

Others May Copy Our Ideas of Advertising. But They Can't Touch Us in the Price of Clothing.

GRAFTON & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CLOTHING.



The Air is Full of Trade Lies,

But sensible men ought not to be fooled. "Anything to sell goods," seems to be the maxim of some unscrupulous clothing dealers. They are overloaded with truck, and how to get rid of it is a problem. But, every inferior garment they sell, every good man they dupe, makes one more sure customer for us. For years you have tried us--have told your friends about us--and our success is of your making. This vast business could not have been built up, unless you tried us; could not have held up, could not have won success, unless we were true, and we ask you to trade on this ground.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN ANY HOUSE GIVES OR YOUR MONEY BACK
We guarantee every garment we sell, we guarantee a fit, we guarantee satisfaction, and all goods hand-cut and tailor-made.

Men's Suits That Compel Respect

Our Suits are stylish, elegant, distinguished looking, and sold retail at wholesale prices.

\$4.50, \$7.50 to \$15.

**We Beat the Tailors.
We Save You Worry.
We Save You Time.
We Save You Money.**

Young Men's Suits...

SACK SUITS, SINGLE-BREASTED.

in checks, shepherd plaids, over plaids, etc., in the new London Blue, Brown, Gray, made with every detail cared for--nothing neglected--no chance work about our Clothing.

Price, \$3.95, \$5.50 to \$12.

SACK SUITS, DOUBLE-BREASTED.

The most fashionable Dark Blue Serges, silk faced; the favorites this spring, you'll admit when you see them. They are the best suits made.

Price, \$6.95, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.

To Advertise Our Clothing Throughout Canada, We Give You FREE With Every \$20 Purchase, a Handsome Picture or Piece of Furniture.

GRAFTON & CO.

Manufacturers of
Fine Clothing

Factory and Warehouses, Dundas, Ont.

Branches, London, Hamilton, Brantford, Owen Sound and Peterboro.

J. M. HICKEY, Manager.

158 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Report of Examinations in the Medical Department--Successful Students.

Examinations in connection with the medical department of the Western University have been completed. The number of students the past term has been larger than usual, showing the popularity of the institution. The convocation for conferring degrees and distributing scholarships will be held on Wednesday. Following is a list of the successful students at the examinations, the names within parenthesis being of equal marks:

FIRST YEAR.

Theoretical anatomy--Honors--Mason (MacGuigan, McRae), Fleming (Little, McRae), G. Smith (McNeil, J. Smith), Pass--Fischer (Johnson, Morrow), (Morrow, Voaden), Bryant (Clark, Tom), (Hunt, Gray, Gray, Gordon, M. Meadows, W. Meadows).
Practical anatomy--Honors--Fleming (MacGuigan, J. Smith), McRae (Mason, McRae), McNeil, G. Smith, Pass--Little (Clark, W. Meadows), Morrow (Johnson, M. Meadows), Hunt, Fischer (Tom, Gray), Gordon, Gray, Downing, Bryant, Voaden.
Theoretical chemistry--Honors--Mason, McRae, MacGuigan, McRae (McNeil, Tom), Pass--Voaden, Johnson, Morrow (Bryant, Fischer), (Downing, Voaden), (Little, G. Smith), (Clark, W. Meadows).
Physiology--Honors--(MacGuigan, McRae), (Fleming, McRae), Mason (Fischer, Little, McNeil), Pass--Voaden, Clark (G. Smith, Downing), J. Smith (Bryant, W. Meadows, Gordon), (Johnson, Hunt, M. Meadows, Morrow, Tom, Gray, Bryant).
Materia medica--Honors--MacGuigan, Fischer, Fleming, McRae, Mason, Pass--Tom (G. Smith, McNeil, Johnson), (M. Meadows, Morrow), Clark, Voaden, McRae, Little, W.

Koladermic Skin Food.
"Shaving has always been a disagreeable operation, but with the use of Koladermic Skin Food it is a pleasure.
"It does away with that burning, irritating sensation and leaves the skin soft and cool."
This is what has made for us a permanent customer in Mr. G. Smith McDonald, of Stouffville.
Koladermic Skin Food is for sale at all druggists,
Price 35

Meadows, Gray, Bray, Downing, Bryant (Hunt, Kemple).
Botany--Honors--MacGuigan, McRae (Mason, Voaden), McRae, Downing, Pass--McNeil (Little, W. Meadows, Fischer), M. Meadows, Fleming, G. Smith, Tom, Johnson, Bray, Bryant, Gray, Clark, Hunt.
Physics--Honors--McRae, Fischer, Mason, Voaden, MacGuigan (McRae, McNeil), Little, W. Meadows, Pass--M. Meadows, Fleming, G. Smith, Morrow, Johnson, Downing, Tom, Clark, Gray, Hunt, Bryant.
Zoology--Honors--MacGuigan, McRae, McRae, Pass--J. Smith, J. Mason), McNeil, Fleming.

SECOND YEAR.
Theoretical anatomy--Honors--Atkinson, Grant, Doyle (Fawcett, Clark, Turner), Pass--Elliott, Rogers (Russell, Meek), Reason (Tomlin, Kennedy, Craig), (Routledge, Ross).
Practical anatomy--Honors--Atkinson, Clark (Turner, Grant), Doyle, Fawcett, Meek, Reason, Rogers, Pass--Elliott, Craig (Kennedy, Tamlin), Ross, Routledge, Russell.
Theoretical chemistry--Honors--Atkinson, Reason, Pass--J. Smith, Clark, Grant (Craig, Kennedy), Ross, Meek, Turner, Rogers, Doyle, Fawcett, Routledge (Elliott, Tamlin).
Chemistry, practical--Honors--Atkinson, Tamlin (Clark, Fawcett, Meek, Reason), (Gordon, Grant), (Russell, J. Smith), Rogers, Turner (Craig, Ross), Pass--Doyle, Elliott, Routledge.
Histology--Turner, Clark, J. Smith, Atkinson, Doyle, Fawcett, Elliott, Meek, Reason, Grant, Russell (Ross, Tamlin), Gordon, Routledge, Craig, Kennedy.
Physiology--Honors--Atkinson, Grant, Clark, Turner, Doyle, Elliott, Pass--Russell, Reason, Kennedy, Fawcett, Rogers, Byers, Tamlin, Craig, F. Meek.
Materia medica--Honors--Atkinson, Clark, Elliott, Meek, Turner (Reason, Rogers, Doyle), Grant, Pass--Craig, Russell, Routledge, Fawcett, Ross, Tamlin, Kennedy.

THIRD YEAR.
Jurisprudence--Honors--Elliott, Morris, Pigot (Baker, S. Thomson), Pass--Ferguson (McEvoy, Ramsey), (Becher, R. Thompson), McGuffin.
Surgical Anatomy--Honors--Elliott, Baker (Ferguson, R. Thompson, Pigot), Pass--(S. Thomson, Ramsey), Becher, Morris, McEvoy, McGuffin.
Sanitary Science--Honors--Elliott, Pigot, S. Thomson), (Ferguson, Morris), R. Thompson (Baker, Ramsey), McGuffin, Pass--Becher, McEvoy.
Pathology--Elliott, Morris, R. Thompson, Pigot, S. Thomson, Ramsey, Baker, Becher, Ferguson, McGuffin, McEvoy.
Toxicology--(Elliott, Pigot, Ramsey), (Baker, R. Thompson), (Ferguson, McGuffin), S. Thomson, Becher, McEvoy.
Clinical Medicine--Honors--Elliott, Baker (Morris, S. Thomson), Pass--(Pigot, Ferguson), (Ramsey, R. Thompson), Becher, McGuffin, McEvoy.
Clinical Surgery--Honors--Elliott, Pigot, Pass--Morris, S. Thomson (Ferguson, Bryant, Dundas), (Baker, Becher, R. Thompson), McGuffin, McEvoy.

FOURTH YEAR.
Theoretical Medicine--Honors--(Clark, McKechnie), Creighton, Campbell, Williams, Brown, D. Arnott, H. Arnott, Pass--Eakins, Cowan, Ardiel, Clay, Ryan, Byers, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Theoretical Surgery--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Surgery--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Medicine--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Surgery--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Medicine--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Surgery--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Medicine--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Surgery--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Medicine--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Practical Surgery--Honors--Brown, Clark, Creighton, McKechnie, Williams, Bucke, Elliott, Dundas, McGrady, Kippen, Bryant.

Eakins, Clay (D. Arnott, Bucke), H. Arnott, Bryant, McGrady, Ryan, Ardiel, Cowan, Dundas, Byers, Kippen, Midwifery--Honors--Clark (Brown, McKechnie), Creighton, Pass--Williams, Campbell), Eakins, Bucke, D. Arnott (Clay, Bryant), Ardiel, Kippen, Cowan, Ryan, H. Arnott, Byers, Elliott, McGrady, Dundas.
Gynecology--Honors--McKechnie (Clark, Brown, Campbell), Pass--Williams, Bucke, Creighton, Ardiel, Clay, D. Arnott, Eakins, McGrady, H. Arnott (Elliott, Ryan), Kippen, Byers, Cowan, Bryant, Dundas.
Therapeutics--Honors--Clark (McKechnie, Williams), (D. Arnott, Brown, Creighton), (Campbell, Clay) (Bucke, Eakins), Pass--Bryant, McGrady, Ryan, Cowan, H. Arnott, Dundas, Ardiel, Byers, Elliott, Kippen.
Clinical Medicine--Honors--Campbell, Clark (H. Arnott, Williams, Creighton), D. Arnott, Elliott (Brown, Bucke), McKechnie, Pass--Cowan (Bryant, Eakins), Clay (McGrady, Ryan), (Ardiel, Dundas, Byers, Kippen).
Clinical Surgery--Honors--D. Arnott, H. Arnott, Clark (Eakins, Campbell, Bucke), Pass--Ryan, Williams (Brown, Clay, Cowan, Creighton, McKechnie, McGrady), (Elliott, Kippen), Ardiel, Bryant, Byers, Dundas.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS.
First year scholarship--H. MacGulgan.
Second year scholarship--J. W. Atkinson.
Third year scholarship--C. C. Elliot.
Fourth year scholarship--G. Clark.
Gold medalist--G. Clark.
Silver medalist--E. A. Creighton.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Mrs. J. A. Kelly, Lambeth, left Thursday for North Branch, Mich., where she will spend two weeks with her friend, Mrs. (Dr.) W. E. Best.

The closing exercises of the Byron public school for the winter term were given on Thursday evening. The pupils under training of Principal Robinson, furnished choruses, rounds and solos. Splendid music was also given by the Coon Club Orchestra, of Kilmory, who were encored each time they appeared. A violin solo was rendered by Miss M. Jarvis, the assistant, who was also heartily encored. Recitations by the pupils contributed also towards the pleasure of the evening. The older pupils took part in a number of dialogues in a manner which delighted the audience. Much credit is due to the committee of pupils, Sam Elwood, Edgar Griffith, John Tanton and Norman Malt, for the way in which they carried out the arrangements for the programme. Mr. Wickerson of the trustee board, occupied the chair in a very acceptable manner. The proceeds of the entertainment are intended for the purchase of school apparatus.

LORCHESIER.
Following is the report of the examinations, March 20, 1899, in Dorchester school.
Promoted from second class to third class--Joe McIntyre, Willie Walker.

Promoted on trial to third class--James Oakley.
Promoted from junior second to senior second--Winnie Ford, Lucinda Johnston, Fred Hunt, May Hunter, Charlie Wilson, Annie Hunter, Carrie Budden.
From junior part second to senior part second--Wendell Carothers, Eva Scott, Joe Baker, Charlie Williams. If this class continues to improve as they have been doing, and attend regularly, they will be promoted to the second class at midsummer.
From part first to part second--Gordon Shaw, Nena Oliver, Willie Webster, Edna Smith.

A HAMILTON CASE.
Grocer S. Ross Makes a Very Startling Statement.
He Would Have Been a Cripple All His Life Had Dodd's Kidney Pills Not Cured Him--Fell on an Icy Walk and Injured His Kidneys.

Hamilton, April 1--"I do, confidently believe I would have been a cripple for life, if I had not used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Such was the startling statement made by Mr. S. Ross, 76 Merrick street, to several friends and acquaintances a few days ago.

Mr. Ross is one of our shrewdest, and most progressive business men. He conducts a flourishing grocery business at the address given.

"Why do you make such an assertion as that?" asked one of his hearers. "Well, you all know of my severe fall on an icy sidewalk, three years ago. The doctors said my kidneys were injured severely. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my back and loins. The doctors couldn't help me. Neither did any of the remedies I took, till I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, the best health restorers ever sold. Three boxes of them set me on my feet, made me sound and well in every respect. Dodd's Kidney Pills are truly worth their weight in gold."

Mr. Ross expressed the same emphatic conviction held by every one else who has every used Dodd's Kidney Pills, for any form of Kidney Trouble.

Dodd's Kidney Pills act so rapidly, so strongly and yet so gently, on the kidneys, restoring them to their natural health and strength in such a short space of time, that those who use them are surprised at the result. And there is only one result, no matter how severe the disease may be, no matter how long it may have lasted.

Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all forms of Kidney Disease, including Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, Female Troubles, Dropsy, Impure Blood, Nervousness, etc.

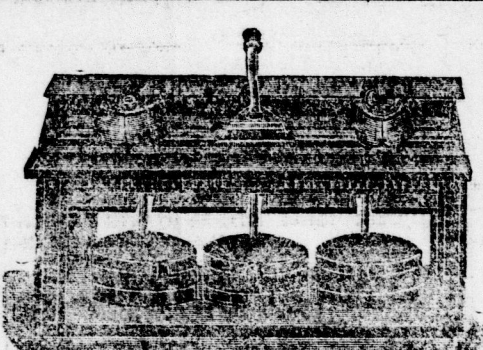
An enterprising St. Louis man expects to make a fortune in Cuba raising umbrellas during the rainy season. To Cure a Cold in One Night. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

MARKED DOWN FROM 39.
"While woman may have her face on the dollar," said the Cornfed Philosopher, looking thoughtfully at the coin, "yet to tell the truth, she is more apt to have her eye on the 38 cents."--Indianapolis Journal.

AN IMMORTAL.
"Kipling," said the amateur poet, "will never die."
"And yet," replied the critic, "he is being murdered every day."--Philadelphia North American.

Almost in Despair.
"My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of the throat, caused by impure blood. She was almost in despair of ever obtaining a cure, but finally procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking six bottles of this medicine she was completely cured." John Weckner, Galt, Ont.

That distress after eating is prevented by one or two of Hood's Pills. They don't gripe.



The Economy Stove

As an iron heater it is unexcelled. Three to five irons kept in use for one hour at a cost of 15 cents. Two-burner stove with extra burner for iron heater. Manufactured by

The Cannon Stove and Oven Co., LIMITED.
197 King Street, London, Ont.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR EDDY'S

"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200s. "VICTORIA" Parlor Matches, 65s. "EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 100s. "LITTLE COMET" Parlor Matches. The Finest in the World. No Brimstone.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, HULL, P. Q.

OZONE---For Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is the most poisonous of disease germs, but Ozone is the one great antidote, the all powerful destroyer of it, and so quickly does it do its healing work that it's counted among the marvelous things as a specific for diphtheria, and no mistake.

At All Druggists, or THE OZONE COMPANY, of Toronto, Limited, Canada Life Building.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

BOTHWELL--Can a municipal council, by bylaw or otherwise, fix a date and add a percentage on all taxes not then paid. Ans--The council can only do so by a bylaw under section 60 of the assessment act.

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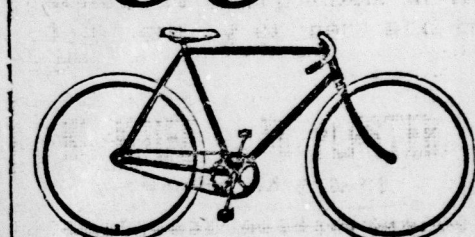
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That distress after eating is prevented by one or two of Hood's Pills. They don't gripe.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superbly Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc. Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.20 from EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, ywt

\$35.00



Buys a High-Grade Bicycle.

D. McKenzie & Co.,

374 Richmond Street

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.)

Managing Director
and Editor.

London, Saturday, April 1, 1899.

End of the Session.

The Ontario Legislature wound up the business of the session with an all-night sitting. A warm debate centered about the third reading of the Revenue Bill. Mr. Whitney moved the six months' hold, but the bill received the full voting strength of the Government, and is now law. No member of the House has objected to the general principle of the measure, but the Opposition attacked it on the ground that it was unnecessary, and that the Government should reduce expenditure instead. They accused themselves of attempting to show how the expenditure could be pared, without at the same time withdrawing in part or in whole the support given by the Government to education, agriculture, hospitals, charities and other public institutions. Everyone realized when the Administration determined to conserve the forest wealth of the Province by prohibiting the export of sawlogs, that this patriotic policy would have to be paid for. The Provincial Treasurer was put to the test of devising a new scheme of taxation, and his work has enhanced his reputation as a constructive financier. Premier Hardy is well within the mark in saying that "no tax bill ever laid before the country has received so unanimous or such general consent and approval." The Opposition have raised the cry that it is "direct taxation," but as the Premier remarked, they are disturbed because the Government are not imposing upon the people direct taxation in the sense in which it has been preached to them by the Opposition. "It is not," declared Mr. Hardy, "a tax upon the working-man; it is not a tax upon the farmer; it is not a tax upon the merchant; it is not a tax upon industry; it is not a tax upon the manufacturer; it is not a tax upon labor." The bill is approved even by most of the corporations upon which the tax falls. They know they are escaping lightly, compared with similar institutions in the United States.

The session just closed has been fruitful in other important legislation. The Government, in pursuit of its generous and progressive policy toward the New Ontario, has liberally subsidized railways, with the object of developing that vast territory, with its illimitable natural wealth. The Government's railway programme was carried in its entirety. The Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western Railway gets a cash subsidy of \$2,000 a mile, and 5,000 acres of land per mile for 240 miles. This road runs from Missanabie station, on the main line of the C. P. R., to the mouth of the Moose River, in James Bay. It not only opens up an enormous tract of agricultural land, but establishes direct connection with Hudson Bay, and thence with the vast inland seas of the Great Slave region. The Government have also granted a cash subsidy of \$2,000 a mile and 5,000 acres a mile to the James Bay Railway for 175 miles. This railroad extends from a point at or near Sudbury to a point at or near Lake Abitibi for the present, but the intention is to carry it to James Bay some time in the future. This line will also open up a great timber area and give access to districts already settled.

