the evening there was a large and representative gathering of the riends and members of the Union in the Methodist Church, which was beautifully decorated with mottoes, enners and flowers.

The chair was taken promptly at 8 o'clock by the president, Mrs. E. D.

The opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. Laycock. The president's address, dealing briefly and earnestly with the work of

he past year and the needs of the our, was next on the programme. Mrs. Smellie, vice-president, then ead excellently prepared reports from he secretaries and treasurer, showing in a business-like manner the finan-

rial condition of the union, and the reditable amounts expended for rorks of reform and charity during if you depart from them, though you may be the year. Five-minute addresses were given by Levs. Laycock, Rowland and Daniel in a hearty manner, congratulating the Tyendinaga, Ont., writes: "I have to thank you for recommending Dr.

Churches. These addresses recommend it."

Rev. Dr. McLeod, One of the Royal Commissioners, Presents His Minority Report on the Liquor Traffic.

The minority report, presented by Rev. Dr. McLeod, one of the five commissioners appointed to inquire into the liquor traffic and the question of Prohibition, is able and exhaustive. The report is dated April 5, 1895. He says, in discussing the effect of the all the insidious approaches of vice and liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it: "There is no room for differ. ences of opinion in regard to the fact could almost hear the hearts beating in that intemperance and its inevitable train of harmful consequences constitutes one of the most formidable evils Many expressed their regret that she that afflict society, diminish the wealth did not continue her address for a of the country and impede the progress of civilization. The fact is universally The White Ribbon movement has admitted. Regarding it the commisan able and eloquent advocate in the sion did not deem it necessary to prosperson of Mrs. Gibbs, and with many ecute extensive inquiry. In Canada, such as she in the arena, battling for as in other lands, intemperance is the purity, temperance, mora'ity and reprolific cause of pauperism, disease, ligion, it is not to be wondered at that insanity, idiocy, excesssive mortality the W. C. T. U. badge girds the world. and crime, with all the suffering and The musical part of the programme sorrow which attend those conditions."

PAUPERISM AND DISEASE. Dr. McLeod then proceeds to discuss the evidence regarding pauperism and says: "Whatever evidence relating to pauperism was heard in the course of the commission's investigations in the United States was in agreement with the foregoing statements that nearly all is traceable, diparlor meeting on Friday night, at the

rectly or indirectly, to intemperance." As to disease, insanity and mortality he says: "There is a diversity of opinion among medical experts as to whether or not a moderate consumpto the character and enjoyment of the tion of alcoholic liquors is in every case physically injurious. A majority of medical men unhesitatingly indorse total abstinence as safe. Many claim that it is essential to the fullest degree of physical health. All the evidence obtainable goes to show that heavy Monkman, Patterson, McMorran and drinking is universally condemned, and Vansickle. The second part of the also that there is a growing tendency evening was taken up with 5-minute among medical men to discountenance even what is known as moderate drinktete-a-tetes on the following topics:

The question, "Is total abstinence in your opinion compatible with the booth over 2,000 pages of literature tion." Prior to the taking up of these fullest degree of physical health?" was buted and much information topics and after the rendering of the one submitted to 207 medical men in circulated in the interest of the work. programme refreshments were served, Toronto by the secretary of the Do-To three lumber camps have been sufficiently substantial to stimulate the minion Alliance, but the Commission sent 30 comfort bags containing intellect, without erring too far on the decline to receive the statement in rearticles of necessity, such as court side of avoirdupois and thus stupifying ply. Ninety-two replies were received, and the question was answered directly in the affirmative in eighty-three cases, and of the remaining nine only Great International Meetings in three expressed a definite opinion that total abstinence was not safe for most people, and even they did so in a very hesitating fashion. Mr. McLeod dwells on the terrible result of the habitual use of liquor, and points to the evidence of Lieut.-Governor Schultz to refute the assertion that liquor is necessary to men who have to undergo much fatigue, such as on military ex-Commission to physicians and life inare expected to be present at the surance companies in Canada as proof of the physical evils resulting from Wednesday, June 19, in Queen's Hall. Over 300 delegates are expected from America, and the general officers health would be improved by total abof the New York State W. C. T. U. are planning to give a farewell reception to them on June 4, just before the Berlin, which has been chartered by Dr. Lunn to bring over the American ous to health and to an active condition of body and mind. Of 779 phy-For those united meetings it is proposed to form a White Ribbon choir use of intoxicants increases the number of 500 voices composed of members of the insane. The evidence is quoted and associate members of B. W. T. A. The Sunday services preceding the meetings are already being organized in many places of worship and halls in London and the suburbs. These devotional meetings will be addressed by White Ribbon women and will be under the auspices of the B. W. T. A. The second edition of Lady Henry Somerset's pamphlet "The Renaissance Hon. G. E Foster, in Parliament, in of Woman" is now in the press. It is a concise, unbiassed and admirably safely be set down to liquor in Canada. worded argument for the enfranchise-Vice and crime engendered by strong drink is also very fully set forth and Miss Willard's booklet on the bisustained by extracts from the evicycle, entitled "A Wheel Within a Whee!," will very soon be simultane. dence. From 1882 to 1892 inclusive, the total number of convictions in the ously published in England and Dominion was 383,459. Of these America. The English edition will 133,371 were for drunkenness, and have an introduction by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. The book is

these records. Referring to testimony taken in corder's Court, explained that in the returns he makes to Ottawa, and which enter into the official criminal statistics of the Dominion, he does not include all the cases which come before the court. Not only does he not include offenses against municipal bylaws, but, he adds: "I do not include offenses against the license laws of the Province of Quebec. Of course, such set to govern a kingdom - [Thomas Hughes. are criminal offenses, but at Ottawa they say they do not want such of-UNEQUALED.-Mr. Thos. Brunt,

Tyendinaga, Ont., writes: "I have to fenses reported." The responsibility for the traffic and and the noble aims and scriptural Thomas' Eclectric Oil for bleeding the effect in material prosperity are tory laws is presented at some length, nethods of the society, assuring them piles. I was troubled with them for discussed, and the opinions and figures and the working of the Scott Act set also both the sympathy and co-opera- nearly fifteen years, and tried almost of the Hon. G. E. Foster frequently out, and the following conclusions ion of the churches they represented everything I could hear or think ot. quoted. A conservative estimate of reached with reference to the whole their self-sacrificing labors for the Some of them would give me tempor- the amount paid annually by the con- subject: ary relief, but none would effect a cure. sumers of liquors in Canada is placed They were followed by delegates I have now been free from the dis- at \$40,000,000. The cost of prisons, made a right and wise declaration Societies of tressing complaint for nearly eighteen loss of labor and misdirected efforts when it declared: "That total pro-Methodist, Baptist and Presby- months. I hope you will continue to should, Dr. McLeod thinks, be added hibition is the right and only effect to the expenditures on account of the remedy for the evils of intemperance," Garfield Tea Co., 271 Queen St., E. T.

lawing estimate: COST OF THE TRAFFIC.

Amount paid for liquor by conliquor traffic, \$3,149,097; loss of productive labor, \$76,288,000; loss through mortality caused by drink, \$14,304,000; misdirected labor, \$7,-748,000; total, \$143,258,716.

Against this he sets receipts from the traffic as follows: Dominion Government, \$7,101,557; Provincial Governments, \$942,652; municipalities, \$429,107; total, \$8,473,316. Net loss,

Many of the things which might properly be included as chargeable to the liquor traffic are omitted in the above statement because of the difficulty of putting them into dollars and cents. He could add 50 per cent to the balance against the liquor traffic, and at well engage the attention of even those

who take no other view of the question than the business one. On this point a quotation is given from the Hon. G. E. Foster, who said: "Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure."

HIGH AND LOW LICENSE.

The different laws adopted in various countries to regulate and control the traffic are extensively discussed, and the question of high license vs. low license threshed out. Dr. Mc-Leod's conclusions are that nowhere has there been found a license system which really regulates the liquor traffic; that the restrictive features of license laws have not produced the results claimed for them; that everywhere the regulative and prohibitive features of license laws are habitually and generally flagrantly violated by licensees; that licensees do not as a rule interfere with | Canada. illicit liquor sellers, but often supply them with liquor, and that interference with illicit selling by officers and others license laws, whether the fees be high, medium or low, do not reduce the number of its victims or diminish the women. miseries or desolations which it produces; that high license has not demonstrated its superiority to low license in | well as the sale of tobacco to minors. respect to reducing the volume of the traffic or in lessening the drunkenness and the disorders traceable to drink, but that, on the contrary, there has been an increase in the consumption of liquors and a corresponding increase in drukenness and related evils, and, finally, that as a remedy for, or even a check to the evils of the liquor traffic license laws of every kind have been a stupendous failure. The Gothenberg and Bergen systems are explained and commented upon, and the conclusion reached that Canada has nothing to gain by the adoption of the Gothenberg system. The question of beer of physical culture in public schools. and light wines is taken up and the experience of Germany and France given, and the conclusion come to that the experiences of these countries do

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION. Dr. McLeod expresses regret at the ship. strong drink. Of 1,355 Canadian conclusions reached by the majority of physicians, 1,068 said that the general the Commission. He believes that a careful examination of all the evidence stinence. Of 1,340 who give definite heard, and of the mass of other facts answers to a question about moderate collected, makes sufficiently clear the toxicating drinks and the accompanydrinking, 901 said that the use of in- rightness of prohibition as applied to ing vices bid fair to exterminate the toxicants even in moderation is injuri- the liquor traffic, and that thoroughly race. The saloons have more power enforced prohibition would be the ef- to destroy than the churches have to fective solution of a serious problem. save." sicians a large majority said that the He quotes the experience of the United States, and gives the statistics bearing upon the question in several to show that not only many drinkers tables, and shows that the penitentiary become insane, but that the mental convicts in all the license States were weakness which under any one of vari- .75 per thousand of the population, ous forms of excitement is liable to and in prohibition States .39 per become insanity is in a large degree thousand of the population. The pristraceable to the intemperate habits of oners in the jails of all license States the parents. The question of exces- were .37 per thousand of the popusive mortality is fully covered in the lation, and in prohibition States .24 report, which quotes the statement of per thousand of the population. The population of the prohibition States is 1885, that 3,000 deaths per year might one-twelfth of the population of the whole country. In regard to Maine it should be borne in mind that importation of liquors into that State is pracand upon the commercial and moral life of the people is fully set forth, as well as the statistics of crime, pauperprobably not one-third of those who ism and illicit liquor selling. The drink to drunkenness ever appear in Commissioner cannot avoid the conviction that the prohibition law of Maine, despite defects and many in-Montreal, Mr. Forget, clerk of the Re- fractions, has been and is a marked success. The condition of affairs in Vermont, New Hampshire, Iowa and Kansas is exhaustively discussed, and the result of his observation in the prohibitory States visited by the Commission have not impressed him that the law in any one of them is perfect, either in construction or in operation. Other things being equal, it would be reasonable to expect better general results from a law enforced under the

Canadian political system. CANADIAN EXPERIENCE. Canadian experience with prohibi-

1. That the House of Commons

traffic, and he therefore makes the fol- that the House of Commons was right of physiology in the University of in declaring at the same time "that this House is prepared to enact such the School Physiology Journal, the legislation as soon as public opinion sumers, \$39,879,854; value of grain, will sustain them in so doing," and etc., destroyed, \$1,889,765; cost of that the House of Commons was well proportion of pauperism, disease, in- advised in reiterating from time to sanity and crime chargeable to the time, as already set out, this declaration.

