PUBLIC LIBRARY
LONDON, ONT.

4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES

40TH YEAR, NO. 171. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902. WHOLE NO. 16362.

SUNDAY IN LONDON

What Is Going On in the Leading Churches of the City

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Pastor, Rev. T. S. Johnson. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2:45 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. 11 a.m., "The Law of the Spirit of Life"; 7 p.m., "The Price of Liberty." The pastor will preach at both services.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. George Gilmore, minister-elect of Blenheim. 7 p.m., the pastor.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "The Strait Gate."

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. Principal Warner, of Alma College, St. Thomas. Evening, Rev. F. A. Cassidy, B.A., of Guelph. Morning—Anthem, "Hallelujah, Christ is Risen" (R. Orlando Morgan); duet, "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Redhead). Evening—Anthem, "Lord, How Long Wilt Thou Forget Me?" (Mendelssohn); quartet, "Angels of Jesus" (Nessler-Holden); anthem, "The Sands of Time are Sinking" (Gounod).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Educational services, 11 a.m. Rev. F. A. Cassidy, B.A., Guelph; 7 p.m., Rev. R. I. Warner, M.A., principal Alma College, St. Thomas.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 8 p.m. David S. Robb, C.S.B., First Reader.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—CORNER Wellington street and Dufferin avenue. Public services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. George J. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening.

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

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. S. J. Allin, will preach. Morning, "Answering Your Own Prayer." Evening, "Shibboleth."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor, Rev. J. Currie, Belmont, will preach. Seats free.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Morning, "The Crash of Falling Walls." Evening, "The Master Preacher's Preaching." Seats free. All welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER OF Queen's avenue and William street—Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., rector. Morning service at 11; the Bishop of Huron will preach. Evening service and celebration of the Lord's Supper at 7; the rector will preach. Sunday School at 3, and Bible Class 3:15.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Oxford and Wellington streets—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Pastor's Class at 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING —"Venite" (Higgs), "Te Deum" (Simper), "Benedictus" (Goss). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Vincent), "Nunc Dimittis" (Vincent); anthem, "Who Shall Roll Away the Stone?" (Torrens). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. The annual collection for diocesan missions.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services conducted by the rector, Rev. Archdeacon Evans Davis.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "Help at Last"; 7 p.m., "The First Two Bothers at Worship." Baptism during evening service. All seats free.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Educational Day. Rev. J. Philp, B.D., of Petrolia, both services. Morning—Anthems, "Te Deum" (Dykes), "It Shall Come to Pass" (Tours). Evening—"Hark, My Soul" (Fetherston); solo, "The Good Shepherd" (Barri), Mr. A. L. Garthwaite.

MEETINGS.

PROHIBITION VOTERS' LEAGUE will meet in Somerset Hall this (Saturday) evening. Every member requested to be present. b

GRAND PROHIBITION RALLY AT First Methodist Church on Tuesday evening next, 8 o'clock. b

BOARDING. ROOMS. ETC.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, WHOLLY or in part, of bachelor's quarters, sitting and bedroom; rooms, which are in business section, may be secured; are heated by gas and lighted by electricity. Every convenience. Address Box 57, this office. b

BOARD AND ROOMS AT MODERATE prices. 456 Talbot street. 62c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper, by respectable young woman, who is thoroughly trustworthy, and having a good deal of experience. Apply 132 Central avenue. 60c

Five Piano Bargains:

Uprights.

Gordon & Son (Boston).....$165 00
(A good practice piano.)
Marshall & Wendell.....$260 00
(Handsome mahogany case.)
Newcombe (Toronto).....$275 00
(Almost a new instrument.)

Squares.

Heintzman & Co. (Toronto)...$135 00
(Thoroughly repaired.)
Weber & Co.....$150 00
(As good as new.)

From $5 00 per month up will buy any of the above.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., Ltd.
188 Dundas Street.

62 years established.

$2 ONLY

The nicest styles of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BOOTS, extension soles, military heels, Cordovan, Dongola Kid and Box Calf leathers, all sizes and widths.

PEERLESS SHOE

Next Time $2

POCOCK BROS

Exceptional value in all kinds of Trunks, Valises and Satchels. Free delivery to any part of city.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

MARRIED.

CRIPPS—PARGETER—On April 16, 1902, by Rev. George Cox, Edward Cripps to Miss Nellie Pargeter, both of this city.

DIED.

LAMONT—On April 18, 1902, John Lamont, aged 85 years.

Funeral will leave his late residence, lot 1, con. 5, Lobo township, on Sunday, at 1 p.m. Service will be held at Baptist Church, con. 6, Lobo, at 2 o'clock.

WIGMORE—At the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Wigmore, 543 Dundas street, London, Perth Alleen Constance, aged 4 years, youngest daughter of Alfred S. and Helen Wigmore, of Bernard avenue, Toronto.

Funeral private, at Toronto.

BURNS—On Friday, April 18, 1902, at 479 Park avenue, Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of George Burns.

Funeral private, on Monday, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30.

CAMPBELL—In this city, on April 18, 1902, James Campbell, aged 72 years and 11 months.

Funeral from his rate residence, 12 Argyll street, West London, on Tuesday, April 22, 1902, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES. ETC.

NEW GRAND—Today.

MAN TO MAN The new and sensational melodrama. Popular prices. Mat., 25c and 15c. Eveg., 50c, 35c and 25c.

NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
OTIS SKINNER
In his gorgeous production of
Francesca Da Rimini
$1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats ready. See Friday's Toronto papers.

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.
ARTHUR DEMING In the most amusing musical farce,
DON'T TELL MY WIFE.
Popular prices: 50c, 35c and 25c.

NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.
Kathryn Kidder
In the delightful comedy,
"THE COUNTRY GIRL."
$1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats ready Tuesday. b

"The London" TONIGHT.
"THE RAYMONDS"
MIND READING, MAGIC, HYPNOTISM, SPIRITUALISM.
5—VAUDEVILLE ACTS—5

WOMAN'S MORNING MUSIC CLUB—Closing evening concert, Tuesday, April 22, in Masonic Temple. General admission, 35c; members, 25c. 62u

FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT FOR THE benefit of Victoria Hospital, under the auspices of the Hospital Trust and Ladies' Advisory Board. New Grand Opera House, Friday evening next, April 25. Artists: Mrs. Julia Wyman, mezzo-soprano, of New York; Mr. Arthur Howard Blight, baritone, of New York; Mr. Frank Blatchford, violinist, late of the Leipzic Conservatory of Music; Mr. Thomas Martin, pianist, and Mrs. Adam Beck, Accompanist, Mr. W. H. Hewlett. Tickets, $1; may be obtained from the Ladies' Advisory Board and members of the Trust. 62l

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY—THE 35th anniversary will be celebrated on St. George's Day, 23rd inst., by a banquet at the City Hotel, at 8 p.m. Tickets, $1. May be had from any of the members. P. Birtwistle, president; J. B. Cox, secretary. 61c

HO, FOR DETROIT—BOATS ARE RUNNING, Port Huron to Detroit, Low Detroit rates from London. F. B. Clarke, next Advertiser. zxv

VOICE CULTURE—EVA E. ROBLYN, Soprano Soloist, Dundas Center Methodist Church. Director vocal department, Alma College, St. Thomas. Studio, 223 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,270. xt

THE PARISIAN, SAILING JUNE 7, from Montreal to Liverpool, will carry the Coronation Contingent, 600 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. There is still good accommodation on this ship for passengers. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next door to Advertiser, agent Allan Line.

DANCING—CLASSES THIS WEEK: Beginners, gentlemen, Monday; ladies, Tuesday; advanced, Wednesday evening. Private tuition any hour. Strictly private parties can be arranged for. Dayton & McCormick.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTUNES MADE IN ONE DAY—About $100,000 in each pool; tickets, $1 each. Write today. H. Thom, 809 Scott street, Covington, Ky. 62c

PERSONAL.

LEFT HOME, ON APRIL 8—MY SON, John Happer, 14 years old; about 5 feet 2 inches in height; has brown hair; wore blue and white check smock, blue pants, gaiter shoes. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by Robert Happer, Inwood P. O. 62u bw

YOUNG WOMAN, WORTH $15,000, wishes correspondence with respectable man, who would appreciate a good wife. Box 2,533 Toronto, Canada. b

ROSS'

DERBY HATS



Highest quality and lowest prices.
Our $2.00 quality in Black Stiff Hats cannot be equaled.

196 Dundas Street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN EVERYWHERE to copy letters evenings; steady work, good pay. Inclose stamp. Manager, "A. O.," Box 144, Cleveland, Ohio. b

WANTED AT ONCE—AN EXPERIENCED cook; wages, $15 per month. Apply Mrs. T. H. Smallman, "Waverly," London South. 58tf

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY at once, Fraser House. 62n

LADIES, COPY LETTERS AT HOME—$4 to $6 per week. Send stamped envelope for application. Monarch Supply Co., Dept. 42, Chicago. b

WANTED—DRESSMAKING APPRENTICE. Apply 370 Ontario street, near King. 58c-ywt

WANTED—WAITER FOR ICE CREAM parlor. Address Box 56, Advertiser. 61c

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, AGE ABOUT 14. Apply 427 Waterloo. 61c

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS AND APPRENTICES at once. Apply Miss Fleming, 448 Simcoe street. 61c

GIRLS WANTED. PARISIAN STEAM Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 62c

WANTED—CAPABLE GENERAL SERVANT, by May 1; good wages. Apply Mrs. J. H. McMechan, 368 King street. 62c-tyw

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; TO sleep at home; references. Mrs. Bleuthner, 64 Wharncliffe road, South London. 60c

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant; light work; highest wages. Apply 31 Wharncliffe road, corner Riverview avenue. 60c

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL work. Apply Mrs. A. Keeneyside, 500 King street. 60c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. George M. Reid, 287 Hyman street. 59tf

WANTED—COOK AND KITCHEN girl. Apply Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Hodgins House. 56tf

GIRLS WANTED—TO LEARN CIGAR making. Apply Vallens & Co. 56tf

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY McCORMICK Manufacturing Company. 43tf

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT of D. S. Perrin & Co. 19tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BOY OR MAN TO WORK on farm. Address J. A. Stainton, Kintore. b

BOYS WANTED. PARISIAN STEAM Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 62c

WEAVER WANTED — HIGHEST wages paid. Apply American Fluff Rug Company, 152 Carling street. b

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY TO C. S. Hyman & Co., tannery, Richmond street. b

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TRAIN as newspaper artist. Write, free lesson circular. National School, 87 World building, New York. b

BOYS WANTED—GOOD WAGES. APPLY American Fluff Rug Company, 162 Carling street. b

WANTED AT WINNIPEG, MAN.—Owing to the rapid progress of the country and the prospects of a heavy season's work, there will be a demand for an additional number of stonemasons and bricklayers; wages, 50c per hour. Apply A. T. Davidson, secretary, Mason Building Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. 50k-t

DO YOU WRITE ADS?—SEND ADDRESS today on your business stationery for invaluable information free. Harper Syndicate, Columbus, Ohio. 28tf-wty

WANTED—PLUMBERS, STEAM AND gasfitters to stay away from Dayton, Ohio. Trouble. 60c-wty

GOOD STOUT BOY WANTED TO learn lithographic transferring. Apply Lawson & Jones, Clarence street. 61c

WANTED—DRAWING HANDS FOR brush factory; steady employment; highest wages. Taylor, Scott & Co., Toronto. 60c

MAN WITH SINGLE TEAM TO DELIVER and collect; no canvassing; $21 per week and expenses; $150 cash deposit required; permanent. Manufacturer (016), Box 356, Philadelphia, Pa. 60n

WANTED—BOYS TO SELL CANADIAN and American newspapers. Red Star News Company, 90 Dundas street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DOCTOR'S PRACTICE AND RESIDENCE for sale; in village; easy terms. Buchner, Campbell & Gunn, barristers, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. 62k-tyw

FOR SALE—GOOD BUTCHER BUSINESS in this city; must be sold at once; cheap. Address Box 55, Advertiser. 59c-xwt

FOR SALE—BUTCHER BUSINESS; cheap; doing good trade. Apply Box 44, Advertiser. 54n-wty

TO RENT—BAKE SHOP; COAL OVENS and barn, all in first-class repair. Corner Stanley and Wharncliffe road. 54tf

SPLENDID GROCERY BUSINESS OFFERED for sale; rare opportunity. Box 36, Advertiser. 12tf

Auction Sale of Farms, Farm Stock, Etc.

Mrs. Burwell, 350 Piccadilly street, city; Monday, April 28, 1902. Household furniture, etc. Sale at 1:30 p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

AGENTS WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

AGENTS—LIFE OF REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE. Official memorial edition; large book; 80 per cent. discount to agents; outfit free. Address The Wholesale Company, 385 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. b

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE ONLY authorized life of the great Talmage, by his distinguished son, Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, and the associate editors of the Christian Herald. Big book, 500 pages, profusely illustrated. Low retail; biggest discount; books on credit; outfit free. Be first in the field. Wire or write for outfit today. Linscott Publishing Company, Toronto. 62n-tyw 96u

AGENTS — TALMAGE IS DEAD! — Could anything be offered to the people more likely to be accepted with a heartfelt welcome than a book containing the life as well as the most brilliant utterances of this prince of pulpit and platform orators? Soon ready. Magnificent memorial volume. Over 500 pages. Profusely illustrated. Only $1 50. Liberal terms. Prospectus mailed for 10c. Order quick. McDermid & Logan, London, Ont. 61k

AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS. You can easily make $25 per week. No capital required. Apply P. O. Drawer 531, London. 91tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

EUREKA REFRIGERATORS ARE THE best—Dry air, low temperature, perfect circulation, easy on ice. All sizes, grocers', butchers', florists', householders', etc., etc. Specials to order. Drop a card to C. O. E. Smith, western agent, London. 52bc-yt

FOR SALE—SMALL FIREPROOF SAFE —Suitable for small business or family use. Address Box 58, this office. b

FOR SALE—LADY'S WHEEL; CHEAP; in first-class condition. Apply 555 Colborne street. 62c

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure-bred Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas and White Leghorns; no finer birds in city. $1 per setting. 11 Victor street, South London. 62c-tyt

WALL PAPER SALE NOW ON. WHITING, kalsomine, alabastine, ready-mixed paints. Scarrow, 434 Richmond. b

FOR SALE—INCUBATORS, POULTRY supplies, egg baskets; catalogue free. Single and rose comb white leghorn eggs. A. J. Morgan, 1060 Wellington street. 'Phone 1,428. 32h-t

GAS AND GASOLINE, STATIONARY and marine engines, all sizes; gasoline launches complete. Address 116 Bay street, Toronto, for prices and catalogues. The Gasoline Engine Co., Limited, of Toronto Junction. 56bu-t

FOR SALE—OPEN BUGGY AND DEMOCRAT wagon, cheap. Apply 131 Tecumseh avenue. 62c

$15 00 WILL BUY LADY'S NEW bicycle. Apply 64 Elmwood avenue. 60u-wt

CHEAP SHINGLES, $1 40; PINE AND hemlock lumber, $12 per thousand; lath, posts, doors, sashes. Call at Sutherland's yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, city. t

HAVE YOU TRIED MIRACLE WASHING COMPOUND? It has no equal. Free sample at G. Marshall & Co.'s tea store. wt

SCIENTIFIC TOP GRAFTING—SCIONS guaranteed to be true to name. All leading standard varieties in stock. For terms and references address John McLean, Poplar Hill. 56n-tyw

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — BEDERWOOD, Lovett, Williams, Crescent, $2 per thousand. Bubach, Clyde, William Belt, Marshall, Greenville, $2 50 per thousand. J. Davis, Byron. 60n-wty

MILLIONS OF STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS—Lists free. Wm. R. Adams, 401 Yonge street, Toronto.

FOR SALE—OLD BRICKS, LUMBER and woodwork. Apply M. J. Durkin, 391 Waterloo street. 60c

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS, 33 Briscoe street, London—Eggs from thoroughbred White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, rose and single-comb Brown Leghorns, Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale. xt

THE NOBBIEST THING IN GO-CARTS and Baby Carriages ever seen in London, at Keene Bros., 127 King street.

ECLIPSE GASOLINE ENGINES AT lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—COVERED DELIVERY wagon and harness, both new; also horse, 7 years old. Apply 91 and 93 Dundas street. 60c

FOR SALE—LOT OF JOKE BOOKS, at 5 and 10 cents each. Red Star News Company, 90 Dundas street, London.

GREEN & CO., WILLIAM STREET and Grand Trunk Railway, keep a good stock of the best hard and soft coal, and the best quality of all kinds of wood. Good hardwood slabs at $1 50 per load.

REFRIGERATORS, GASOLINE stoves, and all kinds of stoves, ranges and furniture, new and second-hand, at F. Keene's, 141 King street.

$35—IMPERIAL BICYCLES, STRICTLY high grade. Easy terms. Large stock new tires, $3 50 pair and upwards. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THREE CISTERN tanks and two water tanks; also egg crates. Apply 664 Dundas street. 60c

SNAP — GOOD PIANO, ROSEWOOD case, 7 1-3 octaves; in first-class condition, and guaranteed for 5 years. Only $100, on easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

WOOD FOR SALE—WE CAN SUPPLY summer wood at $1 25 a load. D. H. Gillies & Co., 673 Bathurst street, leading east end wood yard. 'Phone 1,312.

WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

COME AND SEE OUR NATURAL Pompadours. They are perfect. Combings wanted. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

HODGSON & HOWARD, PAINTERS, paper-hangers. Estimates free. 410 Horton street. Orders promptly done.

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

A. M. HUNT, AUCTIONEER—FOR CITY and county. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Residence, 21 Edward street; office, 793½ Dundas street. 'Phone No. 693. 62n

REAL ESTATE.

COTTAGE AT PORT STANLEY, ORCHARD Beach, for sale or rent. Apply Slater Bros., 399 Richmond. 62c

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO STORY brick dwelling house and premises, 99 Albert street, recently occupied by Mr. Heilmuth. Will be fitted up to suit satisfactory tenant, or will be sold cheap. Apply Meredith & Fisher, London. 62tf-tyw

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FINE building lots on Central avenue, between Adelaide and Elizabeth streets. Apply 588 Adelaide. 38m-t

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE BUILDING lots, with fruit and ornamental trees, $3 to $9 per foot; on car line. 1000 Wellington street. 32h-t

IF YOU WANT SMALL, NEW, UP-TO-DATE house, cheap, near park, inquire 146 Maple street. 62tf-tx

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS FRUIT farm, 17 acres; soil clay loam; 4 miles from London market; near pump house and electric cars; fine assortment, all varieties of fruit; splendid buildings. Further information address Thomas Alton, Woodbank, Ont. 62k-t

THE PROPERTY OF ROBERT SMITH, corner Ridout and King streets; store and five dwellings for sale privately. Also houses Nos. 505 to 511 Bathurst street. These are good investments. Apply to G. N. Weekes, Hiscox building, corner King and Richmond streets. 50tf-tzx

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences; lot 66x200; stable. Apply H. C. McBride, architect. 56n-tyw

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AND residential property, Golding's Survey, corner York and Rectory streets. Reasonable terms. Inquire A. N. Udy, 421 Richmond street, or H. Golding, Ingersoll. 56a-tz

FOR SALE—11 ACRES, JUST EAST OF city, suitable for small fruits. Apply M. J. Kent, 433 Richmond street, London, Ont. 56n-tyw

FOR SALE OR RENT—LARGE AND commodious residence, 293 King street; modern appurtenances; steam heated. Apply to W. L. Fitzgerald, office, No. 2, Fitzgerald block, 169 Dundas street. 50tf-tyw

KING STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET—Business stands, Nos. 141 and 143, at a bargain. Also corner of Elmwood avenue and Edward street; modern residence; hot water heating; large lawn, fine trees; stables, henhouse, etc. Must be sold; owner leaving city. Hugh Stringer. 60u-wt

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE; modern conveniences; centrally situated; five minutes' walk from market. 211 Talbot street. 60c

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, NO. 102, Tecumseh avenue, London South, on monthly payments. 60n-wty

400 DOLLARS A YEAR FOR TEN years, and 5 per cent interest, will buy a ten-roomed brick house, with all modern improvements; coach house and stabling for two horses. Investigate if you want a nice home. Apply on premises, 137 Albert street. 52tf-ywt

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE, Fraser Heights, Port Stanley; 6 bedrooms. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth, 388 Clarence street. 52tf-ywt

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, COTTAGE and stable, immediately adjoining city. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 420 Talbot street. ywt

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR new Normal School. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Apply 378 Ridout street. 16tf-ywt

FOR SALE—NEW TWO STORY BRICK house in South London; 4 bedrooms; all modern; price $2,300. Fine lot on Dundas street, with good frame house, at a bargain. J. F. Sangster, room 112, Masonic Temple.

FRAME HOUSE, 16x22, FOR SALE, cheap—To be moved off premises. 434 English street. 61c

FARM FOR SALE NEAR STRATHROY—75 acres; good buildings and water. G. M. Haldane, Strathroy.

TEN ACRES OF LAND; FRAME house, with 8 rooms, wood house, stable, all nearly new; about 3 acres good timber on the lot. Apply Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges. 50n-t

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

716 Colborne street—Two story frame house, on brick foundation; 9 rooms; good lot; shade trees. Price, $1,650.

Waterloo street, near Hyman street—Two story brick house, almost new, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,450. A snap.

571 Wellington street—A new one and a half story brick house, stone foundation, 8 rooms; modern improvements; frame barn; corner lot. Price, $1,700. Good value.

St. James street—A new one and a half story brick house, 8 rooms; lot 42x150 feet. Price, $1,700.

Hyman street—A new two story brick house, 10 rooms; modern improvements; good lot. Price, $3,400.