The subvention of these two projects was strongly combatted by the Opposition, true to their traditional role of obstructing the Government's progressive policy in the development of Greater Ontario. It is true that the bonusing of these railways can only be justified by a large faith in the future of that great country, but the Government, in showing their large faith, are more to be commended than the Opposition, who show no faith at all.

The Ontario and Rainy River Railway had previously received a bonus of \$3,000 a mile, but as the construction has proved costly, this has been increased by \$1,000 a mile for the completed portion of 265 miles, and \$4,000 a mile will be granted for the unfinished portion of 75 miles. This is a most important enterprise. The line was originally projected by the Manitoba Government, as a new eastern outlet for that Province, and as a competitor of the C. P. R. The Ontario subsidy applies only to that portion of the line within this Province. It will be valuable not only as a connecting link with Manitoba, but because it runs through the Rainy River district, which is the great mining region of Ontario, and is also immensely rich in spruce and other timber, and in arable land. Under the circumstances, the subsidy is not extravagant; but the Opposition wished it reduced to a uniform grant of \$3,000 a mile for the entire length.

The Government took further steps to stimulate the mining industry by a graduated bonus, designed to encourage the use of Ontario ore in the blast furnaces of the Province. The quantity of ore smelted in Ontario has increased from 51,138 tons in 1896 to 77,024 tons in 1898, the proportion of Ontario ore used in this process rising from 15,270 tons to 20,983 tons. Large blast furnaces are being erected in Deseronto and Midland, and the prospects for iron mining and smelting are very bright. The Government's policy of bounties is designed to set the iron industry on its feet, and when that is accomplished the subsidies will be withdrawn. Any interest that required permanent aid to keep it alive would not be worth the money spent on it. Another praiseworthy act is the decision of the Government to set apart

large tracts for the preservation of young timber and for reforestation.

It is to be regretted that no measure was passed to prevent or diminish the evils of municipal bonuses and exemptions, but public opinion will soon demand a remedy.

Altogether the session was one of progress, and Mr. Hardy and his colleagues are to be congratulated on the parliamentary skill they have displayed and on the record of legislation they have left behind.

An Exploded Sensation.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on Thursday exceeded even his father's record in length and vacuity of address. For weeks Sir Hibbert has been dropping hints of terrible revelations in connection with the Yukon. Sir Hibbert had his chance on Thursday, and thundered all afternoon and evening without launching a bolt. A number of alleged charges were made against the administration of the Yukon, but in every case Sir Hibbert refused to give the name of the accuser, and proceeded to hurl abuse at the Minister of the Interior, under cover of anonymity. The only conspicuous point was the accusation of personal immorality against Gold Commissioner Wade, but how this reflects on Mr. Sifton it is hard to see. In the one instance in which Sir Hibbert did attempt to identify the Minister with a doubtful transaction, he was met with a flat denial by Mr. Sifton himself. The whole speech was a weary farrago of anonymous imputations, unworthy of the serious consideration of Parliament. There was not a shred of evidence that could be admitted in a court of justice. Sir Hibbert has greatly disappointed the Opposition, who had been led to believe that he had real powder and shot in his magazine.

The Crisis in the English Church.

This "crisis" about which so much has been said still continues. Those whom the Times calls "extreme high churchmen" have issued an ultimatum, stating their claims and giving solemn warnings to Parliament, the archbishops and all and sundry who differ from them. Lord Halifax thinks that this movement will do good, and certainly there is one good it is likely to do—namely, to help in making clear exactly how many of the clergy accept that gentleman as their spokesman, and how much lay support he is likely to have. The Nonconformists and others, of whom the aristocratic president of the English Church Union speaks so scornfully, will certainly rejoice to find out just how far the "ritualists" are prepared to go. As we have before pointed out, this controversy is not one between Roman Catholics and Protestants. It is not in itself a discussion as to which of these systems of doctrine and worship is true or in accord with the teachings of Scripture. It is rather a controversy as to whether there is such a thing as discipline in the Church of England; if so, where is the seat of authority, and what is the court of final appeal? As the Times, in a temperate article, points out, there is really no room for doubt on the latter point. If there was one thing made clear by the particular form that the Reformation took in England, it was that of the royal supremacy, which took the place of the papal supremacy. The only way in which this can be got rid of is by disestablishment. That opens up a variety of questions with which no one is prepared to deal at five minutes' notice. But let us for a moment suppose that the ritualists, who are prepared to suffer many things, suffer disestablishment. Well, where are they then? or, in other words, what is the position of these ecclesiastical anarchists? If they went to the Church of Rome, as the Times suggests, they would soon be compelled to behave themselves and accept regular discipline. If they formed part of a Free Church, they would have to accept authority of some kind; and if they formed a separate sect, their position would simply be ridiculous. They would simply be in the position of the non-jurors of former times. The fact is, the extreme party has taken an untenable position, and they will either have to back down or find themselves reduced in numbers. Already there are signs of revolt on the part of members of the E. C. U., who see that lawlessness on the part of clergymen as well as elsewhere can only lead to confusion. At a meeting of the Brighton branch of that body, a clergyman read a paper advocating disobedience, in case the archbishops should disavow the use of incense. He contended that the proper court of appeal was the Synod of the Provinces, but even if that court forbade incense, they should disobey. Whereupon Canon Sanderson, one of the leading clergymen of the diocese, writes: "If this is to be the policy of the English Church Union, we shall, I fear, some of us, have to reconsider our relations to it. If it is the policy only of the Brighton branch, perhaps it is not amiss that some of us should say at once that we will have none of it." It will be much better that the Church Union should be divided than the church broken to pieces. There are others besides the extreme high churchmen who claim for the Anglican Church great freedom and power of self-government. Nonconformists, of course, think that such freedom can only be purchased at the price of disestablishment; while all must admit that any form of self-government would be unworkable if there is a refusal to recognize duly-constituted authority. In the meantime it will do good for the nation to see clearly where Lord Halifax and his party would lead them.

Some interesting facts in regard to the growth of Manitoba were brought out during the opening debate in the Legislature. The banking business of

Winnipeg increased from \$64,000,000 in 1896 to \$84,000,000 in 1897, and \$90,000,000 in 1898. Mr. Burrows estimates that the last amount should be increased by \$50,000,000, because last year was poor for harvesting, and the movement of grain did not commence till some six weeks later than usual. The number of homesteads taken in 1897 was 1,141, and in 1898, 2,013. Mr. Young pointed out the rapid growth in agriculture in the last ten years. The acreage of wheat has increased from 623,245 to 1,483,232; of oats from 218,744 to 514,824; of barley from 80,238 to 158,058; the number of horses from 45,746 to 101,836, and of cattle from 148,209 to 227,097. The mileage of railways has increased from 1,399 to 1,764, of which 188 were built in 1898. On farm buildings there was an expenditure of \$675,315 in 1896; of \$935,310 in 1897, and of \$1,469,740 in 1898. School accommodation has very rapidly increased, and the expenditure last year was \$200,000, as against \$60,000 in 1897. We shall have to work to keep ahead of our younger brother.

LONG CATEGORY
OF CASUALTIES

Man and Wife Cremated in Their Home.

Canadian Killed at Manila—Crossing Fatality at Campbellton, N. B.—Other Mishaps.

CREMATED.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1.—Henry Lapine and his wife, aged 42 and 42 years respectively, were burned to death last night in their home on a truck farm in the lower section of the city.

CANADIANS KILLED AT MANILA.

Walkerton, Ont., April 1.—Percy Lockhart, the young Canadian who was killed at Manila, and about whose family Toronto papers are inquiring, belonged to Walkerton. His father, Robert Lockhart, lives in town, and the boy was born and brought up here. He left home some years ago, and after various wanderings, joined the American army at Butte, Mont., where he was employed as a printer.

KILLED AT BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., April 1.—A man killed by an express train on the Boston and Maine Railroad last night, had papers in his pocket bearing the name of John B. Patengil, Lancaster, Ont.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Montreal, April 1.—George H. Mills, manager for E. H. Robertson, coal merchant, was killed at the Windsor street station yesterday by being run down by an outgoing train. The deceased was 38 years old and unmarried. His folks live in Ottawa.

DIED IN A POLICE STATION.

Watertown, N.Y., April 1.—A Frenchman, supposed to be Alphonse Bouvier, of Quebec, is dead at the police station here. An effort is being made to locate his relatives. The man was locked up, it being supposed that he was suffering from delirium tremens. It is now believed he had pneumonia.

CROSSING FATALITY.

Campbelltown, N. B., April 1.—A sad accident happened here last evening about 8:30. While Mrs. Wm. Parker, accompanied by two young ladies, all of this town, were crossing the railroad track in a sleigh, the accommodation train passed by just as the sleigh had cleared the line. The horse took fright and backed up against the train, which smashed the sleigh and ran over Mrs. Parker, cutting her in two. Death was instantaneous. The two young ladies escaped injury by jumping.

HEART FAILURE.

Oakland, Cal., April 1.—Israel Lawton, superintendent of the San Francisco mint, and formerly judge of the probate court of Albany, N. Y., is dead of heart failure.

DEVoured BY WOLVES.

Vancouver, B. C., April 1.—A shocking story comes from Hosmer, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, where a man named A. J. Jones was burned to death about a month ago. The remains were left in the building for about two weeks, and during that time dogs or wolves ate the bones and flesh. The greater portion of the body disappeared in this way.

AT THE OPERA.

Her arm was white and beautiful. Her jewels glittered like stars. A hundred envious whispers said: "She's got two vacation scars." —Chicago Tribune.

SCREAMED
WITH ECZEMA

Baby's Skin Red and Raw. Doctor's Medicine was Painful and Useless. A Stranger Advised CUTICURA. Cured in a Month, with Skin Smooth and Fair.

My little daughter, when six months old, broke out with Eczema. I took her to a doctor and he pronounced it "Moist Eczema," and prescribed for her. She screamed when I put the medicine on her, and I stopped using it. It was indeed very painful. Her skin was all red and raw, and moisture coming from it all the time. A perfect stranger to me advised me to use CUTICURA. I got CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment), and they entirely cured her within a month. She is twenty-three months old to-day, and her skin is like a piece of silk, and fair as a lily. Mrs. E. J. KANE, 315 Ohio Ave., Kansas City, Kan. Oct. 7, 1898.

PIMPLES CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP

I commenced to get pimples and blackheads when I was twelve years old. My face was covered. I spent about ten dollars for soaps, medicine, etc., but they never did me any good. I used CUTICURA SOAP for two weeks, the pimples and blackheads began to disappear, and it only took three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP to cure my face of those horrid pimples. JOSEPH B. CLAMER, Sept. 21, '98. 227 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.

My face was covered with a pimply, ruptured, itching skin. After using CUTICURA SOAP for six weeks, all the pimples went away, my skin getting as soft as velvet. H. CROMB, 225 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Sept. 21, 1898.

Itching humors, tortures, disfiguring eczema, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp disease, with dry, thin, and falling hair, instantly relieved by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle exfoliation with CUTICURA, and the application of CUTICURA OINTMENT, and the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of blood purifiers and humors cures, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Forth's Dime and Cigar Co., Sole Agents, Boston. "All About the Skin," free.

OAK HALL

SWELL
CLOTHING!

For the
Boys and
Children
For
Easter.

IN ALL GRADES

100 Boys' 3-Piece Suits,
\$2.75

100 Boys' 3-Piece Suits,
\$3.25

75 Boys' 3-Piece Suits,
\$3.75

100 Boys' Single and
Double-Breasted Suits,
\$4.50

Children's Fancy Suits
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

Children's 2-Piece Suits
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

Every boy gets a bat and ball with his suit free.
One of Oak Hall's Famous Watches given with
every purchase of \$10 and over.

OAK HALL,

154 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

Store will be open until 10 o'clock this evening.

LONDON

BEATS BOTH

(Continued from Page 3.)

Monday or Tuesday. The city cranks will then "get next to" who has been really signed.

BALL GOSSIP.

Chris Von der Ahe's attorney will institute suit in the United States court to recover damages which they claim he has suffered by reason of an alleged conspiracy on the part of the National League magnates to depreciate the value of the Sportsman's Park and Club. The property only brought \$33,000 at sheriff's sale recently, when a St. Louis syndicate stood ready to pay \$75,000, only that they were scared away by the alleged conspiracy.

Don J. Lowmyer, the shortstop of the Chatham team of 1898, who failed to play out the season, has been endeavoring to procure his release from Chatham, but the management declined. Lowmyer, it is said, has declined to report, and his case has been handed to Nick Young, the president of the big league, to deal with.

The make-up of the new St. Louis baseball team is as follows: O'Connor, Zimmer, Criger and Schreckengost, catchers; Young, Cuddy, Powell, McBride, Jones, Bates, pitchers; Tebeau, first base; Childs, second base; Wallace, third; McKean, shortstop; Burkett, left; center; Stenzel, right. The players allotted to Cleveland, and who will represent the Forest City in the National League, are: Hill, Carsey, Hughes, Wilson and Moulpin, pitchers; Tucker, first base; Quinn, second; Sullivan, shortstop; Cross, third; Harley, left field; Dowd, center; Blake or Stivets, right; Clements, Sugden, and Snyder, catchers.

LACROSSE.

C. L. A. MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse Association was held in Toronto yesterday afternoon. About 200 delegates were in attendance. President Lennox was in the chair. The president, in his retiring address, condemned the introduction of professionalism into some clubs. During the year two members had been expelled for violating the rules of the association, and 17 suspended for offenses of lesser degree. Four clubs had been expelled for disregarding the rules. Mr. Lennox was chosen honorary president. Balloting for the other officers resulted in the choice of Mr. Stark, of Stouffville, for president, and Messrs. McMillan, Beaverton, and Kean, of Orillia, for vice-presidents.

It was ordered that the referee should not be any person who was objected to by either of the competing clubs; also that "each club shall have the option of naming two parties as referee, and if they fail to agree on one of those

named, the president shall then appoint the referee."

NOTES OF SPORT.

Cleveland fans announce that they will boycott anything but a first-class team.

Tommy White won from Frank Dempsey in 20 rounds at Denver the other night.

Madison has revised the Queensberry rules and the New York clubs will accept his version.

J. P. Morgan's \$4,000 collie Hurricane has gone to the canine happy hunting grounds.

Among Thursday's college baseball games, Georgetown beat Yale, 9 to 4; Princeton beat Johns Hopkins, 12 to 1; Brooklyn beat Cornell, 20 to 2.

Sharkey wants to fight the winner of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight inside of six weeks or two months from the time it is decided.

At Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, the Brooklyn beat the Thirty-fifth Michigan 10 to 9 at baseball. Grisham and Gaston, for the soldiers, played good ball.

Joe Choynski has come to the conclusion that he is a "has been," and will give up fighting. He has kept in condition so many years that he is always stale when he starts fighting.

H. L. Rothwell has been elected president of the Walkerville bicycle club. A. R. Robinson is secretary-treasurer, and Thomas Webster, captain.

There was some good boxing at the Windsor opera house Thursday night, although there were no knock-outs. Zimmerman and Carroll went six rounds; no decision. The four-round contests resulted as follows: Morrell and Lockwood, draw; Thornton beat Brown; Arthur St. Pierre beat his brother Algor; Moran beat Redding; Craig beat McGuigan in five rounds.

GREAT CRASH!

Fall of 100,000 Tons of Rock at Niagara on the American Side.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 1.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a great mass of rock, estimated to weigh over 100,000 tons, fell from the cliff on the south side of the Battery whirlpool rapids elevator, and plunged down into the Gorge road tracks, wrecking the buildings at the foot of the elevator shaft. These buildings had just been repaired, owing to the fall of an old elevator shaft a few weeks ago. A portion of the lower part of the elevator shaft was also torn away. One large boulder, weighing many tons, rests on the Gorge road tracks, while between that and the cliff there is a mountainous mass of shale torn from the cliff by the huge rock weights hundreds of tons. When it makes the plunge it will fall on the Gorge road, which is not in operation.

GREAT ON HOGS

Essex and Kent Counties Lead the Province.

Windsor, April 1.—Essex and Kent lead the Province of Ontario in the hog-raising industry. According to the Ontario bureau of industries, Essex owns 71,847 of the beasts, and Kent 78,046. During the year Essex sold 55,000 hogs, and received therefor over \$400,000; 850 horses brought in \$42,500; 7,000 head of cattle over \$150,000, besides large amounts for sheep, wool, poultry and produce. Essex led the province in the amount of corn grown, the county having nearly 53,000 acres under that crop, the average yield being 79 bushels to the acre. Kent comes second with 47,000 acres in corn, the average yield being four bushels to the acre more than Essex.

THE GALLOWES

Three Men Hanged—Slayer of Dolly Reynolds Convicted.

Birmingham, Ala., April 1.—Richard Hall and Thomas Johnson (white men) and Sam Rivers (colored) were hanged at Troy yesterday, for the brutal murder of Mrs. Ira Meyers, an aged woman, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. Meyers, whom they killed and attempted to burn at Josie in December last. Robbery was the incentive for the deed.

New York, April 1.—Samuel J. Kennedy was found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was accused of having killed Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel in this city early in the morning of Aug. 16 last.

CANCER.

FOR TWO STAMPS.

A. L. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will give you full particulars of a painless method for curing cancers and tumors.

NO KNIFE. NO PLASTER.

(Mention Advertiser.)

GOOD FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

Order your

X Buns AT FRIENDS.

70 People Perished

Terrible Catastrophe in the English Channel.

Steamer Stella, With 220 People on Board, Wrecked on Casquet Rock.

The Boilers Exploded and the Vessel Went Down in Twenty Minutes.

Other Disasters—German Bark Goes Down With All on Board—Exploding Vessel Lost.

Southampton, April 1. — The passenger steamer Stella, plying between this port and the Channel Islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet Rocks, near the Island of Alderney, yesterday afternoon, in a dense fog, and foundered, her boilers exploding with a tremendous report as she went down.