2. That all the information which the commission has been able to obtain has made it clear to the undersigned that the effect of the liquor traffic has been and is seriously detrimental to all the moral, social and material interests of the nation; that the measures employed to "lessen, regulate or prohibit" the traffic have been bo of faith on the saloons at the last of value and effective only in propor- triennial conclave, made the following tion as they have approximated in their operations to the absolute probeverages, and that the revenue requirements of the country should not be considered a reason for the continuance of an admitted evil, and morethe lowest it is so large that it might over could be met without the continuance of that evil.

3. That the indorsement which the electors of different sections of the Dominion have given at the ballot-box to the principle of prohibition whenever submitted, as well as many petitions, memorials and declarations of church courts, temperance organizations, muni- in them; then remember how many cipal councils and other representative dispensed intoxicating liquors over bodies, make it sufficiently clear that a what is werse than a saloon, a free bar. majority of the people of Canada are It is a mistaken notion that to conin favor of the total prohibition of the vince a man of his welcome you must

and wise for the Dominion Parliament, reasoning faculties. There is more without further delay, to carry out the true brotherly welcome and sociability promises given, and give effect to the in a cup of coffee or a glass of lemonprinciples stated in its several resolu- ade than in any intoxicating beverage. tions by the enactment and thorough Let us urge our most eminent grand enforcement of a law prohibiting the master to ask all grand and subordinate manufacture, importation and sale of commanderies to refrain entirely from intoxicating liquors, except for medi- dispensing intoxicating liquors at their cal, sacramental and scientific pur- respective headquarters at Boston." poses, in and into the Dominion of

Temperance Notes.

The W. C. T. U. of St. Cloud, is infrequent and ineffective; that Minn., has opened a home for erring

The W. C. T. U. of Westminister, volume of the liquor traffic, lessen the B. C., has founded a hospital for

New Hampshire Legislature has passed a law forbidding the giving as

The report of the Registrar-General of England and Wales shows that from 1869 to 1893 deaths from acute-alcoholism have more than doubled.

Miss Nellie B. Eyster has been engaged by the San Francisco Board of Education as a special teacher of the effects of narcotics and stimulants.

Mrs. Frances Leiter, superintendent physi-culture department of the National W. C. T. U., attended the superintendents' convention of the National Education Association in Cleveland, last month, in the interests

Richard Cumner, boatswain of the battleship Barfleur was tried by courtmartial on board the Victory at Portsmouth, Eng., last week, on a charge the replies to questions sent by the not justify the encouragment of beer of drunkenness. The prisoner, who three years' seniority and dismissed the

> The Western Christian Advocate says: "The Hawaiian race is dying out rapidly. The missionaries have done much to elevate natives, but in-

The American National Temperance Advocate thus alludes to the Scandinavian system: "It is a step backward. We are teaching the children in our public schools that alcohol is a poison, and this system would take the money made from the sale of alcohol to pay the salary of the teachers. It too late in the history of the Temperance reform in this country to import the corrupting and debasing schemes of the old world."

Anna Thompson writes the Christian Advocate: "The Maharajah of Baroda has issued a notification to the effect that within his territories no new liquor shops shall henceforth be tically free. The effect of the Maine opened without the sanction of the law upon all classes of the community Minister. As for the existing shops, if five-sixths of the house-owners and inhabitants of any village or town would represent to the Minister their wishes that the liquor shops be closed, the Minister, if he sees no objection,

will give the necessary sanction. In reply to the recent attack upon Lady Henry Somerset for permitting her property to be rented to liquor sellers, Miss Willard again explains that "her estates are entailed; she has only a life use of her property, no right

Question" by Adolph Fick, professor wm. Dean, Dunn avenue, Toronto.

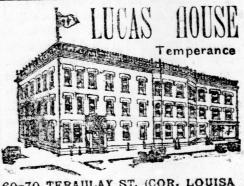
Wurtzburg, has been translated for first installment appearing in the April issue. The subject is treated from the standpoint of a trained specialist and scientist, and the article is a strong reinforcement of the position taken by many English and Swiss physiologists. Like them, as a result of his special study of the effects of alcohol, Prof. Fick has become a total abstainer.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights' Templars of Indiana, April 17, in Indianapolis, Charles W. Slick, grand commander, referring to the display of the sym-

knightly appeal for a uner hospitality than is represented by serving of intoxhibition of the traffic in intoxicating icants: "The display of the cross upon the outside of saloons may and does wound our pride and feelings. It certainly does not hurt the symbol of our beloved order. Nor would the Bible be injured if laid upon a table in every saloon in the land; but Sir Knights, this should afford us food for serious reflection. Call to mind the encampment at Denver, for illustration; the numerous headquarters, grand and subordinate, the lavish display of the cross and other emblems of our order first give him that which will befuddle 4. That it would therefore be right his brain and cloud his intellect and



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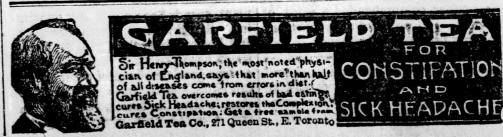
WOMEN IN DOUBT Medicated Silk Sponges
For Medicinal Purposes.
Madame Defross, Toronto.

USERS TELL ITS WORTH.

WE DON'T NEED TO

to sell it, but whenever any lease expires she drives out liquor selling and its attendant abominations. The London County Council will testify that no landlord has met their efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the slums so promptly and cordially as Lady Henry Somerset."

A valuable article on "The Alcohoi Ouestion" by Adolph Fick professor



Our_ Young People

Lost I Baby's Shoes Lost! lost! baby's shoes! Hunt the whole house over-Up the stairs, and down the stairs, Under sofas, under chairs, Baby is a rover; Traveling here, and traveling there,

Often through the clover. "Now his feet are cold and bare. Hunt the whole house over.

Lost ! lost ! baby's shoes ! Would you know their measure, Just four inches long, not more, Pattering, pattering on the floor, Doing baby's pleasure. Worn at the heels and worn at toes Serving "little treasure," Till you've found the baby's shoes Do you think of leisure.

Lost! lost! baby's shoes! Betty, sound the chorus -Mother, sister, nurse and granny Look in every nook and cranny, There is work before us.

There they are! found, found at last, Bring them on the docket; Stowed away (the little rogue), Safe in baby's pocket! -Mrs. M. A. Kidder.

Two Gentlemen. (By Caroline B. LeRow.)

One gentleman was little and the other one was large. The large one was very tall and very straight. He wore a suit of fine broadcloth, and in his polished linen shirt-front a great diamond sparkled like a star. His boots were of patent leather, and so bright that you could almost see your face in them. He had on new brown kid gloves, and carried an elegant silk umbrella with a silver handle on which was engraved his monogram.

The little one was very short and very crooked, with a hump on one shoulder and a limp in his gait. His clothes were threadbare; his cap was ragged; his shoes had holes in them; his little hands were bare and red with of a severe wound received during the cold. He held a clumsy newspaper bundle in his arms.

The two stood side by side upon the curbstone of a crowded street waiting for a chance to cross. The little one looked up at the large one with admirwoman carrying a great basket of clothes came from the opposite direction. As she neared the sidewalk she dodged suddenly to avoid a cart that was passing, and stumbled against the tall gentleman, her basket of clothes knocking out of his grasp the umbrella with the monogram on the silver husband's travels, having accompanied handle. With an angry glance and a shove to one side while he stooped to reside in a charming house in a north-

recover the umbrella. The little one had seen it all. He threw down his newspaper bundle, while with one hand he caught the old woman and with the other kept her basket from being overturned in the

"You're a gentleman—that you are!" she said, fervently, putting one of her hands with tenderness on the threadbare coat which covered the poor, misshapen back.

But the tall one did not hear her. He had crossed the street. And the little one was surprised.

Where Tommy Sent It.

Tommy was not afraid of the sound of his own voice, it is very evident. A western paper tells us what Tommy's father did.

"Tommy," said Mr. Figg, sternly, "I hung a motto in your room to the effect that little boys should be seen and not heard."

"Yessir." "I find that it has disappeared."

"Yessir."

"What did you do with it?" "I-I took it down to the deaf an' dumb orphan asylum."

"Tramway Billy."

Living some distance from the center of the city of Denver, I have occasion to ride a great de al on the Tramway cars, which is the name given to one of the street railways in this western city. Several times a little black dog has been a fellow-passenger. He is a bright, intelligent, good-natured. looking fellow, and appears as if he was accustomed to dine upon the best of food three times a day. He is called "Tramway Billy," and seems by general consent to have become the property of the Tramway Company.

Billy formerly belonged to a private family, but they could not keep him at home, for he would run away to the depot where the cars came in, and seemed to enjoy very much taking ceased, it appears from municipal rerides about the city. He rides over turns now published at Moscow that the entire system, sometimes going exactly 11,530 convicts passed through out as far as University Park, Mont- that city on their way to the penal clair or Riverside. All the conductors and motorneers know Billy and make year. This is in addition to the 2,000

a great deal of him. Whenever he wishes to board a car he goes to the proper side of the street, because he seems to understand that to the north of Japan, and is used exthe cars stop only at certain places. and waits there. They always stop the car for Billy, as much as for any other passenger. He is always greeted very cordially. Sometimes he is undecided in regard to what car he will him to wait until the next one comes. wonderful remedy.

Then the conductor or motorneer calls out, "Come, Billy, come and take a ride!" Billy usually accepts this invitation so hospitably extended. He often occupies the seat on the front of the car beside the motorneer.

Need we say that Billy is a great tavorite with the employes of the road? "Why," as one conductor expressed it, "if a person wants to get into trouble, just let him attack that dog! The boys would fight until the last minute for Billy."

Oh, yes, they feed him well Wherever the cars stop at an eatingstation, he always expects to receive a lunch. One day a motorneer said to a conductor when they were stopping at one of these stations at the terminus of a line:

"Oh! get Billy something to eat; he's hungry."

"He's the biggest beggar I ever saw. I never saw him when he didn't want something to eat," replied the other. Sometimes Billy is invited to dine at

the homes of his friends. One day about noon, Billy, in company with a gentleman, got on a car. After riding several blocks they alighted and went up the steps of a house. Probably Billy had accepted an invitation to take dinner out that day.

Perhaps some day my little readers may have the pleasure of visiting Denver, the "Queen City of the Plains," and may then have an opportunity to form the acquaintance of "Tramway Billy."-[Zion's Herald.

Max O'Rell's Wife.

Something may be judged of the interest taken in Mme. Paul Blouet (wife of the clever Frenchman known to fame as Max O'Rell) in her husband's work when it is known that, with the exception of his last book, every word written by him has been translated into English by her, says the London Tit-Bits. She was a Miss Mary Bartlett, the daughter of a ship-owner. Her father sent her from the Devonshire coast to a school in London, and it was while there she met her future husband, who had come to London in search of fame, having had to retire from the French army in consequence commune, which incapacitated him

from further military service. In all his work she takes a keen interest, and not a line he writes goes to either editor or publisher until it has been revised by her. When a book by ation. "What a fine gentleman!" he her husband appears she is impatient thought. Suddenly a poorly clad old for the press notices, and reads each Oh deadly certainty of common things ! with eager interest. She writes herself, but does not publish many articles.

She learned French when a girl, and after her marriage perfected herself to such an extent in that language as to be of immense assistance to her husband. She has been the sharer in her him to America upon his last lecturing muttered oath he gave her a rough tour, and also through Australia. They western suburb of London, and have one daughter, Leonine Marie, who is now some 18 years of age.

Mme. Blouet is an excellent cook, a model hostess, and is to be seen at her very best when entertaining her husband's friends, whose name is legion. She is a brunette, with dark brown eyes, and there is about her a combination of that vivacity and quiet retirement which is so seldom found. She often finds recreation in drawing, although her artistic efforts are only seen by her husband and daughter and a few intimate friends, and is extremely well-read in French and English literature. In matters of dress she is a believer in the simple, and is generally to be seen in black.