621 Waterloo street—A new two story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; corner lot. At a bargain to close; owner leaving the city.

419 Piccadilly street—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; lot 50x175 feet. Price, $1,200. Cheap.

366 Grosvenor street—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; frame barn; half acre lot. Price, $1,200. Inspect at once.

23 Pipe Line road—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms; large lot. Price, $1,000.

67 Maple street—A nice brick cottage, 6 rooms; good lot; desirable locality. Price, $1,400. Don't delay.

Francis street—A new one and a half story brick house, 7 rooms; large lot. Price $800.

562 Elizabeth street—A neat frame cottage, 7 rooms, finished in style; lot 37x148 feet. Price, $850. Cheap.

43 Evergreen avenue—Large brick cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 50x200 feet. Price, $1,400.

We have a few lots yet to sell close to the park. Two lots, corner of Colborne and Oxford streets. Those grand lots on the Becher block, Richmond street north. Lots on Evergreen avenue, 10 minutes' walk from the market.

Those $200 lots on Hamilton road and Redan street. If you are looking for a lot in any certain location, we will be pleased to have you call on us.

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

The Western Real Estate Exchange,

LONDON.

Send 25 cents for a year's subscription to the Real Estate Monthly, a paper printed in London and devoted to the interests of those who want to buy or sell farm or other real estate property in Ontario. In this paper appears every month full and accurate descriptions and prices of hundreds of the choicest farms in Ontario, also City of London and suburban property, which we have on hand for sale or exchange. No better way of getting acquainted with the great agricultural resources of Western Ontario, "The Garden of Canada," than by reading this paper. The regular subscription price is $1 a year. Send 10 cents for specimen copy, or 25 cents for a year's subscription. JAMES BURROWS,
b Manager.

REAL ESTATE.

Home-seekers are invited to call at our office and get particulars of eligible properties We are offering for sale. We cannot give you a list here, but if you are interested, kindly call and we will endeavor to show you suitable properties. Remember, it is no trouble for us to show properties or give information.

We here simply mention a few.

BUILDING LOTS.

Grand avenue—Most eligible building lot on the avenue; 140 feet frontage and 250 feet deep; adjoining residence of Thomas M'Cormick, Esq.

Carfrae street—Four acres at the east end of this street; very cheap; must be sold.

Colborne street—Lot, 50x150, adjoining the Colborne Street Methodist parsonage immediately to the south.

Briscoe street—Lots of $200 each.

Florence street—Forty foot lot, with new frame workhouse. Price, $250

Dundas street—St. Paul's survey; beautiful lot. Price, $900.

Richmond street—A very fine property, occupying the southwest corner of Richmond street and College avenue; suitable for subdivision.

COTTAGES.

Hill street—A pair of semi-detached one and a half story frame dwellings. Price, $800. Cheap, to close estate.

Salisbury street—"The Highlands Survey," two story frame residence, brick foundation; just outside city limits; taxes low. Price, $850.

Grey street—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 26x198. Price, $750. Cheap; inquire at once.

Dundas street—One and a half story frame dwelling, containing 9 rooms; lot 66x200; opposite north end of Rectory street. Just about the price of the land.

Bathurst street—Frame dwelling, large lot. Price, $850. Owner leaving city; must be sold; inquire quick.

English street—Frame, 7 rooms, well built and in excellent repair. Price, $850.

Piccadilly street—Frame, 7 rooms, lot 40x132. Price, $775.

Rectory street—New modern solid brick, two stories, bath room. Price, $1,650.

Bathurst street—Two story frame, lot 15 feet frotage; extends back to G. T. R. tracks. Very cheap.

RESIDENCES.

William street—Handsome two story and attic brick, recently built; all modern conveniences; choice location. Price, $4,500.

Dundas street—Two story brick, modern conveniences, corner lot. Price, $4,700.

Waterloo street—Handsome two story and attic brick, 10 rooms; all modern plumbing; grate, etc.; corner lot. Must be sold; owner leaving city; inquire at once.

FARMS.

A number of very choice farms. Call or write for list.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings, London, Ont.
C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Manager.
26tf-t Telephone 642.

LOST AND FOUND.

ON APRIL 16 A BAY MARE, THREE white feet, strayed into the premises of John Kay, lot 26, first concession, Westminster. Owner can have same by paying expenses. 61c

LOST—SABLE COLLIE DOG, SHORT tail. Any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. Reward. W. G. Westby, 109 Dundas street. 60c

LOST—ROLL OF BILLS, CONTAINING $59. Reward of $5 at this office. 60c

LOST—A PAIR OF LADY'S GOLD-RIMMED eyeglasses, between Queen's Park and C. P. R. track, on Quebec street. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 758 York street. 52tf

LONDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

To Rent—Business Chance—Two story brick store and dwelling, 572 Pall Mall street; good stand. Nice 6-roomed frame cottage, corner William and Oxford streets; rent, $7. For sale—The McGarvey estate, 115 York street; two story brick, 14 rooms; fine location for boarding house or business. Fine building lot, corner Wellington and Pall Mall streets; two of the best building lots in the city. Waterloo street, near Piccadilly; cheap. Good modern brick cottage, 8 rooms, corner Adelaide and St. James streets, $1,200. Four fine lots, Forward avenue, lots 66x150 each; $400 buys the four. Two new brick houses, unfinished, Waterloo street, between St. James and Grosvenor; very cheap, easy terms. First-class brick residence, two stories, 929 Dundas street, at a bargain. Renwick estate lots, cheap. W. D. BUCKLE.

NOTICE. — THE SOUTHWESTERN Traction Company—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Southwestern Traction Company will be held at the provisonal offices of the company, in the Masonic Temple, in the City of London, in Ontario, on Monday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 11 of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors, and for the purpose of paying for the services of the promoters of the company and for other services, in stock of the company issued as fully paid up, and for the purpose of sanctioning a bylaw for creating and issuing part of the capital stock of the company as preference stock, and for the transaction of any general business that may be brought before the meeting. Dated at London aforesaid, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1902. By order, A. E. WELCH, secretary-treasurer provisional directors. 50k-t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, KENSINGTON carriage, etc.—Jones' Weekly Sale, Tuesday, April 22, at 10:30 a.m.—One Kensington carriage, 1 square piano, 2 bicycles, 1 onyx clock, 1 lady's saddle and bridle, 1 bookcase, 1 office table, 4 center tables, 4 easy chairs, 4 sofas, 2 what-nots, 1 brass easel, 10 bedsteads, 7 bedroom suites, 5 mattresses, 7 springs, 1 hall lamp, 1 parlor lamp, 2 baby carriages, 1 trunk, 50 feet hose, 3 bureaus, 4 washstands, 3 gas stoves, 3 organs, 4 lawn mowers, 1 oil stove, 24 dining chairs, 7 rockers, 6 armchairs, 60 yards oilcloth, 100 yards carpet, crockery, glassware, cutlery, measures, 2 ticket boxes, 1 pair chenille curtains, 4 sideboards, 2 veranda chairs, 1 wardrobe, 7 oil paintings, 1 Remington typewriter, 1 steel range, 1 cook stove, etc. The above includes the contents of the County Club House, and moved for convenience of sale.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, etc.—J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. M. Ferguson to sell at her residence, 129 Maple street, on Thursday, April 24, at 10:30 a.m., her house effects, comprising drawing-room suite in odd pieces, easy chairs, couches, center tables, Brussels carpets, large rug, cosy corner seat, cabinet, curtains, poles and blinds, secretaire, bookcase, sideboard, dining table and chairs, crockery, glassware, hall stand and settee, contents of 4 bedrooms in suites, wardrobes, sewing machine, toiletware, gas stove, refrigerator, wringer, stretcher, kitchen utensils, garden tools, etc.

62u J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

NEIL COOPER HAS RECEIVED instructions from D. McDonald, Esq., to sell contents of well-furnished house, Wednesday, April 23, at 905 Princess avenue, comprising in part, nearly new upright Bell piano, carpets, easy chairs, dining-room suite in oak, silverware, McClary baseburner with oven, oak bedroom suites, springs and mattresses, Raymond sewing machine, Souvenir range, baby carriage, gentleman's bicycle, gun (cost $60), sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30.

62u-ty NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

A Dainty and Delightful Preparation.

AN AID TO BEAUTY.

There is nothing that so directly appeals to a woman, anxious to preserve youth and beauty, as a pure skin food.

"Hazeline" is a skin food, which, with the aid of massage, tones shrunken nerves, protects delicate tissues and in innumerable ways acts as a safeguard against the many destroying influences of time.

This exquisite preparation not only fills out and smoothes the skin that is wrinkled and shrunken, but it becomes as well a cooling, healing and soothing agent.

Hazeline keeps the skin like velvet —takes away redness and roughness—tan and sunburn—cures "chapped" hands, lips, etc. 25 cents a bottle.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street,
Corner Park Avenue, London, Ont.

HOUSES. ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—NEW BRICK HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, modern; good location. Apply 625 Wellington street. b

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, 129 Maple street; all modern conveniences. Inspection after 24th inst.

BELGIUM DEPUTIES VETO UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Amendment to Constitution Rejected.

Rioting Renewed by Various Bands of Socialists.

A Number of Persons Killed or Wounded—Terrible Ravages of Disease in Russia—Talk of Steamship Combine.

Brussels, April 19.—The Chamber of Representatives yesterday, by 84 to 64 votes, rejected the proposal to revise the Belgium constitution so as to provide for universal suffrage.

M. Smeets, Socialist, accused the government of being anxious to let loose 60,000 soldiers against their brethren, but, he added, they would be unable to exterminate socialism and enough Socialists would remain to continue the struggle. As the government was not willing to counsel the King to do his duty, nothing was left but for the Socialists to address his majesty directly and plead for his intervention. If he but said the word peace would be re-established. After other speeches the vote was taken.

Great excitement followed the vote in the chamber. The Socialists held a meeting in the Maison du Peuple, at which M. Vandervelde, the leader of the Socialist movement in Belgium, urged his hearers to be calm. He said that he hoped King Leopold would still intervene. The meeting adopted a resolution to continue the strike and dispersed without disorder.

RIOT AT LOUVAIN.

A serious riot has occurred at Louvain, near Brussels. The Socialists held a demonstration in front of the residence of M. Scolaert, the president of the Chamber of Deputies. When the police attempted to disperse them they were received with a shower of stones. The civic guard then fired on the mob.

A similar riot occurred in another part of Louvain and altogether five persons were killed and five wounded. Some of the members carried the dead and wounded to the Maison des Proletarios.

Another riot is reported to have occurred at Bruges, in Flanders. Here the police charged the Socialists with drawn swords and ten of the latter were wounded.

The rioting at Louvain began at about half-past seven in the evening. A band of Socialists paraded the streets of the town, smashing windows with bolts and rivets. They broke through the police cordon in the Rue Tirlemont. The civil guards stationed in the Place St. Antoine ultimately became hard pressed by the rioters and fired a volley. The guard fired a second volley in front of the Catholic Club. It is reported that twelve policemen were wounded. In some quarters the number of wounded policemen is placed at twenty, and several are said to have been mortally injured. All the streets of Louvain are barred, and the maintenance of order has been assumed by the military.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Scurvh and typhoid fever are devastating the peasantry throughout the whole of the Altai region, formerly the chief granary of Siberia. The starving people there have consumed even the last remnants of their seed grain, and no spring crops have been sown. Many houses have been unthatched to save the lives of horses and cattle. The czar contributed 200,000 roubles to the relief fund, and has remitted the taxes of the sufferers.

At Menzolinsk, Government of Oufa, there have been over 4,000 cases of typhus-hunger and scurvy. At Belibeisky 682 cases have been reported, and at Akmollinsk over 1,900 cases have occurred. Similar reports come from Vorenej, Kasean and Saratoff.

GREAT SHIPPING COMBINE.

London, April 19.—The Daily Telegraph announces this morning that prolonged negotiations have resulted in a new combination among the steamship lines, involving no change of flags and little change in management. The lines involved are the White Star, the Dominion, the Leyland and Atlantic Transport, the American and the Red Star Lines. The joint control of these amalgamated companies, says the Daily Telegraph, will be practically in the hands of the same men who guide their separate destinies, the intention being to reduce working expenses, to avoid ruinous competition and to secure harmonious working relations with the great American railways. The Times confirms the Daily Telegraph's announcement of the formation of a shipping combination. The Times adds that Mr. Pirie, of Harland & Wolf, and J. Pierpont Morgan have been the principal agents of the affair and notes that the Cunard and Allan lines maintain their independent positions.

THE DUTY ON WHEAT.

A dispatch from Melbourne to the London Times says the new wheat duties are accepted complacently. Some protectionists urge that the time is opportune to secure preferential terms for Australian wheat, but it is not likely such a proposal will be made, because the loss arising from the withdrawal of the most favored nation treatment would be greater than the benefit likely to follow British preferential treatment.

FLYING MACHINE SWINDLER.

Herman Ganswindt, whose so-called flying machine has attracted wide attention in Berlin and abroad has been arrested for protracted deception, forgery and gulling the public into subscribing for shares of an aeroplane company. He obtained money, in small sums, from hundreds of persons. Granswindt recently flooded the papers with immense advertisements of flying machines, containing the indorsements of clergymen and other persons inexperienced in business, from all parts of Germany. It transpired that some of the names were forged, including the name of Duke Ernest Guenther, of Schleswig-Holstein, Emperor William's brother-in-law.

CHINESE REBELLION CRIPPLES TRADE.

Rev. Mr. Landis, an American missionary, who has arrived at Hong Kong from Nan Ning, Province of Kwang Si, confirms the reports of the seriousness of the rebellion in the southern provinces of China. He says all trade between Nan Ning is paralyzed. The stores there are packed with goods stopped on their way to the interior. The total rebel force numbers about 10,000 well-armed men. The country around Nan Ning is simmering with discontent arising from the oppression of the prefect of that district. The rebels are friendly towards foreigners and Christians, and allow the imperial post to penetrate into the interior districts and deliver mail to foreigners.

Canton, April 19.—The rebels are besieging Nanking (an important city in the Province of Kwang Si), and it is reported that the place has already fallen. The telegraph wires beyond Wu Chow (between Canton and Nanking) have been cut.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S ILLNESS.

The Hague, April 18.—The gates of Castle Loo have been placarded with a notification reading: "Typhoid fever within." This is in compliance with the Dutch law.

The question of establishing a regency is being earnestly considered by the Netherlands Government, and in view of the possibility of long illness of the queen, the states general may be summoned in a joint session at an early date to take action in the matter.

7 p.m.—Queen Wilhelmina's fever has not abated, but the condition of the royal patient is said to be satisfactory. The queen is visited by her doctors three times a day. She is supposed to have contracted her illness as the result of a chill.

London, April 19. — Cabling from Rotterdam, the correspondent there of the Daily Chronicle says he learns that the queen mother will decline the regency, because she wishes to nurse her daughter, and that the government will propose that Prince Henry become regent for six months.

The Hague, April 19.—A bulletin issued this morning from Castle Loo announces that Queen Wilhelmina had a fairly quiet night; that the disease (typhoid fever) is following its normal course, and that no complications have supervened, although her majesty's strength is diminishing slightly in proportion to the duration of her illness.

There is general gloom over the condition of Queen Wilhelmina, cables the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. The heir presumptive to the throne is a German prince of the Orange blood, but the succession is undetermined. The Dutch constitution provides that, in default of a legal heir the sovereign and states general shall designate a successor. This has not been done, and the states general will exercise the right of selection in case of the queen's death.

CABLE NOTES.

Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, which were broken in 1895, have been resumed.

The International Banking Company of the United States will shortly begin operations in London, with an office at Bishopsgate station.

A Vienna newspaper reports that the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, daughter of Grand Duke Vladimir, recently eloped with a student; that they were arrested at Warsaw, and that the student was sent to Siberia. The report is discredited.

PEACE TERMS NOT YET PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED

Impression That War Will Cease June 1

Leaders Will Have to Submit to Burgers' Verdict.

Boers Have Made Overtures Spontaneously—They Are Evidently in Earnest.

London, April 19.—The ministerial announcement concerning the peace negotiation situation in South Africa is regarded in both houses as tantamount to the early cessation of hostilities. The general inference is that the Boer leaders have reached an understanding regarding the terms which they have accepted, and think worth while submitting to their countrymen as the basis of terms of peace.

Some disappointment is expressed in parliament that the Boer leaders did not feel justified in making terms without incurring the risk of consulting with the less responsible element. This view, however, overlooks the thoroughly democratic nature of the Boer Government, which prevents Schalkburger and his colleagues from formally surrendering Boer independence without the consent of the burghers.

UNAVOWED ARMISTICE.

It is generally felt in parliamentary circles that, although an armistice was refused, the permission given the delegates to consult with representatives of the commandos must imply a formal, unavowed armistice. Satisfaction is expressed in the lobbies of parliament that neither Mr. Kruger nor Mr. Leyds were apparently consulted in the present negotiations.

PRESS COMMENT.

The principal editorial in each of the London morning papers is devoted to a discussion of the possibility of peace. Each paper dwells upon the two points that the Boers made overtures spontaneously, and that the British have evidently shown no signs of abandoning their policy as already laid down, yet the interchange of opinion has not ended in a break-down, as was previously the case when Gen. Botha and Lord Kitchener met.

Hence the Times concludes that the Boer delegates have recognized the necessity for bringing the hopeless struggle to a conclusion, and that they have satisfied Gen. Kitchener that they are least are in earnest.

EXPECT PEACE IN JUNE.

Another dispatch says: Mr. Balfour's statement confirmed the general impression that peace would be made about the first of June, that Mr. Chamberlain had shown firmness in resisting the demand for an armistice, and that the ministers had supported him. Military operations will be conducted without reference to the conferences which are now proceeding between the Boer leaders and burghers. This policy may not be pleasing to the pro-Boers, but it is heartily commended by the press as

SAGACIOUS AN REASONABLE.

While the prolongation of the war for a month disappoints sensational journals, which have been inventing terms of peace and arranging conditions for immediate surrender, there is a feeling of genuine relief that firmness has been displayed by the government. The comment is a natural one that a peace made too easily might not be permanent, and that the burghers will be more likely to be reconciled when they have been fully consulted by their generals.

TERMS OFFERED.

Mr. Balfour was silent respecting terms offered by Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner. These must have been definite or the Boer leaders would not have dispersed to consult their commandoes. While the press is on guard against over-confidence, there is general agreement that the Boer chiefs felt assured that their followers would favor a settlement, and that the continued pressure of military operations will not tend to excite irritation and resistance.

CONSOLS ADVANCE.

There was tremendous excitement on the stock exchange yesterday in anticipation of a definite announcement of peace, and consuls and the war loan jumped up one per cent. No official information has yet been received as to the amount of subscription for the new issue, but the general estimate is that it had been applied for about fifteen times over.

CAPTURE OF SIXTY-FOUR BOERS.

Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, April 18.—General Ian Hamilton in a further drive has captured sixty-four Boers.

AT BOTHA'S PASS.

Ottawa, April 18.—Trooper. T. G. Owen, of the second C. M. R., writing from Kitchener's Kopje, under date of March 10, stated that about one hundred of the men had participated in an important fight at Botha's Pass, but no one had been hurt. It was expected that the troop would join Kitchener's force.

THE SPION KOP AFFAIR.

The London Times, in an editorial article on the Spion Kop dispatches, says that the single redeeming feature of the battle was the splendid conduct of the troops, but that from every point of view the story of Spion Kop and the behavior of the principal actors must remain painful reading to Englishmen.

BAD FOR BULLER.

The Times declares that the dispatches contain crushing condemnation of Buller's behavior as commander, out of his own mouth. They show that if the ministers had acted weakly in first publishing an incomplete version of the dispatches, it was done out of a severe desire to spare Buller's reputation. The papers now published in reply to Buller's offensive challenge, says the Times, fully justify the most severe strictures passed upon his leadership by Roberts, and leave a strong suspicion among the public as to what that leadership must have been.

FIRST CREMATION IN CANADA.

Montreal, Que., April 18. — The first cremation in Canada is taking place this afternoon at Mount Royal Cemetery, it having been decided to cremate the remains of the late ex-Senator A. W. Ogilvie. The new crematory presented to the cemetery by Sir W. C. Macdonald is being used for the first time.

A New York dispatch says: J. P. Morgan & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co. announce that $25,000,000 of British consols, purchased jointly by them for sale in America, have been oversubscribed fully ten times.

THE FOURTH IS FILLING FAST.

Half of the Necessary Number Secured.

Arrival of General Parsons, the New Commander of British Troops in Canada.

Ottawa, April 18.—Advices to the militia department indicate that up to this evening about 700, or more than half the number required for the third and fourth regiments of the fourth contingent have been tested and enrolled.

It has not yet been decided who shall command the Sixth Regiment.

Toronto, April 18.—At the completion of today's recruiting 170 men had been examined by the doctor and 119 have been accepted. Today 37 men were accepted, and the cases of 14 will come up for further consideration. No more men will be chosen until Monday.

Winnipeg, April 18.—Already upwards of 100 applicants have sent their names as volunteers to Maj. Gardiner for the fourth contingent for South Africa. Recruiting will commence on April 24. The number to be taken from Winnipeg is unknown.

ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL.

Halifax, N. S., April 18.—Major-Gen. Sir Charles Parsons, the new commander of the British troops in Canada, arrived here this afternoon on the royal mail steamer Iona, from Liverpool. Sir Charles was received at the pier by the officers of the garrison and guard of honor from the Royal Canadian Regiment. A salute was also fired from the citadel.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Montreal, April 18.—The government has closed a contract with the Allan Line to carry the Canadian coronation contingent from Montreal to Liverpooll on the Parisian, leaving here June 7. There will be a notable party of passengers on this steamer, including Lord Minto, Lady Ruby Elliott and Premiers Murray, of Nova Scotia; Tweedie, of New Brunswick, and Peters, of Prince Edward Island.