The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news of the disaster here, picked up four boats and forty persons belonging to the Stella. The second officer of the steamer, who was among those wrecked, says that a collapsible boat was launched full of people, but he thinks she struck on the rocks, owing to the fog.

Another steamer has picked up a boat containing fifty-five persons, including twenty seamen. They have been landed here.

The Stella had on board 219 passengers, who were going to spend Easter in the Channel Islands.

PARTICULARS.

The Stella, which belongs to the London and Southwestern Railway Company, left Southampton at noon on Thursday, conveying the first daylight excursion of the season to the Channel Islands. There were about 185 passengers on board, and the crew numbered 35 men. The weather was foggy, but all went well until the afternoon, when the fog became most dense. At 10 o'clock the Casquet Rocks, which loomed up through the fog bank, and the steamer almost immediately afterwards struck amidships. The captain ordered the lifeboats to be launched. His instructions were carried out with the utmost celerity, and the women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look out for themselves.

THE BOILERS BURST.

A survivor states that he and 25 others put off from the Stella in a small boat. The sea was calm, but there was a big swirl around the rocks. When this boat was a short distance from the wreck, the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion, and the vessel disappeared stern foremost in the sea. The last thing the survivor saw was the figure of the captain of the Stella standing calmly on the bridge, and giving his last orders. The captain perished with his vessel. "The suction was so tremendous," the narrator says, "that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsible boat, besides our boat, leave the wreck. They contained altogether between 80 and 100 persons. Five of the boats were soon lost to view, but we took a boat filled with women in tow, and the occupants of our boat took the oars in turn and rowed all night long until most of us dropped asleep, thoroughly exhausted. We sighted a sail boat at six o'clock in the morning, but the Great Western Railway Company's steamer Vera, from Southampton, picked up forty others of the survivors and landed them at Guernsey."

SEVENTY DROWNED.

According to the latest estimates of the officials of the London and Southwestern Railway Company, 70 persons were drowned, out of the 220 on board the Stella when she struck the rocks. Other reports, however, place the number of drowned much higher.

Up to noon yesterday 107 passengers had been accounted for, including Mr. J. Parton and his wife. Mr. Parton is the manager of the Western London office of the American Line.

Later accounts say that the Stella had 140 passengers on board, and that her crew numbered 42 persons.

Another steamer of the same company, which arrived at the Clyde of Jersey about noon yesterday, reported having passed many bodies of victims of the disaster about the Casquet Rocks.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

A survivor of the Stella named Bush says the speed of the vessel in the fog was not diminished, though the fog whistles were sounded. Bush adds that at 3:30 a.m. the engineer showed him in the engine room a dial registering a speed of 18½ knots, and that the vessel struck within 25 minutes afterwards.

Bush further asserts that two lifeboats were sunk with the steamer, which, after resting on the rocks for ten or fifteen minutes, split in two and disappeared. Continuing, Bush said: "When the Stella disappeared 40 or 50 persons were discovered clinging to pieces of wreckage or cabin furniture, and crying piteously for help."

LITTLE PANIC ON BOARD.

"All the passengers and crew had been provided with lifebelts, and there was little panic as the ship sank. I first slipped into the water and then swam to one of the boats, into which I was helped. We rowed, supposedly, in the direction of Guernsey, but seven hours later found ourselves near the scene of the wreck, and saw dozens of persons clinging to the rocks."

The boat in which Bush was a passenger was afterwards picked up by the Lynx.

The passengers all agree that perfect order and discipline prevailed on board the Stella. The crew promptly took up their stations when the steamer struck, served out the lifebelts and lowered the boats.

SCENES AT THE MOMENT OF SINKING.

The scene at the moment of the sinking of the vessel was heartrending. Women were screaming and praying, and people were clinging to spars and other wreckage in other directions. Those who had succeeded in getting into the boats had a narrow escape from being engulfed on account of the suction caused by the sinking vessel. The voice of Capt. Rooks, from the bridge, was frequently heard, urging the rowers to pull for their lives.

ADRIFT FIFTEEN HOURS.

The boats were adrift for fifteen hours, during which time their occupants were without food or water, and their clothes were drenched they suffered greatly.

The disaster is generally attributed to the high speed at which the steamer was traveling in the fog.

The second mate was the only officer of the Stella who was saved. The captain and the other officers, most of the crew and many of the passengers sank with the Stella. A boat in charge of the chief officer capsized, and almost all its occupants were drowned.

PATHEPIC INCIDENTS.

Many most pathetic incidents were reported. In many cases men lifted their wives and children into the boats, and then perished themselves. One wife, who was thus bereaved, lost her reason. A large number of the survivors arrived here without any clothing, clad only in blankets.

The tug Marsouin arrived at Cherbourg with a boat containing eight passengers of the Stella. All the rescued persons were suffering from injuries.

MR. KING'S STORY.

The news of the disaster to the Stella spread quickly in the absence of the usual evening newspapers, the day being Good Friday. A large crowd collected to await the arrival of the train from Southampton at nine in the evening, which brought three of the survivors of the Stella. One of the London merchants, Hellborn and Greener, all of whom were wrapped in great rugs, and bore evident trace of their sufferings.

Mr. King, who was among the last to leave the ship, said: "The greater part of the day was exceedingly pleasant, but at 10 o'clock a dense fog suddenly developed a great shock told us that the Stella had struck the rocks. Screams rent the air, but the coolness of the officers considerably allayed the excitement. The crew behaved splendidly, lowering the boats with great ease. A lifeboat, in which a woman was supplied with a life-belt. At first we thought there would be time for all the boats to clear away, but suddenly the boilers burst with a deafening report, rending the ship amidships."

Mr. King and two firemen, Osborne and Bayly, were the last to leave the vessel. He had just given up a life-belt to aid a clergyman's wife, and was literally pulled into the boat by Second Mate Reynolds, who was instrumental in saving many lives. The boat, with 22 persons, drifted for fifteen hours in the intense cold.

COMPLETELY CAPSIZED.

Some accounts say that Capt. Rooks supposed the fog was merely in banks, as is the usual experience, and decided to run through it, but as it became continually denser, he lost his bearings. When the Stella struck, there was a terrible sensation, the vessel passing over the jagged rocks at full speed, and her side being ripped open like matchwood. When she slid off the rock she turned completely over, carrying a lot of people with her.

The eight survivors, who were landed at Cherbourg, by the tug Marsouin, were picked off a floating furniture van by a fishing boat. The ladies on board one of the lifeboats sang hymns at night in an attempt to keep up the spirits of their companions.

The Cherbourg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The eight passengers of the Stella who were landed here, were rescued from a boat that originally contained fourteen men. The boat capsized and six were drowned. The others clung to the wreckage for hours, and then managed to right the boat."

Other Disasters.

ANOTHER STELLA LOST.

San Francisco, April 1. — News has been received here of the loss of the steamer Stella E. Erland, which sailed from here on the 26th of February, with a party of scientists sent out by Smithsonian Institute to examine animal and marine life in the tropics. The little vessel was commanded by Prof. A. W. Anthony, and was wrecked off the coast of Lower Cal. All on board were saved, but the valuable collection of specimens gathered by the party was lost.

ALL ON BOARD LOST.

London, April 1. — The French bark Marechal Lannes, from Swansea, for San Francisco, has been wrecked off St. Bride's Bay, at the western extremity of the county of Pembroke, Wales. It is feared that all aboard of her have been lost.

WRECKAGE WASHED ASHORE.

London, April 1. — A large amount of wreckage has been washed upon the Pembrokeshire coast, including a ship's papers, three boats and a lifeboat, bottom upwards, marked Marechal Lannes. The Marechal Lannes, wreckage of which, as previously reported, had been seen along the English coast, is undoubtedly lost. It is believed that the bark went on the Hat and Barrels Rock, near Small's Light. She was laden with 2,000 tons of coal. The French bark Marechal Lannes was a new vessel of 1,771 tons. She sailed from Swansea, March 28, for San Francisco, this being practically her first voyage.

THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN

The trades and labor council held its regular meeting this week. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the meeting was of an enthusiastic order. In the absence of the president, Vice-President McGeary filled the chair. Credentials were received from the Garment Workers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Cigar-makers, which were accepted and the delegates seated.

Delegate Ingram was elected to the office of corresponding secretary, in place of Mr. Lammerton, who is leaving the city for the other side. Communications from Trades and Labor Congress and Col. F. B. Leys, in reference to bills before the legislature, were filed, as the time in which to take action was too short.

The R. Greene Manufacturing Company wrote the council saying, that at the present time it was impossible for them to adopt the Garment Workers' label. Filed for reference. It was, on motion, decided to urgently request every union to ask its members to demand the Garment Workers' label when buying ready-made clothing. The tailors reported that they had appointed a label campaign committee, whose duty it would be to wait on all the various societies in the city and point out the advantages of their label, and show how it would be in the interests of all to ask for the tailors' label on all ordered clothing.

The secretary was instructed to write to Major Beattie, M.P., and ask for copies of all bills of direct interest to wage-earners which will be brought before the Dominion Parliament. The organization and other committees reported progress on the matters before them. Two or three more unions will be formed during the next month.

Adjourned for two weeks. Joseph T. Marks will deliver a lecture in Merriton tomorrow. There is a large organization of wage-earners in that place, and it is expected that they will take out a charter from the Industrial Brotherhood.

Mr. Wm. Morrison, who left this city some months ago, and who was an earnest worker in the Painters' Union, has organized a branch of the same union in British Columbia.

The coopers, who are on strike, have been promised support from many sources, but as yet they do not require any assistance. A mass meeting will be held shortly at which a statement of the situation will be given to the public.

The Lake Carriers' Association on the chain of lakes here without any clothing, clad only in blankets.

At last week's conference between the Stove Founders' Defense Association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America a ten per cent increase in wages was granted the journeymen.

Union stone cutters of Sandstone, Minn., show the advance in a reduction in the hours of labor from ten to nine a day. With this achievement they succeeded also in getting their wages increased from \$2.75 to \$3 per day.

Herbert N. Casson, who has been editor of the Chicago Tribune for the past six months, has left Ruskling, Ohio, to go to Toledo, Ohio. It is said that he is to be the editor of a daily to be established there by Mayor Jones.

The Indiana State Federation of Labor has had Geo. W. Beatty, of Portland, president of the Beatty-Brady Glass Company, Dunkirk, Ind., indicted for dismissing men from his service for no other reason than that they were members of a labor organization, which is a violation of a state law.

Victory is perched on the banner of the United Mine Workers' Union of the Mississippi River, as the miners and operators of Iowa effected an agreement mutually satisfactory to all concerned, some days ago. The agreement reached is brief, but comprehensive, and includes the eight-hour workday.

The Kansas State Society of Labor and Industry, organized by a law enacted by the recent special session of the legislature, published its first annual proceedings together with the proceedings of the first annual convention of the State Association of Miners, both held in Topeka, Kan., last month.

A late issue of the Cotton Planters' Journal gives an account of an experiment by a Mississippi planter to pick cotton by trained monkeys. The account says this gentleman experimented the year before last with ten, and last year with over 300 monkeys, and alleges that not only did they pick quicker than the ordinary negro, but much better cotton, and seemed to enjoy the picking. The planter now, in conjunction with some of his neighbors, is enlarging the experiment by the importation of an increased number of these creatures.

Girls in the handkerchief factory of Wm. Roberts, Brighton, L., are on strike, refusing to submit to reduction in wages. The trouble is said to be one Pinkerham, the foreman, a recent arrival from Ireland. The girls say he has been continually telling them they make too much money, and that girls in his country are satisfied to come to work in bare feet and to make \$3 or \$4 a week. They allege also that Pinkerham has repeatedly jeered at their fine clothing, intimating that it was too good for working girls. When the strikers went for their pay last Saturday they were not allowed to enter the factory building, their wages were handed them in the street.

The following shows the number, location and class of workers benefited by advanced wages second week of March, as compiled by the National Labor Tribune of Pittsburgh: Tin plate workers, New Castle, Pa., 1,200 to 1,500; iron workers, Greenville, Pa., 1,000; iron workers, Bellaire, Ohio, 3,600; iron workers, Wheeling, W. Va., 3,000; nail workers, Williamsport, Pa., brickmakers, Jennette, Pa., 250; cotton operatives, Brunswick, Me., 1,000; cotton operatives, Saco, 1,500; quarrymen, Franklin, Pa.; iron workers, Duncansville, Pa. 500; cotton operatives, Salem and Fitchburg, Mass., 2,700; miners, Birmingham, Ala., district; chainmakers, Pittsburg, Pa., 300; laborers, Bethlehem, Pa., 500; iron workers, Syracuse, N. Y., 100; iron workers, Myerstown, Pa.; iron workers, Harrisburg, Pa., 600; iron workers and laborers, Altoona, Pa.; cotton operatives, Amesbury and Webster, Mass., 2,800; iron workers, Chattanooga, Tenn., 700; iron workers, McKeesport, Pa., 7,000. The increase averages about ten per cent.

What to Eat and enjoy it and feel comfortable after it, is the all-day, everyday want of the indigestion patient. Advise that all wholesome things, don't worry, and take Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets to aid Nature in the digestion of the work. There is a mild tonic, set gently on the bowels, prevent and relieve distress. Pleasant and positive. 35 cents. Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell.

The antiquarian stores his mind with all kinds of forgotten things. Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

THE WISDOM OF EARTH POINTS TO PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Great Nerve Builder and Blood Purifier.

ITS USE IN APRIL RECOMMENDED BY THE ABLEST PHYSICIANS.



RETARDED BY BAD WEATHER

The Spring Trade Is Behind Time.

But the Outlook in Canada Is Good—Far Fewer Failures.

New York, April 1.—Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation says:

Canadian spring trade and collections have been retarded by unfavorable weather. Montreal reports that navigation will open late, and that the local retail trade is unfavorably affected by the slow season. At Quebec, however, sales average well, manufacturers are busy and prices are advancing. At Toronto bad weather and roads have checked spring demand, but business is ahead of last year, and in many lines double that of 1897. Prices generally are advancing. At Montreal are behind on orders, and further advances in prices will probably date from April 12. Toronto buyers are reported disappointed at finding no job lots of cotton goods for sale in New York. Favorable conditions in the Dominion during the first quarter of the year are indicated by the small number and the reduced liabilities of business embarrassments. For the first three months there were only 399 failures reported, with liabilities of \$2,976,229—a falling off of 23 per cent in number, and of 22 per cent in liabilities from a year ago.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings at the principal United States cities for the week ending March 31 show total clearances of \$1,900,982,154—an increase of 68.5 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were \$573,158,315—Increase, 29.5 per cent. For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were as follows: Montreal, \$13,653,749—Increase, 17.4 per cent; Toronto, \$5,538,812—Increase, 16.5 per cent; Winnipeg, \$1,449,879—Increase, 30.1 per cent; Halifax, \$1,042,716—Increase, 4.6 per cent; Hamilton, \$617,887—Increase, 7.2 per cent; St. John, N. B., \$482,509—Increase, 9.7 per cent; Vancouver, \$556,868; Victoria, \$624,852.

OVER THE LINE.

There is a quieter tone in several lines of business this week, dependent on the reduction in volume of the distributive demand, resulting from continued unfavorable weather conditions in a large section of the country. The strength of quoted values, however, fails to show that any material slackening of underlying movements has yet become apparent in leading lines. Less is doing naturally in leading eastern textile markets on the current season's account, but an encouraging element is found in the readiness of buyers to plan orders for fall delivery. While leading western markets note that the edge has been taken off demand, and that bad roads and weather combined have retarded retail distribution, and hence affected collections, in some sections, results of the first quarter of business this week, however, are so good that their sanguine cheerfulness as to the outlook is especially notable. Industrial conditions continue of a most flattering character, with advances in wages still a prominent feature in the iron, steel, machinery and allied trades. In some lines of manufacturing, it is true, talk of projected or possible combinations has made some uncertainty. Notable in this respect has been the glass trade, in which, however, plans for combination seem to have temporarily failed of accomplishment. Iron and steel are in less active demand at nearly all markets, but this, in some measure, appears to be the result of scanty stock or possible supplies offering, and not so much of any curtailment of needs of actual consumers. Large consumers with supplies secured ahead are reported waiting to test the strength of the sellers' position on later deliveries. Prices of material are firm, with some further advances at the west in rails. Cereals are irregular, wheat notably so, on sea-sawing between bulls and bears. Wheat damages against large Argentine shipments and indifferent export demand. Flour, corn and oats are higher on the week, while wheat shows a very slight decline. Sugar is notably firm on large demand and bullish beet crop advices. Raw sugar, in fact, is reported in large sale to important refining interests at a fractional advance. Lumber demand, though interfered with at retail, shows all the old strength of prices.

Medical Cards.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 290 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P. AND S. ED. L.F.P. AND S. Glare. Office and residence 462 Dundas street. Telephone 1004.

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

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D.—443 Park avenue. Phone 210.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, CORNER OF Queen's and Park avenues. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OFFICE and residence 37 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 380 CLARENCE—Residence, 616 Richmond. Specialties: Pulmonary affections, quicquers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

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A Woman's Interest

A Charming Room.

Was she in clover? Well, I confess I thought so the first time I crossed the threshold of the prettiest feminine snuggery I have ever been in.

A "Clover" bedroom. Now, hasn't that a fascinating sound? Two colors, green and white, and blended together in a maze of harmonies as only green and white can be.

Not a cold, dead white, but one as creamy as the waxen petal of a magnolia. When the room was first thought of, the question was where to find somebody who could tint the walls and scatter them with clover leaves.

The right man was found. He can always be found, bless you, if one has money enough to search for him. Nothing could have been more ideal than the background he gave the clovers, a pale lemony tone in oil and a whirlwind of clover leaves, the painter artfully dropping here and there a four-leafed clover.

Great was the fun afforded by these lucky leaves. Never a woman passed the portals of the clover bedroom that she did not insist upon finding at least one four-leaf before she took her departure.

When the floor came to be considered, pale green denim was selected. What should we have done without this same denim? It may not be wearable, but it is aesthetically personified, and that is what is needed in color scheming.

Silky-haired Angoras were scattered between a few rare Orientals. The floor, when completed, was a perfect picture. It must have been a lark to have gotten together the furnishings. Take the bed, for instance. Any woman with a grain of artistic perception would have gloat-ed over it.