Irish Fishermen Increasing. From a return relating to the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom, and That allers used to help me some, based on statistics which the Board of Trade has collected month by month since 1885, it appears that the number of men and boys engaged constantly in But life seems just the same today this industry throughout the United Kingdom has increased within the last | For I am still so wearied out five years from 72,152 to 80,466. So far as England and Wales are concerned, the numbers remain almost the same year after year, and in Scotland | But still my Father leads the way, there has only been an increase of between 2,000 and 3,000 since 1889, but So cheerin'-like, so tender-"Come! in Ireland the numbers constantly employed have nearly doubled within that time. The figures referring to persons | An', same as then, that helps me some; occasionally employed show in Great Britain a tendency to diminish as the numbers finding permanent employment increases, but this does not hold good of Ireland. - [London Daily

Siberian Exiles.

In spite of the repeated assurances on the part of the semi-official Russian press that the deportation of criminal and political convicts to Siberia has settlements of Siberia during the last criminals classed as dangerous, who were embarked during 1894 at Odessa, for the Island of Saghalien, which lies clusively for offenders of the most desperate character. - New York Tribune.

The never-failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of

With The Poets.

If I Spoke Untenderly. I love you. If I spoke untenderly This morning, My Beloved, pardon it; And comprehend me that I love you so I set you on the level of my soul, And overwashed you with the bitter

Of some habitual thoughts. Henceforth, my flower, Be planted out of reach of any such And lean the side you please, with all

your leaves! Write woman's verses and dream woman's dreams;

To make my Sabbath after workingdays. Bloom out your youth beside me—be

But let me feel your perfume in my

my wife. -Elizabeth B. Browning.

The Daffodils.

wand'red lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host of golden daffodils, Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Futtering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the miky way, They stretch'd in never-ending line Along the margin of the bay; Ten thousand saw I at a glance

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but

Outdid the sparkling waves in glee-A poet could not but be gay In such jocund company! gazed-and gazed-but little thought What wealth the show to me had

brought. For oft, when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye

Which is the bliss of solitude; And dances with the daffodils. -Wordsworth.

My Common Lot. What is the meaning of my daily life, Its drudgery, its endless, petty strife, Oh hours with heavy lagging wings!

Do thou, O Carpenter of Galilee, Teach me thy secret; let me learn of

Send visions of those days when thou did'st share The lot of working man, his trials bear.

Help me to feel that thou dost work with me, In earthly tasks, in heavenly I with thee;

And yet, dear Lord, with thee is always heaven; I see my common lot hath blessed

-M. J. A., Tacoma, Wash.

Father's Voice. Years an' years ago, when I

Was just a little lad, An' after school hours used to work Around the farm with dad. I used to be so wearied out When eventide was come,

That I got kinder anxious-like About the journey home; But dad, he used to lead the way, And once in a while turn 'round an'

So cheerin'-like, so tender-"Come Come on, my son, you're nearly

home !" An' so I followed father home; I'm old an' gray an' feeble now,

An' trimbly at the knee, As then it seemed to me,

When eventide is come, An' still get kinder anxious like About the journey home; An' once in a while I hear him say-

Come on, my son, you're nearly home !"

An' so I'm followin' Father home. -Exchange.

Good-Morrow.

Pack, clouds, away, and welcome, day, With night we banish sorrow; Sweet air blows soft, mount, lark, aloft, To give my love good-morrow. Wings from the wind to please her mind,

Notes from the lark I'll borrow; Bird, prune thy wing, nightingale, sing. To give my love good-morrow; To give my love good-morrow, Notes from them both I'll borrow.

Wake from your rest, robin-redbreast, Sing, birds in every furrow; And from each bill let music shrill Give my love good-morrow. Blackbird and thrush in every bush,

Stare, linnet, and cock-sparrow, You pretty elves amongst yourselves, Sing my fair love good-morrow To give my love good-morrow Sing, birds, in every furrow.

cure. Give it a trial and be convinced. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Their Congenial Work

How Mr. and Mrs. Browning Wrote a Pretty Bit of History.

Edmund Gosse tells, in his late essay on Mrs. Browning's sonnets, how her volume of "Sonnets from the Portuguese" was christened, as follows: "During the months of their brief courtship, closing, as all the world knows, in the clandestine flight and romantic wedding of Sept. 12, 1846, neither poet showed any verses to the other. Mr. Browning, in particular, had not the smallest notion that the circumstances of their betrothal had led Miss Barrett into any artistic expression of feeling. As little did he suspect it during their honeymoon in Paris, or during their first crowded weeks in Italy. They settled, at length, in Pisa, and, being quitted by Mrs. Jamieson and her niece in a very calm and happy mood, the young couple took up each his or her separate work. Their custom was, Mr. Browning said, to write alone, and not to show each other what they had written. This was a rule he sometimes broke through, but she never. He had the habit of working in a downstairs room, where their meals were spread, while Mrs. Browning studied in a room on the floor above. One day, early in 1847, their breakfast being over, Mrs. Browning went upstairs while her husband stood at the window watching the street till the table should be cleared. He was presently aware of some one behind him, although the servant was gone. It was Mrs. Browning, who held him by the shoulder to prevent his turning to look at her, and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it; and then she fled again to her own room. Mr. Browning settled himself at the table, and unfolded the parcel. It contained the series of sonnets which have now become so illustrious. As he read, his emotion and delight may be conceived. Before he had finished, it was impossible for him to restrain himself, and, regardless of his promise, he rushed upstairs, and stormed that guarded cit-And then my heart with pleasure fill, adel. He was early conscious that these were treasures not to be kept from the world. 'I dared not reserve to myself,' he said, 'the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's.' When it was determined to publish the sonnets in the volumes of 1850, the question of a title arose. under the tree to get his bird and The name which was ultimately found a frog, and said: chosen, 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' was invented by Mr. Browning as an ingenious device to veil the true authorship, and yet to suggest kinship with that beautiful lyric, called 'Caterina to Comoens,' in which so similar a passion had been expressed. Long before he ever heard of these poems, Mr. Browning called his wife nis 'own little Portuguese,' and so, when she proposed 'Sonnets Translated from the Bosnian,' he catching at the happy thought of 'translated, replied, 'No, not Bosnian—that means

> famous title was invented." The praise that comes of love does not nake us vain, but humble rather. Knowing what we are, the pride that shines in our mother's eyes as she looks at us, is about the most pathetic thing a man has to face, but he would be a devil altogether if it did not burn some of the sin out of him .- [J. M. Barrie.

nothing-but from the Portuguese!

They are Caterina's sonnets! And so,

in half a joke, half a conceit, the

Honey as Food.

A correspondent who inquires as to the value of honey as food will find an

Honey has been known from the earliest times. The Scripture makes mention of it and pagan writers celebrate its virtues. It was called "the milk of the aged," and was thought to prolong life. Honey was also used in the embalming of the body after death. This food, as useful as it is delicious, was esteemed most highly by the Greeks, who celebrated its virtues alike in prose and verse, so that the fame of Attic honey has been transmitted unimpaired to our own day. Used in all kinds of pastry, cakes and ragouts, it was also esteemed as a sauce. Pythagoras, in the latter portion of his life, was a vegetarian, and lived wholly on bread and honey, a diet which he recommended to his disciples. And this gentle philosopher reached the ripe old age of 90 years before he departed from life.

The true source from which honey was rived was only discovered in later years. Virgil supposed that its delicious sweetness fell from heaven upon the flowers in the shape of gentle, invisible dew, a belief which he shared with Pliny and even Gladen. It was left to modern observers to study with enthusiasm plant life and bee life, and learn from them some of

the most wonderful lessons of nature. Honey was often served by the ancients at the beginning of a banquet enjoy to the full its exquisite flavor. It took the place that sugar occupied after the discoveries of the properties of the sugar cane, so that all conserves, cakes and beverages were dependent on honey for their sweetness. Apicies prepared it for seasoning purposes in this manner: Boil eight pounds of

A Smile And a Laugh.

"Well, how are you this morning?" asked the passenger. "Fare," replied the conductor.

Bell-Was George very much cast down when he spoke to your father? Nell—Yes; three flights of stairs.

Doctor-You cough more easily this morning?" Patient-I ought to, I practiced all

He-A fellow tried to rob me of \$10 last night, but he failed. She-Of course he failed. You can't take something from nothing.

GOOD BUSINESS. — "Want any mousetraps? Come, buy one, do! "No, thanks; we have no mice." "Ach, I'll throw 'em in with plea-

would you like to be when you are grown up?

Juanito (whose parents are very strict)—I'd like to be an orphan.

Hertfordshire farmer. A few nights take it for granted," said another ago he went home late, and drank a smoker from Providence, R. I. "We pint of yeast in mistake for buttermilk. He rose three hours earlier the next morning.

"Even time is Irish," said the baldheaded man, reflectively.

"How do you make that out?" "Easy," said the bald-headed man, "haven't you ever heard of the O'Clocks?"

Mr. Homestead (rushing into his wife's room)—Marie! Marie! Come quick! Nellie's got convulsions!

Mrs. Homestead (entering the parlor) her Delsarte lessons.

A teacher spent a long time in making one of his boys understand a very simple matter, and then to relieve his mind said:

"If it wasn't for me you'd be the

biggest dunce in town." An Irishman once went hunting and saw a red bird and shot at it. He ran

"Faith, and ye was a purty bird till I shot all the feathers off ye.'

"Now, boys," said the captain of a naval militia company to his men, "I want every one of you to be on hand in the morning, for the procession will start on time. Come down to the canal at 8 sharp and fall in."

trianism," said Mr. Cawler to Mr.

"I didn't know it was old enough to walk." "It isn't; but it is old enough to

know that I can." "Mamma," says Willie, "do you

pay Jennie \$15 a month for looking after me?" "No, \$16," said mamma. "She is a good nurse and deserves it."

"Well, I say, ma, I'll look after myself for \$10. You'll save \$6 by it."

AN OLD VARIETY. - Jones-Have you noticed the new styles of tan slippers?

Brown-Yes, I've noted them; but the style is not new. My mother had pair of tan slippers when I was a mere boy, which I warmly remember.

Teacher-What are marsupials? Boy-Animals which have pouches in their stomachs.

Teacher—And what do they have pouches for? Boy-To crawl into and conceal

themselves in when they are pursued. Jimmy insisted on climbing into mamma's lap when she was holding

nis little sister. "My lap is full already, Jimmy," said mamma. "Yes," answered Jimmy, compla-

cently, "but it isn't full enough to suit A young Scotchman at Aldershot

fell ill, and was sent to the hospital. A bath was ordered. It was brought into the chamber where the invalid lay. He looked at it hard for some time, and then threw up his hands and bawled:

"O doctor, doctor! I canna drink A backwoods preacher, whose les-

son was from the parable of the ten virgins, elucidated as follows: "Dear brethren and sisters,

ancient times it was the custom for ten virgins to go out with lighted lamps to of the olive woods, and no one thinks meet the bride and bridegroom, as in order that the uncloyed palate might they returned from the marriage cere- do so. They live for the sole enjoymony, five of these virgins being males | ment of each day by itself. Now and and five females."

THE BEST PILLS .- Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, ment or bull fight, but it is all a mere and find them by far the best pills we matter of pleasurable enjoyment, and ever used." For delicate and debili- the thought or anxiety of their daily honey with one pint of wine, skim, add tated constitutions these pills act like bread does not enter into the question Mother Graves' Worm Extermin- pepper, spikenard, saffron and dried a charm. Taken in small does the of the hour.—[The Art Interchange take, and as one comes along he seems corns, warts, etc.; even the most diffi- ator does not require the help of any dates. This mixture was kept in jars effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, to think that it would be better for cult to remove cannot withstand this purgative medicine to complete the to use as occasion required. St. mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Opium Fiends in Conventior

They Meet to Oppose a Bill Pending in the Massachusetts Legislature.