Deaths of a Day.

Simcoe, Ont., April 19.—Daniel B. Palmerton, of the firm of Palmerton & Madden, died here last night. Mr. Palmerton was one of Norfolk's leading men, having for years past been prominently identified with the affairs of the country.

New York, April 19.—Nathaniel M. Freeman, a wealthy retired physician of this city, died suddenly in the Aschenbroedel Club, from heart disease. He had been playing chess when somebody told a funny story. Dr. Freeman was so convulsed with laughter that he was unable to resume the game. Suddenly he lurched forward and died.

A DRAYLOAD OF PENNIES.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 19. — Herman Boyce, a German grocer, at Goshen, Ind., has made a fad of saving pennies for the last twenty years. The quantity became so great that Boyce had no safe place to keep them, and he has deposited them in a bank. There were 19,700 pennies in the accumulation and the bulk of copper was so heavy that he had to take it to the bank on a dray.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY

176-178 Dundas Street, London, Saturday, April 19, 1902.

WOODS' FAIR

HOUSE AND FLOOR PAINTS, 35c PER QUART

Beaver Pure Liquid Paints, in all colors, in airtight can, with pressed lid, directions for using on can. This Paint dries hard over night. Monday, per quart 35c

In the Basement.

SPRING CHINA.

2-piece Porridge Sets, fancy decorations, regular 25c, Monday 10c
Pretty China Cream Pitchers, gold and floral decorations, regular 25c, Monday 10c
China Cups and Saucers, different shapes and sizes, floral designs, regular 25c, Monday 15c

Large Sized Platters, semi-porcelain, regular 40c, Monday at 25c
Covered Porcelain Vegetable Dishes, regular 45c, Monday 25c
Large White Pitchers, Monday 10c
China Egg Cups, Monday, per dozen 15c
3 Cups and 3 Saucers, Monday 15c

HOUSECLEANING GOODS.

3 dozen Good Brooms, Monday, each 15c
Good Feather Dusters, Monday 15c
Good Whisks, Monday 10c
Screw Eyes, for picture frames, 2 dozen for 5c
Mouse Traps, 3 spring, Monday 5c
Roach and Waterbug Traps, a few only, Monday, each .. 5c
Picture Wire, 25 feet in package, Monday, 2 for 5c
Sandpaper, Monday, 6 sheets 5c
Daisy Tea Kettles, a few only, at 15c
Victor Flour Sifters, Monday each 12c
Steel Fry Pans, regular 25c, Monday 15c
Fancy Cake Tins, Monday, each 5c
1-quart Tin Pudding Dish, Monday 4c
2-quart Tin Pudding Dish, Monday 5c
3-quart Tin Pudding Dish.... 7c
Oil Stones, Monday 3c
Large Granite Funnels, Monday 15c
Good Jackknives, at 10c

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Children's Bonnets, in silk and embroidery, from 25c to $3.00.

Reefers $2. Children's Reefers, in cardinal and cream flannel, box pleated back, double-breasted front, two rows of pearl buttons, large sailor collar, full sleeves, trimmed with three rows white military braid, Monday, for $2 00

Reefers $1.75 In cardinal and cream, box back, double-breasted front, trimmed with two rows of colored silk Van Dyke braid, Monday for $1 75

Reefers $2. Pique Reefers, with short yoke, double pleated back, box front, large sailor collar, Hamburg insertion and deep frill of lace around collar and cuffs, Monday for ..$2 00

Infants' Cloaks. Made of cream, twilled gloria cloth, short yoke, full skirt, deep cape, silk embroidered, in long and walking length, at $1 25 and $1 50

Infants' Cloaks. All-wool cashmere, short yoke, skirt, silk embroidered, sailor collar and cuffs trimmed with two rows of fancy silk braid and ribbon frill, Monday $2 25

Infants' Long Cloaks. Made of cream cashmere, full skirt, short yoke, large cape, silk embroidered, collar trimmed with two rows satin ribbon, lined throughout with fine sateen, Monday $2 50

WALL PAPER FOR MONDAY.

Three Special Lines.

500 rolls very attractive Wall Paper, regular 10c roll; Monday, roll 7c
100 rolls of Green Wall Paper, designs of primrose and Virginia creeper, roll 10c
500 rolls handsome Red Paper, glimmer and gilt effects, Monday, roll 12½c
Furniture Varnish, can 10c

PING PONG FOR $1.00.

WOODS' FAIR.

'Tis a Pity

To Say "No."

Any Sick One Wrongs Himself When He Fails to Get My Book.

No Money is Wanted.

Tell me the name of a sick one and I will mail the book that is needed.

That is all I ask—just a postal card.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to cure chronic troubles, and you should know what I learned.

Then, if you think me right, I will let you take the treatment at my risk.

I will even do this.

I will send with the book an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He will let you take it for a month; then, if it succeeds, the cost is $5 50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

You cannot afford to say "no" to that offer.

A remedy so sure that it can stand a test like that must have remarkable merit.

Don't be incredulous, nor let prejudice deter you. Remember that your health is at stake, and all I ask is a postal card. Find out what I know.

My Restorative strengthens the inside nerves, which no other remedy reaches. My book explains why.

I don't doctor the symptoms, nor the organs themselves. But I bring back the nerve power which alone makes all vital organs act.

If an engine was weak, you would give it more steam, That is what I do with weak organs. I give them more power, more nerve power. They do their duty then.

That is why I succeed where other treatments fail.

Sometimes I fail, too, but not often. Only when a cause, like cancer, makes a cure impossible.

In the past five years I have furnished my treatment to over 600,000 sick people on terms like these. My records show that 39 in each 40 paid for it.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you. If I succeed, you are permanently well. If I fail, I alone am the loser.

They who need help, and who don't get my book do themselves an injustice and wrong.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

We have completed the alterations to our store made necessary by enlarging our premises, and are now ready for business with the most Complete and Up-to-Date Stock of

Stoves, Ranges and Housefurnishings Ever Shown in London.

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Refrigerators

Varying in Price From

$8 to $50,

Including the Celebrated LEONARD CLEANABLE, for which we are sole city agents.



Gas Stoves, from the smallest hot plate to the largest and most complete cooking range.

Gasoline Stoves, in six sizes.

Coal Oil Stoves, all sizes and prices.



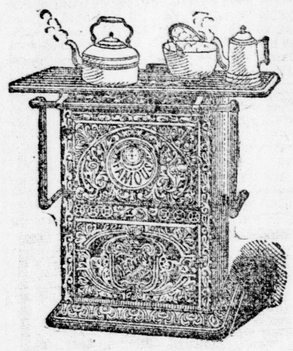
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
LEMON SQUEEZERS,
ICE CREAM BRICKS,

And a complete stock of Enamelled-ware and Housefurnishing Goods. We invite you to call.

We Have Been Here for 25 Years.

STEVELY'S,

RICHMOND STREET.



SUMMER COMFORT

No use sweltering over that slow and awkward coal or wood stove all summer when you can buy a

"FAMOUS" GAS RANGE for

$15.00 and have it connected Free

Or Gas Stoves at from 50c up, according to size.

Every "Famous" Gas Range fully guaranteed to cook and bake perfectly.

Hundreds in use giving excellent satisfaction.

For Sale by

Wm. Stevely & Son, 362 Richmond Street.
The City Gas Co., 215 Dundas Street.
J. C. Park, 663 Dundas Street, East London.

On Display at Our Showrooms, Corner York and Wellington Streets.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.

Ladies and Gentlemen Who Are Bald or Have Thin Hair!



Remember Prof. Dorenwend will be at the Grigg House, London, Monday, April 28, with fine Hair Goods. Styles in Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Switches, etc. Everything new and up to date.



CALL EARLY. HE WILL BE IN HIS SHOWROOMS FROM 8 A. M.

REMEMBER ONLY ONE DAY

WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,

228, 230, 232 Dundas Street, London.

Prices That Talk.

The spring business has begun to buzz. We shall not be content with business merely buzzing this season. We want to make it hum. The "Three Busy Stores" is filled with many bargains to do it with, and all of the class of goods you want.

In Our Millinery Department

We are showing three special lines Ladies' Straw Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Two lines Ready-to-Wear Hats, regular $1 00 and $1 25, special price 75c each.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, nicely draped, regular $1 25, our price $1 00 each.

Special line of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, in white, navy, castor and brown, regular $1 25, special 75c each.

In Our Flower Department

Large bunches of Roses and Foliage, regular 37½c, our price 25c bunch.

Large bunches of Foliage, only 20c bunch.

Large bunches of Foliage and Buds, 25c each.

New lines of Black Ostrich Feathers just in.

Mercerized Lawns

Have you bought a waist or dress off these beautiful goods? If not, you are missing it. These goods are worth 25c. We are selling them at 12½c yard. Come and see them.

More Lace Curtain News

The splendid trade we are doing in Lace Curtains is an evidence of appreciation that should not be overlooked. Ladies are generally to be found where the best values are.

100 PAIRS of 3-yard Lace Curtains, 4 patterns to choose from, regular 65c, our price 50c pair.

75 pairs 3½-yard Lace Curtains, regular $1 00, our price 75c pair.

100 pairs of 3½-yard Lace Curtains, beautiful patterns, something new, worth $1 25, our price $1 00 pair.

New Applique Insertion Just In.

These goods are being sold in large quantities. Just the thing for trimming. We have the newest patterns, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c yard.

Silks of the Most Desirable Sort.

Special values as can only be got at the Three Busy Stores.

Special line of BLACK MOIRE SILK, regular $1 25, cut price $1 00 yard.

VERY WIDE BLACK TAFFETA SILK, fine goods, regular 75c, our price 50c yard. See it.

Beautiful lot of Silks, clearing out at 20c, 25c, 35c yard.

Beautiful line of TAFFETA-FINISHED SILK, in black, blue, pink, turquoise, cream and white, only 25c yard.

We Always Surprise People With Our Remarkable Values in Hosiery.

Lace Stockings, imported, in black open lace work, special, 25c pair.

German Hosiery, Hermsdorf dye, special line in black, 15c, for 12½c pair.

German Hosiery, Hermsdorf dye, special 20c, for 15c pair.

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knee, 15c, 17c, 19c pair.

Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double knee, 25c pair.

Special line Ladies' Black Sateen Skirts, small flounces, regular $1 25, to clear, 75c each.

Cottons are advancing in price. Our Pillow Cottons are still going at 8c and 10c yard.

Heavy Factory Cotton at 5c yard.

Twilled Bleached Sheeting, two yards wide, only 18c and 20c yard.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dr. Albert Wesley Kahle, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 190 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., will furnish information free regarding his treatment of Bright's Disease, Cystitis and Diabetes, upon application either in person or writing to the above address. tf

Notice—Mattress and Feather Bed Cleaning Factory.—New goods; brass and iron bedsteads, from $4 each; mattress spring beds, goose-feather pillows and feather and down cushions, from 59c up; upholstering and repairing; cosey corner cushions, at Hunt & Sons, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 997.

Ladies' English Basket Trunks and Tourist Trunks, also Bags and Satchels just arrived. Something new for travelers. Tackaberry & Co., 364 Richmond street.

Cheap Excursions to California.

For the meeting of the Independent Order of Foresters, at Los Angeles, April 29, cheap round trip rates will be in effect via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Rate from Toronto $62, and proportionately low rates from other points in Canada. Three through trains daily from Chicago, with Pullmans, tourist sleepers and free reclining chairs. Select the best route, affording finest scenery and quickest time. Choice of routes returning. Full information and special folder of this excursion can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 41bu xtz

YellowstoneNational Park.

One of the most delightful spots on the American continent, and more easily reached via Union Pacific than via any other line, is the Yellowstone National Park. The stage ride from Monida by the palatial Concord Coaches of the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company is through scenery hardly inferior to the Park itself.

Side trips from Ogden, Utah or Pocatello, Idaho, via Monida, and Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, in both directions, will be furnished holders of all tickets (one way first and second class, regular tourist or special round trip excursion tickets), sold at Denver, Cheyenne and points east, passing through Ogden or Pocatello to points in the States of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and that part of British Columbia lying north of the State of Washington, upon application to O. S. L. agents at either Ogden or Pocatello, at the very low rate of $49 50.

This rate will include all rail and stage fare covering seven and one-half days' trip, including all meals and lodging beyond Monida.

G. G. Herring, G. A., 126 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. 53g xt

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

News in Brief.

Three big combines will control the output of coal in Ohio.

The $450,000 which remains in the treasury of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, of Chicago, will probably be divided next week among the 20,000 shareholders.

John Eastman, aged 45, was found dead in his shanty at Winnipeg yesterday morning. There were no signs of violence on his person, and the room was bare of any blood.

The Westminster Abbey choir, which has just concluded two successful concerts at Halifax, has been asked to visit New York, with a view to singing in Trinity Church, Broadway.

A number of Winnipeg gentlemen are applying for the incorporation of a company, having for its object the construction of a railway from Winnipeg northeasterly through Manitoba and Keewatin to the Hudson's Bay.

Rev. Dr. Herridge, pastor of St. Andrew's church, Ottawa, has received a call from a prominent church in London, England. He has not yet decided whether or not he will accept the invitation. The church is one of the largest of the Presbyterian denomination in the metropolis.

A prominent financial authority states that the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway, purchased by the C. P. R., will be completed within a few days. The same authority states that the C. P. R. could now sell the property at a profit of a million dollars.

Gentlemen

Cover your baldness with Prof. Dorenwend's fine Toupees and Wigs, as natural as life. He will be at Grigg House Monday, April 28, one day only. Call early. Showroom open from 8 a.m. 59u xt bw

TWO GOOD Premium Pictures

We have received from the publishers copies of an excellent likeness of Hon. George W. Ross, which will be mailed for 10c. A photo of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, same size and price, is also in stock.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mailed in a Tube, 10 cents each.

Subscribers renewing should include with their subscription 10 cents extra, if either of the pictures are desired.

London Advertiser Co., London, Ont.

THE HOUSE WAS COUNTED OUT!

Had to Adjourn for Lack of a Quorum.

Mr. Charlton Brings Up the Nickel Question—Autonomy for the Northwest Discussed.

Ottawa, April 18.—A dull day in the house was brought to a close by an interesting discussion on provincial autonomy for the Northwest Territories. At 12:30 a.m. the item in which this discussion took place was passed, and half a dozen members left the chamber. Mr. George Taylor then called the chairman's attention to the lack of a quorum, and Dr. Macdonald could not see 20 out of the 213 members, so the house was 'counted out,' a most unusual occurrence in the Canadian House.

THE NICKEL QUESTION.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Charlton brought up the question of nickel export from Canada. For fifteen years Canada had been the chief source of supply for the world, but the trade was so managed that the Americans obtained practically all the benefit. The American tariff admitted the matte free, but on the refined metal there was a duty of $120 a ton. The use of nickel promised to be very materially increased in the next few years wherever steel was used; therefore the control of the business was of great importance. The question was whether Canada was advancing its own interests by permitting the export of nickel in the lowest forms and submitting to the American tariff. The government by a simple order-in-council could impose an export duty on nickel matte, which would secure for Canada a fair share of the refining of the nickel. He also called attention to the Philippine export duties on manilla, which were remitted to the United States buyers. This duty amounted to $7 50 per ton, while American twine was admitted to Canada free, the class of twine admitted free to the United States contained no manilla fibre. If it did it went under "unenumerated articles," with a duty of 45 per cent. This could only be met by countervailing duties.

MR. FIELDING'S REPLY.

Mr. Fielding, in reply, stated that both of these matters had engaged the attention of the government. With regard to the export of nickel, several years ago the government took power to levy export duties on nickel, but after very full consideration of the question it was not deemed to be in the best interests of the country that a duty at the time should be imposed. Mr. Charlton now represented that different conditions had arisen from the creation of a monopoly. So far as that presented any new aspect of the case, it of course demanded the due consideration of the government and would receive it. With regard to the Philippine duty, that was a very curious condition of affairs, one that had not arisen in tariff matters before. The matter had engaged the attention of the government; whether or not it called for a remedy was a matter which would have to be determined at an early date, and he trusted Mr. Charlton would not expect him to say more than that at present.

TERRITORIAL AUTONOMY.

In committee of supply on the vote of $425,359, for government of the Northwest, several of the members of the Territories urged that the Territories be given provincial government.

Hon. M. Sifton reviewed the relations which have existed between the Territories and the Dominion, and alluded to the difficulty of determining the question of provincial autonomy by reason of the conflicting views which the people of the Territories held. The Northwest members were not agreed upon the subject, and the settlement and determination of the social, political and financial status of the Territories for the future was of sufficient importance to receive the most careful consideration. One thing the Territories could not do, he said, if given provincial autonomy, was to furnish adequate police protection. They would have to come back to the Dominion to supply this service. It would be well, therefore, for parliament to take a couple of years to consider this matter. One of the first things to be arranged would be the per capita allowance on the population, but now that allowance would have to be based on 250,000 instead of on the larger number that would be there in a few years. Any arrangement made should have some finality. It would be no advantage to give provincial autonomy and have the province come here each year for better terms, as the Government of Manitoba used to do.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, argued that some of the reasons advanced by Mr. Sifton for delay would apply with equal force to a complete refusal of autonomy. He had not studied the question, but was simply speaking from what had been said during the discussion.

After some further discussion the item passed.

A PRINCE ALBERT LADY SAYS

"I Have Great Faith in Diamond Dyes."

To the wise woman who buys good material, Diamond Dyes art a necessity to the economy of the household, and by using these dyes many perplexed problems are solved. It is here that good judgment and management can save much, while the thoughtless and extravagant keep themselves hopelessly poor.

Mrs. G. S. Pook, Prince Albert, N.W.T., says: "I am very pleased with the success I have had with Diamond Dyes. I have used the black for wool on many occasions, and always got a lovely, fast black that kept its bright and full color as long as the goods held together. I dyed a heliotrope cashmere dress for my little girl; it took a rich Cardinal, very even in color, and that stands washing. I have great faith in Diamond Dyes."

If you delight in home Mat and Rug making, send your address to the Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q., and be supplied free of cost with the new designs of the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns which are ready for hooking.

During a recent week there were no fewer than 27 suicides committed in Madrid. Love and financial troubles claim most of the victims.

AN IMMENSE BELT OF PINE

Just Been Discovered in Central Algoma.

Covers 1,000 Square Miles—Important Find of Iron Ore—Squatting in Nipissing.

Toronto, April 18.—Additional news of the big pine belt recently discovered by the government surveyors in Central Algoma is furnished by J. F. Whitson, who, in company with William Robinson, has been exploring the locality. He estimates that there are 1,000 square miles of virgin white pine. In some places it runs above 4,000,000 feet to the mile, and on the whole he thinks it will equal in quantity and quality the pine of the Temagami forest reserve, which is generally estimated at 3,000,000 feet, and is of the very best quality. From the head waters of the Mississaga to the Georgian Bay, the distance traveled was about 200 miles.

IRON ORE FOUND.

Saulte Ste. Marie, April 18.—M. P. Grover, a prospector who has been at the Michipicoten, Ont., mining field, reports the discovery of a big deposit of iron ore on the north shore of Lake Superior, 45 miles west of Michipicoten. The ore assays 65 per cent. There is considerable activity in mining circles in Michipicoten at present, and everything points to an extensive development of the mineral resources of the north shore of Lake Superior during the summer. All properties are being strongly worked, and a large amount of new capital invested.

SQUATTING!

Toronto, April 18.—Squatters are reported to be settling on the lands on the northern part of Nipissing. The land there is under timber license, and consequently is not open for settlement, so that squatting is the only way to get possession. The practice is confined pretty largely to the workmen for the lumber companies, who, in the course of their employment, see choice lots and settle down on them. Of course, when the district is opened for settlement, they will have to file their claims in the regular way, but it is not often that the squatter is ousted. Temiscaming is free from the practice, because any lot in the district can be obtained merely by paying the registration fee of $5, and squatting is not worth the trouble.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

Points From the Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.'s Weekly Reviews.

New York, April 18. — R. G. Dun's weekly review: Weather conditions have been potent for good during the past week. Retail distribution was greatly accelerated, which, in turn, enlarged jobbing trade and brought more pressure on manufacturers for prompt shipment. Agricultural work was facilitated and building operations made rapid progress; traffic increased at the interior as the condition of country roads improved, which made collections better. Some labor controversies were settled and others were averted.

Quotations of iron and steel cannot yet be considered inflated, but the market is following a natural course, despite the efforts of leading interests to maintain a conservative position.

Cotton goods have not followed the fluctuations in the raw material, although its strength has contributed to the steadiness of the finished product. The feature of the week was the increased inquiry for export, and mills catering to this trade are sold far into the autumn.

Woolen goods are in less urgent demand, purchasers having secured most of the cloth which the American company was unable to furnish, owing to the strike.

Grain and meats have contributed There was some logical explanation very strong.

There was some logical explanation of the advance in corn, interior receipts falling to 857,000 bushels for the week, while Atlantic exports rose to 384,803 bushels—an unusually large total for recent times, although small by comparison with the corresponding week in preceding years. Wheat was sustained by exports from all ports of 4,485,852 bushels, flour included, against 4,613,891 a year ago.

It was a week of new records in the stock market. All previous records of a single day's sales of one stock were broken by Southern Railway on Tuesday, when 882,500 shares changed hands —equal to almost three-fourths of the entire issue. This operation and the deal in L. and N. were concluded without demoralizing the market, although memories of the panic last May made many operators cautious. Money rates ruled firm at a moderate decline from last week's unusual level, but foreign exchange was quiet and easy.

Failures for the week numbered 261 in the United States, against 206 last year and 224 in Canada, against 21 a year ago.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Prices of provisions of all kinds, but particularly beef, hog products and butter, have been advanced ostensibly and apparently because of reduced receipts.