It was just a plain affair in the beginning, but when the white paint had disappeared beneath a coat of green enamel, the great brass knobs had been burnished and its fripperies were in place, the bed was a poem.

There was a spread, a fat bolster, a head canopy of white muslin and some needlework had sprinkled clover leaves over spread and canopy and bolster case. The case was tied into great ruffs at each end with green satin ribbons and streamers adorned the canopy. All the ruffles were lace-edged, and under the muslin gleamed the satiny lustre of some fabric, a delicate apple-green.

A low, broad dresser, very quaint of shape, a little slipper rest, a desk and a tiny rocker were in bird's-eye maple, each article being finished in brasses.

And gay in sages green velvet cushions and sages satin ribbons and a line covering of enamel were bits of furniture that were once upon a time disreputable-looking as the shabbiest of wicker.

Some women are so lucky. They never plan for anything that people do not bob up on all sides and offer to help them out. This was the case with the girl who determined to have the clover bedroom. She not only had nimble fingers to decorate her bed drap-eries, but somebody else contributed covers of finest linen, clover splashed, for dresser and table.

When I came to the windows I exclaimed:

"Who on earth was angelic enough to fix your sash curtains?"

"Think of it! Misty droves of bolton cloth and a perfect shower of clover leaves scattered over them. I have only, in my long acquaintance with such curtains, seen one other pair like these, the flowers used being wisteria."

Let me see. Long curtain swept the floor on each side of the windows. Curtains in cream white with broad stripes of pale green satin, there were the oddest casts in green pottery, too, lots of it, the loveliest palms, foreign trinkets on the dresser, and—there I might go on indefinitely.

Perhaps some day you or I may try for such a room, and if we do, let us hope we shall be able to find as many persons interested in us and our scheme as the "Girl in Clover."

For the Titian-Haired.

The red-haired girl should not wear the pale blues she is so apt to adopt if she wishes to avoid the commonplace symphony which will please everyone, and have a distinguished appearance. She will wear red browns and be a and the ivory tints of white satin which match the whiteness of her skin she will find beautiful. A girl with red-gold hair was wearing the other day a beautiful gown of these reddish shades, with a vest of the ivory-satin, and at the neck a little turquoise pin. It was a beautiful pin in itself, but it struck a discordant note in this symphony.

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Erle Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

We pay Canada's duty. No delay, no exposure.

"There is just one kind of jewelry have it in keeping," said the woman artist who can wear with that gown and tist as she gazed admiringly at the symphonic creature all in brown, crowned with a head of golden red, "and that is a cameo. Don't wear anything else."

The symphony changed her ornaments immediately, with excellent effect, and other auburn-haired damsels who long for admiration would do well to go and do likewise.

Infant Devotions.

It was the children's bedtime, and one of the young aunts came laughing to the visitor.

"Do come and hear Oddy say his prayers," she said. "It's a perfect circus." The visitor was startled, and a little shocked. She was not religious, but she was accustomed to taking the religion of others somewhat seriously, and this was a very churchly household.

She found various members of the family assembled outside the nursery door, their fingers on their lips, and their eyes brimming over with laughter. Inside the voice of Oddy rose in earnest discourse. He was explaining to the Lord his desires and petitions, and throwing in various items of interest concerning his playmates, the state of his drum, and the painfulness of a cut finger. He finally stopped, for sheer lack of further material, re-quested that he'd some more tomorrow, and wished his Creator a polite good-night. It was very funny; and about as much allied to religion as the "News and Views" column of an evening paper.

The visitor went away pondering. The prayers of little children are sup-posed to stand very high among sacred things; but those of Oddy could scarcely be dignified as anything more exalted than gossip. Surely there was something lacking in the teaching that could make a spiritual exercise so devoid of spirituality that it could be looked on in the light of a nightly circus.

Oddy was not the only child of her acquaintance whose devotions caused her to reflect. And she formulated certain theories on the religious training of children. But, being an old maid, she had to keep them to herself, to avoid the jeers of the populace.

Private Property.

In some homes one feels that one should have a sign Private Property attached to all one's personal belongings. There is a disregard of meum et tuum that fills the visitor with a wonder that is not admiring. Sisters wear one another's hats, borrow one another's gloves, and even use the same brush and comb. Husband and wife have towels in common, and the state of affairs leads one to almost believe in the hackneyed story of "the family tooth-brush."

What a riotous time the germs and microbes must have in such a home, and how very uncomfortable it is for anybody else.

One's belongings should be used by the owner, and by the owner only, and the most intimate friend should feel that he has no right to make use of one of them even for "just once."

Wagons for Wee Tots.

The old-fashioned baby carriage, with its pillows and satin, its ribbon and lace, has had its day. The rich man's baby will no longer be trundled along in one of these, that is to say, if the baby in question is to be in the fashion at all. Plain leather and severe wood-work replace the daintiness and elaborations of the French model, and even the design of the new perambulator is radically different. The wheels are far higher, and the body of the carriage is much narrower than that of the perambulator so familiar to our eyes. The get-up, as well as the shape, is quite different. There are no delicate tints, no pale "baby colors," no body. There is no lace befringed canopy overhead, and no smart covering for the little occupant's feet, and the whole thing is made in unrelieved black. It is made plainly in black leather, and its top is made on the lines of the ordinary top, and moves up and down in the same way. In fact, the new baby carriage needs little more than shafts and a small pony in front to make it actually into a miniature wagon.

Menu for Juvenile Party.

Chicken Sandwiches. Date Sandwiches. Individual Strawberry Short Cakes. Milk. Cocoa.

For the date sandwiches, remove the pit and cut the dates very fine; spread them on entire wheat bread buttered and thinly sliced.

For short cakes bake a plain sponge cake batter in sheets and stamp out in four-inch circles. Use two pieces for each, putting the berries between and on top, and just before serving pour over each a few spoonfuls of cream and dust with sugar.

By way of name cards bake a quantity of thin cookies, cutting them in card shape. After baking put the name or initials of each child on a cookie using a stiff icing and pressing it through a paper cornet. By way of favors give each a tiny package of chocolate sticks wrapped in foil and tied with narrow, bright colored ribbon.

Overskirt Is Coming In.

The overskirt is to be one of the pronounced features on spring and summer gowns. Even the sheerest of wash materials will be made up in tunic fashion, the outer skirt short on the sides and dipping at either the back or front until only an inch of the underskirt is visible.

One of the prettier summer dress models sent to a leading American importer from the Maison Paquin was of

white batiste, the overskirt edged with a dainty little ruffle of the finest embroidery headed with rows of narrow beading. The underskirt showed several embroidered ruffles. The bodice was cut out to show a deep gimp incrustated with lovely embroidery, and narrow black velvet ribbons formed shoulder straps and belt. These had pointed ends and were pulled through enamel slides.

The Princess effect will appear in gingham, the tunic appearing to continue in a close-fitting bodice buttoned behind with tiny crocheted buttons.

Surplised waists will be wonderfully pretty and in the height of fashion. These will be made with narrow vests and chokers of white dimity or dotted Swiss.

The sleeves will generally end at the elbow, where they will turn back with cuffs of tuck Swiss or dimity.

The House Beautiful.

Delicious red and green sofa pillows come in Liberty velvet.

Java cloth pillows are oblong in shape.

A high-backed settee has a low, broad seat with just a rim of mahogany showing around the upholstery, and mahogany claw feet.

Particularly smart is a Dutch side-board with side cupboard to match, also a black oak dresser.

Their articles are wooden candlesticks, Dutch design, that stand about four feet high. They come in brass or are distinguished and unusual come in a light olive green stained wood, and are inlaid with soft brown tinted portraits of old-time English beauties. One very lovely one has a queer little compartment hung with coarse spun straw-colored silk curtains.

Just such bits make a room original, and saves the dreary monotony that wears on the nerves, and tires the eyes at every turn in the ordinary furnishings.

PLANTS HAIR

On Bald Heads—A Constantinople Doctor's Discovery.

Dr. Menahem Hodara, of Constantinople, announces that he can take a fragment of hair, and by implanting it on the scalp of a bald patient make the meager clipping take root and grow into a long, heavy hair, with a root of its own several inches and he afterwards demonstrated its success by microscopical examination.

In a local paper Dr. Hodara is quoted as follows: "It is a fact that I have been able to plant clippings of hair on a man's head so that they would grow. This discovery was the result of an experiment."

"I had under treatment two cases of favus—a disease of the scalp—which, when cured, usually leaves a large bald patch. In both cases the consequent configuration was so great that I determined to see if I could not make a natural covering for the bald spots."

"Briefly described, the operation performed consisted of scarifying the surface of the scalp with an instrument which makes a number of shallow incisions at a stroke. This was done in both directions, so that the lines of incision crossed each other."

"Hairs were then cut from the patient's head, and after both ends had been clipped so that an even length was obtained, these prepared hairs were placed, by the aid of forceps, in the incisions I had made in the scalp."

"At the end of four weeks I found that many of the hairs, which, when placed in the scalp, were merely rootless clippings, formed roots for themselves. That is to say, each hair was found to have formed a real new bulb or root. This was shown conclusively by microscopical examination."

"The fact that these hairs took root and grew proves that the hair in itself contains the cells which enable it to produce for itself those accessories which are necessary to secure it in its site. In this respect it resembles a cutting from a plant."—New York telegram to the Chicago Tribune.

Old Moral Revised.

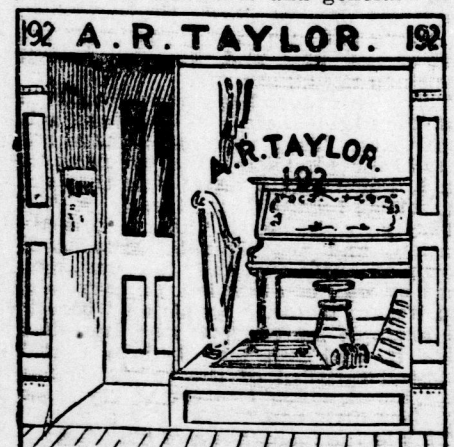
The fool and his flannels are soon parted.—Chicago Daily News.

A TORONTO MUSIC DEALER.

His wife suffered from weak heart action and nervousness.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured her.

The wife of Mr. A. R. Taylor, the enterprising dealer in musical instruments, whose place of business is 192 Queen St. East, Toronto, was for some time troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart and general run



down health. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been the means of strengthening her heart, toning her nerves and invigorating her system.

In the following statement she gives an account of her case: "For some time I suffered a good deal from palpitation and weakness of the heart and nervousness, so much so that I got terribly run down in health. I could get nothing to do much good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

"The improvement they have made on me has been wonderful. I feel stronger and healthier in every way than I have for months. My heart does not bother me any more and my nervous system has been toned up and invigorated. I consider there is no remedy equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for people who have any heart trouble or are weak and nervous and I never fail to recommend them to my friends."

THE BIG CITIES

Large Agricultural Tracts Within Their Limits.

Greater London an Instance—Density of Population in Various Centers.

London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna are so centrally situated that railroads and also highways thronged with market wagons enter them from all sides. The result is that their population has spread out along these lines of communication. Single streets may extend for miles beyond the main body of the city. The frontage of the streets may be solidly built up, but often the open country spreads away on either side of them. The outline of these cities is, therefore, roughly circular or square, with many legs or arms extending in all directions from the main city. Often these extensions are wide, several streets running parallel with the main highway, and frequently there is a decided bulge in the narrow line of settlement where the once isolated villages stood on the highway. They have now been united with the city by continuous lines of houses.

It is by drawing a line around the outer limits of these narrow extensions that Englishmen circumscribe the total area they call Greater London, which means London and its suburbs, adding a population of nearly 2,600,000 to that of London city, and extending the metropolis far into Hertford and Essex on the north, and into Surrey and Kent on the south. Thus Greater London had a population in 1897 of 6,222,000, and was one of the greatest cities in the world in area, as well as the greatest in population, and Greater London, as well as New York city, includes a large area devoted to farms and market gardens.

Such arms of the city extend along fifteen of the roads leading into Vienna, and they have had the effect to nearly double the area now included within the city limits. In 1897 the second enlargement of the limits occurred, and it was high time, for the city had spread far beyond the borders fixed in 1853. The authorities decided to give the city ample room to grow within her own domain for many years to come, and so they raised the new boundary beyond the furthest extension of these settled streets. So it happens that Vienna, as well as Greater London, New York and Chicago, is able to carry on market gardening and other rural pursuits on a large scale within her city limits. These extensions of the settled area give the four leading cities of Europe a far more irregular outline than that of any other of the great cities. The limits of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago are mostly straight lines, except where water forms the boundary. Among the large cities of the world Pekin has the least irregularity of outline, and the fact that it remains cramped within the rectangular city walls is sufficient proof of the stagnation of business and the lack of enterprise in the Chinese capital, which has scarcely half the population of a century ago, and displays every symptom of decay.

A few years ago the authorities of Vienna put a lot of surveys at work making surveys and measurements, from which have been deduced some statistics that are particularly interesting, because they show the exact uses to which all the ground within the limits of a great city has been devoted. In view of the large addition to the city's area nine years ago it is not surprising to learn that almost exactly one-half of the entire surface is devoted to agriculture, pasture, fruit and vegetable gardens. In addition to this, about an eighth of Vienna's area is timber land, and under private ownership.

All the buildings of Vienna, with their yards and backyards, if they have any, occupy an area not quite so large as that of the timber lands, or a little less than an eighth of the whole surface. This means that if we eliminate the sparsely-peopled part of Vienna, about one-quarter of the surface of the main city is occupied by buildings and the enclosed spaces around them. Streets and alleys are large consumers of space, and occupy exactly one-twelfth of the whole city. To the parks and public grounds of Vienna just about one-nineteenth of the area is devoted, a larger proportion than is given to these popular resorts in most cities. About one-thirtieth of the entire area is given to vine-gardens, which is just double the space devoted to churches.

When we compare a map of Constantinople with maps on the same scale of other large cities, we do not need to be told that the capital of Turkey is wretchedly over-crowded. Constantinople has a population of 900,000, and yet two such cities might be placed on Staten Island, with some room to spare. As a rule, Oriental cities are crowded into much smaller areas than western cities, with results that are not beneficial to the health and well-being of their inhabitants. Tokio is not half so large in territory as Philadelphia, though it has 200,000 more population. St. Petersburg is a little over half as large as Philadelphia, with about the same number of inhabitants. We are led to believe that the common people of ancient Rome were herded too closely together for comfort, from the fact that the old city is supposed to have had about twice the population of modern Rome, though the city of today, with 400,000 people, is perhaps a fourth larger in extent than the Rome of the Caesars.

GENIUS IN DISTRESS

The Privations That Notables in the World Have Endured.

Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boetius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for 5 shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Vagelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts as far as the money would go; Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser, the charming, died in want; the death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.

Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for 15 pounds at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway died prematurely and through hunger; Lee died in the street; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law; Fielding lies in the burying ground of a tannery factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for the debt of 8 pounds; Butler lived a life of penury and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

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It's a pure, hard, harmless soap, too. It will lengthen the life of your choicest linen. Only 5 cents for a big cake. Remember the name "Surprise."

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FREE WATCH

One Day's Work

We give this fine Watch and also a Chain & Charm for selling two doz. packages of Liqueur Perfume at 50c. each. Send address and we forward the perfume, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. Sell the perfume among your friends, return money, and we send the watch, prepaid. This is a genuine American Watch, guaranteed a genuine timepiece. Mention this paper.

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Bevel Gear, - - - - - \$75.
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Dunlop tires, expanders in handle bars and seat posts. Rims have a beautiful rosewood finish, making altogether the most handsome wheel in the market. Have also chain wheels at \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$45.

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of Barley, free from dust and dirt and healthful in the deepest meaning of the word—that is Tillsen's Flake Barley. Have you tried it yet? Ask your grocer for one of the printed recipes for the delicious pudding it makes. If you can't get the recipe send us his name and your name also and get a sample of the Flake Barley and the recipe too.

The Tillsen Company (Limited), Tillsenburg, Ont.

Expert Swimmers.

In the Dutch army a man must be able to swim as well as to fight. Moreover, if he is in the cavalry, he must have a horse which will take a river as easily as a hunter takes a fence. Swimming maneuvers are part of the regular drill there. Collapsible canvas boats, manned by a few oarsmen, lead the horses, so that they do not attempt to land on stone quays and other difficult points. The men swim across with their horses and on them. They do it in swimming costume, and in all the accoutrements of war. There are few nautical emergencies for which the Dutch army is not prepared. Some of the officers have even reached a degree of proficiency that not only their horses and kit cross the river with them, but their pet dogs sit upon their shoulders, and are borne over, almost without getting wet.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anemic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

See and Buy, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

FREE

We give this fine watch for selling three dozen LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS, at ten cents each. Send your address and we forward the Buttons, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. Sell the Buttons among your friends, return the money, and we send the watch, prepaid. A genuine American watch, guaranteed for a few hours' work. Mention this paper when writing.

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EVERETT HOUSE.

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SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT

so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wings. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry
607 Richmond Street.

Consumption Attacks the Weak

Consumption is a cowardly disease. It attacks the weak. The very prevalent notion that Consumption is simply a disease of the lungs is not in accordance with known facts. The human body is out of order generally before the lungs are attacked at all. Sometimes this disorder of the body is so masked that it passes almost unnoticed; the person feels out of sorts and is not as strong as usual, but little importance is attached to it and no alarm is felt. This condition is generally attributed to biliousness, or malaria, or indigestion, or to taking cold. Never neglect such symptoms. Take no chances. The first step, when chill is felt, is to equalize the circulation, restore heat and open the pores by a hot mustard foot-bath. The next is to administer a medicine combining healing, tonic and expectorant powers, to soothe and tone up the inflamed air passages and stop the source of the cough. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is such a medicine.

D. B. WHEELLOCK, of Burlington, Vt., in a letter to the S. C. Wells Company, of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Last January I took a severe cold, the worst I ever had. I tried every cough medicine, but my cough continued. I was finally induced to buy a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. After a few doses I was much relieved, and in twenty-four hours my cough was practically cured."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists with a guarantee that the purchase money will be returned in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

Some Unfamiliar Facts About George Washington.

A Rich Man, a Dandy, a Farmer and a Sport.

His Personal Appearance—Poorly Educated—His Private Habits—His Religion.