[From the Boston Herald.] Fully 300 Chinese opium smokers representing New England, assembled themselves at 24 Oxford street on Friday night for the purpose of finding ways to stop the Quinn Bill, which is now pending before the General Assembly. The meeting commenced at 8 o'clock and lasted until after midnight. Every member seemed to be talking at the same time, and consequently there seemed to be more speakers than listeners.

Resolutions were passed that a petition be sent to the Assembly asking that if Mr. Quinn wanted a bill to pass against the smoking of opium, an exception be made in favor of the Chinese communities.

"There is no man under God's creation that knows the hardships which smokers endure," said one of the delegates from Hartford. "If Mr. Quinn is an intelligent and free-Aunt Rosa-Well, Juanito, what minded gentleman, he should take conscientious consideration before he made such a law as would stop a person from smoking when the smoker has had the habit for 30 long years."

"We are bound to smoke, anyhow, There is a good story told of a whether we have the right or committed the sin before the law was made, and we are compelled to smoke after the law is made. We must either sin or stop living.'

The most interesting remarks throughout the meeting were made by Li Sam, who came to the convention as representative from New Bedford. He said: "People who do not smoke will never know a smoker's troubles. I had the habit grow into me for the past 37 long years. I have tried and tried again to stop smoking, but my strength failed me. At last I gathered up my nerve to try again for the last time. I -Nonsense! The child is practicing decided if I failed to do what I pledged. I would—die a fiend. Two weeks ago today I stopped smoking tor 24 hours. My dear fellow-men, there are not words enough in Confucious' dictionary to tell how I felt. I had rather have all the devils in the great hell torment me than to take the right of smoking away from me. We smoking men do not ask the people to encourage us, but we would ask the public pity."

A Marine Wonder.

One of the marine wonders of the world is the great Barrier Reef of Australia. This stupendous rampart of coral, stretching in an almost unbroken line for 1,250 miles along the northeastern coast of Australia, presents features of interest which are not to be equaled in any other quarter of the globe. Nowhere is the action of "My youngest if very fond of pedes- the little marine insect, which builds up with untiring industry those mighty mountains with which the seas are studded, more impressive; nowhere are the wonderful constructive forces of nature more apparent. By a simple process of secretion there has been reared in the course of countless centuries an adamantine wall against which the billows of the Pacific, sweeping along in on uninterrupted course of several thousand miles, dash themselves in ineffectual fury. Inclosed within the range of its projecting arms is a calm inland sea, dotted with a multitude of coral islets, and presenting at every turn objects of interest alike to the unlearned traveler and the man of science. Here may be witnessed the process by which the wavy gelatinous mass hardens into stone, then serves as a collecting ground for the flotsam and jetsam of the ocean, and ultimately develops into an island covered with a luxuriant mass of tropical growth. Here, again, may be seen in the serene depths of placid pools extraordinary forms of marine life, aglow with the most brilliant colors, and producing in their infinite variety a bewildering sense of the vastness of the life of the ocean.

Travel in Spain.

One of the greatest charms of Spain to a reflective mind is the entire absence of anything like an atmosphere of labor. There is none of the fretting energy of bread-winning, and the traveler in her provinces seems to himself to have stepped out of the nineteenth century and crossed the magical portal into the sixteenth, for anything he can discover that bespeaks what we term the "spirit of the age." No one is in a hurry; even the beggars whine lazily. Toiling and spinning and harvesting is not a part of their code of life.

There is no planning or thought for the morrow, for they know the prodigal Ceres will care for her children. and the sun-browned idlers fall asleep on the cool marble steps of the cathedral, or by the roadside in the shade to question their privilege or right to again the air is stirred by the sounds of preparation for some picturesque procession or festival in honor of a favorite saint or for some royal tourna-

What was the original boycott? The trundle-bed.

Big Shops of Paris

Are Slowly, But Surely, Eating Up the Little Ones-They Are Popular With the Public Great Savers to the Ladies, Who Can Buy Everything Under One Roof-Run on the One-Price System.

are preparing the way for the great his 20s. commission from a single sale. revolution, when the State shall handle But this does not happen every day, all capital and run every business. and in the long run things are suppos-For in these great shops the countless | ed to equalize themselves. employes, who otherwise would be selling on their own account, are di- also at the Louvre, and some of the rected by a central organization, and other big shops, clerks who remain receive their share of the profits at the long enough in their employ are affiliend of the year. Until then the great ated to the house and share in the proshops certainly represent the use of capital pushed to its extreme. French politicians have worried their heads sions, salaries and meals. All clerks about the matter, and the Parliament | who remain regularly employed year has quarreled about the special taxes in and out by a house receive their two to be imposed on these big shops which eat up the little ones.

magasins, according to Cucheval-Clarigny, a member of the Institute of From commissions on sales an ordin-France, is that "they embrace at one ary clerk, if he is zealous, may make and the same time so many branches \$750; if he is lazy the sum will not of commerce that they extend their pass \$200 a year. In each case his business operations beyond all bounds, salary would be little more than \$2 or and make life impossible to the little \$4 a week. Of course, as he mounts shops, which are unable to hold out in up into places of trust all these sums so unequal a struggle."

It is admitted that the great shops are victorious in the struggle only because they are profitable to the general public, whose interest they serve, completely.

The power of purchasing many difis also a vast economy of time and

Whatever may be said of all this, it is certain that the big shops have revofixed price. Traces of this practice

will be accepted. especially if you are accompanied by from Germany. a man who looks like a commission- One of the chefs de rayon in each aire or a guide or a lady of the land of of the great shops is in a very curious France, whose sharp and hungry look proclaims her to be on the make while lishment. The establishment expects showing you about, the prices charged to lose in all his sales (though his comwill be higher than if you were alone. mission is none the less), and at the of recovering the commission which he show a deficit. expects your companion to come back and collect when you are safely out of is everywhere in Paris chiefly for ad-

hands, as it were to recover interest on the running expenses of these estabdamaged or imperfect or worn goods, 12 to 13 per cent. on whose adroit sale the clerk is alinto France the "one price system."

This was begun a little before 1830 through Paris. by La Belle Jardiniere, which is still great change in French commerce. "Belle Jardiniere" means the "Beautiful Garden Girl;" it is a sample of the names which the French have always been fond of giving to their shops. Happiness of Children) is the name of have brought them to the shop on mourning goods have mournful, re- year. signed, hopeful or symbolical names, such as "La Cypres" (The Cypress), "La Scabieuse" (a little flower which people strew on graves), "Les Deux Saules" (The Two Weeping Willows), and "Le Sablier" (The Hour Glass).

Five of the seven great shops have fanciful names—the "Grands Magasins de Louvre" (named from its location opposite the palace), the "Bon Marche" (cheap market), the Printemps" (spring), "La Samaritaine" (named from the first public bath built in the River Seine, in the time of Henry IV., which in turn was named from the Samaritan woman at the well. and the Belle Jardiniere already Their total weight on the scales was spoken of). The two remaining great over 13,000,000 pounds. shops have plain names, "A la Place Clichy," which refers to its location in the city, and "La Menagere" (the housekeeper), which simply indicates its line of trade.

continuation of fancy names, these his commission on each sale.

This varies according to the kind of goods and the demand that exists for Marche took possession of the miscelthem, so as to put all the clerks on an laneous business which he bought in equal footing. Thus the one who sells 1852, the sum total of the year's busisilk has 2 per cent, while 5 per cent is ness did not pass \$90,000. Seventeen given to the seller of linen.

three half-pence, while, in the same this way.

In Paris the big shops are eating up , time he can see the one who presides the little ones. The Socialists say they over marriage trousseaux elated with

Not alone in the Bon Marche, but fits of the company at the end of the he raised himself, and grasping his year, besides receiving their commis- bugle sounded a loud and stirring meals a day, including wine.

The salaries of the great majority The great objection to these grands are exceedingly small. So what is gained in one way is lost in another. are increased many times over.

The chef de rayon or head of a department is a much more important man (or woman) than the head of a considerable shop would be on the old and whose taste they satisfy more plan. At the beginning of each month the director of the whole establishment gives to each of these chefs the credit ferent things under one roof, without of which they can dispose during the running here and there across the city, next four weeks. It is determined by recent sales and corresponding sales of

the same month in the previous year. With this credit the chef has to stock his department. This may re-Jutionized all the habits of buying and quire frequent journeys to Lyons for selling in France. Up to 1830 every- silks, to Belgium for laces, to Grenoble thing went by barter and there was no for gloves, and so on. Sometimes these employes are able to turn the scale in are still found in the small shops favor of some national manufacture. around Paris, where the price first Thus one of the chefs at the Louvre asked has very little to do with what has been the means of establishing a velvet factory in France, where goods If you are evidently a foreigner, and are purchased which formerly came

position. It is he of the glove estab This is the Paris shop-keeper's way end of each month he is bound to

The mission of the glove counter the way. It is a regular method of the vertising. The price of the gloves is small Paris shops to mark up the price | marked up on an average at only 4 of articles which remain long on their per cent net above the cost. Now as the capital invested. This is called lishments are from 16 to 17 per cent "guelting." It is claimed that even in of the total business, the glove counter the big shops each department has its is constantly losing at the rate of from

Exchanges, accidents, and bad bar-Aowed an extra comission. But in gains further increase the loss. This general the big shops have brought may explain the dozens of gloves ordered by every English lady passing

At the Bon Marche there are 60 one of the seven biggest shops, and clerks employed in glove selling. Their owns three of the others. It is still in average sale each year is 1,500,000 charge of the family that made this pairs, for which 5,400,000 francs are received. The glove counter is a con-

stant joke in Paris. In the advertising way there are other things than gloves. The Louvre gives away each year \$10,000 worth of "Au Bonheur des Enfants" (At the toy balloons to children whose parents a great toy shop. "Au Bonheur des their search for veritable occasions, Dames" (At the Happiness of Ladies) i. e., alarming sacrifices. Another item was the fancy name given by Zola for of expense consists in the undetected his great book on the big shops. So thefts. These amount in both the Bon houses which make a specialty of Marche and the Louvre to \$20,000 a

At the Bon Marche last year 662 persons were arrested for kleptomania, and 467 at the Louvre.

Some of the figures given by these shops are imposing. The Bon Marche gives employment to 15,750 working people. One thousand one hundred of these are occupied outside the house in the making up of ladies' attire. The custom in Paris is for ladies to buy a great deal of ready-made clothing, while men buy very little.

Eighty-seven thousand and eight packages of all kinds of merchandise were received during the year from the provinces of foreign countries.

But all these figures represent work which is divided and subdivided among many employes, each knowing his whole business, and having the direction of it, once he has proved himself With the abolition of barter and the competent. Socialists say that in the same way all business could be run by great shops have created a new career the State; but they do not explain how for those who might otherwise have State officials could be inspired with each been at the head of his own little the ambition which has led the proproperty. In the new system each prietors of these shops, competing with clerk is not without interest to sell the each other, and by dint of their own articles of his shelf. For the customers hard brain work, to organize and sethe price is fixed, but the clerk gets cure the success of these establish-

ments. When the founder of the Bon years later when he built the present sages, and is a sovereign remedy for It may sometimes happen that the salesrooms, it had increased to far be- all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or ried—the last time, just before he one who gives out four-shilling slip- youd \$2,000,000. The revenues of soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. started for Chitral—and he has one

Japanese War Story.