Cattle and hog prices at Chicago are the highest reported in years, and receipts are the smallest.

The basic features in general industry remain favorable, as heretofore. The labor situation, though showing seasonable unrest, is rather better than for some time past, owing to the settlement of some strikes and many voluntary advances of wages.

Bank clearings show a marked expansion on last week due entirely to speculation at New York, but in the country outside of New York clearings are slightly larger than a year ago. Nothing like the present activity in building is recalled for at least a decade past, and lumber and kindred materials are very active at most markets.

Greater activity in speculation marked the week, at the stock exchange, with high prices in many portions of the share list. The satisfactory adjustment of the Louisville complications by placing the road in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co., creates confidence that other deals may be brought out.

Production and consumption of iron and steel are apparently at the maximum. Current quotations of pig iron prices are not indicative of real conditions, as premiums of from $1 to $2 per ton are readily paid for prompt deliveries.

The strength of raw cotton and recent advances in wages make for strength in cotton goods.

The market is dull at New York for immediate business, but a large business has been booked for fall delivery.

The unsatisfactory position of the yarn trade lends interest to the talk of a combination of southern producers.

Wheat, including flour exports for the week aggregate 4,118,108 bushels, against 3,842,612 bushels last week and 5,806,217 bushels in this week last year.

Business failures for the week number 193, as against 182 last week; 212 in this week last year, 161 in 1900, 187 in 1899 and 224 in 1898.

A COUPLE OF FIRES.

Princeton, Ont., April 18. — This afternoon the brick house of Mr. A. C. Rozier, on con. 3, Burford, about two miles south of this village, caught fire and was completely destroyed with all the contents. Loss about $2,000; small insurance.

Brockville, Ont., April 18. — Early this morning fire destroyed the homestead at Inglewood farm, on the outskirts of this town. Some of the household effects were saved. The place was owned by W. J. Newman, and was insured for $1,300.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

April 18.	Reported at	From
Ionian	Halifax	Liverpool
Commonwealth	Boston	Liverpool
Auguste Victoria	Cherbourg	New York
L'Aquitaine	Hamburg	New York
New England	Liverpool	Boston
Lahn	Genoa	New York
April 19.		
La Touraine	New York	Havre

WHY will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY THE USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh---Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.



Mrs. Leon Dolehan, in a letter from the Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

"Gentlemen: For two months my physician experimented with me trying to cure a hard cold which settled in my stomach, causing inflammation and catarrh. I then made up my mind he was simply unable to help me, and reading some of the flattering testimonials as to the value of Peruna in such cases, I thought I would try it.

"It was six weeks before I could eat a meal without unpleasant effects, but I have now been well for six months and I give all the credit to Peruna."

MRS. LEONE DOLEHAN.

Have you got nerves? Well, you ought to have nerves, but they ought to be strong nerves, good nerves. Does your hand tremble? You are living too fast. Does your heart flutter at times? You had better call a halt. Americans live too fast. They crowd too much into a single day. They have too little leisure. The hospitals and insane asylums are filling up. The quiet, pastrol scenes of yore are becoming rare. It's time that we quit this sort of business.

How to Get Strong Nerves.

First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mattie B. Curtis, secretary of Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass. She said in a recent letter: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility manifested in severe headache and backache. I took four bottles of Peruna, and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies."

Nervous Prostration.

Thousands of cases might be quoted in which Peruna has been used to rescue people from the perdition of deranged nerves, and put them on the good, solid foundation of health. The County Auditor of Erie county, New York, Hon. John W. Neff, in a recent letter written at Buffalo, New York, stated: "I was persuaded by a friend to try a bottle of your great nerve tonic, Peruna, and the results were so gratifying that I am more than pleased to recommend it."

Miss Helen Whitman, 308½ Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness, about a year ago I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthful blood. I thoroughly indorse it."

MISS HELEN WHITMAN.

A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody seeks a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Everyone who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the best time to treat Catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address the Peruna Medicine Company., Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Political Points.

Nomination ..... Thursday, May 22
Polling ..... Thursday, May 29

FRIDAY'S NOMINATIONS.

East Toronto — Mr. L. V. McBrady, Lib.
East Nipissing—Dr. M. James, Lib.
East Huron—Anson Spotton, Con.

NOMINATION CONVENTIONS.

Saturday, April 19—West Northumberland Liberals, Cobourg; South Brant Conservatives, Brantford; South Ontario Liberals, Brooklyn.

Monday, April 21—Leeds Liberals.

Tuesday, April 22—North Bruce Liberals, Port Elgin.

Wednesday, April 23 — West Kent Liberals.

PING-PONGED OUT.

[Chicago Journal]

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going ping-ponging, sir," she said. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?" "Yes, if you like, kind sir," she said. She led him away to the ping-pong net and then came an hour he'll never forget, for his shoulders ache from the many stoops to pick up the balls, and his eyelids droop where she smote him twice with the racquet small, which left her hand as she struck the ball, and he'll never ping where she pongs again, for she heard him swear when she pinged him then.

THERE IS ONLY ONE ECLECTRIC OIL.—When an article, be it medicine or anything else, becomes popular, imitations invariably spring up to derive advantages from the original, which they themselves could never win on their own merits. Imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil have been numerous, but never successful. Those who know the genuine are not put off with a substitute, but demand the real thing.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS.

Doctor—Well, Mrs. Hodge, has your husband followed my instructions and eaten plenty of animal food?

Farmer's Wife—Well, doctor, I 'ardly know. You see it's like this. 'E got on all right with the turnips an' oats, an' 'e et a bit o' barley, but when it come to the 'ay I couldn't mak' 'im tackle it.

Maypole Soap is an English Home Dye that saves time, patience, mess and trouble. A brilliant, fast dye that washes even while it is dyeing. The dye of highest quality. An easy dye. Made in England but sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black. Washes and Dyes

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

London Advertiser.

[Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.]

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Room.....134
Business Office.....107
Job Department.....175

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.)
LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, April 19.

The Battle Is On.

The date of the Provincial elections will be May 29, so that in less than six weeks the battle will have been fought—and won. In making the campaign short the Government will have general approval. From a public standpoint there was no necessity of protracting it. It is not as though parliament had been prematurely dissolved and an election sprung on the Province. The Legislature had spent its natural life, and it followed as a matter of course that the appeal to the people would not long be postponed after the expiration of the late session. Consequently the issues have been canvassed for months past in the House, in the press and from the platform with a campaign thoroughness; and in organizing for the contest no one party has had an unfair advantage.

The lines dividing the Government and the Opposition are now clearly drawn, unless Mr. Whitney originates a new issue before polling day; but that is unlikely. He can hardly be expected to do in six weeks what he has failed to do in four years. In the absence of anything constructive to offer to the people, the old cry, "It's time for a change," will again be the slogan of the Opposition. Apart altogether from the question whether a government with an unassailable record should be turned out merely because of its long service, the electors may well ask if a change of administration at this particular juncture would not be a dangerous experiment. "Never swap horses while crossing a stream." The homely maxim has a special application at this time. Ontario is crossing a stream. A new era of progress is opening up, and whether the Province will realize its opportunities to the full depends largely upon the men who are to control public affairs, and shape the course of the immediate future. The Government has set its hand to the task of developing the rich north country, by promoting the settlement of arable lands, building or subsidizing colonization railways, and fostering manufacturing industries, which may be truly called indigenous, as they convert into finished products the timber and mineral wealth of the soil. The policy of the Administration has been crowned with inspiring results, and today every portion of the Province is feeling the thrill of the awakening in New Ontario. Would it be the part of prudence or common sense to dismiss those who are directing this great undertaking, who know the conditions and requirements of the new country, and have laid down the lines upon which its development should proceed? The Opposition has utterly failed to grasp the situation. Instead of joining hands with the Government, it all along depreciated the importance of New Ontario, and played an obstructionist role in the House. It would be a disaster to turn over the reins of power to a set of men who lack not only practical experience in affairs, but faith in the Province. This is no time for a 'prentice hand to try to control the destinies of Ontario.

Cost of Modern Wars.

An estimate has been made as to the cost of modern war, based upon the borrowings of the British Government.

The British-Boer war has already cost Great Britain about £165,034,000. During the period of the Napoleonic wars, from 1792 to 1802, the principal of the British debt increased by £297,989,587, or at a yearly average of £29,789,000. From 1802 to 1815, the stormy period which culminated in the battle of Waterloo, the debt increased annually on an average of nearly £25,000,000.

According to British loans the average annual cost of the Boer war is somewhat over £57,000,000, as compared with an average annual cost of about £29,000,000 for the Napoleonic wars. This comparison is, however, rather misleading. The loans during the Napoleonic wars were issued at heavy discounts, sometimes at 40 per cent off, and at interest of 6 per cent. During the past three years the lowest price of loans has been 94½ for a 2¾ per cent loan. On the whole, the heavier outlay of the Boer war can be accounted for in the difference of the money market, and the greater cost of supplies, transportation and equipment.

Booming Mr. Chamberlain.

The secretary for the colonies has been the subject of much severe criticism, and is perhaps as thoroughly disliked by a section of the British public as ever a statesman has been but there is evidently a determination on the part of his friends to keep well to the front his claims to the first place. They tell us that Lord Salisbury is played out, Mr. Balfour unsuitable and Lord Rosebery impossible. So the sooner the secretary of the colonies becomes prime minister the better for the Empire; if he cannot be spared from the colonial office, then he can hold that along with the premiership.

"Calchos" in the Fortnightly Review discusses "Mr. Chamberlain's Opportunity." He admits that there is a prejudice against Mr. Chamberlain, somewhat of an intelligible, but mostly of a discreditable character, among the Unionist party. According to this writer he won the general election. Without him the present Government could not stand; against him it is very doubtful whether any government could stand long. Therefore, if there is to be the national efficiency that Lord Rosebery clamors for Mr. Chamberlain must be prime minister. In The Nineteenth Century and After Mr. Henry Birchenough expatiates on Mr. Chamberlain as an empire builder. There are a great many empire builders these days, and it appears that chief of these is Mr. Chamberlain. It seems that the editor invited the article and in doing so used these strong words, "He has done more to bring the Empire together than any other man in it." The writer, however, has to admit that Mr. Chamberlain "neither invented nor discovered the Empire." This is "a mere rhetorical jibe" which Mr. Chamberlain's detractors are welcome to take and keep. "Mr. Chamberlain has already infected his fellow-countrymen with his own ardent patriotism, his enthusiasm for the unity of our race, and his buoyant trust in its future. Is he the leader men seek for the Empire, whose confidence he has gained, and which he has done so much to unite? The present writer knows no other."

It is confessed that Mr. Chamberlain has profited much from the extravagance of his enemies. It seems as if he was now to suffer from the adoration of his friends.

Echoes of the Campaign.

Mr. Whitney would abolish the taxes on the corporations. That's one good reason for abolishing Mr. Whitney.

Joy would fill the bosom of Andrew Pattullo if he could see the roads of this Province as smooth as his path to victory in North Oxford.

Dr. Pyne, the East Toronto Tory candidate, calls the Government a "pen of hogs." It seems the Opposition can't get away from the piggery issue.

Mr. Whitney leaves shortly for New Ontario, but no Grit paper will inquire whether his buffet car carries Scotch whisky or "something soft." That kind of enterprise is left to the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Mr. John A. Auld, the able member for South Essex in the old Legislature, made a good point at the convention which again put Mr. McKee, a winner, in the field in the north riding. He pointed out that in the neighboring State of Michigan they have not only to pay high federal taxes and local municipal rates, but a special state tax as well. Here we have no such tax. We manage our provincial affairs out of revenues derived largely from the well-husbanded resources of the Province. We not only collect no tax similar to that imposed on the people of Michigan, but our Provincial Government has been able to give liberal grants to many purely municipal charities and enterprises. In this way, Mr. Auld pointed out, upwards of a million dollars has been paid out by the Provincial authorities to the county of Essex alone, and all other counties in the Province have benefited proportionately.

The Provincial Secretary has completely squelched Oliver A. Howland, C.M.G., Toronto's partisan mayor. His worship professed great concern over the "deplorable state of the large number of insane persons confined in Toronto jail," and accused the government of neglecting to make sufficient provision in the asylums. Mr. Stratton tells the mayor that he shows an unpardonable lack of accurate information as to the character of the inmates in the Toronto jail. There were no insane inmates of long detention except such as ought properly to have been committed to a house of refuge, but the city had neglected to provide such an institution. All the patients belonged to the imbecile, weak-minded and idiotic classes, the burden of whose support falls properly upon the municipalities. "It is exactly this burden," adds Mr. Stratton, "which the city of Toronto has for many years evaded, to the surprise and sorrow of all charitably-disposed persons the whole Province over."

April.

[Edith C. M. Dart, in The Spectator.]

Oh! met ye April on your way—
And was she grave or was she gay—
Saw ye a primrose chaplet fair—
Upon her tangled, wind-tossed hair?

And had she on a kirtle green,
The sweetest robe was ever seen?
Oh! met ye April on your way,
With eyes like dove's breast meek and gray?

Yes, I met April on my way,
Part morrow and part yesterday—
And she went laughing, she was sad—
Wayward and pensive, grave and glad.

The fluttering fabric of her gown
Was emerald green, in shadow brown.
Soft gray as dove's breast were her eyes,
And bluest blue of summer skies!

Light fell her step upon the grass,
As though a fairy queen did pass;
Her hands were cold, yet full of flowers,
Her loose hair wet with pattering showers.

Strung dairies for a girdle white
Were wound about her bosom slight—
Yes, I met April on my way,
And swift she stole my heart today!

Words on Women.

[Smart Set.]

A plain woman takes pride in her friends, a beautiful woman in her enemies.

A woman will often say no, when she means yes; but never yes, when she means no.

The normal woman is capable of one love and fifty affairs.

A woman's charity sometimes begins away from home, and then remains there.

A young girl is the nearest approach to an angel that we have—and the most exasperating.

It has never yet been decided whether a woman is happier when happy or when miserable.

When a woman is thoroughly tired, she finds nothing so refreshing as a nice long talk.

Which Was It?

[Boston Transcript.]

Bertha—I can't say that we are positively engaged; but it amounts to that. Last evening, Charles asked me if I was going to make him the happiest man in the world. Mercy—But how do you know, dear, he didn't mean he wanted you to release him altogether?

Out of the World.

[Washington Star.]

It causes me grievous distress
To have to stand up and confess
That golf, as she's played,
I have never essayed,
Though I've heard it discussed more or less.

I never developed much zeal
For steering an automobile;
I don't think it's fun
To get smashed in a run,
And then stay in bed till I heal.

At ping-pong I never have played,
Nor thought of bridge-whist as a trade—
In fact, when I see
What this earth holds for me,
I wonder just why I was made.

Fame.

[Washington Star.]

This thing called fame oft brings regret;
Its ways are light and breezy.
The kind you want is hard to get;
The kind you don't is easy.

THREE BOYS TO BE EXECUTED

Were Found Guilty of Murder in Hudson, N. Y.

They Killed Their 82-Year-Old Uncle Last Christmas Because of a Grudge.

Hudson, N. Y., April 19.—The jury in the case of Burton, Willis and Fredrick Van Wormer, charged with the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, yesterday returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against all three of the accused.

The prisoners were sentenced to be executed at Clinton prison, Dannemore, during the week beginning May 30 next. The case will be carried to the court of appeals, notice of which will act as a stay of execution.

On last Christmas eve, about 7:30 o'clock, Peter A. Hallenbeck, one of the most highly respected farmers in the town of Greenport, N. Y., was called to his back door, and, upon opening it, was shot to death by four masked men. Thirteen bullets were fired into his body. In the house with him at the time were his wife and his mother, who is 82 years old.

Hallenbeck, it was learned, had lent money to a family named Van Wormer, relatives of his wife. The Van Wormers occupied a small tract of land near Hallenbeck's farm and Hallenbeck held a mortgage on the Van Wormer's land. The Van Wormer family consisted of Mrs. Van Wormer, sister of Mrs. Hallenbeck, and her three sons, Willis, Burton and Fred. Hallenbeck foreclosed the mortgage. Suspicion pointed to the Van Wormer boys, and they were arrested next day, along with a cousin, Harry Bruce.

Bruce, who secured a separate trial, testified against the brothers.

The boys are aged beween 19 and 26 years.

SHEEP BREEDERS' FATAL QUARREL.

Glendive, Mon., April 18.—Perry O. Keppler shot and killed R. A. Ellis, his partner in the wool growing business, yesterday in their ranch near Gordon. The men had quarreled over business matters and Ellis, it is said, compelled Keppler to sign papers dissolving their partnership. Keppler went to court and secured an injunction, restraining Ellis from disposing of their property. When the men again met the shooting occurred. Keppler has been arrested.

AT THE ALTAR

Bridegroom and His Best Man Attacked by Appendicitis.

New York, April 19. — Charles Fink and Mary McIntyre were about to be married in the Sacred Heart Church in Trenton, N. J., when both the bridegroom and the best man were taken suddenly ill with appendicitis.

The priest was at the altar and the bride and bridegroom were advancing toward it when the young man was stricken. As he fell his best man also was stricken.

FLOWER GIRL GETS FORTUNE.

Chicago, April 19. — Miss Sybil Clifton, one of the five flower girls in "The Chaperons," is heiress to a fortune of $100,000 in oil lands, left by her uncle, Huntington Hale, who died near Beaumont, Texas, two days ago. Miss Clifton says she will first provide for her parents, and will next year go to Europe to study music.

THE EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

Toronto, April 19. — W. H. Dean, cattle buyer, said yesterday: "The removal of the British embargo from the Canadian and Argentine cattle would not make it better for the cattle trade here, as the British farmer would then take your light stocker cattle, the same as the Americans are doing now, and we should lose the benefit of the trade for the heavy-fed cattle. The removal of the embargo would make it worse for the consumer here, as, of course, the increased demand for the British market would tend to reduce the supply for the home consumption, and prices would be still higher than they are yet."

Now is a good time to begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that cleanses the blood and clears the complexion.

UNIQUE MODE OF SUICIDE!

New Brunswick Man Buried Himself.

Young Woman Killed in Montreal by Falling From a High Window.

BURIED HIMSELF

St. John, N. B., April 18.—A remarkable case of suicide is reported at Hartland, this county. The body of Ambrose Crouse was found buried, and evidence points to his having buried himself alive. Crouse was 20 years of age, and had recently shown signs of mental unbalance. He disappeared from his home on Tuesday. One hundred men have been searching since Wednesday, and yesterday they found the body. Freshly turned earth was discovered on a hillside and nearby was a shovel. The searchers dug, and under a few inches of earth came across Crouse's body. Evidence pointed to his having dug for himself a grave on the hillside, lay in it and worked at the overhanging bank until it fell in on him. An inquest will be held.

FELL FROM HIGH WINDOW.

Montreal, April 18.—Eva Vivet, a 19-year-old domestic, fell from the third story window of a St. Hubert street residence, where she was employed, yesterday, and was killed.

FELL SIX STORIES.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 19.—John Metcalf, 50 years old, a passenger conductor on the Lehigh Valley, fell from the sixth floor to the basement of the Erie County Bank building yesterday. He landed headforemost on the marble top of a steam radiator, breaking it into small pieces. He died at the hospital an hour later.

DIED FROM PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Toronto, April 19.—George, the 13-year-old son of Samuel Piddington, died on Friday as the result of a peculiar accident. On Saturday last he was playing in a stable, when the shafts of a carriage fell, and one shaft struck him on the head. On the following Sunday he was taken ill and became unconscious, remaining in that condition until his death.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Elmira, N. Y., April 19.—Mrs. Anthony Lipski started a fire in her stove with the aid of kerosene. Her clothing caught fire and she was fatally burned.

DRESSES WELL ON $94 A YEAR

Chicago Woman Who Is a Model of Economy in Clothes.

She Dresses Simply, But in Excellent Taste With a Very Moderate Expenditure.

Not how much, but how little. This is the question that confronts the majority of women when it comes to determining how much money they can afford to spend on their wardrobes.

Nothing charms the feminine mind more than to read about women who spend lavish sums for dresses, hats, silk underwear, and complexion specialties, yet with most of them it is far more to the point to know how little woman can spend and still be respectably dressed. A woman's outlay for clothes is in direct proportion to the volume of her cash. Increase a man's income and he will change his boarding-house or get married; bolster up a woman's finances and she will get more clothes.

For such a shifting scale the best standard to set is the professional or business woman who has no time to make anything for herself, yet must appear well not only in society, but at her daily work as well.

A young illustrator, newly "arrived," socially and artistically but still financially restricted, has an ideal "standard setting" wardrobe. It consists first of all of a heavy black tailor suit costing $35, which has lasted three years. Although she has had a lighter suit since she often wears the black one both winter and summer in "winter because it's heavy, and in summer because it doesn't cling and is cool."

Her shirt waists are made of 12½-cent ginghams, which usually wash and look as well as more expensive materials. They cost her $1 50 apiece. She has four or five, and uses them the year round, supplemented in winter by a woolen one or silk one. Her "dinky" gowns, for she goes about a good deal, are a black silk, a friend of several years standing, and a light china silk. The skirt of the black goes with odd waists, and the bodice can be word either low or with a yoke. In summer she has linen skirts, which, bought in an off season, are inexpensive; a dark muslin one year and a light one the next.

Two pairs of shoes, one high and one low tan, with a possible patent leather tie or slipper, last more than a year. Two hats and half a dozen pairs of gloves, two Dent, a black suede, and three white—these, with simple knitted or cotton underwear complete the list of necessities. She doesn't need to pay $50 for corsets, because she wears a more valuable kind, "a corset within her." Summed up, her account would run thus:

1 suit (3 yrs. $35)..	$12	1 muslin dress....	$ 5
4 shirt waists.....	6	2 silk gowns (3 yrs., $90).....	30
1 cotton waist....	3	Underwear, etc....	10
1 silk waist.....	4	Hats	7
Shoes.....	12	Total	$94
Gloves.....	9		
2 linen shirts.....	6		

Good stockings can be bought three pairs for $1. A dark sateen petticoat costs about $3, and stands two years' wear. A colored cotton one will be $1 50, and a white one at $3 or $4 lasts two years at least. This leaves out of consideration laundry, cleaning and pressing—three of the largest expense items.