[Philadelphia Post.]

Washington, great general and masterful politician that he was, could boast of only ordinary qualifications as a man of peaceful pursuits; he was, after all, a personage of excellent character upon whom fortune had smiled, and who was wise enough to make the most of men and circumstances.

The cherry tree story is pure fiction—an invention of Washington's first biographer, Parson Mason L. Weems. WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

He was a tall man, standing 6 feet 2 inches in his boots. "My stature is six feet; otherwise rather slender than corpulent," is the way the Father of his Country described himself to a London tailor. He limped almost imperceptibly in his left leg; this was the result of striking his knee against a tree during the campaign of '76. His eyes were bluish-gray in color, but very bright and expressive. His mouth was a tightly compressed line. His hair was chestnut brown, and curly. His cheeks were prominent, and his complexion generally pale, with just a tinge of color high up on the cheekbones, with showed the marks of the smallpox, with which he was stricken during his trip to the Bahamas in 1751. His chin was firm, his nose straight and long; his eyes, widely separated, were overhung by a heavy brow. His teeth were nearly all defective or false.

Washington's head was not large, compared with every other part of his body, which seemed big and bony. His finger joints and wrists were so large as to be genuine curiosities. His hands were so long and broad that he could not buy a covering to fit him, and had to have his gloves made to order. His boots were enormous; they were No. 13, and their combined weight, with spurs attached, were 21 pounds. His arms and legs were as long as they were large. Muscular, he weighed 175 pounds when he took his seat in the House of Burgesses in 1759, and tipped the scales at 210 pounds shortly before he died.

WASHINGTON AS A DANDY. He dressed well and expensively, according to the fashion of his day. In his earlier years he looked upon as a dandy, and the cut and order of his waistcoat and breeches were widely copied by the American Beau Brummels, who looked to Washington as the standard of taste.

Washington's everyday clothes were of black velvet, with which he wore white silk stockings, knee and shoe buckles of silver, hair powdered and gathered in a queue adorned with a black velvet bow. With this garb Washington usually wore a cocked-hat, the edges of which were adorned with a black feather an inch deep, yellow gloves, a long sword with a scabbard of white polished leather and a hilt of finely-wrought steel.

Though fond of finery, clothes himself, he sometimes admonished his nephew, Bushrod Washington, against the evils of over-dressing. "Do not conceive," he writes in 1783, "that fine clothes make fine men any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit than lace and embroidery. In the eyes of the judicious and sensible."

WASHINGTON WAS ILLITERATE, and was painfully conscious of it. Obligated to leave school when he was but fourteen years of age, he acquired such knowledge as he possessed from books and intercourse with educated men. Washington was an omnivorous reader; no printed matter left his hands without being carefully read and

he wished them to deal with him. He seldom touched upon religious subjects, and considered the theme beyond the province of a drawing-room discussion. He was a zealous member of the Protestant-Episcopal Church, and seldom missed divine service, no matter where he was stationed or what the special doctrine or belief of the preacher to whose sermons he listened.

WASHINGTON'S LAST WORDS were, "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." He died of a congestive strangulation of the throat, due to exposure to the sleet and rain on the afternoon of Dec. 13, 1799. His physician, Dr. Craik, was unable to give him any great relief, and to Washington's calm inquiry as to his condition the doctor gave his opinion that the attack would surely prove fatal. Washington received this information without the slightest show of emotion. At 11 o'clock the next night, Dec. 14, he felt his own pulse almost up to the instant it gave his last beat, speaking consolingly now and then to his wife. He was clear-headed and coherent to the end. There are thirteen words on his coffin-plate. They read:

"General George Washington. Departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799. Aged 68."

Such are a few of the unfamiliar facts about Washington.

'The Man With the Hoe'

One of the most striking poems of the century is Edwin Markham's, "The Man with the Hoe." Nothing equaling it has appeared in the last quarter of a century, with the possible exception of the Kipling "Recessional." It deals with one of the gravest problems in the world, and in such a virile, yet sympathetic and meaningful manner as to stamp its author as one of the great thinkers of the age. The poem was inspired by one of Millet's great paintings.

Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in his face, And on his back the burden of the world.

A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,

Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?

Who loosens and let down this brutal jaw?

Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?

Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made

To have dominion over sea and land;

To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;

To feel the passion of Eternity?

Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns

And pillared the blue firmament with light?

Down all the stretch to hel to its last gulf,

There is no shape more terrible than this—

More tongued with curse of the world's blind greed—

More filled with signs and portents for the soul—

More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!

Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him

Are Plato and the swing of Ptolemae?

What the long reaches of the peaks of song,

The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?

Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;

Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;

Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,

Plundered, profaned and disintegrated,

Cries protest to the judges of the world.

A protest this is also prophecy.

O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,

Is this the handiwork you give to God?

This monstrous thing distorted and quenched?

How can you ever straighten up this shape?

Give back the upward looking and the light;

Rebuild in it the music and the dream;

Touch it again with immortality;

Make right the immortal infamies,

Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,

How will the Future reckon with this Man?

How answer his brute question in that hour?

When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?

How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—

With those who shaped him to the thing he is—

When this dumb terror shall reply to God?

After the silence of the centuries?

Oakland, Cal.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree

to refund the money on a twenty-five

cent bottle of Dr. Williams' English

Medicine, if it does not relieve con-

stipation and Headache. We also warrant

that four bottles will permanently

cure the most obstinate case of Con-

stipation. Satisfaction or no pay when

Dr. Williams' English Pills are used.

J. Callard, Chemist, 290 Richmond

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B. A. Mitchell, Chemist, Gothic

Hall, London, Ont.

W. T. Strong & Co., Chemists, 154

Dundas street, London, Ont.

E. W. Boyle, Druggist, 652 Dundas

street, London, Ont.

J. G. Shuff, Chemist, 540 Dundas

street, London, Ont.

H. J. Childs, Druggist, 632 Dundas

street, London, Ont.

C. McCallum, Druggist, London, Ont.

N. W. Emerson, Druggist, 120 Dun-

das street, London, Ont.

N. I. McDermid,

Dundas and Wellington streets, Lon-

don, Ont.

W. S. B. Barkwell, chemist, corner

Dundas and Wellington streets, Lon-

don, Ont.

Anderson & Nelles, druggists, 210

Dundas street, London, Ont. 62 bl-yt

MAKING THE MOST OF ONE PARTY

In Hull recently a little girl was in-

ited to a party at a friend's house.

After tea different games were engag-

ed in until it was time to go home. A

guest who was leaving the hostess

offered the little girl a bun.

"No, thank you, ma'am said the girl;

"I could not eat any more."

The hostess then told her to put it in

her pocket.

"I can't," replied the mite, "It's full

already; but the next time I come I

will bring a basket."—Hull Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

TAMING A VICIOUS HORSE

Lord Dorchester's Vicious "Cruiser" Subdued by John Rarey.

Wonderful Feat of an American Horse-Tamer—Honored by the Nobility.

Under the title, "An Invincible Horse Tamer," Lida Rose McCabe relates in the February St. Nicholas the story of John S. Rarey's career in America and England as a breaker of colts, and tamer of vicious horses. His most conspicuous triumph was the taming of Lord Dorchester's "Cruiser," forty years ago. The horse's temper had so depreciated his value to \$5,000. For three years he had been abandoned to himself. Tormented by huge bits loaded with chains, his head was incased in a complication of iron ribs and plates, so that he had to procure his food by licking it up with his tongue. Oppression and cruelty had made him a demon. He resented the approach of anyone by fearful screams and yells of hate and fury. He snapped an iron bar, an inch in diameter, in two pieces with his teeth. The heavy planks that formed his prison he frequently kicked into splinters.

"Cruiser," I think," said Lord Dorchester, in his challenge, "would be the right horse in the right place to try Mr. Rarey's skill; and the sooner the experiment is made, the better. If he can ride Cruiser as a hack, I guarantee him immortality, and enough ready money to make a British bank director's mouth water."

"I will tell you," said Mr. Rarey, in recounting this crowning incident of his career, "what happened at my first interview with Cruiser. I believe there is some cause for everything a horse does. He acts according to the impressions on his mind. Instead of throwing out a stick to fight him, when I first approached Cruiser, I threw open the door and walked in. He was astonished at seeing this, and more so at my exhibiting no fear. He had on his head a large muzzle, lined inside and out with iron. He had worn it three years, until it bored a hole in his head. I took it off, and he never wore it again."

In three hours Lord Dorchester was able to mount Cruiser, and they rode the horse as a hack to London. Cruiser became the property of the tamer. The fortune of Mr. Rarey was made. All classes, headed by the nobility, flocked to his lectures and exhibitions. Lord Palmerston opened the subscription list to Mr. Rarey's private instructions, given in the riding academy of the Duke of Wellington. Queen Victoria was among the first to express joy at the regeneration of Cruiser, and to regret the hard usage to which the horse had been subjected. Frequently she caressed the beautiful creature with her own hand. On the eve of the marriage of the Princess Royal, Mr. Rarey was invited by the Queen to give in the riding school at Buckingham Palace an exhibition before the royal guests summoned to the wedding. The next day he was honored with an invitation to the wedding at St. James' Palace.

Under the favorable influence of kind treatment Cruiser rapidly improved in appearance. His rough, shaggy coat was shed for one of the luster of satin. Festive in a royal purple silk bridle, with rosettes of gold flange, and the look of a war horse in his high-breasted nostrils, he followed his master everywhere throughout his travels in the old world. Mr. Rarey gave free lectures to cab and truck drivers. In his remarkable collection of souvenirs is a gold medal of wonderfully fine workmanship presented to Mr. Rarey, by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

LADY MONTAGU

She Was the Woman Who Introduced Inoculation Into England.

In a note to the editor of the Conservative, Nebraska City, Dr. George L. Miller, of Omaha, says: "Something like 80 years before Jenner discovered vaccination, which prevents and modifies the virulence of smallpox, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation into England. In a letter from Adrianople, dated April 1, O. S. 1171, she describes the process of ingrafting smallpox into the health of the human system as practiced by a 'set of old women' in that country, who made it their special business to perform the operation 'every autumn, in the month of September, when the heat is abated.' I quote from her letter as follows:

"Appropos of distempers, I am going to tell a thing that will make you wish yourself here. The smallpox, so fatal among us (in England), is entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting. Lady Montagu goes on to tell how people 'send to one another to know if any of their family have a mind to have the smallpox' and ask what veins you wish to have opened. The operation is to put 'the best sort of smallpox' into several veins of the arm or leg, not more than can 'lie on the point of a needle.' 'The children or young patients play together all the rest of the day and are in perfect health the eighth day.' 'The fever begins to seize them and they keep their beds two days, seldom three. They very rarely have but 20 to 30 spots in their faces, which never last more than eight days, in which they are as well before their illness. Every year thousands undergo this operation, and the French ambassador says pleasantly that they take smallpox here by way of diversion. There is the waters in other countries. There is no example of anyone who has died of smallpox, since I intend to try it on my dear little son.' This is the inoculation of our time.

CURIOSITY.

Dora—I screamed when he kissed me. Cora—How many times?—Detroit Free Press.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years.

I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completely cured.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use it in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

Two Rivers. ROBERT ROSS.

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."

—Dominion Medical Monthly.

A copy of Miss Parlos' "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

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Telephone 321. 414 Richmond Street, London.

"Chemical analysis shows Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum to be pure and healthful."—The American Analyst.

ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI

Gum is made from pure Chicle Gum, and there is no other gum just as good or half so good.

FREE.

A splendid Patent Complexion Brush is sent free for the return of a set of coupons with the large letters spelling out the words "Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum." A coupon is wrapped in each 5c. package of Tutti Frutti. See that you get Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. All others are imitations.

Preserve Your Teeth

And teach the Children to do so by using

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder

6d. 1s. 1s. 6d. and one pound, 5s. Tins, or

Carbolic Tooth Paste.

6d. 1s. and 1s. 6d. Pots.

They have the largest sale of any dentifrice. Avoid imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

To INTRODUCE \$1.00

our well known models early, we will, for the next 30 days, ship a sample Bicycle C. O. D. to each dress upon receipt of \$1.00. We offer splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of Cash, or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to nature of work done.

INTRODUCTION PRICES

FLYER—14 in. Tubing, 100 lbs. 1 piece Cranks, fitted with 100 lbs. Tires, \$35.00; fitted with 100 lbs. Tires, \$30.00; fitted with 100 lbs. Tires, \$25.00. Men and Ladies, Green and Maroon, 22 and 24 in. Frame, any gear. Wheels slightly used, modern types, \$8.00 to \$25.00. Price List Free. Secure Agency at once. T. W. BOYD & CO., Montreal.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

THE RUSSELL

...OTTAWA...

Palace Hotel of Canada.

Fitted up in the most modern style. Contains accommodation for over 400 guests. Passenger and baggage elevators. Commands a splendid view of the City, Parliament Grounds, Park, River and Canal. Visitors to the capital having business with the government find it more convenient to stop at The Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. Entire hotel supplied with fire escapes. Electric cars to all points of city. Train pass hotel four

F. X. ST. JACQUES, Prop.

CLARKE & SMITH,

Undertakers and Embalmers

Scientific work, first-class appointments.

113 Dundas St. Phone 586.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ready Reference Guide of London—Banks, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving. POWER & CO., Phone 1,162. MILLER'S ELECTRIC PARCEL EXPRESS, 223 Dundas, Phone 536.

Artists.

J. P. HUNT, 423 Dundas street.

Banks.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes.

THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Building and Loan Companies.

BIRKBECK LOAN CO., 169 Dundas.

Organs, Pipe.

SCRIBNER ORGAN AND MFG. CO.

Dyers and Cleaners.

STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas street.

Drygoods.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 243 Rich.

Hats and Caps.

FRASER, MCILLAN & CO., Rich'd.

Fancy Drygoods and Millinery.

JOHN C. GREEN & CO., 122 Ridout.

Hardware.

HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich.

JOHN BOWMAN HARDWARE COMPANY, York street.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works.

DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.

NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes.

LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

Monument Manufacturers.

LEATHERIDGE BROS., Talbot & Carl.

Pork Packers.

JOHN PARK, Market House.

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W. H. HEARD & CO., 357 Richmond.

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Tea Importers.

MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas.

Wholesale Druggists.

JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., 342 Rich.

Wholesale Grocers.

A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street.

ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 253 Rich.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

25c

Now Out

A trial of a good article establishes its goodness. The merits of the preparation will do the rest. All druggists

Trust Not to Appearances.

That which seems hard to bear may be a great blessing. Let us take a lesson from the rough weather of Spring. It is doing good despite appearances. Cleanse the system thoroughly; rout out all impurities from the blood with that greatest specific, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Instead of sleepless nights, with consequent irritability and an undone, tired feeling, you will have a tone and a bracing air that will enable you to enter into every day's work with pleasure. Remember, Hood's never disappoints.

Scrofula Bunches.—An operation helped my son temporarily for scrofula bunches on his neck, but Hood's Sarsaparilla caused them to disappear entirely. Mrs. Lewis A. Carpenter, 51 Wadsworth Street, Hartford, Conn.

Catarh.—I have had no return of the catarh which troubled me for years, since Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. Mrs. J. J. Martin, Washington St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dyspepsia.—Nothing relieved me of my dyspepsia until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me and I can eat three good meals every day. I give it to my children every spring. FRED POEHLER, 437 South Penna Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat Went Up Five Cents on the Local Market.

Local Market.
London, Saturday, April 1.
Wheat, white fall, per bu. 69c to 69½c
Wheat, red fall, per bu. 69c to 69½c
Oats, per bu. 21½c to 22c
Peas, per bu. 54c to 55c
Corn, per bu. 39½c to 40½c
Barley, per bu. 40½c to 41½c
Rye, per bu. 55c to 56c
Beans, per bu. 55c to 56c

Today's grain deliveries were fairly good; prices ruled steady on all lines but wheat, which was higher, selling at \$1.15 for good; one load of extra nice white brought \$1.17.

Oats sold at 92c to 95c; demand good. One load of barley sold at 91c. One load of peas brought \$1.02. A small lot of flint corn sold at 85c. Butter and eggs sold at about the same prices as on Thursday; receipts were good and the demand steady.

Potatoes were more plentiful and sold at 55c to \$1. Meats were quiet; the supply and demand were both steady and not very heavy.

Quite a few young pigs came in and sold at \$3 to \$3.50 a pair. Hay was steady, at \$3 to \$9; supply light; demand strong.

Quotations:
GRAIN.
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.15 @ 1.17
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.15 @ 1.17
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 1.15 @ 1.17
Oats, per 100 lbs. 92 @ 95
Peas, per 100 lbs. 54 @ 55
Corn, per 100 lbs. 39½ @ 40½
Barley, per 100 lbs. 40½ @ 41½
Rye, per 100 lbs. 55 @ 56
Beans, per bu. 55 @ 56

PROVISIONS.
Honey, comb. 9 @ 12
Honey, extracted. 7 @ 10
Cheese, per lb. 14 @ 15
Eggs, single dozen. 13 @ 14
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen. 13 @ 14
Eggs, fresh, store, doz. 13 @ 14
Butter, per lb. 17 @ 18
Butter, pound rolls, basket. 17 @ 18
Butter, lb. large rolls or crocks. 16 @ 17
Butter, per lb. butter or tallow. 15 @ 16
Lard, per lb. 9 @ 10

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.
Potatoes, per bag. 50 @ 1.00
Apples, per bush. 75 @ 1.50
Apples, per barrel. 1.50 @ 2.50
Onions, per bush. 40 @ 50
Celery, per doz. bunches. 40 @ 50
Turnips, per bag. 25 @ 30
Carrots, per bush. 15 @ 25
Parsnips, per doz. bunches. 15 @ 25

LIVE STOCK.
Young pigs, per pair. 3.00 @ 3.50
Cows, each. 30.00 @ 40.00
Beef, per lb. 3½ @ 4
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs. 4.00 @ 4.50
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs. 3.50 @ 4.00
Pigs, young, per pair. 2.50 @ 3.00
Sows, per 100 lbs. 3.25 @ 3.50
Ducks, per pair. 40 @ 50
Chickens, per pair. 40 @ 50
Hens, per pair. 40 @ 50

HAY AND SEEDS.
Hay, per ton. 8.00 @ 8.50
Straw, per load. 2.50 @ 3.00
Cloverseed, per bu. 3.25 @ 3.50

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.
Beef, front quarters, per lb. 4½ @ 5
Beef, hind quarters, per lb. 4½ @ 5
Mutton, quarters, per lb. 5 @ 6
Veal, quarters, per lb. 5 @ 6
Lamb, quarters, per lb. 5 @ 6
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. light. 5.25 @ 5.50
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy. 5.00 @ 5.25
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 7½ @ 8
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 7 @ 7½
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 6½ @ 7
Calveskins, each. 70 @ 80
Sheepskins, each. 70 @ 80
Wool, washed, per lb. 15 @ 16
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 10 @ 11
Chickens, per pair. 40 @ 50
Ducks, per pair. 40 @ 50
Turkeys, per lb. 12 @ 14
Geese, per lb. 10 @ 12

It's Time to Sow
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery and Tomatoes, for early use, in a sunny window.