Every war brings out stories of heroism that last long after many other incidents of the conflict are forgotten. Boyish bravery in the heat and smoke of battle in particular is always told of. and seems to have more distinction than that of the older soldier who is trained to do his duty under all circumstances, as the New York Times says. Already from the Japan-China war has come a story of a brave little bugler that is likely to be told over and over again. It was on one of the battlefields, which have not been frequent in this war, when the Japanese troops were somewhat panic-stricken and were retreating before the Chinese, that the little bugler was mortally wounded. Stricken and dying as he was, the brave lad did not forget his duty. He saw the brave troops flying, and knew that the Chinese were gaining a victory. With splendid courage "charge." The troops heard and rallied under its message, charged valiantly in obedience to it, and the day was theirs. But the little bugler had died as they fought, and did not even know that his effort had been successful. His comrades knew, however. what he had done, and they bore him from the field in triumph, and already the "uta," a poem of honor, has been written in his memory, while his mother has arrayed herself in robes of state and honor, and wound her hair with flowers, the proudest woman in the empire, that her only son should have thus distinguished himself.

Swimming in the Dead Sea.

From Jerusalem we had a thoroughly delightful trip of three days in fericho, the Dead Sea and the Jordan. In the saddle most of the time, and under a blazing Syrian sun, the fatigue was certainly great, but the interest was far greater. It was good to be out among the mountains, stern and naked as they were, and to make the descent of near 4,000 feet to the wilderness in which John the Baptist As for the Dead Sea, it will, in contradiction of the name, forever preserve a green and living memory in my mind. No fish can survive in it, we all know, but for a place for a swim, or above was that morning, and how beautiful its reflections of the mountains of Palthe other !- [Christian Register.

Why He Was a 'Piscopal.

vacation in Indiana struck an old farmer, who declared that he was a "'Piscopal." "To what parish do you belong?" asked the clergyman. "Don't know nawthin' 'bout enny parish," was the answer. "Well, then," continued that 'round here," said the farmer. "Who confirmed you, then?" was the next question. "Nobody," answered the farmer. "Then how are you an Episcopalian?" asked the clergyman. Well," was the reply, "you see, it's A ghostly ship, with a ghostly crew, this way. Last winter I went down to Arkansas visitin', and while I was there I went to church, and it was called Piscopal, and I he'rd them say 'that they'd left undone the things what they'd oughter done, and they had done some things what they'd oughten done,' and I says to myself, says I, 'That's my fix, exac'ly, and ever since considered myself a 'Piscopalean." The clergyman shook the old fellow's hand, and laughingly said, "Now I understand, my friend, why the membership of our church is so large."

He Was She.

The witty Dr. Prime, writing of a sojourn in Cairo.

They have strange chambermaids at Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo. The one who waited on our room and attended to all the various duties of the calling, dinner party-white vest and dress enjoy a rear treat. coat—and having the air of a refined and educated gentleman.

It was really embarrassing to accept his services in such a capacity. One of the ladies, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid. This gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor, or his chief clerk, she again expressed her wish to have him call the chambermaid. He very politely replied, in the best English he could command: "Madame, I

The great lung healer is found in hat excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Auti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air pasbe far advanced in consumption. a not in Chitral.

Longfellow's Popularity

In England-His Carmilhan Set to Music-A Tribute to Tennyson.

No English poet, Byron not even excepted, was ever more popular during his life than Tennyson, and contrary to America's experience in the case of Longfellow, his popularity seems to be on the increase not only in England but in Germany and in America. Artists and composers unite in paying honor to the laureate of the Victorian age, and Irving's presentation of Tennysonian tragedies and plays is an attempt to give to Tennyson's fame the completeness lacking to all the greater English poets since Shakespeare. Whether the genius of Irving in England or of Ada Rehan in America can establish Tennyson's claim to the honors of tragedy can not yet be said to be established beyond question, but the measure of their success has already been greater than in the case of any great English poet since the sovereign bard of Avon. This tribute is at least an exceptional one as showing that artists, composers and actors recognize the enduring popularity of Tennyson's poetry, and by their wellmeant attempts to still further augment it they are entitled to the benefit of the love and popularity the name of Tennyson evokes.

It would be pleasing if we could record a similar devotion to our great American poets on this side of the Atlantic. Literature, properly speaking, knows no bounds of race or country, but a people that does not honor as they deserve those who have given their country a place in literature can scarcely expect the consummate flower of literature to open in an at-

mosphere of so little warmth. Better a misplaced devotion in such a case than absence of enthusiasm and patriotc pride in the best the nation has produced in her national literature. It is to be feared that America took somewhat too seriously to the wellmeant attempt of Matthew Arnold at had preached, and in which the Essene estimating literary values in his essays communities had wrought out so many upon "Numbers" and Emerson, and of the peaceful tenets of the gospels. the feeble echo of the same in Mr. Edmund Gosse's utterances upon American poetry, followed up quite recently by David Christie Murray, the Australian novelist.

However that may be it is pleasant all, for a float, commend it beyond all to know that as regards Longfellow, sudden deaths reported, eight of the the Winnepesaukees in the world. Hawthorne, Lowell, Holmes, and Em- number are men. How it bears you up in its arms. How erson, English appreciation as evi- The microscope shows that the t annihilates the tiresome ponderosity denced in the best reviews and human body is covered with scales, and dignity of the laws of gravitation. journals of Great Britain equals How it introduces you into the inner and perhaps exceeds that expressconsciousness of dainty Ariel and ed from time to time on this side thistledown, and all other airy-fairy of the ocean. The latest indicacreatures! The more you weigh the tion of the hold Longfellow still has on the century mark. less you weigh; there is the real hy- the popular heart in England is the drostatic paradox. An elephant in the setting to music to be rendered soon at Dead Sea would feel himself a gazelle. a great festival, Longfellow's ballad of Then what a mirror its steely surface Carmilhan. Doubtless the terror and century. pathos of the sinking of the Elbe, and the many other instances of disaster at estine on one hand and of Moab on sea recently directed the attention of the Scottish composer to Longfellow's ballad as given in "The Musician's Tale." It can not be said that Long-An Episcopal clergyman passing his fellow's ballad of the good ship Valdemar and the "Specter Ship"

A ship of the dead that sails the sea

And is called the Carmilhan rivals Coleridge's weird, powerful and fascinating ballad of the "Ancient the clergyman, "what diocese do you belong to?" "They ain't nawthin' like able ballad aside we do not know of another ballad of the sea so worthy to be named after it as Longfellow's weird story of the Klaboterman, the Kobold of the sea, and the specter not forced upon us. We can resolutely ship Carmilhan,

In tempest she appears; And before the gale, or against the gale, She sails without a rag of sail. Without a helmsman steers.

She haunts the Atlantic north and south,

But mostly the mid-sea Where three great rocks rise bleak and bare

Like furnace chimneys in the air

And are called the chimneys three.

The story of the encounter of the Valdemar in mid-Atlantic with the Carmilhan, the supernatural terrors of the tempest, the three towering rocks and the rescue of a single boy of the doomjourney in Egypt, describes an amus- ed ship by the Klaboterman, is one on ing little incident connected with his which the mystery, terror, and fascination of the sea rests with a weird charm heightened by the perfect music of the ballad's gliding lines. That such a perfect ballad has not sooner been set to music seems singular, and should even to the making of beds, was a the young Scotch composer's music French gentleman, dressed as if for a equal the ballad those who hear it will

A Remarkable Englishman.

Dr. Robertson, the British representative who has just been rescued from a perilous position at Chitral, is a remarkable man. He went to the dangerous country of the Chilas two or three years ago with only a few servants, and risked his life (all the time. He does not know what fear is, and he can do things that no other man dare think of doing. \ "When he smiles," said a friend of his, "and Stanley smiles you couldn't tell one from the other."

Robertson is perhaps 42. He has a strong jaw, and altogether a strong, striking-looking face, dark hair and pers for an hour together receives but government do not usually increase in It has cured many when supposed to little girl. Mrs. Roberts, of course, is Strange Oversight.

It was only with great difficulty that Aunt Serena Clapp's nephew persuaded her to have her portrait painted, but when the old lady at last gave her consent, she was as interested and patient a sitter as any artist could wish.

"You make it a good likeness, now, won't you?" she said to the painter many times. "My nephew Thomas, he won't care a mite how hombly 'tis, s' long as it's like me. I favor my father's folks, an' they weren't a handsome lot, though they was all real good people. You make it jest like me, an' never mind if it ain't pretty to look at.

"I s'pose you've noticed my nose aint set straight?" she said anxiously, one day. "It bears to the left as it gits down toward the p'int. I presume to say you've took notice of it long before this time, but I thought 'twouldn't do any harm to jest speak of it."

When the portrait was finished, Miss Clapp's nephew was much pleased with it. The old lady's homely, placid face looked at him from the canvas with its wonted smile. Altogether he regarded it as an excellent likeness. But Aunt Serena herself seemed a little disappointed about something.

"I wouldn't say anything about it before that young man," she remarked, sorrowfully, to her nephew, "but I did think, when I've set to him so many times, he wouldn't have made sech a mistake in that picture."

"Wny, what's wrong?" asked Thomas, in surprise.

"Why, Thomas Clapp," exclaimed Aunt Serena, in a reproachful tone, 'do you mean to tell me you didn't take notice that he'd painted ten buttons down the front of my waist when there's only nine! Well, well, men folks are queer! An' here I was, thinking the picture would not look natural to you, when nine buttons has always been my pattern, an' there you never knew it!'

Human Family Statistics.

The estimated population of the world on January 1, 1895, was 1,500,-000,000.

Taking the world over, there is an average of one death and one and one fourth births per second. Only onehalf of all who are born into the world live to the age of seventeen years.

Vital statistics prove that, taking the world over, there are 100 women to every 100 men. Out of every nine

each scale covering 500 pores. Only six persons out of each 1,000

born live to be 75 years old, and only one out of the same number reaches Figures by experts in vital statistics

prove that not less than 4,847,500,000 human beings die on our globe each

The latest anthropological statistics prove that in America the daily, monthly, and yearly number of births exceed the deaths in the ratio of 3 to 1. Huxley's tables show that the human body is made up of thirteen different elements, of which five are gases

and eight solids. The average height of man in the United States is 5 feet 101/2 inches in England, 5 feet 9 inches; in France, 5 feet 4 inches; in Belgium, 5 feet 6 1/4.

Duty of Hope.

Hope is a duty. Despair is a sin. There is a bright side and a dark side to life itself, and to every event in life. We can choose our point of view, it is look toward the light, or away from it. There is no cheer in gloom; there is no gloom in cheer. Our duty toward God, toward others, and toward ourselves, demands that we should always recognize and be grateful for the light that is, and thus honor God, help others, and be glad ourselves. - Sunday School Times.

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Headache, loss of appetite furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

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Is Your Blood Diseased? INEVITABLE Are Your Lungs Weak? RESULT-

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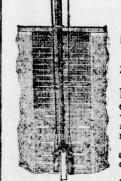
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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Disastrous Effects of the Battle of the Nile.

ON SYRIA'S FERTILE PLAINS.

Siege of Jaffa and Massacre of the Garrison-Horrors of the Plague-French Envoy Beheaded-Victory at Aboukir-Received In France With Wild Acclaim.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.] XII. - SYRIAN CAMPAIGN.

A great disaster now suddenly clouded the fortunes of Napoleon. Lord Nelson, beating out with his fleet for a month toward Syria-discovering that the French had landed in Egypt—sailed for Alexandria. The fleet of Brueys was at anchor in the bay of Aboukir. Nelson quickly sighted his antagonist, blockaded him, and on the 1st of August, 1798, began that famous Battle of the Nile, the memory of which is still fresh in history and tradition. The French fleet was virtually destroyed. The Admiral's ship Orient was burned. On the bloody deck, the son of Captain Louis Casabianca stood at his post, giving to the poetry of Hemans a flame-vision and voice to posterity. Only four or five of the French vessels escaped destruction. The rest, with nearly four thousand seamen, went into oblivion.