Estimates of this kind mean dressing simply, but let a girl cultivate a good complexion and a graceful carriage, and the simplest clothes will shine in reflected glory. The young artist has both of these advantages, and she always looks well dressed. Knowing what colors and lines become her, she employs cheap dressmakers and milliners to carry out her ideas.

The finest pipe made

G.B.D

Perfect Shapes.

Best Finish.

Guaranteed Not to Burn.

Sold in Vulcanite, Horn or Amber

—BY—

W. J. Clark. J. F. Nolan.

SUPPOSED TO BE REAL SMART.

It isn't always the polished people who cast reflections.

In order to dog a man's footsteps the detective should be given a pointer.

Any first-class watchmaker can deliver selections from his own works.

No, Maud, dear, the cross-country rider is not always as cross as he sounds.

"I may be a failure," remarked the airship, "but there are no flies on me."

The girl who talks about her swan-like neck is apt to make a goose of herself.

The high premium on honesty may be due to the fact that it is the best policy.

It seems quite natural that knights should have flourished during the Dark Ages.

Love is not always a tender passion in spite of the poets. Some fellows find it pretty tough.

The kind of courage that is screwed up with the aid of a corkscrew doesn't amount to much.

The man who laughs at his own jokes doesn't always find that the world laughs with him.

The one person in the world who can always make an opening for a good man is the grave-digger.

Blobbs—Did you run across any big game out west? Slobbs—No. I never play higher than a quarter limit.

The lamb, in the vernacular of the Stock Exchange, is the fellow who has the wool pulled over his eyes.

Nell—That Chicago woman is very well groomed. Bell—She ought to be. She's had six. Nell—Six what? Belle—Grooms.

"Yes," said his wife, petulantly, "If I don't get the bonnet I want I'll keep you in hot water." "Then you'll find I'm like an egg, and that hot water will harden me."

Hoax—It's always dangerous to jump at conclusions too soon. Joax—It's more disastrous to do it too late. I jumped at the conclusion of an outbound ferryboat once.

A NOVICE STREET CAR CONDUCTOR

His Scheme to Collect All the Fares Failed—Breaking in New Men.

Old street car conductors sometimes have a great deal of trouble with their "understudies." It is the custom of the Indianapolis company to "break in" new men by sending them out over the lines with experienced employes who have been long in the service. This is done in order to train the new men to act as substitutes or "extras." Recently a Brightwood line conductor had one of the new men in charge. On the first trip the beginner was shown how to collect fares, how the rod connected with the indicator should be manipulated to show a ticket, how it should be worked to indicate a cash fare and how the trip reports should be made out, in the meantime teaching him the names of the streets and when to call them. On the next trip the understudy thought he had learned his part so well he asked permission to run the car himself under supervision. The old conductor watched the new man collect the fares and saw that he missed a number. When he returned to the rear of the car he was informed that he was five short—that there were 30 passengers and he had collected only 25 fares. Without waiting for further advice the new man put his head in the door of the car and shouted:

"All who have not paid their fares will please stand up."

Not a passenger moved. Perhaps they were too amazed—probably as much astonished as the old conductor. The silence was becoming almost painful. Finally a suburbanite nudged his neighbor, and asked him why he didn't stand up.

"Can't lie," was the reply. "I'm honets. Paid my fare."

By this time the humor of the situation began to dawn on the other passengers. The men laughed and the women smiled—all except five girls in the front part of the car, who were so busy talking they had not heard the new conductor's "stand-up" order nor witnessed what followed. One of the girls had a bunch of transfer tickets partly concealed in a glove. The old conductor knew where the missing fares were and had intended to tell the new man, but the latter did not give him time. The incident was ended by the old conductor walking to the talkative girls and saying "Fares, please," as if nothing had happened. The transfers were surrendered without the girls knowing an attempt had been made to introduce an innovation in street car ethics.—Indianapolis Journal.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

DRESS GOODS AND COSTUMES.

A word about our Dress Goods. The assortment is large. You will find in our magnificent stock every wanted fabric. It embraces the latest weaves, the best qualities and the prices are not fanciful, neither is there scrimping in the measure. We emphasize today some of the season's most fetching novelties.

White and Creme Moire Silk, 50c, $1, $1 50 per yd.

New Suitings.

All Wool Canvas Suiting, new weave, in rose, brown, navy, gray and black, per yard.....50c and 65c

50-inch Venetian Cloth Suiting, in black navy, castor, gray and Oxford, smooth finish, good weight, per yard 50c

56-inch Canvas Homespun, all wool, green, blue, fawn, castor, gray, Oxford, navy and black; special, per yard 85c

52-inch Fine All-Wool Covert Cloth Suiting, in plain and heather mixed, navy, green, castor, gray, Oxford, slate, brown and black, very smooth finish, new goods, per yard $1 00

Skirts made to measure and fitted for 50c

Moire Silk, in navy, brown, reseda, white, creme, bluett, will be in stock this week, per yard $1 00

New Silks.

Black Moire Silks, new, beautiful watered designs, special values at ..... 90c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50

Louisene Silks in white, creme, black, Tuscan and brown, soft finish rustle silk, will not cut, the newest silk, extra values, at, per yard 85c, $1 00

Raw Silks.

The genuine Tussor Raw Spun Silk, for waists and dresses, made in Shan Tung, very fine qualities, 23 to 35 inches wide, special values ....75c and 90c

Japanese Taffetta.

For Summer dresses, in all colors, black, white and cream:

23 inches wide, per yard 40c
27 inches wide per yard 50c
36 inches wide per yard 85c

Tailor-Made Costumes and Silk Skirts.

Every woman wants to know the latest styles, even if not ready to buy. We invite a stroll through this department, and as an extra inducement to get you to see our styles and learn our values, we quote for this week's selling the following astonishing prices in Costumes and Silk Skirts. Bear in mind when reading these prices that every garment is strictly up-to-date.

$16 for $12.50.
Ladies' Man-Tailored Costume, in black serge, extra quality, Eton jacket, skirt with corded flounce, this season's latest; regular price $16, for
$12.50.

$20, for $15.50.
Ladies' Man-Tailored Costume, in gray homespun, Eton jacket, silk lined, skirt, trimmed with strappings of silk, this season's style; regular $20, for
$15.50.

$19 for $15.
Ladies' Costume, in fawn venetian cloth, Norfolk jacket, skirt trimmed with strappings of self, man-tailored and style up to the minute; regular $19, for
$15.00.

$20, for $16.50.
Ladies' Man-Tailored Costume, in castor venetian cloth, Eton jacket, with white silk vest, skirt with tucked flounce, very new; regular $20, for
$16.50.

$18, for $13.50.
Ladies' Man-Tailored Costume, in blue venetian cloth, Eton jacket, trimmed with strappings of black silk; regular $18, for
$13.50.

$22 for $16.50.
Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, all-over tucked and handsomely trimmed with applique; regular price $22 50 special sale price.....$16 50

$18 for $14.
Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Skirt, all-over tucked, Spanish flounce, trimmed with ribbon; regular price $18, special sale price..... ...$14 00

$15 for $12.
Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Skirt, all-over tucked, Spanish flounce, trimmed with ribbon; regular price $15, special sale price.....$12 00

$13 for $10.
Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Skirt, all-over tucked, Spanish flounce, trimmed with velvet; regular price $13, special sale price.....$10 00

See our $1 French Kid Gloves, assorted colors, for.....55c



Mrs. Annie McKay, Chaplain Sons of Temperance, 326 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Cured of Severe Female Troubles by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Being a mother of five children I have had experience with the general troubles of my sex. I was lacerated when one of my children was born and from that hour I date all my afflictions. I found that within a few months my health was impaired, I had female weakness and serious inflammation and frequent flooding. I became weak and dizzy but kept on my feet, dragging through my work without life or pleasure. A neighbor who had been helped by taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** insisted that I take at least one bottle. I did so and felt so much better that I kept on the treatment. For seven months I used the Compound faithfully and gladly do I say it, health and strength are mine once more. I know how to value it now when it was so nearly lost, and I appreciate how great a debt I owe you. The few dollars I spent for the medicine cannot begin to pay what it was worth to me. Yours very truly, MRS. ANNA MCKAY, Chaplain Sons of Temperance."

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Humors

and

The Digestive Organs

Some humors are inherited; others are acquired, commonly through derangements of the digestive organs.

Whether inherited or acquired, they are radically and permanently removed by one and the same medicine, and that is

Hood's Sarsaparilla, — it cleanses the blood, perfects digestion, cures dyspepsia, stops all eruptions, clears the complexion, builds up the whole system.

For various reasons humors are most quickly removed in the Spring.

Take Hood's this Spring.

"We have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years past and it has always given the best of satisfaction, especially as a Spring medicine. It builds up the general system and gives new life. I heartily recommend it to the public." DWIGHT C. PARK, Whiteland, Ind.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 19.

Wheat, white, per bu.	75c to 76c
Wheat, red, per bu.	75c to 76c
Oats, per bu.	41½c to 42c
Peas, per bu.	66c to 85c
Corn, per bu.	61c to 62c
Barley, per bu.	53c to 60c
Beans, per bu.	70c to 80c

The attendance of farmers was small today, and very little grain offered.

Oats sold at $1 25 to $1 26 per cental.

Feed corn sells from $1 10 to $1 12.

Wheat at $1 25.

Hay higher, selling at $10 to $11 per ton.

Quotations:

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs.	$1 25	@	$1 27
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs.	1 25	@	1 25
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1 20	@	1 28
Peas, per 100 lbs.	1 10	@	1 40
Corn, per 100 lbs.	1 10	@	1 12
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1 10	@	1 25
Beans, per bu.	70	@	80

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per load	$9 00	@	$10 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	6 00
Clover seed, red, per bu.	4 50	@	5 00
Clover seed, alsike, bu.	9 00	@	9 50
Timothy seed, per bu.	2 50	@	3 50
Hungarian seed, per bu.	60	@	70
Millet seed, per bu.	60	@	70

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Considering that the farmers are in the midst of their spring seeding, there was a fairly large attendance at the market this forenoon. The offerings were mostly of the small products of the farm. Speaking about the amount of oats that are being put in this season, a well-known farmer predicts that oats will be worth about half the present price, owing to the enormous amount seeded.

Hay and Straw—Nine loads of hay on the stand; the demand is keen, at $10 per ton, and in one instance $10 50 per ton was secured. Straw is very scarce; hardly a load on sale during the week.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was plentiful, with sales fair at 17c to 18c per lb for crocks and 18c to 19c for pound rolls in basket lots. Eggs are in good demand, at 11c to 11½c per dozen for crates and basket lots, and 12c to 13c for the single dozen; the prices for eggs are likely to go higher, owing to the high price of meat, which will have a tendency for the public to consume more eggs, and also from the fact that a large firm are engaged in shipping eggs from here to the Eastern States.

Apples are about done for the present season; a local fruit merchant paid $5 per barrel for some choice fruit.

Poultry—Exceedingly scarce, at 75c to 80c per pair for dressed chickens, and 50c to 65c for live ones.

Vegetables and Roots—About a dozen large loads of potatoes were on sale; there were also a number of small loads; there would be in the neighborhood of 500 to 600 bags on sale; they were all sold by 11:30 o'clock, at 70c to 75c per bag. Green onions sold at 25c per dozen. Rhubarb 90c to $1 per dozen.

Dressed Hogs—Not many on sale, with a good demand, at $8 35 to $8 80 per cwt.

Live Hogs—Quoted at $6 per cwt for Monday next.

Meats—Firm, with the exception of veal, which sells at $5 to $7 per cwt by the carcass; lamb is held at $9 to $11 per cwt, by the carcass.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, lb rolls, baskets..	19	@	20
Butter, crock, per lb.	17	@	18
Butter, creamery, per lb.	22	@	24
Eggs, doz, basket lots.	11	@	11
Eggs, doz, new-laid.	11	@	12
Honey, strained, per lb.	11	@	12½
Honey, in comb, per lb.	14	@	15
Maple syrup, per gal.	1 00	@	1 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag	70	@	75
Cabbage, per doz.	30	@	50
Celery, per doz.	25	@	50
Beets, per bag	50	@	60
Turnips, per bag	25	@	25
Carrots, per bag	35	@	40
Persnips, per bag	50	@	50
Lettuce, per doz.	20	@	30
Green onions, per doz.	20	@	20
Green rhubarb, per doz.	75	@	1 00
Green parsley, per doz.	20	@	30
Radishes, per doz.	30	@	40

FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Apples, per bag	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, dried, per lb.	5	@	6

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.	13	@	13
Geese, each	70	@	90
Ducks, per pair	65	@	90
Chickens, dressed, pair.	60	@	80
Chickens, live, per pair.	45	@	60

MEATS.

Dressed hogs, per cwt.	$ 25	@	$ 50
Pork, by the quarter	8	@	10
Beef, by the carcase	5 50	@	7 00
Beef, by the quarter	6 00	@	8 00
Veal, quarter, per lb.	6	@	8
Mutton, carcase, per lb.	6	@	8
Spring lamb, per lb.	9c	@	11

LIVE HOGS AND CATTLE.

Hogs, selects, per cwt.	6 00	@	6 00
Hogs, small, per pair	4 50	@	6 00
Stags and sows, cwt.	2 00	@	4 00
Fat cattle, per cwt.	4 50	@	5 60

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, unwashed, per lb.	6	@	7
Wool, washed, per lb.	12	@	13
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	5	@	5½
Tallow, rough, per lb.	3	@	3½
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	6	@	6
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	5	@	5
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	4	@	4
Sheepskins, each	60	@	65
Lambskins, each	60	@	65
Calfskins, No. 1, per lb.	7	@	8
Calfskins, No. 2, per lb.	6½	@	7

We are head quarters for **MANGEL**

GIANT SUGAR BEET, CARROT AND TURNIP SEEDS. All the best kinds.

Hamilton's Seed Store

373 Talbot Street, near King.

DETROIT BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, April 19.—Cash and May beans advanced 3c yesterday; the other deals closed without change. Quotations: Cash, $1 50; May, 1 car at $1 50; June, $1 44; July, 2 cars at $1 40.

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto, April 19.—Baled hay—Offerings are liberal and demand light, at $10 on track here for No. 1 timothy. Baled straw—There is a small demand and offerings are light, at $5 on track here.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED

We are buyers. 'Phone, wire or write us, stating quantity you can sell for delivery this week. T. A. FAULDS, 13 Market House. 'Phone 151. ywt

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

Toronto, April 18.—Hides—There is no change in this market, with receipts moderate; No. 1 green steers, 60 lbs and upwards, 7½c; No. 1 cows, 6½c; No. 2 cows, 5½c; cured, 7¼c for cows and 8¾c for steers. Calfskins—There is a good demand, with prices firm; No. 1 brings 11c and No. 2 is quoted at 9c. Sheepskins—The market is firm, dealers paying 85c to 95c. Wool—The market for fleece is quiet, at 13c, and unwashed at 7½c; pulled wool is dull, at 14½c to 15c for supers and 18c for extras. Tallow—The market is firm, with dealers paying 6c per lb for rendered, and 2¾c to 3½c for rough; small lots of rendered sell at 6½c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—Closing.

Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 3d; No. 1 California, 6s 4d. Futures quiet; May, 6s 4¼d; July, 5s 11¾d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 5s 6½d; do, old, 5s 7d. Futures inactive; July, 5s 5½d; Sept., 5s; Oct., 5s.

Peas—Canadian firm, 7s.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £3 15s to £4 15s.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter firm, 8s 6d.

Beef—Strong; extra India mess, 90s.

Pork—Firm; prime mess western, 73s 6d.

Hams—Firm; short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 53s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 48s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 50s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 50s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 49s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, firm, 49s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 51s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, firm, 38s 6d.

Lard—Firm; prime western, in tierces, 49s 9d; American refined, in pails, 50s.

Butter—Firm; finest United States, 96s.

Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 53s; do, colored, 54s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 29s 9d.

Turpentine spirts—Dull, 32s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 4s 1½d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7½d.

Linseed oil—Firm, 31s 3d.

SUGAR.

London, April 18.—Raw sugar, Muscovado, 7s 3d; centrifugal, 8s; beet sugar, April, 6s 2¼d.

AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE.

London, April 7.—Messrs. John Shaw & Sons, seed merchants, write that a steady sowing demand now prevails for grass and clover seeds, etc., under which stocks are rapidly diminishing. Meantime values generally show no change of importance. Fine samples of red clover seed are getting scarce, and command full prices, but ribby, foul and inferior parcels remain difficult of sale. Alsike and trefoil continue firm. White clover seed, however, favors buyers. As regards perennials, the total decline from this season's top prices is now very considerable. Italian rye grass is also sympathetically weaker. For cocksfoot, sanfoin, and especially lucerne, the market is very strong. Tares are in meager request, while mustard and rape seed likewise attract but scant attention. Linseed is easier, and bird seeds of all descriptions move off slowly. Last week's rates are asked for blue peas and haricot beans.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Grain speculation was nervous and of a see-saw nature today. Traders realized that rain must come soon, and local opinion and prices swung upon this pivot. Every breath of rumor suggesting moisture affected the prices. In the end the crowd turned bearish, and May wheat closed ⅝c to ¾c lower, May corn ⅜c down, and May oats ½c lower; provisions closed 2½c to 12½c depressed. Local receipts of wheat were 38 cars; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 98 cars, making a total for the three points of only 136 cars, against 197 last week and 306 a year ago. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 80 cars; oats, 145 cars; hogs, 16,000 head.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—No. 2, May, 73¾c to 73⅞c; July, 74¾c to 74⅞c; Sept., 74c to 74½c. Corn—May, 62c; July, 62½c to 62¼c; Sept., 61⅜c to 61½c. Oats—No. 2, May, 43c; July, old, 35⅝c; July, new, 37½c; Sept., old, 31½c; Sept., new, 32c. Mess pork—May, $16 50; July, $17; Sept., $17 07½. Lard—May, $9 75; July, $9 85; Sept., $9 95. Short ribs—May, $9 20 to $9 22½; July, $9 37½; Sept., $9 42½.

Cash quotations: Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat, 73¾c to 74¼c; No. 2 red, 81c to 82⅝c. No. 2 oats, 44¾c; No. 2 white, 46c to 48c; No. 3 white, 45c to 46c. No. 2 rye, 59c to 60c. Fair to choice malting barley, 65½c to 69c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 69; No. 1 northwestern, $1 80. Prime timothy seed, $6 85 to $6 90. Mess pork, $16 80 to $16 85; lard, $9 70 to $9 75; short ribs sides, $9 15 to $9 25; dry salted shoulders, 7⅝c to 7¾c; short clear sides, $9 65 to $9 75. Clover, contract grade, $7 80. Eggs firm; fresh, 15½c to 15¾c.

Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 129,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 30,000 bbls; wheat, 235,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu; oats, 94,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., April 18.—Wheat—Dull and weak; cash, 82c; May, 813⁄4c; July, 77c. Corn—Dull and weak; cash, 60½c; May, 62⅝c; July, 62½c. Oats—Dull and weak; cash, 44c; May, 43c; July, 36¼c; Sept., 32c. Cloverseed—Dull but firm; cash, $5 05; April, $5 05; Oct., $5 15.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 3,448 pkgs; creamery extras, per lb, 23c; do, firsts, 22c to 22½c; do, seconds, 20c to 21c; do, lower grades, 20c to 20½c; state dairy tubs, fancy, 21½c to 22c; do, firsts, 20c to 21c; do, seconds, 27c to 29c; state dairy tins, etc., 27c to 31c; western imitation creamery, fancy, 30c to 31c; do, firsts, 28c to 29c; do, lower grades, 26c to 27c; western factory, choice, 29c; do, common to good, 25c to 28c; renovated, fancy, 31c; do, common to choice, 25c to 30c; packing stock, 22c to 25c. Cheese—Firm; receipts, 1,341 boxes; state full cream, small fall-made fancy, 13c to 13¼c; do, choice, 12½c to 12⅝c; do, good to prime, 11¾c to 12¼c; do, common to fair, 9c to 10½c; do, large fall-made fancy, 12c to 12¼c; do, choice, 11½c to 11¾c; do, good to prime, 10¾c to 11¼c; do, common to fair, 9c to 10½c; light skims, small choice, 10c to 10½c; do, large choice, 9c to 9½c; part skims, prime, 8½c to 9c; do, fair to good, 6c to 8c; do, common, 4½c to 5½c; full skims, 3½c to 4c. Eggs—Firm; receipts, 10,784 cases; state and Pennsylvania, fancy selected white, 18½c; do, average best, 17½c; western storage packings, 17¾c; do, regular packings, best, 17½c; do, fair to good, 17c to 17¼c; Kentucky, 17c to 17¾c; southern, 16¼c to 17c; dirties, 16½c; checks, 15½c; duck eggs, 20c to 25c; goose eggs, 30c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Butter—Easier; creameries, 25c to 20c; dairies, 25c to 28c. Cheese—Steady, 12c to 13c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 130 head; full steady to strong for fat butchers' or shippers' stock; veals, tops, $7 25 to $7 50; fair to good, $6 to $7. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; fairly active and higher for all grades but light Yorkers; Yorkers, $7 25 to $7 35; light do, $7 10 to $7 20; mixed packers, $7 40 to $7 45; choice heavy, $7 50 to $7 75; pigs, $6 85 to $6 90; roughs, $6 75 to $7; stags, $4 75 to $5 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,600 head; dull for wool stock but full steady for clipped grades; choice lambs, $7 45 to $7 50; good to choice, $7 35 to $7 40; clipped tops, $6 60 to $6 70; sheep, choice handy wethers, $6 50 to $6 65; common to extra mixed, $5 75 to $6 50; clipped tops, mixed, $5 60 to $5 75.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,652; steers slow and 10c to 15c lower; bulls about steady; cows steady to 10c lower; steers, $4 50 to $7 10; tops, $2 40 to $5; cables quoted live cattle easier at 13½c to 14c per 4lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef higher, at 11½c per lb; exports tomorrow, 1,651 cattle and 6,105 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, $75; market steady; veals, $4 to $7 50; tops, $7 75; city dressed veals, 8c to 10c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,109; good handy sheep firm; others slow; lambs steady to a shade lower; sheep, unshorn, $4 50 to $6; clipped do, $4 to $5; unshorn culls, $4; unshorn lambs, $6 25 to $7 70; clipped do, $5 25 to $6 50; unshorn culls, $5 50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,830; market weak; state hogs, $7 50.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; steady; good to prime steers nominal, $6 80 to $7 25; poor to medium, $4 65 to $6 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $5 25; cows, $1 50 to $5 75; heifers, $2 50 to $6; canners, $1 50 to $2 40; bulls, $2 50 to $5 55; calves, $2 50 to $5 50; Texas fed steers, $3 25 to $6 25. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; steady to strong; mixed and butchers, $6 80 to $7 30; good to choice heavy, $7 25 to $7 40; rough heavy, $7 to $7 20; light, $6 75 to $6 95; bulk of sales at $7 to $7 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 34,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5 50 to $6 20; western sheep, $4 75 to $6 20; native lambs, $4 75 to $6 50; western lambs, $5 50 to $6 65.