Buy HAMILTON'S Seeds
373 Talbot St. near King St.

Oil Markets.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 1.—Oil opened and closed today at \$1.12.
PETROLIA, April 1.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.10.
OIL CITY, Pa., April 1.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.13.

American Markets.
Chicago, April 1.—Opening—Wheat, 73½c; July, 73½c; Corn, May, 35½c; July, 35½c; Sept., 36c. Oats, July, 26c; May, 26½c. Pork, July, \$3.30. Lard, Sept., \$5.57; July, \$5.45; May, \$5.30. Ribs, May, \$4.77½.

EGGS—EGGS.
If you want to secure the highest price for your eggs during the coming season make arrangements with us. We buy all the year round at the highest cash price. Also butter and all other produce.

CHAS. ABBOTT, Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant.
Phone 1566. London, Ont.

Live Stock Markets.
TORONTO, March 31.—Twenty-eight

loads in today, including 1,252 hogs, 3 sheep and lambs. Export cattle, choice, \$4.80 to \$4.85½; do, light, \$4.60 to \$4.85; do, bulls, medium, per lb, 3½c to 4c; do, bulls, heavy, good quality, per lb, 4c to 4½c; stockers, per lb, 3½c to 4c; feeders, per lb, 4c to 4½c; choice butchers, per lb, 2½c to 3c; choice butchers, \$4.40 to \$4.65; good butchers, per lb, 4c to 4½c; do, butchers, per lb, 3½c to 4c; common butchers, 3c to 3½c per lb. Export sheep, per lb, 3½c; lambs, 4c; bucks, 2½c. Hogs—Singers, per lb, 4½c; light, 4½c thick fat, \$3.75 off the cars. Market brisk.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Trade in cattle was fairly active, but there was no particular change in prices; the greater part of the offerings sold at low figures, as good beefs were scarce; fancy cattle brought \$5.70 to \$5.80; choice steers, \$5.35 to \$5.65; market steers, \$4.70 to \$4.95; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4; beef steers, \$3.90 to \$4.65; western-fed steers, \$4.20 to \$5.50; Texas steers, \$4 to \$5.10; calves, \$4 to \$7. There was fairly active demand for hogs, but prices were weak and largely 2½c lower; fair to choice, \$3.75 to \$3.87½; heavy packing lots, \$3.25 to \$3.72½; mixed, \$3.60 to \$3.80; butchers, \$3.60 to \$3.82½; light, \$3.60 to \$3.80; pigs, \$3.25 to \$3.67½. Owing to the light supply of sheep, prices were stronger, and prime Colorado lambs were in active demand, at \$4.75 to \$5.25, with short lots selling at \$4.65 to \$4.85. Receipts—Cattle, 2,000; hogs, 21,000; sheep, 6,000.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Beef—Receipts, 1,734 head; 37 cars on sale; market slow; steers and cows weak to market; bulls firm and about all sold; steers, \$4.70 to \$5.30; tops, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.40; cows, \$2 to \$3.80. Cattle slow; live cattle, 11½c to 12c; tops, 12½c to 12½c, dressed weight; live sheep, 13c to 14c; lambs, 14½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c per lb. Exports today, 450 cattle; tomorrow, 270 cattle, 80 sheep and 2,000 quarters of beef. Calves, 40 to 45; 40 head; market lower; all sold; common to prime veals, \$4 to \$6.50; little calves, \$4. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,763 head; 11 cars on sale; weak; lambs dull and 10c to 15c lower; two cars unsold; common to good sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.75; medium to choice lambs, \$3.75 to \$5.50; culls, 85c; clipped lambs, \$3.25 to \$3.50; spring lambs, \$4.25 to \$5 each. Hogs—Receipts, 1,956 head; 137 on sale; market firm at \$4 to \$4.20.

EAST BUFFALO, March 31.—Cattle—Trade was in rather slow shape, with 1½ loads on sale, and a generally indifferent feeling. The offerings of calves were about 250 head; outside the few prime heavy calves, the market was lower, and in a very unsatisfactory condition; choice to extra, \$5.25 to \$6.75; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$6. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were fair, 44 loads, and with an active demand prices were strong and higher; sheep were strong; lambs, choice to extra, were quotable at \$3.75 to \$5.25; good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.25; common to good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; clipped lambs, fat, \$5.10 to \$5.25; full clipped, \$5.40; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.35; close easy, with three or four loads left over. Hogs—The offerings were about 50 loads; the market opened rather weak, with heavy quotable at \$4.05 to \$4.10; medium, \$4 to \$4.05; Yorkers, \$3.90 to \$4; pigs, \$3.80 to \$3.85; roughs, \$3.40 to \$3.60; stages, \$2.50 to \$3; after the first run the market sagged heavily, and went 5c to 7½c lower on the close; pigs were quotable at \$3.75; Yorkers, \$3.30.

Dairy Markets.
NEW YORK, March 31.—Butter steady; western creamery, 17c to 22c; do factory, 12c to 14½c; light, 18c; imitation creamery, 12½c to 15½c; state dairy, 14½c to 20c; do creamery, 17c to 22c. Cheese firm; large white, 12c to 12½c; small white, 12½c; large colored, 12c to 12½c; small colored, 12½c; light skims, 8½c to 10c; part skims, 7½c to 8c; light skims, 4c to 5c.

P. McILHARGY.
One of Biddulph's Old Settlers Passed Away.

Lucan, March 31.—An old and respected resident of Biddulph died at his home near this place on March 27, in the person of P. McIlhargy, father of C. McIlhargy, David McIlhargy, and Mrs. Simon Long, of Stratford. He died somewhat suddenly, as on the Sunday preceding his death he was able to write a letter. Mr. McIlhargy is said to have made all arrangements for his own funeral some two weeks previous. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Mr. McIlhargy, who was 73 years old when he died, was born in the north of Ireland, but when six months old came with his parents to this country. They settled in London township, being among the very first to make this place their home.

Mr. McIlhargy grew up to sturdy manhood amidst the rough and ready scenes of those early days. At that time the country was almost completely covered with the primeval forest, and the present fine highway between London and Goddard was still unconstructed. In fact, Mr. McIlhargy was one of the first who helped to construct that road. About fifty-three years ago he married Miss McCarthy, of the same township by whom he had the following children: Dennis, of Biddulph township; Mrs. S. Long, of this place; Benjamin, of Toronto; David and Clement, of this city; James, of Detroit; Stephen, of Minnesota; and Joseph, on the homestead.

Mrs. McIlhargy died in 1870. Soon after their marriage the young couple moved into Biddulph township, and took up land near the present village of Lucan. Here Mr. McIlhargy acquired considerable property being the owner of several fine farms. He owned and operated the first brick yard for many miles around. For a number of years he also owned a general store in the village of Lucan, and dealt extensively in grain. He was, in every sense of the word, one of the old-fashioned, hard-working pioneers, who have made this part of Ontario what it is today. He held the offices of reeve and councillor of Lucan for many years. He was also a justice of the peace, and as such he earned the respect of all. Of an open-hearted and charitable nature, he was a prominent member of St. Patrick's Church, near Lucan. More than forty years ago he raised a milk company in the vicinity of Lucan, and for a long time held the position of captain of the system. Dr. Farnfield's Vegetable Pills are wonderful cures of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food taken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

A Washington dispatch says: A joint high commission to settle the entire Samoan trouble has been practically agreed upon by the British, United States, and German governments.

Lord Salisbury's absence from London alone delays the formal acceptance by Great Britain, though in his absence Sir Thomas Sanderson and Mr. Villiers, who are understood to be specially familiar with the Samoan question, have approved the plan for a commission.

A dinner pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Farnfield's Vegetable Pills are wonderful cures of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food taken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

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SPANISH WAR SCARE

Thirty Thousand Reserves Have Been Called Out.

Emperor Francis Joseph in the Foot-Washing Business.

Kaiser William Sends a Birthday Present to Prince Hohenlohe.

Chinese Are Much Scared by the Landing of Germans at I-Chou.

London, April 1.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist rising after Easter.

The steamer Montserrat sailed yesterday from Havana for Spain, having on board 280 Spanish passengers, formerly residents of Cuba, and mostly small merchants. There have recently been at least three authentic murders of Spaniards in the country, and in some cases men of property have been killed. In the past, Gomez punished murderers of this kind with death, but since his removal the Cubans have been taking advantage of the lack of discipline to retaliate upon their war enemies who are still on the island.

JOSEPH'S LITTLE JOB.
As is the custom on Maundy Thursday, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, washed the feet of twelve octogenarians in the Hapsburg hall of monies. The rite was witnessed by many ladies, members and members of the diplomatic corps. At the end of the ceremony, during which not a word was spoken by the participants, the emperor strung around the neck of the old men a bag containing money.

Assurance is again given in court circles at Dresden, that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will marry either Princess Maria Mercedes, the 19-year-old sister of Alfonso of Spain, or the younger sister of Princess Louise of Belgium.

WILLIAM THANKS THE CHANCELLOR.

Emperor William has telegraphed to the imperial chancellor, Prince Bismarck, on the occasion of the latter's birthday, as follows: "May God continue to vouchsafe health and strength to you so that your distinguished services may be long preserved to me and to our country." His majesty added his thanks to Prince Hohenlohe, in behalf of the federal princes and the nation, for his self-sacrificing devotion and the brilliant example set in the performance of his duties.

CHINESE FIRE ON GERMANS.
Pekin, April 1.—Disturbances in Chang-ching during the whole winter have been causing serious anxiety, and have culminated in the imprisonment of a German priest at Thine, actually within a hundred lie (a lie is about three cable lengths) of the German sphere about Kiau-Chou.

A German naval patrol, consisting of an officer and six men, was ordered to I-Chou and advanced a short distance inland. This patrol was met by a detachment of Chinese soldiery, who fired upon the Germans, who returned the fire, killing several Chinese, but were obliged to retire. The German admiral is landing a stronger force to restore order.

The presence of nearly the whole of the German fleet at Kiau Chou, it is believed, indicates the possibility of extensive operations, and the Chinese are seriously alarmed.

FEARFUL FLOOD RAVAGES.
The fearful ravages of the Yellow River flood have caused the most misery and great discontent in the province of Shan Tung, and the native officials have been unable to maintain order. The landing of the Germans is intended to show the Chinese that if they are unable to control the population, it is necessary for the foreigners to protect themselves. The imprisonment of a German missionary, near the German sphere of influence, about Kiau Chou, is difficult to explain, as the place mentioned is within easy march of a German outpost.

The business fear that the present operations will expand the German administration to the hundred lie sphere.

GERMAN INTERFERENCE.
The Peking correspondent of the London Times says: "Under orders from Berlin the Germans will occupy Si Chau Fu, and I Chau Fu, in the province of Shan Tung, until China is able to give the requisite guarantee of her ability to preserve order within that province. Since she is unable to give such a guarantee, the Germans are equivalent to effective interference in the administrative control within the German sphere of influence."

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.
A modus vivendi for the settlement of the Samoan troubles has been proposed and is now under favorable consideration by the three governments concerned. It contemplates the creation of a joint high commission, consisting of one member from each country, to pass upon the recent clash of authority and resulting disorder. The proposition, it is understood, was put forward by Germany, and is the second one submitted for a settlement of the entire question. The first proposition was that the United States and Great Britain join with Germany in removing all the officials now serving in Samoa through whom the troubles had arisen. To this the United States and Great Britain replied that as their respective officials were not regarded as having acted in the wrong, it could not be conceded that they should be withdrawn and thus discontinued.

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THE GOSSIP OF OLD LONDON

Prospects of an Unusually Good "Season."

Interesting Observances in Connection With Master—Duke of Marlborough's Princely Rank Extinct.

[Special Cable Letter to The Advertiser.]

London, April 1.—The London season, which officially begins tomorrow, promises to be a really good one. Not for years have so many large houses been occupied by their owners, while the general commercial prosperity and the fortunes made in the stock exchange, in which the aristocracy has participated, promise to provide the wherewithal for lavish entertainments, which for years have been lacking. The feature of the season will be the large number of Americans who have taken houses.

EASTER OBSERVANCES.
Practically everybody who is in, or who hopes to be in fashionable society, is out of town for Easter.

Influenza is still upsetting many social engagements. Mr. Gilbert Parker had a distinguished company assemble to meet Mr. Choate on Monday night, but late in the afternoon word came that both the ambassador and his wife were suffering from influenza.

In Paris, Holy Week has brought crowds of foreign visitors. The hotels there are fuller than they have been since the race for the Grand Prix.

The Maundy ceremonies were carried out with great splendor at Notre Dame Cathedral and at the Madeleine and the larger churches. Cardinal Robert, the Archbishop of Paris, assisted by the chaplain, after washing their feet, served a number of aged people with a lenten repast. Crowds have visited the altars, and the great reliquaries of Notre Dame. At the theatres tonight the subjects are mostly Scriptural.

ROYAL MAUNDAY.
One of the events of the London week was the quaint and ancient ceremony of the distribution of the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey on Thursday last. The custom was instituted by Edward III. in 1363, and has survived up to the present. It consists in giving alms, food and clothing on the Thursday before Good Friday, to as many aged people as the reigning monarch is years old. This year it is 80. The Bishop of Ely officiated. A picturesque procession was formed in the nave, and passed into the choir, the beadle of the abbey, bearing the mace, leading the procession. Then came four children of the Chapel Royal, dressed in white, the children of the Royal Almonry in scarlet and gold, the choir singing, the clergymen in black gowns, the canons, and finally, Yeomen of the Guard, in medieval costumes, bearing halberds, one of them carrying a dish, upon which were the alms. An anthem was sung, and then the lord high almoner distributed the alms in white purses, with red and white streamers, containing several pounds, and purses containing as many pennies as the Queen is years of age.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S RANK.
Today publishes an article devoted to argument against the Duke of Marlborough's claim to princely rank and claiming to correct the alleged mistake of the American newspapers on this subject. The writer claims to have investigated the matter in official quarters in England, where he could not ascertain if the title was legitimate or not. He then inquired in the records of the Holy Roman Empire at Vienna, and found, he asserts, that the princely dignity became absolutely extinct at the death of the first Duke of Marlborough. Today then says: "Consequently must therefore be content with the rank of an English duchess. The princely crown does not adorn her person, and the princely crown and imperial eagle must be removed from the duke's escutcheon."

The duke himself has taken the trouble to inquire into his succession to the princely rank, it is added, so he is probably now aware of the circumstances.

MEANS HEAVY LOSS.
The announcement of the government's subventions to the Cunard Line steamers Lucania and Campania has created intense interest. The withdrawal means a heavy loss to the Cunard Line, and also to the White Star Line, from which the subventions are also to be withdrawn. In fact, it seems especially hard on the White Star Line, whose new monster steamer Oceanic was built in compliance with the British admiralty requirements. The admiralty view of the case appears to be that Great Britain is rapidly selling her sailing tonnage and replacing it with steamships, which have the effect of confining ocean traffic to well-known routes, and that in the event of hostilities, these routes would still be further simplified, so the problem of commercial defense mainly concerns the protection of the greater overseas routes. The admiralty proposes to accomplish this partly by flying squadrons operating from bases commanding these routes. This view, however, is criticised here and the newspapers quote Capt. Mahan as saying that the British admiralty's immense service auxiliary cruisers, as scouts, can do for regular squadrons. Admiral Sampson's statement that the American line steamers proved indispensable in the late war with Spain is particularly referred to.

GIVEN UP TO DIE.
Was Mr. E. N. Stowell, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Brooklyn, March 27.—When an eminent physician notifies a sick man that his case is hopeless and that he must die, he is, it may be taken for granted, in a pretty bad way.

That was the position of Mr. Ed. N. Stowell, of this city, not long ago. He had suffered all the agonies of Bright's Disease for several years. The ablest physicians had pronounced his case hopeless, and he had begun to "set his house in order," when a friend urged him to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. One box put new life in him, seven boxes cured him. Many of his friends hardly know him for the same man.

Score one more for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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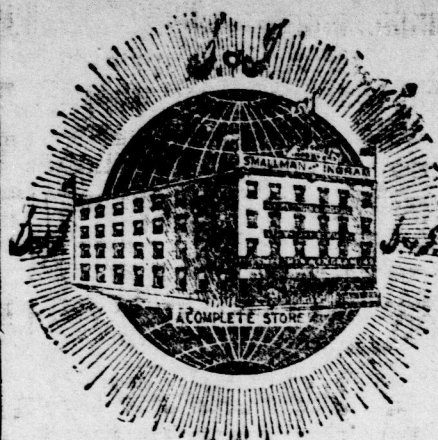
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WASH FABRICS..

This is the season for getting your Wash Dresses made up for summer—before the housecleaning time is on, and while there is a lull. We are ready for all comers, all fancies, all tastes, all purses. Here is a list of a few of the many you can select from:

Swiss Spot Muslin, white ground, colored stripe, floral design, two pieces only, at. 45c
Three pieces Check Muslin, ground in fawn, green and pink; stripe with helio, cerise and Nile, forming a check; effect of baby ribbon trimming, at. 40c
Swiss Spot Grenadines, tinted shades, alternate stripes, floral design, at 25c to 30c
Silver Silk, black ground, white figure, mercerized, elegant rich goods, make up like silk; two pieces only, at. 35c
Scotch Gingham and Zephyrs, in stripe, check, raised cord and spot, all new shades. 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c
Amoskeag Gingham, in an endless variety of shades, any quantity at. 12½c
Covert mixtures, for bicycle suitings, in green, brown, gray and electric; good washers, fast colors. See them, at. 18c
Bicycle Suitings, electric blue, all linen, 36 inches wide, cheap at 50c. Our price. 25c

Trimmings

A nice assortment of Applique Trimmings, in black, pink, cream, green and mauve. 25c to \$1.50
A line of Fancy Black Braid Trimmings, selling from. 8½c

—WANTED— Houses to Rent.