Napoleon had little genius for the sea. His ability to estimate the contingencies of naval warfare was small. Be-



lore his career was half expired, he conceded the dominion of the ocean to his great enemy. Ever after the Egyptian campaign, his endeavor looked more and more to the creation of a Continental power which should countervail British supremacy on the deep. The result to him of the battle of the Nile was in every way disastrous. The effect of it was calculated to inspire distrust in France, encourage the Coalition, and to reanimate the Mamelukes.

Complaints broke out in the French army. Though victory came, deprivation came also. The soldiers were scorched on the blistering plains, and had little to eat but watermelons. Nevertheless, Napoleon went steadily on with his scheme.

On the 22nd of October, at a preconcerted signal, Cairo broke into insurrection. For a while the French occupancy was endangered; but the revolt was suppressed, and a terrible vengeance was wreaked on its authors. Meanwhile, Napoleon conceived the project of making a campaign into Syria, and attacking the English strongholds of Jaffa and St. Jean d'Acre. The situation was this: France and Turkey were nominally at peace. Napoleon had overthrown the Sultan's rebellious beys in Egypt. Therefore he was a friend of the Sultan; and he of him. But the thick brain of the Porte at length cleared sufficiently to see that Murad and Ibrahim Beys were not half so dangerous as the foreign lion that now sat on his haunches at Cairo, licking his mouth for more. The Sultan perceived that the French must be expelled. Napoleon had seen that this conclusion would be reached, and that a Turkish army might be expected to come against him out of Syria. Therefore he would better preoccupy Syria. Moreover, the hated English had got the coast of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Turkish army might not be expected during the winter; but the English were there already. Hence the Syrian expedition.

Napoleon divided his forces. He left about twelve thousand men to occupy Egypt, and with a like number set out, on the 11th of February, 1799, in the direction of Suez and Palestine. The march was accompanied with great hardships. At the wells of Messoudiah the French found water; and soon afterwards the green and fertile plains of Syria arose to view. El-Arish was taken on the 17th of February. On the 1st of March, Napoleon slept at the convent of Ramleh. He passed within a few miles of Jerusalem, and then made his way to Jaffa. A siege was immediately begun, and on the 6th of March the place was taken, with pillage and massacre. About four thousand of the prisoners were, after three days of deliberation, set in lines on the seashore and shot. This was done under the terrible necessity of the French to preserve themselves in the enemy's country.

Next came the horror of the plague. With the fall of Jaffa, the march was begun against St. Jean d'Acre. The Arabs now made common cause with the Turks. Lannes, pursuing the wild men into the passes of Nablous, was ambushed, and lost a considerable number of men. On the 18th of March the French arrived at Acre, and found that the Pasha Djezzar had cut off the head of Napoleon's envoy, and thrown his body into the sea. The English under Sir Sidney Smith, and the Turks, held

Acre was besieged until the 4th of May, when the French ammunition began to fail. General Caffarelli, one of Napoleon's favorite officers, already onelegged from heroism, died from the amputation of an arm. On the 10th of the month the French made an assault and gained the trenches. During the sixty sting order. JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

days of the siege eight storming parties were sent against the defenses, and on one occasion the town was partly occupied; but General Duroc, who led the assault, was wounded, and the two hundred men who had gained an entrance were driven out through the breach.

Twelve sorties were made by the besieged, only to meet repulse. About the middle of May news came that one of the many Mahdis, who have so frequently arisen in Egypt, had appeared in the Nile valley. Intelligence came also that the Porte and the English government were now at one against the French. Napoleon's guns were not heavy enough, and his forces not sufficiently strong, to capture Acre; and on the 20th of May the siege was raised. The losses of the French in the Syrian campaign had reached nearly three thousand men; those of the Turks and the allies, perhaps five times that number.

Napoleon was weak in the matter of retreat. He could not retreat well. His fallings back were likely to degenerate into panic. This fact was exemplified in his withdrawal from Palestine. The march began on the 20th of May. The 22nd found the French at Cæsarea. Two days afterwards they reached Jaffa. There a pest-house had been established for those who had the plague. Napoleon ordered the fortifications of the town to be blown up; but what should be done with the hospital?

Man was never in a sadder dilemma. Bonaparte well knew that those of his sick soldiers who should be left behind would be horribly butchered as soon as the Turks should re-enter Jaffa. To take the infected with him was only to spread the disease. He went with his surgeons and aides into the plaguehouse, and passed among the dead and dying. He struck his boot-tops with his whip as he went along, saying, "In a few hours the Turks will be here. Let all those who have strength enough rise and come with us." None could arise. Then it was that, in a hurried consultation with his physician Desgenettes, Bonaparte proposed to anticipate with a potion of laudanum and a painless exit the cruel death which he saw to be inevitable. For this proposition he has been condemned by a sentimental world -against all reason and humanity. His project was just such as a humane man would propose for his own brother under the cruel alternative then presented.

The returning expedition reached Cairo on the 14th of June. Affairs in Egypt were already in a distracted condition. El-Mahdi was crying out like a prophet in Bohahireh. The fellahs and Arabs were rallying to his standard. Murad Bey was returning with his forces from Upper Egypt, to form a junction with the Mahdi's rout at the Natron lakes. Meanwhile, a force of about fifteen thousand, commanded by done in no more satisfactory way than by pagation house and a conservatory. Be-Mustapha Pasha and under conduct of the use of a covered salt box similar to English ships, arrived at Aboukir. A the one shown in the sketch by L.D. experimental farms situated in other division of French, under General Marmont, held Alexandria; but that officer would be unable to keep the city against the gathering forces of the enemy.

Napoleon hastily marched against the Turks and English at Aboukir. Here, on the 25th of July, 1799, with only five thousand men, he attacked the enemy, three times as strong in numbers, and gained a victory so signal as almost to counterbalance the disaster of the year before, when Brueys's fleet at the same place was annihilated. In the negotiation that followed between Bonaparte and the English Admiral, the former obtained a copy of the French Gazette, of Frankfort, informing him of the condition of affairs in Europe. For ten months he had received virtually no news at all from his own country. The French army had to all intents been blockaded in Egypt and Palestine. "Heavens!" the General cried out; "my presentiment has been verified. The fools have lost Italy! All the fruits of our victories are gone. I must leave Egypt!"

It was necessary that Napoleon should be secret as well as expeditious. He informed the divan of Cairo that he should be absent briefly in the Delta. Afterwards he published a bulletin to the army, saying that he was going to France, but would soon be back again. The command should remain with General Kleber, who was truly said to have the confidence of the General-in-chief. Berthier and Lannes were to accompany the commander to France. Two frigates, the Muiron and the Carrere, were quickly prepared, and, on the 23rd of August, a company of about five hundred men went on board with Napoleon.

By keeping close to the African shore the vessels were enabled to escape detection. After twenty-one days the site of Carthage was passed, and the danger was over. On the 1st of October the ships were driven in at Ajaccio.

While detained in his native island Napoleon learned of the disastrous battle of Novi, the death of Joubert, and all the recent misfortunes of France. On leaving Ajaccio, his ship was followed by two English vessels, and well nigh taken; but on the 8th of October, he reached the roadway of Frejus, and was safe. The enthusiasm of the people broke out spontaneously. They of Frejus, when warned to keep off on account of the possible infection of the French, said, "All right; we prefer the plague to the Austrians!" Bonaparte left immediately for Paris, by the Bourbonnais road. At Aix and Lyons he was received with wild acclaim. Nobody stopped to inquire whether the Egyptian campaign had been wholly successful or not. The French simply claimed every-

thing, and shouted. On the 16th of October Napoleon entered Paris. Josephine came to greet him, and the suspicions against her. with which his mind had been poisoned by some recitals of Junot in Egypt. were soon dispelled. An interview with the Directory followed on the next day, and it became evident that the relations between Napoleon and that body were already strained. The General informed himself of everything; and it was not long till he conceived the project of getting himself chosen a Director, with the ulterior design of overthrowing the ex-



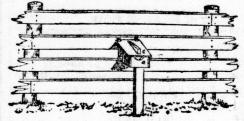
NEW AND VALUABLE FORAGE PLANT. It Thrives Well on Stiff Clay Soil as Well as on Rich Loam.

A new leguminous plant, the Lathygus heterophyllos, closely related to the common pea, but more chiefly akin to the flat pea, Lathyrus silvestris, has been grown on a small scale for two years at the Pennsylvania State College, and observations in regard to the nature of this plant, as well as the chemical analysis of the same, show that it is worthy of consideration, and there is every reason to believe that it will make a valuable addition to the list of agricultural plants. Careful investigations ought to be made in order to find out its value, both as a fodder and green manure, and it was with the intention of studying these points in particular that this plant was introduced and cultivated. This plant is one of the leguminosæ, and one which has the power in a remarkably high degree of assimilating free nitrogen. It is found wild in some parts of Europe, and thrives well on stiff clay soil as well as on rich loam. As the plant was only grown on a small

scale, nothing could be done in regard to testing its adaptability and yield, or its value as a fodder, but from the analysis we may get some idea of its worth. It contains in the dry matter nearly twenty-three per cent. of crude protein, which is a very large amount, and the greater quantity, or over eighteen per cent., was present in the plant as true albuminoid. On the whole the composition of the vines of this plant does not differ from that of malt sprouts. Examining again the chemical analysis we find that the value of the plant as a fertilizer, according to the present valuation, corresponds to a commercial fertilizer of \$21 per ton. That is, one ton of air-dried matter, or hay is worth as much for fertilizing purposes as a commercial fertilizer worth \$21 per ton. How many tons of hay can be raised per acre when the plant is a couple of years old has not been ascertained as yet, but as it is a very hardy plant and does not cease growing until late in the fall, it can be cut two or three times a year in most localities. The chemical analysis and general appearance and behavior of this plant offer encouragement to continue the investi-

Salt Box for the Open Field.

Live stock should either have a quantity of salt mingled in their food, or it should be fed to them direct. If you trust to feeding them salt at stated intervals the chances are they will often be neglected for some period beyond the stated time; consequently, when it is fed them, they will indulge too freely and the wellknown loosening effect of the salt is observed. The better way is to place a quantity of salt where it will be acces-



PROTECTED SALT BOX.

Snook. The box is fourteen inches long, nine inches wide, eight inches high at the back and six inches in front. The box is firmly nailed to the fence board, or to a post or side of a building, as most convenient. The cover is hinged, and has a bevel-shaped piece, e, nailed at the top to prevent splitting; also to cause the cover to fall back in position. The front end the box, a, is cut away, exposing the salt, and in trying to get it the cover is raised. Cattle readily learn to raise the cover when they are salt hungry. The stake placed under the box in front holds it firmly in position, and the whole makes a cheap and convenient arrangement, as from a week's to several weeks' supply of salt can be placed in the box at a time.

Spraying.

The whole host of leaf-eating insects which feed on the apple tree, such as the Tent caterpillar, Red-humped apple tree caterpillar, Yellow-necked apple tree caterpillar, Fall web worm, Tussock moth, canker worms, etc., must be fought with Paris green, used at the rate of 1 lb. to 250 gallons of water.

Other insects which suck the juices from the leaves and young wood, such as the aphis, tree cricket and bark louse, must be destroyed by the kerosene emulsion. This is made according to the following formula: Hard soap 1/2 lb. (or soft soap about 1/2 gallon), hot water 1 gallon, coal oil 2 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in the hot water, add the coal oil, then agitate by means of a force pump or syringe for five or ten minutes until thoroughly mixed. If properly made, this, on cooling, will form a jelly-like substance, which, before using should be diluted with about fifteen parts of water.