TORONTO, April 18.—There was a light run at the cattle market today, though there was an unusually heavy delivery of calves. The total receipts were 76 loads, with 1,010 head of cattle, 145 sheep and lambs, 1,364 hogs and 364 calves. Business was on the whole firm and prices were fully maintained. There were no advances, the general character of the market being steady. There is a good demand for stookers of little better quality than is offering. Exporters sold as yesterday, from $5 50 to $6 for choice picked butcher cattle sold at $5 25 to $5 50; sheep and lambs are firm and hogs are firm, at $6 25 for the best and $6 for light fats; good calves sold at $5 to $6 per cwt, weighing 110 to 180 lbs. Wm. Levack bought about 100 cattle at $5 50 to $5 90 for exporters and $4 75 to $5 50 for choice butchers. Frank Hunnisett bought 24 calves, 110 to 180 lbs, at $5 to $6. W. H. Dean bought a couple of loads of exporters, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, at $5 50 to $5 90. T. Halligan bought a load of mixed cattle, 1,100 lbs, at $5 75. Quotations:

Exporters, choice, cwt.	$5 00	@	$6 00
Exporters, light.	4 50	@	5 00
Bulls, export, heavy.	3 60	@	5 00
Feeders, heavy.	4 00	@	4 75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2 40	@	3 60
Butchers' cattle, choice.	3 75	@	4 50
Butchers, good.	3 60	@	4 00
Butchers, common.	2 75	@	3 60
Butchers, picked.	5 00	@	5 50
Off-colors and heifers.	2 00	@	2 50
Butchers, bulls.	2 50	@	3 00
Light stock bulls.	2 00	@	2 50
Milch cows, each.	30 00	@	52 00
Hogs, best, cwt.	6 25	@	6 25
Hogs, light.	6 00	@	6 60
Sheep, exports, cwt.	3 50	@	4 75
Sheep, bucks.	3 00	@	3 50
Yearling lambs.	4 50	@	6 00
Spring lambs, each.	2 50	@	5 00
Calves, each.	2 00	@	10 00
Calves, per cwt.	3 50	@	6 00

London, April 18.—Cattle today are weaker, at from 13½c to 14c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is higher, at 11½c per ton.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 18.—Oil closed at $1 20.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 18.—Credit balances, $1 20; certificates, none.

LONDON, April 18.—Petroleum, American refined, 6⅞d; spirits, 6¾d.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Petroleum, 18 francs.

BREMEN, April 18.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, April 19.—Wheat—Firmer; red and white, 72½c bid and 73c asked, middle freights; goose, 66c for No. 2 east; spring, 77c for No. 2 east; Manitoba firm, at 83½c for No. 2 northern, and 80½c for No. 2 northern, lake and rail, grinding in transit. Flour—Firm; 90 per cent patents are quoted by local exporters at $2 75 in their bags, middle freights, and sellers ask $2 77½ to $2 80; choice brands are held 5c to 20c higher. Millfeed—Steady, at $18 50 for cars of shorts and $15 50 for bran in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Steady; some inquiry for No. 3 extra for export; prices unchanged, at 53c for No. 1, 52c for No. 2, 50c for No. 3 extra, and 48c for No. 3 east and middle freights, and 1c less at lake ports. Buckwheat—Scarce and firm, at 61c east and middle freights. Rye—Unchanged, at 55½c, middle freights. Corn—Firm, at 57c bid for Canada. No. 2 mixed, and 58c bid for No. 2 yellow west. Oats—Steady, at 40½c for No. 2 white, low freights to New York and to Montreal, and 40c middle freights. Peas—Steady, at 70c to 80c for No. 2 white. Butter—Offerings of dairies are showing slight signs of improvement; prices steady; creamery prints, 22c to 23c; solids, 21c to 22c; seconds, 18c to 20c; dairy pound rolls, choice, 18c to 20c; large rolls, choice, 18c to 19c; tubs, 14c to 18c; medium and low grades, 10c to 12½c. Eggs—Large demand; liberal offerings; prices steady, at 12c.

SHARP SCHEME TO "DO" THE POSTOFFICE.

American Circulars Sent to England as Freight, and There Mailed to United States Addresses

New York, April 19.—It seems hardly credible that business circulars of firms in the United States should be sent to England, to be mailed here to addresses in the United States, for the purpose of saving postage, yet this is the actual fact, according to the Herald correspondent at London.

This curious state of affairs is said to have been revealed at Liverpool by the treasury instructions to the customs officers located there.

These officers have been ordered to seize large consignments of circulars in bulk, which are then addressed, have a half-penny stamp put upon each and are dumped into the Liverpool postoffice, to be carried back to America in the mails.

The postage rate under the laws of Great Britain for such circulars, is a half-penny for two ounces to all countries in the postal union, but in the United States the postage is two cents, equivalent to one penny.

It is therefore obvious that business firms who send out thousands of circulars each week can save money by shipping them in bulk at a low rate of freight to Liverpool, and then having them sent back to the United States.

The attention of the treasury officials was called to this matter by an official in the Liverpool postoffices, who noticed that several large consignments of American trade circulars addressed to parties in the United States had been posted in Liverpool.

He investigated the matter and found that the practice had been in vogue for some little time.

The result of his investigations is that immediate steps have been taken to stop the business.

Political Points.

Two bills of prime importance to the Yukon will be introduced by the minister of the interior next week, and will doubtless become law this session. The first increases from two to five the number of elected members of the Yukon council, thus giving the people of the district a dominant voice in the control of local affairs. The second bill gives the Yukon territory representation in the House of Commons. It is understood the measure is designed to allow the member to be elected during the coming summer, so that next session the territory will have its representative in power.

The temperance workers of East Simcoe intend to hold an organization meeting at Orillia on May 1.

The prohibitionists of East Elgin are making arrangements for a large meeting to be held soon in Aylmer.

West Huron prohibitionists have decided to support the Conservative candidate for the legislature, Mr. Mitchell, who is reported to have signed the pledge presented by the committee of the Alliance.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Kingston, April 19.—Hon. Mr. Harcourt, minister of education will lay the cornerstone of Queen's new mineralogy and physics building, on Wednesday morning, April 20.

BIG PLANT BURNED.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 19.—The plant of the Monongahela Tin Plate Works, covering five acres of ground was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $150,000.

DEVONSHIRE IS DIVORCED.

London, April 19.—In divorce division of the high court of justice the Marquis of Devonshire was granted a decree nisi. The co-respondent named was Mr. Laycock, a wealthy captain of the Yeomanry, whose acquaintance the Marchioness made in the hunting field.

TROOPER LESLIE DEAD.

Ottawa, April 19.—A cable to the Governor-General announces the death of Trooper Wm. J. Leslie, of the 2nd C.M.R. His next of kin is Mrs. Leslie, Kinburn, Ont. Trooper Ernest Atkinson, of the S.A.C., is dangerously ill from enteric fever at Potchefstrom. His father is J. Atkinson, New Westminster.

FILIPINOS KILLED BY GLENN'S ORDERS.

Manila, April 18.—Lieut. John H. A. Day, of the marine corps, testified today at the trial by court-martial on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, that the presidente of Basey, Samar, and his fellow-plotters were shot, as he believed, by the orders of Major Glenn. The trial was adjourned until April 22.

Lieut. Cook, of the scouts, is to be tried by court martial on charges similar to those brought against Major Waller and Lieut. Day.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE WELCOMED HOME.

Boston, April 18. — Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, was publicly welcomed today at a meeting in the Park Street Church, arranged by the women's board of foreign missions. An additional greeting was tendered by the American board through its representative, Rev. J. L. Barton, while Dr. Samuel B. Capen added a few words on behalf of the Congregationalist body. Letters were read from Gov. Crane, Secretary of State Hay and others.

Thirty delegates from the Welsh colony in Patagonia arrived in Halifax.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help, your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, '97, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me, and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months.

The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood. Yours gratefully, A. DAIRT,

St. Timothee, Que., May 16th, 1899.

ADMIRERS OF BEACONSFIELD

In Large Numbers Observe "Primrose Day."

No Material Change in Queen Wilhelmina's Condition—Severe Comment on United States Soldiers' Treatment of 'Pinos.

PRIMROSE DAY.

London, April 19.—Judging from the extensive observance of Primrose Day, admirerers of Lord Beaconsfield, who died April 19, 1881, are as numerous as ever. People thronged to the statue of the statesman, at Westminster, which was adorned with the usual masses of primroses and a number of handsome floral trophies.

CONDITION OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The Hague, April 19.—The afternoon bulletin, issued from Castle Loo, read: "During the day there has been nothing special to note in the course taken by the queen's illness. Her majesty sleeps at intervals and remains fully conscious."

DOUBLY HORRIBLE.

Vienna, April 19.—The newspapers here are publishing dispatches referring to the charged made against the conduct of American soldiers in the Philippines. The Vaterland says: "The Americans' action appears to be doubly horrible when it is remembered that America waged war with Spain in the name of humanity."

THE POPE'S SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

Rome, April 19.—Considerable importance is attached to a recent remark of the pope, who, in conversation with Father Lorenzo Perosi, the Italian composer, asked him for news of his friend, Cardinal Guiseppe Sarto, the patriarch of Venice. "Hold him very dear, Perosi," said his holiness, "as in the future he will be able to do much for you. We firmly believe he will be our successor."

Cardinal Sarto is an Italian. He was born in 1835 and was created a cardinal in 1893.

STREET RAILWAY MEN IN 'FRISCO TO STRIKE.

Nearly 3,000 Men Will Go Out—The Situation in Montreal.

STREET RAILWAY MEN STRIKE.

San Francisco, April 19.—The local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes voted last night to go out on strike next Sunday morning. The strike will affect all the lines in the city except two. It is expected that nearly 3,000 men will go out. The employes demand 25 cents an hour, a ten-hour day and recognition of the union.

MONTREAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Montreal, April 18.—There is no change in the situation in connection with the strike of electrical workers in this city. Both the men and the companies claim that things are progressing satisfactorily for them. H. J. Hurd third vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, has arrived to assist the men in their fight for a uniform scale of wages.

6,000 MEN OUT.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 19.—About 1,200 more employes of the General Electric Company left their work today. They were the members of the Drill Punchers', Blacksmith and Armature Winders' unions. The shops are tied up. A large number of employes not affiliated with unions left their places later on in the morning, and the officials of the company now concede that about 6,000 men are out.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

Lovely Woman Subjected to a Lecture.

No Excuse for Wrinkles Till After Fifty—Up to That It's Simply Circulation and Cleanliness.

[Washington Evening Star.]

"The reckless and amateurish application of even the best skin tonics, facial balms or newly advanced massage theory, is largely responsible for the numbers of pale, rough or impoverished complexions seen at this season," said the retired beauty doctor. "I only drew out of active practice to go into matrimony a month ago, so I know what I am talking about when I say that the last few years of my professional experience were lucratively devoted to undoing the sad mischief many a woman has wrought with her own hands on her originally nice skin. Lots of patients come to me too late for the rescue of their wrecked complexions, and every one told the same story: Mrs. Brown had recommended steaming, or massage, or applications of this or that, and seeing how wonderful the results had been in Mrs. B.'s case, the helpless little victim of hope, ignorance and credulity had pounded her poor face black and blue, or greased it into the consistency of a farmer's boot, or steamed it into the condition of a nice brown carriage sponge.

I always began by scolding, like a setting hen, and then tried to impress on my patient the fact that the skin of her face is a delicate substance, not always of the same quality as that of Mrs. Brown's, Jones' or Robinson's countenance, and in consequence not to be benefited by the same treatment. Now, mind you, I have not a word to say against massage and skin tonics and steaming, except when they are used at the wrong time and in the wrong way, though I believe all unnatural means are powerless to really aid in cleansing and nourishing a complexion.

"After years of work I found that in 90 per cent of the faces brought under my glass cleanliness and renewed circulation was all they needed. In my own practice I never used steam and I never handled a patient's face. It is imperatively necessary to examine a complexion first with a powerful magnifying glass to see whether it is too dry, too greasy or prematurely wrinkled; whether there is loose, unnecessary fat under the natural sheath of skin, which is distending the pores in order to throw off its waste, or whether undue acidity of the blood is not making its presence felt by its astringent qualities.

FACIAL PACKS.

"Large pored skins are not always greasy, though they are invariably exceedingly unclean, and when I found an impoverished complexion, of what we call big mesh, I treated it first to a pack. My pack took the place of steaming. The patient was put in a reclining chair, her hair and shoulders protected with oiled silk, and then with cloths wrung out in hot water I regularly put the face in a moist flannel oven. When the skin was dry, as well as impoverished and coarse, a thin veil of grease was put on before the hot applications, and when the pack was over I wound strips of sterilized linen around a curved ivory stick and dried and slightly kneaded the cheeks and chin and forehead until the whole surface looked pink and clean. After one or two hot packs the cold ones were used until I was ready to give massage after my own methods.

"All my massage rollers and kneaders were of ivory. Pure, polished ivory balls and rollers, used warm or cold, I always preferred to rubber. I can't say why it is, but the contact of true ivory is beneficial to the skin, and my rollers were shaped to treat the muscles, and they were always clean—oh, as immaculately clean as a first-class dentist's tools. There were rollers to meet the muscles about the lips, others I used for ironing out the anxious puckers in the forehead, and tiny, hollow ivory balls that were rolled gently around the eye sockets. Though I never put my hands to a woman's face, my patients always insisted that they could feel my animal electricity through those ivory rollers, and I am prepared to believe them.

PREMATURE WRINKLES.

"When a woman gives herself massage she is apt as not to injure far more than she benefits, and I've seen the wrinkles fairly multiply under ignorant manipulation and by the use of ill-advised skin foods. Wrinkles that come before the age of 50 have been reached are indications of a disordered skin. In a healthy woman the blood should run rapidly and feed every minutest vessel and vein. A perfect circulation insures healthy, elastic muscles and exquisitely tuned nerves. When you see a woman at 28 lose her color and gain crow's feet, lateral lines in her forehead and draw-string puckers about her lips, you may be sure that her skin is losing its life. The surface veins are empty, the exquisite nerves along their course get hysterical or refuse to act, the muscles are contorted, and this is all as clear as print on the lifeless surface of the skin. No amount of grease, choking the inactive pores or steam that forces them wide open will help matters.

"To a patient in that state I gave luminous talks, and I sent her to her family doctor to have a tonic or diet to get her circulation up. Sometimes I refused to do anything unless two hours were spent out of doors every day, and oatmeal and hot cocoa and bonbons were forsworn. It's no use washing the outsides of some cups and platters, you know.

THE SPRAY BATH.

"I used, however, to be proudest of the cures I created with pretty skins that were a bit out of condition, roughened with acne, discolored from chaps long neglected, or cobwebbed over with little wrinkles for which there was no excuse. These, one and all, I treated with spray baths. I used a series of ordinary atomizers with tubes of varying sizes and bulks that would send out the liquid in jets, a stream, or sprays of varying force. The purest distilled water was the substance of the bath, though sometimes I substitute oxygenized natural water, which was expensive, but most effective. When it was a case of mild eczema, a lukewarm castile soap spray was the thing. This was allowed to dry on the skin and then sprayed off. The chapped faces got a warm, perfumed, oil spray, and so fond were my patients of this treatment that numbers of them came to me twice a day to have their faces washed, never pretending to use washcloth and water themselves.

"After washing a tender skin that is rough and irritated, sterilized linen or absorbent cotton is the proper thing to use for drying. Crash and Turkish towels are well enough for the body when bathing, but if a woman wishes to preserve the fine velvet surface of her cheeks she will resist indulgence in those widely recommended heroic methods of scrubbing and brushing her face, methods applicable only to walking shoes and window glasses."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS THERE.

New York, April 19.—Nicholas Murray Butler was installed as president of Columbia University today in the presence of a large company of distinguished persons, headed by the president of the United States. Mr. Butler was graduated from Columbia in 1882.

HOW TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result tracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the Liver and the Kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action of scientific study of the effects of ex- is mild and beneficial.

Major Octavius L. Pruden, one of the assistant secreta...es to the president, died at Garfield Hospital, Washington, this (Saturday) morning from an affection of the heart. The deceased had occupied a confidential position at the White House for about 30 years. He was about 60 years of age.

"Always the Best of Everything for the Least Money."

GRAY & PARKER. GRAY & PARKER.

LACE CURTAINS

Lace Curtains 2½ yards long at	25c
Lace Curtains 2½ yards long at	30c
Lace Curtains 3 yards long at	50c
Lace Curtains 3½ yards long at	65c
Lace Curtains 3½ yards long at	75c
Lace Curtains 3½ yards long at	$1 00
Lace Curtains 3½ yards long at	$1 25

See our special—3½ yards long, wide and lacy, several designs to choose from, only $1.75 per pair.

HEAVY DOUBLE THREAD CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, very pretty, at $2.00 and $2.50

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Stock Brokers, New York.
ROOM 13, TEMPLE BUILDING, LONDON.
STOCKS AND GRAIN
F. P. RAE, Manager.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, April 19.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	126¾	126½
Canadian Pacific Rights	..	..
Duluth, common	19	17
Duluth, preferred	..	..
Winnipeg Electric	..	..
Montreal Street Railway, xd, xr. 273		270
West India	68	61
Toronto Street Railway, xd	122	121¾
Halifax Street Railway, xd	110¾	107
St. John Street Railway	150	120
Twin City Transit Railway	123½	123
Richelieu and Ontario, xd	116	114¾
Commercial Cable	165	158
Montreal Telegraph	172	168
Bell Telephone	168	164
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	70	69¾
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref	100	99¾
Montreal Heat, Light & Power	101½	101½
Nova Scotia Steel, common	113¾	113½
Laurentide Pulp	100	98
Montreal Cotton	128	123
Dominion Cotton	52	50
Canada Colored Cotton	60	56
Merchants' Cotton	..	..
Payne	..	..
Republic	10	8
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
National Salt, common	..	..
Dominion Coal, common	142	140
Dominion Coal, pref	..	..
Bank of Montreal	265	256
Ontario Bank	..	132
Molsons Bank	210	206
Bank of Toronto	..	233
Merchants Bank	..	..
Royal Bank	180	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	..	115
Bank of Commerce	..	..
Hochelaga	..	..
Northwest Land, pref	..	..
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	94	93¾
Heat and Light	..	..
Dominion Coal	..	..

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, April 19.
Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

	Yesterday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2p.m.
Anaconda	111	112	..	..	..
Amal. Copper	64¾	64¾	66	64¾	64¾
Atcheson	83⅜	83¾	83¾	82¾	83½
Atcheson Pfd	100¾	100¾	100¾	99¾	100
B. & O.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Brooklyn Tran.	66½	66½	66⅝	65¾	66⅛
C. B. & Q.	..	..	..	..	..
C. C. C.	..	..	..	..	..
C. F. I.	109	109	109	108	108¾
Erie	39¾	39¾	39½	39	39⅜
K. & T. Pfd.	56½	57¾	57¾	56¾	57
L. & N.	128	127¾	127¾	126¾	126½
Manhattan	134½	134¾	134¾	133¾	133⅞
Metropolitan St.	154½	154¾	154¾	153	153
Mo. P.	101⅞	102¾	103	102	103
N. Y. Central	159	159¾	160	159½	159⅞
Norfolk and W.	58¾	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58⅞
N. Pacific Pfd.	..	..	..	..	..
Ont. and West.	34½	34¾	34¾	34	34½
Pacific Mail	42¾	42⅞	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	151½	151¾	151¾	151¼	151¾
People's Gas	104	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
R. I.	174	174⅝	174⅞	174¼	174⅞
Reading	84	83¾	84	83¾	84
St. Paul	172	172⅝	172⅝	171⅛	172
Southern Ry	96	95½	96	95½	95⅞
Southern Pacific	67⅞	68¼	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛
Texas	43½	43⅞	44⅞	43½	44⅛
T. C. I.	71⅝	72	72¾	71¾	72
U. Pacific	104⅞	105	107½	105	107½
W. Union	94½	94⅝	94⅝	93⅞	94¼
TRUSTS—					
Leather	84¼	84¾	..	..	..
Sugar	131¾	130	130	128	128¾
U. S. Steel, com.	42½	42¾	42¾	42¼	42⅝
U. S. Steel, pref.	92⅞	92⅞	93¾	92⅞	93⅝
Rubber	17½	..	..	..	..