We simply want to help you rent them by papering them with some of our handsome 5c, 10c and 20c paper. You will get the cost back in extra rent. Try it.

E. N. HUNT, 180 Dundas Street

To Whom She Said "Yes."

As the well-satisfied audience at the Eastham school house separated after the entertainment, Miss Tibbets discussed with one another the tidings that had deprived them of Eden's promised songs, and amongst others who listened with interest to the news of Mrs. Aubrey's sudden indisposition was the brisk inspector of the Eastham police. John Hutton greatly esteemed the lady-like widow and her pretty, unaffected daughter; he never forgot how the one had taught his blind son to play the harmonium at the church, nor how ready the other had always been to do any little acts of kindness for her poorer neighbors.

Full of pity to the poor girl, to whom he knew that the shocks of such tidings must have been very great, Inspector Hutton stopped a minute to open the door of Mr. Stretby's carriage for the young ladies from The Beeches, to respectfully add his own surprise as to the cause of Mrs. Aubrey's sudden illness, and promised, unasked, that he would make his business to see the lady to the widow's early in the morning, and ascertain how she was progressing.

With Venitia calling back to him to be sure to send up to The Beeches and let them know it was her father adding that the messenger should have a good breakfast and a shilling for his pains, the carriage drove away. Inspector Hutton touched his hat to the person who had stopped to see the lights out and doors securely fastened; then, instead of going straight to his own cottage, some good-natured impulse urged him to take a more circuitous route, that would lead him past Mrs. Aubrey's.

"Miss Eden mightn't have anyone with her but that bit of a servant girl," he had reminded himself, in which case his mission should go and stay the night with her.

He quickened his steps when he drew near the gate of the little garden, for a female figure was leaning upon it. Perhaps it was Eden herself, waiting for the doctor; but the worthy inspector was literally dumfounded, when he saw that it was Mrs. Aubrey, and not her daughter, who stood there, and courteously bade him good evening as he stopped short in front of her.

"Then you're better, ma'am?" he blurted out.

"I have not been ill, thank you, Hutton," was the reply. "Is the concert over? Did you pass my daughter on her way home?"

Inspector Hutton took off his hat and wiped his brow.

"Is it Miss Lottie that's ill? Are you sure you sent no message to the school house this evening?" cried Mrs. Aubrey, beginning to be alarmed at his manner. "I sent no message. Where is Eden?"

"Most likely she is with them Miss Tibbets," said the bewildered John Hutton. "I'll go and make inquiries, ma'am, and let you know, so don't get worrying yourself till I come back."

"I will go with you," said Mrs. Aubrey, drawing her shawl over her head, "and you shall explain to me what it is that surprises and troubles you as we walk along. What has happened?"

"And where, I ask again, where is my child?"

The frightened mother, though she would not confess it, was wrestling with a fear that Eden had gone to meet Capt. Lyssenden, instead of keeping her appointment with the spinners; but her alarm only took a fresh shape when Miss Olivia Tibbets confirmed John Hutton's tale of the summons that had come to Eden as she sat in the midst of the audience at the school house, and produced the scrap of paper dropped in the flight of the terrified daughter.

"Keep up, ma'am, for goodness sake keep up," cried the inspector, supporting Mrs. Aubrey, as she reeled, and would have fallen, if he had not been at hand. "You will want all your presence of mind, you know. There's been a silly—nay, a cruel trick played by somebody or other, and you must turn things over in your mind and try to tell me who is most likely to be the guilty parties."

"But Eden, where can she be? Ah! she would hurry to Mrs. Sandham's, where she knew she intended to spend the afternoon. What a night for the walk! alone, too, and terrified on my account!"

"But she would learn that you were all right as soon as she reached the farm, and Mrs. Sandham would keep her safe till morning. So be easy, ma'am, be easy. I'll put my horse into my neighbor's chaise-cart, and drive over at dawn, and fetch her, if you'll only promise to go to bed and make yourself comfortable till then."

Mrs. Aubrey consented, though she was still a prey to much uneasiness; and, cheerfully bidding her good night, John Hutton strolled away in the direction of the dwelling, his side in keeping the peace in Eastham came in sight.

No, they had neither seen or heard anything unusual. A light dog-cart had passed one of them some hours earlier,

but that was coming to, not going from. Eastham; and the four persons seated in it were all of the male sex. No one but the lad who had carried Eden's message and seen the trap stop outside the somewhat isolated schoolhouse, and he, when questioned on the morrow, could tell nothing concerning it, as Eden, the gentleman who gave him the note for her, and the vehicle from which he alighted, had all disappeared when he returned to his post at the door.

Mrs. Aubrey passed the night in wandering from room to room; for she found it impossible to take honest John Hutton's advice, and rest. Her quickened ear detected the sound of wheels long before he drove to her door in the gray light of the morning.

"You are going to take me with you to Mrs. Sandham's?" she exclaimed. "Thanks, it is very thoughtful of you. I will be ready in an instant."

bonnet, when she found John Hutton. She was running in doors for her beside her, grave concern depicted on his bluff face.

"It's no use, ma'am. I'm very sorry to have to tell you this; but I have been over to the farm already. I started two hours ago; for somehow my mind misgave me; and Miss Aubrey has not been there!"

CHAPTER XXIII.
On the outskirts of Hartmer Forest, on a patch of debatable ground, to which so many laid claim that it might be called common property, and was used accordingly, a gipsy family had set up their tent to rest awhile, ere they continued their journey to the market town, to which they were bound. It was such a secluded dell, and so remote from the more frequented tracks through the forest, as well as the high road intersecting it, that these wanderers knew they were not likely to be discovered and driven away before they were ready to depart; and daily, the wife, with her basket of tinware, and the husband, with his brooms and mats, found their way to the outlying villages and isolated farm-houses, where such wares were generally acceptable; and their takings were supplemented by many a job of chair-mending and fortune-telling.

Just after noon the wife parted company with her spouse, leaving him to purchase some necessities, and tramped back to her tent; for rough and ignorant though she was, she was a loving mother, and anxious about the baby left in charge of two elder boys. One of these lads was seated in front of the tent, busy at his work, the making of clothes-pegs; and the little one, rolled up in an old shawl, sat at his feet, munching a crust, and playing with the splinters of wood that lay around.

"Where's Rube?" questioned the mother, sharply, as she put aside her basket. "He hasn't done his share of work, I can see. Have he gone rabbiting? Didn't I tell ye both I wouldn't have no such risk run of bringing the keepers down upon us; your father can catch as many as we wants."

(To be Continued.)

OVER THE TEACUPS

A woman asks a woman questions to discover something. She asks a man questions to discover the man—Life.

The silence of Lent—of those long forty days—is over, and the face of society smiles forth again—but this time under her new Easter bonnet: one of those charming flower-covered creations, with their oceans of tulle and net, and, perhaps—oh, the romantic possibilities of the suggestion—under her dainty chin is a wonderful bow, fluffy and bewitching.

Tying her bonnet under her chin, she tied a young man's heart within.

shall be sung of her as of her grandmother. For society may wear a sun-bonnet on the golf field this year, I am told; and another quaint little device is to have her hat of the same material as her pretty gowns of daintiest muslin or lawn. This is a decree of Paris, so pay attention.

One more chance at least to step out in our evening glory this winter (for who with the sound of sleigh bells in their ears can believe in spring?) for on Friday, April 7, the St. Andrew's Society will give a ball at the Grand Opera House. It promises to be a great success and the sight is sure to be a pretty and interesting one, for Mr. Dayton has been busy in leading some 24 or 25 enthusiastic pupils in the mysteries of the Scotch reel and the Highland schottische, and few whose Scotch blood comes out more plainly in this emergency are jiggling and reeling in a most wonderful manner; but poor we, who can only boast of being more Canadians, Irish or English, can but look on in admiration and awe. One more practice to the inspiring strains of the bagpipes (how it will recall one morning early—too early by far—at Aberfoyle—away in the Trossachs) and then we shall be ready to face the envious glances of those who can only join in the everyday waltz and two-step.

Another Twilight Organ Recital, by Mr. W.H. Hewlett, at the Dundas Center Methodist Church was given Saturday, and the last of the series announced for Saturday next. They have been greatly enjoyed; and it is sincerely hoped that another series will be given at some future time, not too far distant. Mrs. Frank MacKeehan, of Hamilton, took part on Saturday, and during her visit to London was the guest of Mrs. Gates.

The familiar figure of our ever-popular city engineer has been sadly missed, both on our public thoroughfares and at those quiet and small society gatherings which have escaped the observation of the Clerk of Lent. He has been very ill, but flowers and books and messages, and now and then a tender and sympathetic face, have brightened his lonely hours. Probably this accounts for the fact that he is slowly regaining his health and strength. This intelligence will be most welcome to his many friends.

After some months in Dresden, Germany, Mrs. Marshall and her daughters are now visiting in Berlin. Miss Edna Gartshore is also in the same city.

The Arlington fancy dress ball, which is to be held on Monday, April 3, promises to be an unqualified success.

The Asylum, on April 12, is to be the scene of a play, which is being arranged by some of our clever girls. One of its features is to be a reception, at which various celebrities are to be "taken off." It will, no doubt, be original and amusing.

Two popular visitors, who are both to claim London as a former residence, are now visiting us. Miss Pauline Beddome, of Windsor, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Beddome, of

OUR GREAT SALE

Offers to All Careful, Shrewd Buyers

ANOTHER FEAST OF BARGAINS FOR EASTER WEEK.

10c It will pay you to come and
29c see the immense values we are
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in Majolica, Royal Bonn, Blue
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HANGING LAMPS,
\$2.75, \$2.88, \$4.15.

\$3.50 Our stock of these goods is
\$3.80 not quite half what it was two
\$3.95 weeks ago.

Dinner Sets.

\$5.00 Still we have some thirty-five
\$5.35 different lines to choose from.
\$5.60 Now is your golden opportunity.

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Attend
Our
Great
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Sale and

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Will
Perform
the
Service
of Two

3c Come and make your home
5c attractive with some of our
7c choice assortment of

Flower Vases and Bisc Novelties.

suitable for violets, roses, carnations and cut flowers of every description. Prices on these goods literally cut in two.

\$1.48, \$1.55, \$1.85.
HALL LAMPS,
\$2.15, \$2.45, \$3.65.

75c New lines of these goods are
93c being opened daily, and are
\$1.10 being offered

Chamber Sets.

\$2.25 at prices that invite inspection,
\$2.85 challenge comparison and defy
\$3.15 competition. See them.

Estate of Pigot & Bryan 186 DUNDAS STREET.

the Bank of Montreal; and Mrs. Walter Nichol, prettier and more popular than ever, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Moore, Ridout street.

London is to be well represented at the musical ride at the Toronto Horse Show. Miss Lorna and Miss Heloise Gibbons are among those who will attend.

WOMAN'S FRANCHISE

An Able Paper Prepared by the Superintendent of Franchise in the W. C. T. U.

The following paper was prepared by the superintendent of franchise in the London W. C. T. U., in view of the near approach of the question of woman's franchise as a provincial issue:

THE FRANCHISE.
The word franchise is of French origin, derived from the work franc (female franchise), meaning free. The word has its counterpart in the English word, frank. Franchise means, literally, freedom. In the simple days of our remote ancestors, every freeman attended the folk-moot, or parliament (French, parlement or speaking-place), and was there entitled to give his voice and his vote on all matters of public concern. None but a freeman might do so, and to speak or vote in these primitive parliaments was to exercise his franchise, that is, to use his freedom. Later, as the tribe grew into a nation, all could not attend, and the various communities, villages, or towns or districts, began to send single chosen individuals to represent all the freemen of such community. These representatives were chosen by the same class of people as formerly attended the parliament, in person, namely, the freemen. Their freedom entitled them to select, or, as we say, to elect some of their number to represent all. To vote on this again was their franchise, that is, their freedom, the fact that they were freemen.

THREE CLASSES OF BOND-SLAVES
There were three classes of adult people who were not free, and therefore could take no part in these elections—the serfs, the slaves, and the women. The serfs were slaves of the soil, and formed as it were part of the real estate, and, like the rabbits in the warrens, or the deer in the parks, passed with the land to every purchaser or inheritor of the land, but could not be sold off the land. The slaves were personal property, chattels personal, like cattle, sheep and horses, and could be sold from one person to another, and from one locality to another at the owner's will. Women formed the third class. They also were personal chat-

tels. Before marriage they were the property of their fathers, after marriage of their husbands. On marriage all her goods and lands became his, and all her actions and even her life were subject to his will. Later, when the nations adopted Christianity, she was conceded the right to have a soul of her own, so long as she did not boast of it.

But times changed. The serfs became free agricultural laborers and small farmers, and eventually acquired that last recognition of their natural equality, the right to take part in government, the electoral franchise. The slaves became hired servants, mechanics, artisans, and at last voters. The woman began to have control of her own destiny in marriage, and to have the control and disposition of her own property after marriage. The husband even lost the legal right which he formerly enjoyed of beating his wife with a rod no thicker than his thumb! But that last right which has been allowed to her former compeers, the serfs and slaves, is not yet hers, the right to take the humble voter's part in government.

AN IMPERFECT GOVERNMENT.
A government by aristocracy alone can never be a perfect government; neither can a government by landowners, or by merchants. All these have been tried and have failed. And why? Because they represented only a fraction of the thought and life and

feeling of the people to be governed. Even so, a government by men only, no matter how carefully planned, and how honestly carried out, can never reach or even approach the ideal. Men and women are the counterparts of each other. No man is a complete human being, neither is a woman. When God said of husband and wife, "They twain shall be one flesh," he did not mean merely that they should blend or coalesce, and become as one, but that they should be one complete one, and that it took them both to be one complete specimen of the genus homo. That specimen was not to be designated as the vir or man any more than as the femina or woman, but as the homo, a specimen of the race. Every psychologist will tell you that the minds, we might even say the souls, of the man and woman are also counterparts, and each necessary to the completion of the other. How, then, can a government, constituted of and by one sex, alone hope to approach perfection.

I must leave to some future occasion the pursuance of this argument further. We trust to be able to show that it is not the lack of will, but the lack of power in man alone to solve these problems of government with which he has for centuries wrestled in vain, and that his failure has not been in the matter of detail, such as passing or failing to pass laws for this or that purpose, but in the one-sided principle in which a one-sexed government must inevitably try to work.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

Where One Is Found the Other Is Usually Present.

Their Dangerous Results—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a Sure and Thorough Cure—How They Act—Promptly, Positively, Perfectly and Permanently

In nine cases of Dyspepsia out of every ten, the trouble is aggravated by Constipation, and it cannot justly be claimed that the first-named has been cured till the Constipation has been banished also.

The dangerous results that attend the presence of a mass of partly-digested decaying food in the stomach, and a mass of foul refuse in the bowels, can easily be imagined.

The urgent need is for a medicine that will immediately digest the food in the stomach, make that organ do its own work, clean out the bowels, and cause them to do that work them-

selves, promptly, regularly and thoroughly.

Such a medicine is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, which are a perfect digestive. They moisten the hard, dry mass of food in the stomach, and reduce it to a thin milk-like liquid, which is then passed out of the stomach.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act also on the glands and coatings of the stomach, stimulating the former to secrete a full supply of gastric juice, and strengthening the latter.

Thus, while the stomach is unable to digest the food, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do that work, and restore strength, when it is able to do its own duty.

The small, brown tablets act on the bowels, clearing out of them all accumulated matter, and giving them strength to promptly and regularly perform their functions.

The small tablets act also on the liver, regulating the secretion and flow of bile, and by this means, preventing and curing biliousness.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure all Stomach Troubles, promptly, positively, perfectly and permanently.

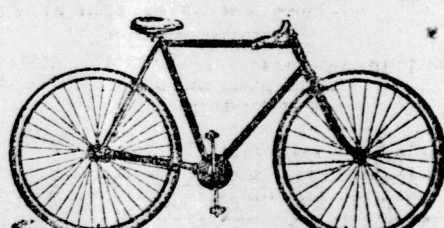
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Sweet Home Soap.

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE SOAP.
IT'S THE WASHED
Premiums For All.

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\$27 50

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Anchovies, Salmon,
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186 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE
in TRADING
STAMPS

April 3.

The Easter term of the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, will begin April 3. New classes formed. We are in affiliation with the Business Educators' Association of Canada. Catalogues of business or shorthand course free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, R.P.,
Principal.

Good Dressers....

should see my stock of Spring Overcoatings and Suits. They're very choice. Many exclusive patterns.

O. LABELLE, Merchant Tailor,
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Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

CANNOT BE DONE AT HOME FOR THE MONEY.

Table Covers, Napkins, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Towels and Rollers, 50 of the above pieces laundered for 50 cents by the well-known

Parisian Steam Laundry.

Work called for and delivered to any part of the city free.

73 and 75 Dundas street.
Telephone 559. J. K. Spry, Manager

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That the cheapest place in the city to buy

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Tecumseh and Forest Queen

brands of flour always maintain a high standard. Best results in baking are always assured if you use them.

J. D. SAUNBY,
PHONE 132. Proprietor, wty

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and Down Cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS, Telephone 897.

Our new couches are just in. All styles at lowest prices. Come and see our Roccoco couch, spring edge, velvet cover, or our adjustable head couch, tapestry cover. Trafford's, 55 to 57 King street.

ANDREWS' PLUGS should be in everybody's mouth—who have decayed teeth. If your druggist hasn't it, try the next; but get it. 10c a bottle.

STOP THAT TOOTHACHE! You can neither eat nor sleep while it lasts. Andrews' Plugs give you ease at once. 10c a bottle.

Electric and Turkish Baths. The Electric Turkish Baths stand unrivaled today as the greatest eliminator of disease and purifier of the system. Electricity given in the hot air baths tones the nervous system, which controls all the actions of the body. 329 Dundas street. ywt

W. F. BROCKENSHIRE, East End Gallery, is still making those beautiful cabinet photographs at \$2 per dozen. 66½ Dundas street. ywt

ONE TIME.