The apple scab fungus, which affects the foliage as well as the fruit, must not be allowed to weaken the young trees before they come to a bearing age. To hold this in check, spray before the buds open with a solution made of 1 lb. of copper suphate to 25 gallons of water; after the foliage appears spray three or four times at intervals of ten days or two weeks with the Bordeaux mixture. This, as now used, is made according to the following formula: Copper sulphate (blue vitriol) 4 lb., lime (fresh) 4 lb., water 50 gallons

or one coal oil barrel. Dissolve the copper sulphate in a wooden vessel, or in the barrel on which the force pump is mounted. To do this quickly hang it in a little cotton bag so that it will be just below the surface of the water in the barrel. In another vessel slake the lime, using plenty of water, then strain it through a bit of coarse sacking into the barrel containing the copper sul-

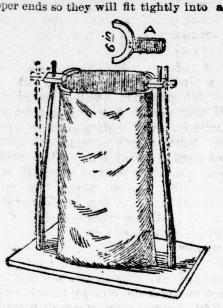
phate. Fill the barrel with water. If the lime is fresh and pure it should neutralize all the acid in the copper sulphate solution. To test if this be the case, add to a small sample of the mixture a drop or two of ferrocyanide of potassium. If the lime is insufficient, this drop, when added, will turn brown. In that case lime water must be added until the test

gives no brown coloration. The Bordeaux mixture and the Paris green may with advantage be applied together, thus forming a combined fungicide and insecticide. To do so add 4 ozs. of Paris green to a barrel of the mixture All of these mixtures should be applied in the form of a very fine spray.

HANDY BAG HOLDER.

of the Best Devices of its Kind Ever Invented.

After experimenting with a number of homemade bag holders, I have found this one gives the best satisfaction: Procure a piece of two-inch plank thirty inches long, and as wide as you can get. Bore two 1¼ inch holes in the plank twentyfour inches apart. Then get two sticks three feet nine inches long, of some tough wood—green poles will do—which should be about as large as a man's wrist. Shave these sticks to fit into the holes in the plank; and shave about ten inches of the upper ends so they will fit tightly into a



A HANDY BAG HOLDER. 3/4 inch hole. Now make two blocks of hard wood 41/2 inches long and two inches square. Bore a ¾ inch hole in each block near the end. Set the compass for a sixinch circle and mark off two half circles on an inch board; then saw them out with a compass saw, and nail one of these circular pieces on each block, close to the end, as shown at A. These circular pieces should be one inch thick each way, and they should have about three small lathing-nails left sticking out 1/4 inch, to keep the bag from slipping off. It is the spring of the two long sticks that holds the bag tight. The blocks can be slipped up and down, for bags of different lengths.—Farm and Fireside.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS. Something About These Conducted by the Canadian Government.

For several years past the provinces and the federal government of Canada have been taking an active interest in the improvement of agricultural methods throughout the previnces, and at present the equipments of their so-called "experimental farms" are very complete and efficient. The central experimental farm, situated near Ottawa, comprises some 500 acres of land and a complete outfit of buildings and the necessary machinery.

The buildings are especially fitted up for cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, and all of these are well stocked. There is a dairy equipped with the modern appliances for carrying on experimental work. sible to them at all times, and this is The farm includes a seed-testing and prosides this central station there are eleven parts of Canada, and these carry on experiments in agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture with much profit. The several farms are situated so as to render them as helpful as possible to the most thickly populated districts and in their equipments and general methods they resemble closely the central station.

The staff of workers at the central experimental farm includes a director, an agriculturist, a horticulturist, a botanist, an entomologist and a chemist. There are also a poultry manager, a foreman of forestry and several assistants to assist the members of the staff. The work is varied in nature and has to do with practically everything which relates to farming in Canada. The adaptability and merits of various varieties of wheat are, for example, the subject of careful inquiry.

Experiments are carried on to determine the vitality and purity of various agricultural seeds, and to investigate the nature of the disease of plants and trees, and the cure for the ravages of insects. Various varieties of fertilizers are tested to determine their comparative value with different soils and crops. The study of the care of animals is a very important interest, and the value of different breeds of stock and their adaptability to various climates and other conditions are carefully investigated. These stations examine the scientific and economic sides of butter and cheese making. Experiments are carried on to determine the best methods of planting and pruning trees for fruit raising or for shelter or timber. The information gained in all this work is carefully recorded and published for general distribution. - Scientific American.

Set Great Store on Apples, A gentleman, recently returned from England, calls attention anew to the high appreciation in which choice apples are

held abroad. "I had occasion," said he, "to repay a few courtesies received at the hands of some English business acquaintances, and did so by giving a dinner. In the course of conversation the subject of American fruit, and apples in particular, was mentioned.

"At once my guests became most enthusiastic, and that led me to send over here for some. They arrived-choice selected northern Spys-before I left for home. I don't think in all my experience I have ever received more hearty and sincere thanks for any present I have ever

"Of course, our apples are exceedingly toothsome, but it was almost impossible for me to comprehend the delight they afforded my English friends and their acquaintances. In two cases special dinner parties were given, just exactly as one might be given here if you were presented with a fine saddle of venison, a wild turkey or some other rare game.

"From my experience you can state positively that if you want to make an Englishman your friend for life, and at a comparatively light outlay, just send him a barrel of choice apples, and I might add just one line to that-be sure that they are well packed for export."

Sowing Oats and Peas Together. Practice in sowing cats and peas together differs. This is one plan: Oats and peas, two bushels of the former and one of the latter, may be sowed together, but it would be far better to sow the peas first and cultivate or plow them in; for to do well they should be covered deeper than the oats. Then drill in the oats, being careful not to get them covered too deeply. As the peas may adhere somewhat closely to the ground, the land should be rolled immediately or soon after sowing. Any large variety of peas may

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, SECOND QUARTER, IN-TERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 12.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xiv, 53-64-Memory Verses, 60-62-Golden Text, Isa. Miil, 3-Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

53. "And they led Jesus away to the high priest, and with him were assembled all the chief priests, and the elders, and the scribes." After the darkness and agony of the garden, being strengthened by an angel, He went forth to lay down His life of His own accord (John x, 18). The boastful disciples all forsook Him and fled (verses 81, 50). The young man of verses 51, 52 was probably Mark himself, as in other cases the unnamed one was doubtless the writer of the gospel (Luke xxiv, 18; John i, 49). Jesus, being bound (John xviii, 12), is led as a lamb to the slaughter (Isa. liii, 7), for those before whom He was brought had long before determined to kill Him (Math.

xii, 24; John xi, 53). 54. "And Peter followed Him afar off. even into the palace of the high priest, and he sat with the servants and warmed him-self at the fire." The result of Peter's following afar off and being in bad company is seen in verses 66 to 72 following the lesson. Self confident boasting is very apt to lead to rash conduct, bad company and many worse things, as in the case of Peter. We must have no confidence in ourselves, but be strong in the Lord and let Him perlect His strength in our weakness (Phil. iii, 8; Eph. vi, 10; II Cor. xii, 9).

55. "And the chief priests and all the council sought for witness against Jesus to put Him to death, and found none." Their minds were fully made up, and God was going to let them have their way and accomplish what He foresaw would surely come to pass (Acts iv, 27, 28). They were now seeking some reason for their conduct, but could find none except in the wickedness of their own hearts. Testimony in His favor they could have readily obtained in abundance, but against Him, none. See John xviii, 20; Heb. vii, 26; Math. iii, 17;

56. "For many bare false witness against Him, but their witness agreed not togeth-It had been written that it should be "False witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty."
"False witnesses did rise up. They laid to my charge things that I knew not" (Ps. xxvii, 12; xxxv, 11). So every true follower of Jesus may expect to suffer wrongfully for conscience toward God, may expect to suffer for well doing, and if under such circumstances we can take it patiently God is well pleased (I Pet. ii, 19, 20). As His followers we must walk as He walked (I John ii. 6).

'57, 58, "And there arose certain and bare false witness against Him, saying, We heard Him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands." Just what He did say, out of which they made this accusation, is found in John ii, 19, and if you compare His words with what they made Him say you may not feel so bad about some sayings of yours which have come back to you somewhat perverted. The fact is that we have no time to waste on feeling bad about slanders and false accusations. Such things will continue till the Lord comes, and when He permits them to come our way we must at once thank Him for the privilege of such fellowship (I Thess. v, 18; Phil. i, 29), and referring the whole matter to Him just leave it with Him to be adjusted (Isa. liv,

17).
59. "But neither so did their witness agree together." Consequently there was no case against Him, and He should have been set free, for their law said plainly that one witness could not condemn; there must be two or three (Deut. xvii, 6; xix, 15). How can we expect righteousness in a world which through its most religious leaders thus treated the Lord Himself? His meek submission is our example and makes us think of the admonition, "Take wrong, be defrauded" (I Cor. vi, 7).

60. "And the high priest stood up in the midst and asked Jesus, saying: Answerest thou nothing? What is it which these witness against thee?" He knew there was no case against the prisoner, perhaps felt the ridiculous position in which they were placed, and allowed his feelings to overcome him. According to the law, the witnesses had testified nothing against Him, for no two agreed.

61. "But He held His peace and answered nothing. Again the high priest asked Him and said unto Him, Art Thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?" There was nothing to answer, and in the calmness of conscious innocence He was quiet. When people seek our hurt, speaking mischievous things and imagining deceits all the day long, let us have grace to be as the deaf who hear not and as the dumb who open not the mouth, but just hope in the Lord (Ps. xxxviii, 12-15).

62. "And Jesus said, I AM, and ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven." This reply takes us back to the name He used when He sent Moses to deliver Israel (Ex. iii, 14). He often used it in the days of His humiliation, for in many cases where we read, "I am He," the "He" is in italics, so that He really said "I am," as in John iv, 26; viii, 24, 28; xiii, 19; xviii, 5, 6, 8, etc. When He shall come in power and glory, as He said, it will be bringing His saints with Him according to Zech. xiv, 5; Judg. xiv; I Thess. iii, 13, and it will be for the redemption of Israel and for vengeance upon her enemies (Deut. xxxii, 43; Isa.

xxxiv, 8; xxxv, 4; lxiii, 4). 63. "Then the high priest rent his clothes and saith, What need we any further withess?" This apparently holy wrath was all of the devil in the name of religion. To this day it may be seen. We should not be proved by it. It is often seen, even in religious people, in connection with this very truth of the second coming of Christ in power and glory. Let one insist that Jesus is coming with all His saints (Col. iii, 4) for the conversion of the nation of Israel, and to set up the kingdom promised to David with a throne at Jerusalem, according to Jer. iii, 17; Luke i, 32, 33, etc., and he will probably be accused of perverting the truth to the destruction of his soul.

64. "Ye have heard the blasphemy. What think ye? And they all condemned Him to be guilty of death." And began at once, like so many barbarians, to illtreat their prisoner. They spit on Him, and mocked Him, and struck Him, and He meekly bore it all. O Jesus, Saviour! what have we ever borne for thee? May we deeply ponder it and have grace to bear for His sake with meekness whatever He may let us endure for Him. Because we are here in His stead we should always act as He would III Cor. v, 20).

The English poet, Robert Bridges, is a doctor who retired from practice long ago. He is now 51 years of age. A second edi-Ation of his "Eros and Psyche" has just in London.

The Best Cough Cure

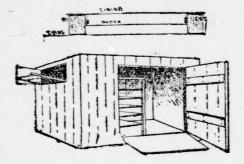


A REAL COOLER.

A Home-Made Refrigerator That Will Give Satisfaction

An ice box or refrigerator, home made. will not be satisfactory if thrown together loosely, or if of poor or shady materials. We must remember first, that because it is double and packed it cannot be very light. Besides provision being made for strength, rollers or castors must be put under it to move it when desired, unless it is built on a stationary fixture, which is often desirable where the home is a permanent one, as on a farm.