TORONTO STOCKS.

TORONTO, April 19.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	..	260
Ontario	134	131
Toronto	..	240
Merchants	152½	150¾
Commerce	161	160
Imperial	243	240
Dominion	247	245½
Standard	..	240
Hamilton	232½	232
Nova Scotia	..	246
Ottawa	216	212½
Traders	..	118½
British America	..	102
Western Assurance	102	101½
Imperial Life	..	144
National Trust	142	139
Toronto General Trusts	171	165
Consumers' Gas	..	212½
Montreal Gas	..	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	65
Canada Northwest Land pref	93	90
Canada Northwest Land com	..	..
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	126¾	126
Toronto Electric Light	..	150½
General Electric	222¾	220
London Electric Light	108	106
Commercial Cable	165	159¾
Cable Coup. Bonds	..	96
Cable Reg. Bonds	96	..
Dominion Telegraph	125	118½
Bell Telephone	..	..
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	114	113½
Hamilton Steamboat	..	..
Toronto Railway	122	121½
London Street Railway	..	150
Halifax Electric Tram	..	..
Ottawa Street Railway	..	..
Twin City Railway	123½	122¾
Luxfer Prism., pref	80	..
Cycle and Motor	..	..
Carter Crume	107	106½
Dunlop Tire, pref	108	107¾
War Eagle	..	14½
Republic	..	9¾
Payne Mining	..	25
Cariboo (McKinney)	32	27½
Virtue	25	24
Crows Nest Coal	..	530
North Star	25	21
British Canadian L. and I	67	60
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	104	101
Canada Permanent	122	121
Canadian Savings and Loan	..	122
Central Canada Loan	..	140
Dominion Savings and Inv. Soc.	..	70
Freehold L. and Savings	..	..
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	185
Imperial L. and Invest	..	75
Landed Banking and Loan	..	120
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	100	93
London Loan	..	111½
London and Ontario	..	..
Manitoba Loan	..	65
Ontario Loan and Deb.	..	121
People's Loan	87½	..
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	128
Toronto Mortgage	..	93
Western Canada L. and S.	..	..
Dominion Steel, com	70	69¾
Dominion Steel, pref	99⅝	99

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

CHICAGO, April 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
July	73½	73½	73¼	73¼
Corn—May	62⅝	62⅝	62	62⅛
July	62⅝	63	62¼	62⅜
Oats—May	43⅝	43¾	43	43
July	35⅞	36	35¾	35⅞
Pork—May	16 82	16 82	16 60	16 60
July	16 97	17 00	16 80	16 80
Lard—May	9 75	9 75	9 70	9 75
July	9 85	9 85	9 82	9 85
Ribs—May	9 15	9 15	9 07	9 12
July	9 35	9 36	9 25	9 25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Flour—Receipts, 17,885 bbls; sales, 6,800 pkgs; flour was dull but very firm. Rye flour—Quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 71,775 bu; sales, 856,000 bu; wheat opened firm and higher on continued drought in the west, promoting an active demand from shorts, but later yielding to realizing; May, 86⅝c to 86¾c; July, 80½c to 80¾c; Sept., 78¾c to 79¼c; Dec., 81⅛c to 81⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 16,300 bu; sales, 115,000 bu; corn opened strong on dry weather, but eased off with wheat; May, 67⅞c to 68¼c; Sept., 66⅛c to 66⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 45,000 bu; oats were firm most of the session on bull crop news. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 29-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 12-32c; molasses sugar, 2 21-32c; refined sugar firm. Coffee—Dull; No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c to 5¼c. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Quiet. Hops—Firm.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, 73¾c; No. 2 northern, 72¾c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 86c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 68½c; No. 3 yellow, 68c; No. 2 corn, 67¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 49¾c; No. 3 white, 49c, on track.

DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 84½c; No. 2 red, cash, April and May, 83¼c; July, 78½c.

Balm-Zoin. Balm-Zoin.

Not everyone can be beautiful, but the plainest face is made attractive by a clear, pure skin.

BALM-ZOIN

a toilet lotion of great excellence, removes all blemishes caused by cold winds, hard water and exposure. Rough, red and hard skin made soft and white.

W. T. STRONG & CO.
CHEMISTS,
184 Dundas Street.

Balm-Zoin. Balm-Zoin.
ywt

WEATHER BULLETIN.

London April 19—8 a.m.
TEMPERATURE.

STATIONS—	8 a.m.	Min.	WEATHER.
Calgary	36	36	Cloudy
Winnipeg	34	28	Fair
Parry Sound	50	38	Clear
Toronto	44	38	Cloudy
Ottawa	44	40	Fair
Montreal	42	36	Fair
Quebec	40	34	Fair
Father Point	40	30	Clear

FORECASTS.

Today — Moderate winds; fair to cloudy and mild, with showers at most places.

Sunday — Some local showers, but partly fair; stationary or a little lower temperature.

WEATHER NOTES.

The depression mentioned yesterday has now reached the lower lakes region, but so far its accompanying showers have not extended east of Michigan. Milder weather is again indicated for Manitoba.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Mr. T. Marshall, general ticket agent of the L. E. and D. R. R., was in the city today.

—Bishop McEvay will shortly begin his series of conformation visits to the different parishes.

—Mrs. Ovens and daughter Florence, of Ilderton, are visiting Mrs. John H. Cook, Richmond street.

—George Cummings, the champion golf player, will be at the kennels all day Monday, and will play in the afternoon.

—Knox Church, South London, is undergoing interior renovation. Services will be held tomorrow in the schoolroom.

—Miss Thorpe, of 221 Talbot street, will leave next Tuesday for Seattle, Wash., where she will live in future with her sister.

—Mr. Charles Webster, of No. 555 Piccadilly street, was not the person of that name fined $2 at the police court yesterday for fighting on the street.

—A session of the high court was held this morning, Justice Ferguson presiding. There was only one case, O'Neil vs. Harlton, motion to prohibit division court from proceeding against garnishee. Blackburn & Cox, for motion; Meredith & Judd, contra.

—Dr. Balfour has purchased the residence of Mr. A. M. Gunn, on the southwest corner of Queen's avenue and Waterloo street, and will, on his return from New York city, commence the practice of his profession there, where no doubt his long hospital experience and well-known ability as a physician will soon secure him a large practice.

BOYS LEAVE AT 4:35.

The London quota for the third contingent leave at 4:35 this afternoon for Halifax.

ARM BADLY SCALDED.

Joseph Ryckmann, who lives at the corner of William and Grey streets, had his arm scalded severely this morning, while expanding flues at the Helena Costume Company's works. Dr. Moore dressed the injured arm.

WILL HOLD A TULIP SHOW.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the London Horticultural Society, held last night, it was decided to hold a tulip show about the middle of May. The details will be arranged at later meetings.

WILL LAY OUT LAWNS.

No. 2 committee of the board of education, which has in charge the scheme for beautifying the school grounds, has directed the laying out of lawns at the front and back of Victoria school.

FRANCESCAN WENT THROUGH.

Father Gartson, a monk of the Francescan Order, of Montreal, attracted much attention at the Grand Trunk station this morning. Clad in the unique garb of the brotherhood, he presented a striking figure, more conspicuous because rarely seen here. He wore sandals, a loose flowing robe, and his crown was shaven with the exception of a small circlet. He was on his way to Detroit.

NEW CHURCH TO BE OPENED.

There will be no further evening services conducted in the old St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, but the usual morning services will he held until the new church, at the corner of York and Lyle streets, is occupied. The congregation expect to open the new church on Sunday, May 18, although it is possible that a delay of a week or more may occur.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL.

A successful social was held last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cornish, Lovett street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Hamilton Road Methodist Church. A large number of the friends of the congregation thoroughly enjoyed the varied programme arranged by the young men of the church, assisted by their friends. Refreshments were served by the ladies and games played until a late hour. The following comprised the programme: Instrumental, Mr. Gordon Johnson; prayer, Rev. S. J. Allin; reading, Mr. M. W. Althouse; solo Master A. Adair; recitation, Mr. George Samuels; solo, Mr. Ed Phoenix; reading Mr. Roy Hiscock; solo, Mr. Harry Edwards; reading, Mr. R. J. Webb; solo, Master A. Adair.

WOMAN STRUCK BY HORSE.

Mrs. Sarah Linder, wife of Motorman Christian Linder, while riding her bicycle down the hill on Richmond street near Sydenham, last night, was struck by a horse, which shied at a passing street car. Although her wheel was badly damaged, Mrs. Linder was not seriously hurt.

GAVE HIM A PURSE AND BIBLE.

Mr. Bert Bonser, who has been accepted for the fourth contingent of Mounted Rifles, and leaves this afternoon at 4:35 for South Africa, was on Thursday night last, at the prayer-meeting held in the Kensington Mission, presented with a Bible and a purse of money, by the young men of the mission. He was assured of their continued prayers and wishes for his safe return to home and country.

ABERDEENS' DANCE.

The Aberdeen Club entertained a large number of guests to a pleasant dance at the Palace Academy last evening. Over 100 accepted invitations and enjoyed a delightful programme of all the popular dances. The academy orchestra rendered a selection of all the up-to-date music. Credit is due to the committee, which was composed of Messrs. J. Macfie, Charles Delaney and James Hevey, for the success of the dance.

CLOSING CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening next the Woman's Morning Music Club will hold their closing evening concert at their rooms in the Masonic Temple building. This promises to be a most interesting and enjoyable concert in every way. Miss Higgins, the popular contralto of Woodstock, Mrs. Adam Beck, Mr. Maurice Poure and members of the club are announced to take part. The club deserves the patronage of the music-loving public generally at this closing event of the season.

FUNERAL OF ANDREW MURRAY.

The esteem in which the late Andrew Murray was held was evidenced this afternoon when his funeral took place to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Many friends were in attendance, and in the cortege were a number of deceased's associates in the Order of Foresters, while the casket was literally covered with flowers. Rev. A. K. Birks conducted the impressive services. Five of the pallbearers were chosen from the many relations who attended the funeral. They were his three brothers, John, William and James, two brothers-in-law—E. A. Rogers, of Toronto, and Charles Rogers, of this city—and Mr. David Adams, also of this city.

LITERARY SOCIETY OFFICERS.

The election of officers of the London Normal School Literary Society was held yesterday afternoon, the following being elected: Patron, Col. Leys; honorary president, Vice-Principal Dearness; president, F. E. Robinson; vice-president, Wm. Geiger; secretary, E. G. Ironside; treasurer, Miss McMillan; historian, Jos. Sumpton; critic, D. Brison; poet, O. L. Chrysler; editor of the society's paper, R. McGuigan; reporter, F. G. Dredge. A programme committee was also appointed. After returns were received speeches were delivered by the successful candidates.

BOUGHT A NEW SUIT WITH FORGED CHECK.

Police Have George Dawson in the Cells on a Serious Charge.

George Dawson, alias George Fawcett, an employe for several months of the Dennis wire and iron works, wanted a suit of clothes today, and in order to get them at a bargain, is alleged to have forged a check on the Bank of Commerce, for $10, which he tendered to a Dundas street merchant, ordering the garments to be sent to a hotel on Ridout street. After the purchaser had departed the merchant telephoned Mr. Dennis, who sent word that nothing was due Fawcett, and any check on the firm was a forgery. The police were notified, and found the offender without any trouble. He has been working under the name of Fawcett, but papers found on his person prove him to be Dawson, and he comes from Woodstock. He is a married man.

EAST MIDDLESEX HOTEL LICENSES

Two Thorndale Men Are Contending for Same Hotel.

The East Middlesex license commissioners met at 1 o'clock today and renewed the following licenses:

Dorchester Township—Mrs. W. C. Drake, W. H. Chittick, H. C. Barrows.

West Nissouri Township—Mrs. Young, H. McLean.

Westminster Township—John Garrison, Hugh Sharkey, Wm. Fralick, W. L. Odell, Mrs. J. Durand, John Chartes and Fred Burton.

London Township—W. J. Barnes, Hiram Shain, James Homister, George A. Graham, James Gilson, Harry Lance, Mrs. Hodgins, Ed Barrell, Mrs. E. Bradshaw, Gardiner E. Tuckey, Mrs. Creighton, James McKee, Robert Graham, Mrs. J. Ovens.

The licenses of Mrs. M. J. Carroll, Dorchester township, and Jos. Golding, London township, were laid over for one week to allow of repairs being made.

John Dundass, owner of a Thorndale hotel, and John Orr, the present tenant, are each applying for a license for the same house. A petition in favor of Dundass was presented, and referred to the township clerk for a report as to the qualifications of the signers. A deputation from Thorndale opposed the granting of the petition.

AN ESCAPE.

Willie—Say, that boy sliding down hill with me this morning got run over and killed. I'm glad it wasn't me. Gee, what a lickin' I'd have got!

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PROHIBITION EXECUTIVE WILL CHOOSE F. W. DALY AS CANDIDATE

Well Defined Opinion Prevails That He Will Be Named by the Leaders.

An important meeting of the executive committee of the City Prohibition League will be held in Somerset Hall tonight.

Several of the leading workers for prohibition were spoken to by The Advertiser today, but they remained practically non-committal.

It is understood, however that the league will decide upon a candidate to contest the approaching election. A general feeling exists also that this candidate will not be a clergyman. It is acknowledged now that Rev. Dr. Johnston will not be the candidate. Other clergymen besides have been considered, but the same difficulties arose in each instance. At last the idea of having a clergyman run was abandoned.

Among those whom The Advertiser interviewed was Mr. F. W. Daly, who would go no further than name over some of the gentlemen who had been mentioned as possible nominees. He omitted his own name, probably from modesty.

When The Advertiser drew his attention to this omission, Mr. Daly laughed, and remained as before—strictly non-committal regarding any nominee.

"Would you run, Mr. Daly," he was asked, "if the nomination were offered you?"

Mr. Daly dexterously switched the conversation to the weather and kindred interesting but none the less irrelevant topics.

Notwithstanding this, it is the opinion that the executive committee will name Mr. Daly as the prohibition candidate, and that he will accept the nomination.

MAJOR LITTLE GAZETTED LT.-COL. AND TO COMMAND OF SEVENTH

Militia Orders Just Issued Contain Announcement of Promotion.

Militia general orders just issued announce the appointment of Major Little to be lieutenant-colonel and to the command of the 7th Regiment, vice Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith, transferred to the reserve of officers.

The orders contain also the following announcements:

26th Regiment, Middlesex Light Infantry—Capt. G. C. Lindsay having enlisted in the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, for special service in South Africa, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be lieutenant, Second Lieut. H. G. Graham, vice J. H. McKay, promoted. To be second lieutenant provisionally, H. W. Morgan, vice J. H. McKay, promoted. To be medical officer with rank of surgeon captain, Capt. O. L. Borden, from the army medical staff.

27th Lambton Regiment—Lieut.-Col. C. G. Ellis upon completion of extension of his tenure of command is transfered to the reserve of officers.

Medals Claim Board—The board of officers to consnider claims for decorations and medals generally is reconstructed, with Lieut.-Col. H. Smith (formerly of London), reserve of officers, as president, and Major E. H. T. Howard, A.D.C., unattached list, as a member.

BALL SHOULD BE KEPT AMATEUR

Meeting To Be Held to Protest Against Importing Players.

Springbank Diamond Free to All at Any Time—Increased Value of the Futurity—Sporting Notes.

There promises to be trouble in the wholesale league if the practice of importing players is not stopped, for it appears plain that strangers are being brought into the city, in violation of the signed agreement. Joe McLachlan, who resides in Forest, is announced by a local paper there to have accepted a position to play with the wholesale league, and his name occurs among the list signed by the Carling Brewing and Malting Company team. All contracts were completed on April 15, since which time no players can be admitted without 30 days' notice. Next week a meeting will be held to protest against the violation of this most important rule. For the sake of clean, amateur baseball, it is hoped that each club will carry out the signed agreement; otherwise the league will fall to pieces. McLachlan is said to be clearly a professional of a fast type, and a southpaw.

TURF.

A RACE WORTH WINNING.

New York, April 19.—Announcement is made by the Coney Island Jockey Club that this year's Futurity will be worth $70,000. It is the most valuable race in America. It will be decided on Aug. 30, and a fortune will be handed over to the owner of the winner.

When the entries to the stake closed on Jan. 2, 1900, the club had received 1,241 nominations. Of this number 305 subsequently became void from various causes, 419 were declared out on payment of $10, 62 at $20, $10 at $60 and 12 at $70, leaving 33 youngsters eligible.

LACROSSE.

HELD A BUSINESS SESSION.

The lacrosse club executive met last night and talked over matters in a general way. The City Baseball League, not being ready with the names of those responsible for the lease of Tecumseh Park, it was impossible to have the agreement signed. Telephone messages were received during the session from Paris and St. Catharines. The London club will undoubtedly be in the senior series, and eventually things will be arranged to suit the local team. The names of the players will be made known as soon as some formalities have been gone through. There is a lively lot of fellows, anxious to get into the game, and some good sport is assured.

BASEBALL.

GROUNDS FREE TO EVERYONE.

Some doubt having been expressed about it, inquiry has been made by The Advertiser as to whether a resolution was really passed at a meeting of the water commissioners guaranteeing the use of the diamond at Springbank to the Wholesale League on Saturdays. Secretary Ellwood informed a reporter this morning that a motion was on the books giving the Wholesale League use of the grounds, as far as was in the commissioners' power. A legal opinion points out that, the diamond being public property, anyone behaving themselves, can enjoy the use of the grounds for a game of baseball at any time, and the commissioners do not possess the power to guarantee them exclusively to the Wholesale League, or others, which, according to the records, they have not done. The same method will have to be pursued this year as last, which is fair to all parties concerned — first come, first served.

FOOTBALL.

London, April 19.—The Sheffield-United and Southampton clubs met this afternoon at the Crystal Palace grounds to contest for the possession of the "English Cup," the blue ribbon of British football. The invasion of London by the provincial army of ardent admirers of the "Muddled Oafs," who after a season's struggle, met in the final tie, commenced at daybreak. The various railroads carried nearly a hundred excursion trains, bringing upwards of 50,000 visitors, men, women and children, who thronged the parks and converted them into huge picnic grounds. The visitors afterwards toured the streets, sightseeing, and gradually found their way to the Crystal Palace, where they augmented a metropolitan crowd even more numerous than themselves. The game resulted in a draw, each of the teams scoring a goal.

INQUIRY WILL GO ON APRIL 28

City Clerk's Evidence Will Close the investigation.

The investigation into the alleged irregularities of the last municipal election will be resumed at 11 a.m. on Monday, April 28, before Judge Edward Elliott. City Clerk Kingston will in all probability be the only witness called, and the investigation will be finished the same day. Judge Elliott's report to the city council will be made as soon as he can go over the evidence submitted.

SLIPPERY LOT ARE THE BHILS

Give British a Great Deal of Trouble.

Rub Bodies With Oil to Effect Escapes—Posture Resembles a Tree.

Some of the Indian tribes over which we rule give us a great deal of trouble, notably the Mahsuds. The Mahsuds, however, are not by any means the worst of the Indian robber tribes, the unenviable distinction probably falling to the Bhils, who are the cleverest scoundrels in the world, both in their methods of acquiring other people's property and in evading pursuit.

They are very proud of their skill in pilfering and openly boast of it. One of them once told a British officer that he could steal the blanket from under him, and was promptly challenged to show his ability. That night when the officer was fast asleep the Bhil robber cut a hole in his tent, crept noiselessly in and gently tickled the hands and feet of the sleeping man. The officer stirred uneasily and turned over. In this way the Bhil was able to pull the blanket out a little way. By repeating his performance he finally succeeded in "coaxing" the blanket completely from under the sleeper.

When engaged in his nefarious little games, the Bhil wears hardly any clothing, and his lithe body is rubbed with oil to facilitate escape from any would be captors. When hotly pursued by the British troops, the robbers make use of a very clever device. They conceal their scant clothing under their small round shields and scatter them about to resemble stones or bowlders; then, picking up a few twigs—if there are any to be had—they assume all sorts of grotesque attitudes, their almost fleshless limbs silhouetted against the dark night sky, closely resembling the charred limbs of a tree. Absolutely motionless, they hold their positions till the enemy has passed them.

In this way a British subaltern in charge of a party sent to capture some Bhils was considerably startled one evening. The pursuit had completely lost sight of the robers, and finally the party drew rein by a clump of gnarled and bent tree trunks, tired and hot from their hard exertions. The officer in charge took off his hat and placed it on the end of a broken limb, when instantly there was a wild scream of laughter, and the tree trunks suddenly came to life and vanished in the darkness.—London Express.

China raises and consumes more ducks than any other country in the world.

GRAND
FURNITURE SALE

A great showing of Spring Furniture unsurpassed by any past or present attempts.

Every inch of three mammoth double floors filled to overflowing with the best of worthy furniture. No taste has been overlooked.

Many of these creations are exclusive—only one or two of a kind. Therefore, early selections are advisable.

You can pin your faith absolutely on the quality and price of every piece of furniture we show. This great business is on the broadest possible lines.

The increasing volume of trade every season shows that the people know where to come and where to buy. 'Nuff Sed.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,
174 to 180 King Street, London, Ont.

What? Garden Rakes, 20c.
Yes, and Strong Step Ladders 75c.

Also Alabastine, Sherwin-Williams' House and Buggy Paints, Stains, Enamels and Varnishes, Whitewash, Kalsomine, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Poultry Netting, Spades, Hoes and Garden Tools of all kinds.

FISHING TACKLE AND BICYCLE SUPPLIES.
FULL LINE OF FIRST QUALITY ENAMELEDWARE.