Dasherly—Was Ahtight ever known to be hospitable? Flasherly—Yes, indeed. After one of his drunks he wants anybody and everybody to go home with him.

Pain in the Back.

Being troubled off and on with pains in my back, caused by constipation, I tried several kinds of pills I had seen advertised, and to put the truth in a nutshell, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only pills that have proved effectual in my case. I can heartily recommend them.

JOHN DEVLIN,
Unionville, Ont.

THIS PAPER IS PRINTED FROM METAL MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADIAN SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS, LONDON, ONTARIO. USED BY ALL LEADING PAPERS. WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Hats for Men...

All the newest New York and English Stiff and Fedora Hats in black and colors.

Spittal, Sabine & Co.,

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Columbia Worth

is a term that has come to have a very significant meaning. It is expressive of the very highest excellence that can be attained in bicycle-building. The Columbia Bicycle has won its spurs in the field of actual service. It is built, not on theoretical lines, but according to the lessons of experience. The Columbia for 1899 is intended for use, not ornament, and in durability, strength and service it

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Catalogue for the Asking.

Wm. Gurd & Co

135 Dundas Street. Phone 800.

FINE TAILORING SOUTHCOOT'S

361 RICHMOND ST.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Toronto, March 31—11 p.m.—The low area which was approaching the lake region during Thursday passed eastward across the Middle States, causing a light snowfall along the south shores of the lakes, but none in Ontario. Present indications point to more settled weather and slowly rising temperature. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40-52; New Westminster, 34-58; Prince Albert, 4-24; Qu'Appelle, zero-14; Winnipeg, 12-20; Port Arthur, 14-26; Harry Sound, 2-23; Toronto, 20-37; Ottawa, 8-26; Montreal, 20-32; Quebec, 16-20; Halifax, 28-40. Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, March 31, were: Highest, 35°; lowest, 20°. Sun rises today at 5:53; sets 6:44 p.m. Moon rises, 12:02 a.m.; sets 8:59 a.m.

JOHNSTON BROS.'

XXX

BREAD is making new friends daily. It's nutritious, wholesome and pure. Phone 818.

London Advertiser.

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134.....Editorial Room
173.....Job Department



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. Thos. F. How, of Montreal, is at the Tecumseh.

—Dr. Eccles returned home from New York yesterday.

—Mr. R. S. Webb and wife, of Stouffville, are at the Grigg.

—Dr. B. E. Mackenzie, of Toronto, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. John Killer and wife, of Waterloo, are at the Tecumseh.

—The Princess and Jubilee skating rinks were well patronized yesterday.

—Mrs. W. D. Eckert, of East London, is spending Easter with Watford friends.

—Special Easter music has been prepared for most of the churches to-morrow.

—Mrs. Frank Cowan, of Princeton, is spending a few days with friends in the city.

—Miss Flossie Hord, of Mitchell, is spending the Easter holidays with friends here.

—Mrs. Pepper and daughter, of Watertown, South Dakota, are visiting with Mrs. de Wolfe.

—Mrs. Bert Sheere, of South London, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, at Falkirk.

—Mr. George Zeigler, of Wolsley Barracks, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zeigler, at Berlin.

—Messrs. W. B. Miller and S. Wilson, of Clinton, will attend the Military School here next term, which begins today.

—Messrs. Trevithick & Kerr, of Brinsley, have secured the services of Miss Horner, of this city, as milliner for the season.

—Messrs. Harry and William Pannell and Mr. Norman McCulloch and sister, of Woodstock, were on a visit to London yesterday.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Hyttenrauch, of Appin, who underwent an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital, a couple of days ago, is progressing favorably.

—An "Easter Tea" is announced in the amusement column, to be given by the Ladies' Aid of the Colborne Street Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, April 4. After tea the church quartet, assisted by Miss Myra Pickard, Mr.

Gentlemen's Gray Gloves

Are the correct things in Gloves for Easter. We have three qualities in fine Undressed—Kids, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2. Also the most fashionable Brown and Tan shades in Dressed and Undressed Kids, \$1 to \$2.

BOUGHNER.

Irwin (cornet soloist), Mr. Fred Westman (elocutionist), and others, will provide a first-class programme.

—The Bishop of Huron, assisted by the Revs. Canon Richardson and J. W. Ten Eyck, confirmed 22 persons at the Memorial Church yesterday (Good Friday).

—J. William Fischer, who has been attending the Western University Medical College here for the past term, returned to his home at Waterloo, Ont., on Friday.

—A number of the brethren of Malahide Lodge, 140, 140, A. F. and A. M., Aylmer, will pay a fraternal visit to St. John's Lodge, 299a, this city, at its next regular meeting.

—Mrs. James McCormick and Miss Edna Durand will sing solos in St. James' Presbyterian Church tomorrow—the former in the morning and the latter in the evening.

—The Florence Quill says: Dr. King, late house surgeon of the London general hospital, and post-graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., has decided to locate in Florence.

—The services to be held tomorrow in Dundas Center Methodist Church will be of a special Easter character. The choir, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Hewlett, will render appropriate music at both services.

—Mrs. (Dr.) McNaughton, of Brussels, and her sister Mrs. Galotti, who has been visiting her for several months, left this week for a visit to Seaford and London, after which Mrs. Galotti returns to her home in the Western States.

—Mrs. Wilson, of Dunganon, is visiting her brother, Ald. Berry, in London. She will visit relatives here for a few days before returning home to Dunganon.

—Miss May Essex, one of London's clever and talented young ladies, left today to take a course of training as a trained nurse in Grace Hospital, Detroit. Miss Essex will be missed by a large circle of friends, who were at the depot to say good-bye.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Chas. Maker took place from the family residence yesterday afternoon to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was largely attended. Rev. George Cox, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, conducted impressive services.

—Mr. Thomas P. Allan, traveler for the F. F. Daily Company, Hamilton, has severed his connection with the firm to accept a position with Gorman Eckert & Co., of this city. Mr. Allan has been with the Daily Company for fifteen years, and on his retirement the firm presented him with a handsome gold pocket watch, also a letter expressive of the high esteem in which he is held.

—Mr. Edward Brammer, a London township pioneer, of lot 19, con. 1, died on Thursday, aged 77 years. The deceased, who was a native of Nottinghamshire, England, came to London township about half a century ago, and followed the occupation of a gardener with great success for many years. He was one of the most respected residents of the township.

—The Centralia correspondent of the Exeter Advocate says: The revival meetings, which have been in progress here for the past four weeks, conducted by Rev. S. Salton and Mr. S. Grigg, have been attended with great interest and favored with great blessing. At the close of the meeting Mr. Grigg was asked to come forward, when an address was read by Miss M. Elston, and a purse of \$40 presented him by Mr. Wesley Huston. Mr. Grigg thanked the audience for their kindness. While Mr. Grigg has been among us he has worked most faithfully.

—The programme of music for St. Peter's Cathedral at Easter, 1899, is as follows: Patriotic hymn, 10:30 a.m.; Easter hymn, O Fill et Filiae; mass in C, E. Silas; offertory, Requiem.

MRS. C. W. HOUGHTON, STEWART, ONT.,

Considers Laxa-Liver Pills the best remedy for Sallow Complexion, Sick Headache and Constipation.

More people every day joining the great army of those who prize Laxa-Liver Pills as the best remedy for all diseases and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. C. W. HOUGHTON, Stewart P.O., Ont., has this to say about these wonderful little pills:

"I have used Laxa-Liver Pills and I can say with all confidence that they are the right thing. I had a very sallow complexion, and suffered quite often from Sick Headache. Since I started to use the little pills my complexion has become clear and healthy, the headaches disappeared, and my bowels are perfectly regular. I do not hesitate to strongly recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

If you suffer from Constipation, Biliousness or Sick Headache, take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring. 'Twill work while you sleep, without a grip or gripe, and make you better in the morning.

EARLY CLOSING

Would our many customers please notice that we intend to close our store every night at 6:30 p.m. except Saturday, when we will close at 10 o'clock?

T. A. Rowat & Co.
234 Dundas Street. Phone 317.

It's What You Eat

with a relish that finds its way on your table at every meal. Our bread is not good, bad and indifferent, but always the same, today, tomorrow and ever day. Finest flour, most cleanest and best products is what counts.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY,
75 Bruce Street. Telephone 928.

Coeli, Lambillotte. This mass, which will be sung for the first time in London, was written for the great international sacred music competition at Liege, Belgium, in 1886, and was awarded first prize of a gold medal and 1,000 francs over 76 competitors. Vespers, 7 p.m.; Psalm of the day, Gregorian; Magnificat, Lambillotte; O Salutaris, Wiegand; Regina Coeli, Lambillotte; Tantum Ergo, Goeb. Mrs. Crulshank, organist; W. E. Miller, choirmaster.

PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENING.

An Easter social was given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the St. James Presbyterian Church last evening, at the residence of Mr. M. McLellan, of 570 Maitland street, and proved a most enjoyable affair. A collection was taken and a handsome sum realized, which will go to the building fund of the new church. Mr. James Gray, of the board of managers, presided, while a programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by Miss Edna Durand, Mrs. James McCormick, Mr. E. Webster, Miss Horton, Mr. C. Percy, Johnston brothers, Miss Sadie Gray, Miss W. Cannon, Miss May Duff, Miss Alice Prescott. Several numbers were also contributed by male members of the choir. Miss M. Webster, Miss Crane and Mrs. McCormick were the accompanists. Refreshments were served, and when the company was about to disperse, the pastor, Rev. Mr. McGillivray, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. McLellan for providing the hall, and the disposal of the Aid Society. The host and hostess were untiring in their efforts to make everyone have a good old Scotch welcome and enjoyable evening. The gathering broke up to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

AN HOUR SPENT IN GAY PAREE

Or a Visit to London's Largest Drygoods House.

What Women of Fashion Will Wear This Season—Some Beautiful Easter Novelties.

To every Canadian it is a pride-stirring thought that he is a citizen of an empire on which the sun never sets. All round the world the proud old Union Jack floats over soil that is British. The fleets of that empire hurry to and fro over all the seas, and do the carrying trade of the world. Napoleon Bonaparte aspired to be the arbiter of nations. In contempt he called the English a nation of shopkeepers. And the nation of shopkeepers put Napoleon under the heel and accomplished what he vainly attempted. They did it because they were shopkeepers. Parliaments may make laws and men may fight bravely, but the power and progress of a nation depends first, last and all the time upon its merchants. And what is true of a country in this respect is true of every city.

Why has London become the most important city in Western Ontario? Because of her able merchants. There are stores in London that equal, and in some respects surpass any of the Toronto or Montreal stores. For proof of this one need not look further than the T. P. Kingsmill's mammoth establishment, with its 33 departments. This store has nearly 25,000 square feet of floor space, and 1,000 linear feet, or about one-fifth of a mile of counters. The average value of the stock is one-quarter of a million dollars. This, of course, is the largest store in Western Ontario.

Mr. T. P. Kingsmill has spent 45 years in building up this enormous business. He has no use for the Cheap John methods of attracting trade. He saw clearly from the start that only straight, plain-dealing paid. Mr. Kingsmill is a familiar figure in the great world-markets of Europe, and his long experience enables him to buy wisely and closely.

At this season, when the new millinery is the center of interest, Kingsmill's offers unusual attractions. There is on exhibition a large number of the newest hats, fresh from the hands of the Paris milliners. And looking at them, one is constrained to say, "They do these things better in France." There is about them a something of grace and harmony that appeals to everyone, but can scarcely be imitated. And yet the deft hands of Kingsmill's milliners have succeeded in producing hats that do not suffer by comparison when shown side by side with the Paris creations.

A survey of the materials that go to the making of those hats is interesting. One is first struck with the color scheme that is followed not only in the trimmings, even to the sequin and bead ornaments, but extends itself to dress goods, gloves, hosiery and ribbons. Thus a lady who buys her outfit at Kingsmill's is distinguished not only by the mark of fashion, but by that unmistakable sign of good taste, harmony in every detail of her costume. But to return to the hats. Only the best French and Swiss plaits are used. There is an endless variety of design in all the prevailing shades. In black and white alone there are eight or ten varieties of design. The other

Exhibition of Easter Millinery Will Be Continued Today and Tonight.

KINGSMILL'S

colors are fere, amaryllis and fuschia, the three shades, commonly called Cyran, pale green, dark and pale gold, purple, pale and dark blue, beige or fawn, Coquelicot, a rich garnet, Reine, and Laurier, the last a delicate pink. Silke lisse, which largely replaces chiffon this season, is shown in 30 shades. Brussels net and beaded chenille are also used. But the crowning glory of the millinery display is the flowers. Only the aroma is lacking. The very pollen dust on the petals has been reproduced. The foliage is as exquisite as the flowers. The roses are magnificent, and the reproduction of the famous Joe Chamberlain orchid is worth going far to see. It is almost incredible that commercial art should have been carried to such perfection. A pretty novelty in the way of ornaments is the gold buckle with cut steel mountings, and set with rhinestones.

It is impossible to describe the hats. To name the materials is to give about as much an idea as the naming of the colors used in a painting would give of the picture. For instance, there is an aristocratic little French hat, of black and white straw, trimmed with two ostrich tips, hops, Swiss braid, sequins, hair and bead ornaments. But its elegance and piquancy words cannot describe. And so with a hundred others, each of which has an individuality and beauty of its own. There are few stores in Canada where one can find so much that is beautiful and correct in millinery.

A walk around through the other departments is worth while. For mantles and costumes there are the newest and best products of the French and German looms. Never before were the shades so varied and beautiful. The cloth has a finish like the bloom of ripe fruit.

The new silk parasols are something to be proud of. The handles are a sensible length and beautifully finished. The colored parasols show all the new shades. In lace there are silk torchon, chiffon, net, embroidered lisse, French valenciennes, some very popular edgings and insertions; valenciennes and torchon beading, tufted and tartan lisse, and some very pretty checked chiffon with crepe effect. Black and white check is particularly beautiful. Chantilly nets are again in fashion for the first time in twenty years, and Russian nets are here again after a twelve years' vacation.

All the new ribbons come in sets of the three complementary colors. The dress trimmings are wonderfully varied and elaborate. Oriental designs are popular; one has gold canvas ground, steel sequins, mother-of-pearl center, heliotrope and gold beads.

In dress goods there are 220 shades of French cashmeres in each of three qualities; also silk and wool velours, black crepons and bright mohair effects.

The glove and hosiery departments are both brimming with novelties. And, last of all, the men's tailoring department has the biggest range of new patterns ever offered in this city.

CO-OPERATIVE COOPERAGE

Striking Coopers to Start in Business for Themselves.

The striking coopers formerly employed at the London and Petrolia Barrel Works, may form a joint stock company and start barrel works in East London, on the co-operative plan. The men are negotiating for land, and have two or three good sites in view. Considerable capital has been offered them. Some of them have managed, during their long connection with the

"77" FOR GRIP

Is only one of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

There are others equally good.

All Pain, Fever, Heat, Restlessness, allayed by Specific No. 1.

Headache, Sick Headache and Vertigo relieved and cured by No. 8.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach quickly cured by No. 10.

Skin Diseases—Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, yield to No. 14.

Rheumatism—Acute and Chronic, Lumbago, all controlled by No. 15.

Malaria, Fever and Ague, by No. 16.

Whooping Cough arrested by No. 20.

For other Specifics see Dr. Humphreys' Manual; at drug stores, or sent free.

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c & \$1.00.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York. Be sure to get.

HUMPHREYS'

London and Petrolia Company to save a tidy sum, and each man has his own kit of tools. Therefore, they say, the scheme is quite practicable.

SIX MONTHS

Burglar Blake Sentenced to the Central by Magistrate Parke.

The only offender at the police court this morning was John Wilson, alias George Blake, the burglar, whom F. C. Robinson captured in the act of effecting an entrance into Mr. L. Ingram's house, at the corner of Peter street and Dufferin avenue, a couple of weeks ago. The police have ascertained that the man's right name is George Blake, of Toronto, that he has a wife and family, and is a worthless, professional tramp. Magistrate Parke sentenced him to six months in the Central Prison.

SMOTHERED IN BED

Sad Ending of a Young Babe's Life—Two Recent Criminal Suits Recalled.

"Oh, mother, come here, quick! Charles's dead!" was the horror-stricken cry of Margaret Ridler, who lives with her parents on St. James street, when she awoke about 8:30 yesterday morning, and discovered that her 4-months-old infant lay dead beside her. The birth and death of the babe were surrounded by circumstances quite sufficient to break any woman's heart, and the young mother's grief was not to be wondered at, when all the facts are considered.

Some time over a year ago a private at Wolsley Barracks named Cooper, a married man, led astray the girl, who is about 16 years of age. Suit was brought against Cooper, and on the statement under oath of John Miller, one of Cooper's companions, the accused man was discharged, and Margaret Ridler's character was blackened.

But the truth at last leaked out, and Miller, who was stated to have received money from Cooper for giving the false evidence, was arrested on the charge of perjury, found guilty and sent to penitentiary for two years. When the little one was born it was its mother's only joy, and as it grew it became a general favorite in the household. It was a strong, robust child, but during the night, while sleeping with its mother, the little one was smothered.

Dr. Hogg was called and acquainted Coroner Flock. The coroner visited the girl's home, and as it was evident to the doctor that the child's death was purely accidental, he decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

An Easter Greeting.

For those who have thought that Catarrh is incurable and to those whom the constant use of snuffs and ointments was almost unbearable, Catarrh-ozone comes as a sure and delightful cure. No need for fetid breath, broken voice and drooping in the throat. Send for Catarrh-ozone and be convinced. Outfit \$1. Sample bottle and inhaler 10 cents. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

LONDON TO NEW YORK

Via Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley.

The fast line, and only one without change of cars, from London to New York, leaves London 3:43 a.m., arrives New York 7:55 p.m.; leaves London 4:40 p.m., arrives New York at 9:13 a.m., with Pullman sleeper and vestibule car; supper and breakfast. Passengers landed in New York down town, near European steamship docks, or up town, near all first-class hotels. Get your tickets via Lehigh Valley, sold at Grand Trunk city and station offices.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

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