A correspondent describes a refrigerator owned and built by a friend in his little dairy room adjoining the farmhouse kitchen. It is a real cooler on a small scale. Adjoining the dairy room where the cream is raised and rose-like print butter is made, is the ice-house, so handy that cakes of ice are slid from their sawdust bed right to the cooler, creamer and churn. The accompanying picture will explain the cooler. It is perhaps six by eight feet on the floor, and six feet high. A five-foot door permits entrance. This door should be at least three feet broad to allow two men to walk in with a hog, half a beef or veal, for it is often convenient to keep these things an extra day or so when the weather is mild. The cooler has a cement floor that slopes to one corner gently, where a pipe carries away the water used at times to wash it down. The ice is put in at the little door seen at the top on the left. There need be no lifting, as a rack, a, may be arranged from the ice bin to slide direct. A slatted rack, seen at the upper left-hand corner of the open door holds the ice. It is placed at the top because on the principle that heat rises, being displaced by cold air that settles. Directly under the ice are slatted shelves to hold dishes, meats and other things for kitchen convenience. At the right and full height of the cooler is a place for hanging a dressed carcass or placing a rack for fruit in trays or cases. The aim should be to keep the air in a refrigerator as dry as possible, hence the water from the melting ice is not permit-



ted to drip to the floor nor to soak any wood, but is conveyed from the shallow, galvanized iron pan upon which it rests, into the drain through a small lead pipe. The pan is merely a sheet of iron turned up half an inch at the edges. The pipe need not even be soldered to it, a slow drip is easily conducted into it by pinching up one edge of the pan.

The walls, doors and top of any cooler must of course be double. They are made best of nicely matched lumber. Besides the two thicknesses forming a single dead-air space, it is desirable to line up halfway of the joists and midway between the cover and lining with builders' paper, thus forming two dead-air spaces reaching from top to bottom. Joists 2 by 4 are used, so a 4-inch space is left. This, divided by the paper, permits two 2-inch spaces. A cross section of the wall is shown herewith, as one looks down through it from the top, before the top is put on. After the joists are set up, and before the cover or lining is nailed in place, a lath is nailed up and, down midway of the joist, holding paper firmly as shown. The other adge of the paper is carried and fastened in the same manner to the other joist. The old plan of filling the space with sawdust is not advised because of the tendency to mustiness, which injures the flavor of meats, butter and other articles held in cold storage. A smaller refrigerator may be made on the same principle.

The English Butter Market.

Australian butter is closely crowding that from Denmark in making up the enormous English imports. During the first two months of this year the purchases were equal to 260,000 tubs against 380,000 tubs in Denmark. During the first two months of 1894 Australasia furnished England with a little more than 200,000 tubs and two years ago only 130,000. Out of a total of 1,060,000 tubs imported into Great Britain the United States furnished a quantity barely equal to 3,000 tubs of 60 lbs. each. The United Kingdom also bought in other countries during the first two months of this year about 350,000 tubs butterine, chiefly from Holland, and this in turn was made from oleo oil purchased in the United States. Brazil imports annually butter worth \$6,000,000 and of this trade the United States formerly had a large proportion. But the hog-butter cormorants have shipped so much of their counterfeit there, selling it as real butter, that the Brazilian merchants have become incensed and will no longer deal with us, sending largely their orders to Denmark, where the government guarantees the purity of the goods. - American Agriculturist.

Pasture-Making is an Art. There is an art in making a good pasture that every farmer should turn his attention to. The pasture should be as well taken care of as any part of the farm. Pasture lands ought to be made as rich as possible. They should be seeded down with a large variety of grasses, those of different habits of growth, time of ripening of seed and of good, rich food value. To the farmer just about to seed down his land to pasture one thing essential above all others is the thorough preparation of the soil. The land should be well plowed and replowed, harrowed and reharrowed, so as to pulverize it thoroughly.

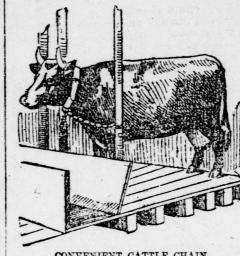
One of the most serious drawbacks to the cheese industry is the vast amount of cheese made which has been robbed of a part of its cream. The consumer buys a June, July and August to prevent the small piece, but its poor quality is against | milk from heating. While some of the it, it is not eaten, goes to waste, and the members of the milk dealers' protective housewife of economical tendencies does not buy it again for months. If only good cheese, from whole milk, were made, the consumption would steadily increase. But the market has been so badly demoralized by the makers of poor cheese, that it will take years to recover its tone, even when poor cheeses are no longer sold.-American Agriculturist.

Karl's Clover Root Tea. As Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Ston it at once with Shiloh's Cure, for sale by W. T. Strong.

A sure cure for Headache and nervous discount feeling, or sick headache? Can be relieved by W. T. Strong.

COMFORTABLE CATTLE CHAIN. Humane and Cheap Tie for Fastening Cattle.

The method shown below of fastening cattle is quite common in the barns of dairymen where wooden or iron stanchions are not in use. It is doubtful if a more satisfactory, cheaper or humane method of cattle fastening can be provided. For the neck an easily fitting leather strap with a light iron ring permanently attached is worn continuously. A light chain 3 feet long has a ring at one end which slides loosely on a round stanchion of smooth hardwood about 3 inches in diameter.



CONVENIENT CATTLE CHAIN. Midway between the rings a snap is fastened to the chain, which is hooked with a snapple into the leather necktie around the animal's neck. This method of fastening is far more comfortable for the animal than vice-like stanchions, does not wear the hair from the neck like a neck-chain and is fastened or liberated quickly.-Farm and Home.

Norman or Cotentin Cattle.

Among the recent notable arrivals at the port of New York was that of twelve head of Norman cattle, owned by Mr. J. B. Guillot. The Norman, although it is one of the oldest existing races of domesticated cattle, is very little known on this side of the Atlantic, but few of them having ever been imported previous to this recent arrival. The leading characteristics of Norman cattle are great size, with rather coarse bone, long and heavy head, fine horns-usually bent forward and downward-long, deep body, broad hips, short legs, thick and rather hard skin, well covered with a coat of various shades of red, white, roan and reddish brown in spots, and brindled streaks. The cows have well-developed milk veins, and large, well-formed udders. It is claimed for them; by Norman farmers that they are the best dairy cows in the world, and they unquestionably hold the leading position among French breeds of cattle. Twenty-five to thirty quarts of milk a day is not an unusual yield for a Norman cow in full flush and is sometimes considerably exceeded, while 6,000 pounds within a year is not above the average. It is mainly from their milk that the famous Camernbert and Brie semi-weekly auction sales of the Halles Centrales, the great market place of the French capital. As beef animals, Norman cattle are noted for early maturity and great weight rather than large net weight of dressed carcass. Cows which have served their purpose in the dairy are fattened until they attain weights of 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. Steers at ages of two and a half to three years weigh from 1.600 to 2,000 lbs., and there are authentic records of Norman oxen which at six years of age weighed 4,185 to 4,335 lbs. This "general-purpose" quality is of great importance to the small proprietors of France, as it enables them to turn to profitable account their "dowager" cows and surplus males. The beef is of good quality, but there is a larger proportion of bone and offal than in the British breeds of beef cattle. They are heavy eaters, and require an abundance of nutritious food. The strongest claim to public favor made in behalf of this breed is on the ground of its hardiness and freedom from all tuberculous taint. In Normandy great numbers of these cattle are kept in thriving condition without shelter, winter and summer, throughout

The habitant of Norman cattle comprises the departments of Eure, Calvados, Manche and Orne. Its origin is lost in the mist of ages. An evidence of its great antiquity is the fact that in the Bayeux tapestry, wrought in the eleventh century under the direction of Matilda, the queen of William the Conqueror, the cattle represented are fairly good portraits of Norman cattle as they are seen to-day. Great care has been taken to preserve the | INDAPO purity of the race, and to this end a herdbook was established in 1883, and is HINDCO REMEDY still maintained. It is entitled the "Herdbook d'Isigny et du Bessin," and is edited and published under the charge of a commission elected for three years by the Societe d'Agriculture. This consists of eighteen members of the society, assisted by three veterinarians, and every animal must undergo a rigid inspection

before it can be admitted to registry. The importation of a breeding herd of Norman cattle is an event which may prove to be of some importance to American live-stock interests. This land of cheap and abundant food material would seem to be the very place for these gross feeders, with their immense capacity for turning grain and forage into milk and beef. If they sustain the claims made for them, and prove to be adapted to conditions of soil and climate, they can scarcely fail to be a valuable acquisition.

The Poultry Craze.

No delusion has emptied the pockets of a greater number of victims in this country than the poultry craze. More money has been wasted, actually thrown away. probably, on elaborate and unpractical poultry houses than on any of the other buildings connected with a village or farm establishment. We are not in favor of making new recruits to poultry culture by the wholesale, but we do believe that helpful information should be fully given to those already keeping poultry that they may keep it at a profit rather than at a loss, or if successful that they may secure still greater success.

Buffalo milk dealers are up in arms against some of the provisions of a new city ordinance. It is provided that every milk dealer shall carry enough ice during association favor the section, others object vigorously on the score that it would be a hardship to the dealers.

Currants are propagated from cuttings by cutting last year's wood to six or eight-inch twigs and planting in moist, rich loam; transplant after one or two years. Currant cuttings do better taken in August than in spring.



Black

After all is Said and Done

There's no better Shoe made than the black leather shoe. It retains the oil better. It can be shined when it gets old, and will look respectable even in its antiquity. But some folks won't wear black shoes. They are hotter in summer they say. Tan shoes are fashionable-that's in their favor. Canadians make better Russia Tan than black calfskin -that means economy in the cost. All of the Slater \$3 Shoes are made of Black American Wax Calfskin and Russia Tan Canadian Calfskin. Every pair made on the most modern lasts. Warranted to fit and wear as well as the best \$5 shoe in the market. Ask your Shoe man for the Slater \$3 Shoe for men. If he hasn't got them, write us.

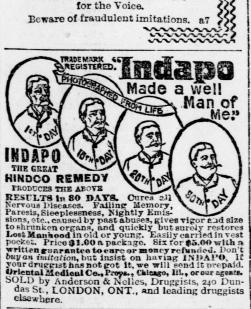
Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.

MARIE LOUISE'S son by her chamcheeses are made. The butter, known berlain, Count Neipperg, whom she in Paris under the trade name of buerre married after Napoleon's death, has d'Isigny, commands the highest prices at the semi-weekly auction sales of the William of Montenuovo, an Italianized William of Montenuovo, an Italianized form of Neuberg (Neipperg), and was 74 years old. He survived his brother. 74 years old. He survived his brother, the King of Rome, 63 years.



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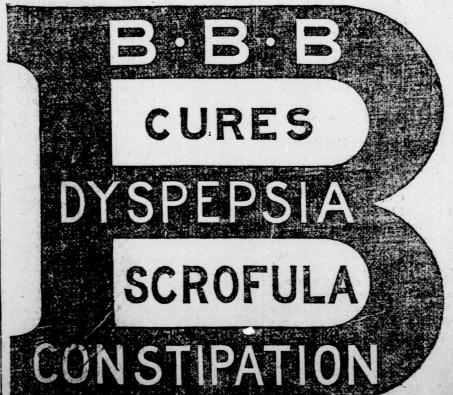
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ous worm that feeds unseen upon the perfumed petals of the rose until it withers fades and dies, so Scrofula, tainting the whole body with its poison, may lurk hidden for years, but none the less surely will show itself in some of its hideous forms that lead to misery and death. B. B. B. removes every trace of Scrofulous poison, and every vestige of Bad Blood, which is the fountain-head o nearly all disease. It has cured terrible cases of Scrofula of 25 years' standing, and all Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Rashes, Sores, Ulcers, Abcesses, etc., yield readily to its specific healing powers, acting through the blood upon the entire system.