Cowan's Hardware, 127 Dundas Street

Coal. F. D. MACFIE & CO., Office and Yard—Burwell street and G. T. R. crossing. Phone, 58. **Wood.** Phone, 58.

Heroes and Heroines.

But he that endureth to the end shall be saved—St. Matthew, x., 22.

Everybody admires heroism. The qualities of character which hurl one to the forefront in a critical moment, careless of danger, reckless of consequences, claim our unstinted applause.

But in the emergency, when the air vibrates with excitement, a man becomes intoxicated with courage, ordinary soldiers do deeds which would grace a god of Olympus and the coward is so rare an exception that he becomes invisible. Human nature, when impelled by a strong passion or a noble ambition, surpases itself. The poor village lout has a capacity for endurance and brilliant work which needs only time and incentive to become divine. The rattle of musketry is the stimulus to great achievement. The perilous expedition, with sudden death lurking in ambush, will always find volunteers.

Man is a rude, crude, but grand sort of creature, with the making of an archangel in him. There is a mettle in his soul which has not yet been fully called forth. Hhe is a Toledo blade which the hot fire of circumstance will sometime temper. He is nobler than he knows or ever can know until ne is forced to show himself by opportunity.

So much for physical heroism. It is generally exhibited in the gaze of the world. There is another kind, however, and a higher kind, which never sees the light of day—the quiet heroism of an obscure life. The majority of our heroes and heroines will be unknown to us until we get to heaven. They are not now walking on hilltops, where they can be observed of all men, but are living quietly and sacrificing patiently in their narrow sphere, waiting for the peace and rest which will come "at eventide." I have known many such, and have never looked into their faces without thinking that there is a courage to which that of the battle field is a trivial circumstances, the courage which endures with resignation and meets inevitable suffering and misfortune with a calmness which is God's best gift.

Here, for example, is a woman who on her wedding day saw nothing but blue sky and sunshine. It seemed as though no shadow could throw itself across her path. A light heart and lips of laughter—nothing more. She did not know her own strength, for she had never been tested. But the avalanche swept down the mountain side and crushed and buried all her hopes. The day was turned to night, and even the stars refused to come out. Sickness, death, poverty followed in logical succession. She was face to face with a hard world, her children crying for bread. The friends of other days had their attention called elsewhere, and they saw her not. Alone in the struggle! And yet she bravely set to work, won her way to a livelihood, walked her lonely path in calm confidence that God still lived, brushed away the tears and grappled with fate. The struggle has told on her, for her hair is gray, and there is a look in her face which comes only from sorrow hard to bear.

You do not know her, or perhaps care to know her, but that life is one long list of heroisms, and when we all get yonder and look back on the past we shall see the path she has traveled, the upward climb of her years, and give her the need of praise which a thoughtless and ignorant world now refuses. There are no nobler qualities of character than her uncomplaining endurance, her persistent patience and her undimmed faith. The future has crowns for such souls, and God and the angels walk with them on their way to the New Jerusalem.

I know a man who has given his life to an aged parent, and another who has been bedridden for years, shut in from the pleasures which we most prize, and still another whose life has been a long sacrifice for his children, and another who—but why continue the list? I do but remind you of a similar instance within your own knowledge.

To meet such a fate as that requires the sublimest courage, not the courage of despair, but the courage of faith. There are flowers even in such byways as these, joys which cheer the heart and spots of happiness like oases in the desert. It is strange, but the presence of God and the conscious companionship of angels can bring bright days and starry nights. It is not our surroundings, after all, that bring peace, for if peace is in the heart it throws its light over all.

The root and foundation of this heroism is religon. There must be faith that above us and around us are helpful and cheering influences, that earth and heaven are within telephonic distance of each other, and that what strength we need will be given us for the asking if we are to meet sorrow and misfortune with quiet fortitude. And the more we realize the presence of God the easier it is to bear burdens. If we could once catch a glimpse of an angel's face—and some tell me they have done this—we should be light-hearted even in the dark. At any rate, we can have faith that loved ones are near though invisible, and it helps us as nothing else can.—George H. Hepworth.

WON'T PAY FOR HIS WIFE

Matrimonial Institute Says It Got Albers a $15,000 One, But He Won't Whack Up.

The Chicago Matrimonial Institute has retained Alonzo Letts, of Hoboken, to sue Joseph W. Albers, one of its alleged graduates for $300, reperesenting 2 per cent of the $15,000 alleged to have been received by Albers when he got his present wife. Albers, who is in the enamel and manufactured precious stones business at 155 Duane street, Manhattan, lives at 223 Bloomfield street, Hoboken. According to Carl Winters, president of the Matrimonial Institute, Albers secured his affluent life companion under the tutelage of the faculty there and entered upon a contract which he refuses to fulfill. Winters says the Matrimonial Institute is the only reliable concern of its kind in Chicago or elsewhere. For the sum of $5 it enrolls students and gives them fifteen audiences with wealthy women anxious to wed. If a student is not bright enough to secure the degree of Benedict at the end of the term he is put through another course for an additional $5. Widowers may take postgraduate courses on the same terms.

Albert was an apt student, Winters says, but after marrying he moved east with his wife before he could be apprehended for the stipulated 2 per cent of her dowry. Mrs. Albers refused to discuss the case yesterday.

All the tenants of the Paris newspaper kiosks have been personally warned by the police commissioners of the respective districts against exposing for sale any journal or publication which may be personally offensive to King Edward.

The average wages of women in France are only about one-third those of the men.

More Koal...

will probably be needed to finish out the season. Why not test our claims for cleanness, economy and satisfaction? Prompt delivery.

Phone 348. **DALY,** 19 York Street.
Branch Office—395 Richmond St.

WE WILL START HOUSE-CLEANING FOR YOU.
Clean Your Curtains.
R. PARKER & CO.,
400 Richmond street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

A GOOD MEAL
Neatly served, at a fair price. Parlor upstairs. . . . .
FRIEND'S, 117 Dundas St.



There is a whole lot of worry, about getting a suit or overcoat made-to-order.

Time, money and worry all saved by finished-to-order (Semi-ready) clothes for gentlemen, $12. to $30. Samples free.

146 Dundas St., London.

HAMILTON MAN FAILED IN TASK.

McLeod Did Not Win a Single Throw at Buffalo.

Big Attendance at National League Opening Games.

Columbia and Shamrock Will Not Race—Programme for Local Season's Golf.

WRESTLING.

JIM PARR THE VICTOR.

Buffalo, April 18.—Dan McLeod, the Scotch wrestler, failed to fulfill his contract to throw Jim Parr, the English champion, three falls within an hour at catch-as-catch-can style before the Industrial A. C. of this city tonight. The Englishman proved a harder man than McLeod had evidently thought him to be, and the Scot was unable to gain even one fall. There was no brilliancy about the match, and many thought that McLeod was not wrestling his best. At least, the vicious attack and wonderful skill, which he has always shown in his matches here, were entirely absent. This may be accounted for by the fact that the atmosphere within the hall was almost insufferable, and after the first five minutes the men were so covered by perspiration that it was almost impossible for either to get a secure hold. Parr was behind McLeod but twice, and he seemed content to stay there, but the jeers of the crowd made him desist. McLeod at no time had the Englishman in danger, and the latter never made an attempt to be aggressive, acting wholly on the defensive. The terms were that McLeod was to throw Parr three times within an hour or lose the match. A bet of $1,000 was made on the result and a similar amount that Parr would not get a fall. Over 600 persons, the largest crowd that ever attended a match in this city, were present. Tom Jenkins was introduced and announced that he would give either man a match at any time and bet any amount on himself. In the preliminary a mixed style contest between Louis Steinagle, of Buffalo, and Tom Riley, of England, each gained a fall. The deciding fall was not gained within the 20 time limit, and no decision was given. E. H. McBride refereed both contests.

ATHLETICS.

FATAL HAMMER THROWING.

Prof. J. P. Kimmel, physical instructor at the Indian State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., has been fatally injured by being accidentally struck on the head with a 16-pound hammer, with which Capt. Beecher, of the track team, was practicing. The hammer struck Prof. Kimmel behind the ear, causing a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain.

YACHTING.

Washington, April 18.—C. W. Post, of

THEY WON'T RACE.

this city, who has been in correspondence with Sir Thomas Lipton relative to a series of races between Shamrock II. and Columbia, each manned by a crew from the home of the other, today sent another letter to the English sportsman.

Mr. Post is in hopes that the owners of Columbia may see their way toward permitting the races to be held, but at this time the matter is in abeyance. The letter sent today to Sir Thomas reads:

"Sir Thomas Lipton, London, England: My Dear Sir,—At this late day I have to thank you for the courtesy extended in your letter, in which you offer Shamrock II. to me without charter price. I have purposely delayed replying, for some voluntary action on the part of the owners of Columbia. Your action was so generous, courteous and sportsmanlike, that it called for a like expression from this side. It is quite certain, however, that the owner of Columbia has some well-defined reason for not offerings his yacht for the proposed contest of the crews. The last report (unverified) is that the Columbia will be placed in commission and put over in Southampton water for the season. I sincerely regret the inability to obtain Columbia for the yachtsmen's race, and for the new yachtsmen's cup proposed.

"Permit me, again, to express my gratitude and high esteem for your very courteous offer, and my sincere regret that the proposed race between yachtsmen is stopped through the fault of the Americans, to supply Columbia. With best wishes, I am, respectfully,

"C. W. POST."

TURF.

FAMOUS HORSE TO BE SOLD.

Chicago, April 18.—Imp, the famous black mare that has won great stakes, made race records and performed so wonderfully as to make her the idol of race track crowds, is to be sold under the hammer to the highest bidder. That so great a thoroughbred is to be sold in a manner so unbefitting her great career, is due to circumstances. Her owner,

"77"

Dr. Humphrey's "77" breaks up Grips and Colds that hang on and do not yield to treatment —handy to carry—25 cts.—

COLDS

"Uncle Dan" Harness, of Chillicothe, O., died not long ago. Imp is part of the estate which was left, and the executors are acting according to the provisions of the law. Imp is now 8 years old. She was retired from the track last season, and it was the intention of her owner that she should never again go to the post.

JOCKEY REIFF GETS HIS LICENSE.

London, April 18.—J. Reiff, the American jockey, has been licensed to ride in England.

THREW UP GOOD JOB.

New York, April 18.—The racing colony at Sheepshead Bay was much astonished to see the Cochran family, including the famous light-weight jockey, Harry, return to the village.

They had left earlier in the day, fully equipped with transportation and all the necessaries for an ocean voyage, to take passage to England, where the breadwinner of the family, Harry, was to ride for Mr. W. C. Whitney the coming season.

A contract was made ten days ago between Mr. Whitney and the boy's father that called for a salary of $10,000 and all expenses for the season, and all arrangements had been made for young Cochran to report to John Huggins, who trains Mr. Whitney's English stable at Newmarket.

Cochran's father has always given his close personal attention to the boy's affairs. It was not, therefore, deemed advisable for the boy to go alone, and as the elder Cochran did not care to leave his family on this side, Mr. Whitney agreed to pay their expenses in England for the season. He was firm in the belief that the boy would do much better on the straight English courses than on the American tracks, with their sharp turns. There was no hitch in the arrangements until the vessel that was to bear them to England was boarded. The big steamship, the thought of days out of sight of land, and all the hustle and bustle that accompanies the leave-taking of an ocean liner were too much for the children of the family. They were homesick long before the preparations for sailing were completed, and their clamorings to remain on American soil overcame the desire of the head of the house to see his son a famous American rider in England. Their love for the mother country and their antipathy for the long ocean voyage would not be denied, and at the last moment Mr. Cochran decided to leave the family at home. More trouble followed, as Harry, who is nothing but a child, firmly resolved not to be separated from the others, and, as a result, the trip, for the present, at least, was postponed.

TURF NOTES.

Little Jack Martin, the well-known Canadian light-weight jockey, has at last parted company with Carruthers & Shields, with which firm he made a great reputation. Negotiations were entered into by several stables last fall for the purchase of the firm's contract for Martin's services, which has two years to run.

LACROSSE.

ORIGINAL DISTRICTS MAY STAND.

The latest in the lacrosse tangle in the senior series of the C. L. A. is that the original districts as drawn by the senior committee of management will stand. Brantford is understood to be very determined on this grouping of the clubs, while St. Catharines would not be averse to coming back into the fold. A date for a meeting has not yet been fixed.—Mail.

FISTIC.

PUNCHES MADE CREEDON SICK.

Baltimore, April 18.—Dan Creedon, of Australia, quit at the end of the fifth round of what was to have been a 20-round fight with "Young Peter Jackson," of Baltimore, before the Eureka A. C. here last night. "Bobby" Dobbs, one of Creedon's seconds, told Referee Charley White, of New York, that Jackson's stomach punches had made Creedon so sick that he was unable to continue the fight. Creedon nodded assent. The referee announced to the spectators that Creedon really was a sick man, and he believed that if the fight had continued another round he would have been compelled to stop it. This statement gave general satisfaction. In the fifth round Jackson landed a light punch in Creedon's stomach, a left on his jaw and an upper cut on the chin.

GOSSIP OF THE RING.

George Dixon and Billy Ryan may come together the first week in May in Ottawa.

Louisville sports will give a boxing show for the Jack Dempsey memorial fund.

Rube Ferns and Tim Murphy have signed to box in Kansas City the latter part of the month.

Benny Yanger has signed articles to meet Abe Attell, the conqueror of Kid Broad, in St. Louis, April 24.

Joe Walcott is on his way to San Francisco, where he meets George Gardner in a 20-round fight on April 25.

Harry Gilmore, Martin Duffy's manager, has offered to post a forfeit for $500 for a match between Duffy and Frank Erne before the West End Club of St. Louis.

GANS WILL MEET ERNE.

After considerable bickering Joe Gans and Frank Erne have decided to meet. They are signed to fight 20 rounds before the National Athletic Club of Fort Erie, on May 12. The men will get 50 per cent of the gate receipts, with a guarantee of $3,000. The purse will be divided, 75 per cent to winner and 25 to loser. They will meet at 136 pounds.

FAMOUS HORSE USELESS.

Chicago, April 18.—Paw Bradley, who arrived at Lakeside today, said that Robert Waddell, winner of last year's American Derby, is a hopeless cripple and will never be able to race again.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

New York, April 18.—The attendance at Aqueduct today showed no falling off. Two favorites and two choices were among the winners. Jockey Hayden was suspended for the remainder of the meeting for his riding of Taxman in the second race. The entries of R. L. Myers, who owns Taxman, have been refused. Summary:

First race, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs, selling—Dark Planet, 116 (T. Burns), 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, 1; Gloriosa, 107 (Landry), 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, 2; Tom Maybin, 107 (Odom), 11 to 5 and 5 to 9 to 10, 3. Time, :56. Hodo, War Te Nicht, Stunts, Flamboyant, Wolfram, Night Owl, Kattaning, Kilmorie also ran.

Second race, 3-year-olds, 5½ furlongs, selling—Geneseo, 100 (H. Cochran), 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, 1; Iridescent, 100 (Shea), 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, 2; Taxman, 11 (Hayden), 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, 3. Time, 1:08⅘. Halberdier, Odds and Ends also ran.

Third race, handicap, 6 furlongs — Kilogram, 116 (Landry), 3 to 1 and even, 1; Rou, 110 (H. Cochran), 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, 2; Rocky, 105 (Hooker), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1:13⅘. Sister Juliet, Princess Otillie, Contend and Tenagra also ran.

Fourth race, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs, selling—Florestan, 105 (Booker), 8 to 1, and 3 to 1, 1; Impetuous, 105 (T. Burns), 11 to 5, and even, 2; Jane Kay, 105 (McGinn), 50 to 1, and 20 to 1, 3. Time, :56⅗. Epidemic, Adel Harding, Tribesman, Hergenle, Julie, Breky, Ponca, Harriet S. Ossoli and Pine Brook also ran.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Roysterer, 109 (T. Burns), 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, 1; Bounteous, 109 (Brennan), 8 to 1 and 13 to 1, 2; Elsie Skip, 107 (Booker), 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:29⅕. Mosketo, Cresson, Moreton, Alcoz, Biff, Apple Jack, Daschund, Sandy Hook and Diffidence also ran.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—May Harrison, 110 (O'Brien), 3 to 1 and even, 1; Ohio Girl, 110 (Odom), 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, 2; Adelaide Prince, 10 (Shaw), 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, 3. Time, 1:15⅘. Lady Appleby, Trentham, Clipper, Sunshower, Past, Gay Girl, Silver Trinket and Sunderlands also ran.

WHEEL.

LAWSON OFF FOR PARIS.

Iver Lawson, the Salt Lake City bicycle rider has sailed for Europe. It is probable that Lawson's first match will be at Paris on May 2, with Jacquelin as his opponent. While on the other side Lawson will represent America in the world's championship races, to be contested at Rome, June 8, 12 and 15.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guesswork about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, 25c. vial. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia .....20200050*—9	11	2	
New York .....01900000 1—2	5	2	

Batteries—Iberg and Doolin; Kennedy and Yeager. Umpire, O'Day.

At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati .....00200000—2	10	3	
Chicago .....00500000—5	9	3	

Batteries—Glendon, Heisman and Bergen; Menefee and Chance. Umpire, Emslie.

At Brooklyn—			
Boston .....00010021 0—4	9	5	
Brooklyn .....11080000*—10	12	3	

Batteries—Malarkey and Kittridge; Newton and Ahearn. Umpire, Brown. Rain at St. Louis.

EXHIBITION GAMES.

At Worcester—	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....03000100 1—5	13	0	
Worcester .....00000013 0—4	13	3	

Batteries—Prentiss and Warner; Hastings, Lindsey, McFall and Doran and Crisham.

At Washington—			
Washington .....51000100*—7	9	3	
Newark .....00000010 0—1	3	6	

Batteries—Townsend, Carrick and Drill; Jope and Karns.

At Philadelphia—			
Philadelphia .....26416221*—18	22	1	
Jersey City .....01000310—5	9	2	

Batteries—Wiltse and Steelman; Brown, Stevens and Clark.

At Binghamton, N.Y.— Binghamton 0, Rochester 7.

BALL WILL BE POPULAR.

When more than 50,000 persons turn out for the four games that mark the opening of the baseball season, it is pretty good evidence that interest the sport is at a pitch that assures one of the most successful seasons the game has known. Last year the opening days in both leagues were bad ones, only one game in the National and two in the American being played, so no comparison can be made. In New York there were, according to press reports, 24,000 paid admissions. What would happen with an American League Club there, a high-class team under popular management, may be imagined. The most interesting thing in connection with the day's sport was the work of Mathewson, the wonder of 1901, in this New York game. On the showing in this one game at least his arm, subject to much speculation, appears to be in good shape.

PLAYERS' UNION DEFUNCT.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—"Not a member of the Pittsburg team, unless it be Tannehill, has belonged to the Players' Protective Association since last spring. The union is defunct in the league," said Col. Barney Dreyfuss, when discussing the statement that President Tom Daly had issued a warning to members not to break contracts, as it was against the association laws. "That P. P. A. is an odd union. How about the breakings of the leaders, and, for instance, that two-year contract which the organization proposed, and which the clubs accepted?"

RUINED BY BASEBALL.

Chicago, Ill., April 18.—Henry V. Lucas, of St. Louis, once owner of $2,000,000, has gone through bankruptcy proceedings, with $40,000 debts and no assets. Mr. Lucas jumped into fame in 1884, when he established the Union Baseball Association to fight the National League. He had clubs in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and in the east. That experience cost him $1,000,000. He sunk more in the Brotherhood revolt against the National League. Nearly $300,000 was lost in the failure of a barge line on the Missippi. He has been working hard for a living for six years, at one time as agent of a New York insurance company, and later as a railroad man.

HEARD ON THE BENCHES.

Toronto has signed big Bill Massey for first base.

On Tuesday last Charles C. Jones, the popular outfielder, was called to his home in Butler, Pa., a telegram announcing the death of his father. The old gentleman was 80 years old, and fell a prey to pneumonia.

Joseph Kostal, the pitcher, who jumped the Denver team last year, has signed, so report says, to play with the Spokane team in the Northwestern League. Kostal cannot play in any league within the jurisdiction of the National Association of Minor Leagues until he has made his peace with the Denver management.—Sporting Life.

Twenty-four thousand people saw New York beat Philadelphia in the opening game. Felix, the former Montreal pitcher, who was in the box for the Quakers, was an easy mark for the Giants.

Griffiths, a one-armed pitcher, has been signed by the Philadelphia Americans. He pitched against Bucknell College on Saturday, and only allowed the collegians seven hits. He made one hit and is credited with four assists.

The Walkerville team will not play D. S. Perrin & Co.'s nine on May 24. The expenses of traveling such a distance were thought to be too steep.

SPORTING NOTES.

The bay gelding, Coxey (2:18), is dead at Memphis, where George Spear was training him for the season. Coxey was owned by the New York plunger, E. E. Smathers, and won the 2:27 trot here on July 18 last, 2:16½ for the fourth heat being his best mile.

The Yacht Racing Union has adopted the report of the committee which framed the new building restrictions, excepting that the 20-foot class was stricken out and the committe was empowered to submit a further report on classes for 18-foot knockabouts and 21-foot cabin boats.

Ethelebert, winner of the Brighton Beach cup, at 2¼ miles, in 1900, and the favorite for the Suburban handicap last year, will be trained again this year. Last fall Ethelbert was turned out and retired. He improved so much this winter that it was decided to again put him in training, principally for the $25,000 stake.

There is a factory at Brantham, England, where work goes on night and day under conditions of secrecy. This is the xylonite works, where ping-pong balls are made. Six tons of balls are turned out every week, and its takes nearly 300 balls to weigh a pound, which is about equal to 4,032,000 a week.

GOLF.

LONDON CLUB PROGRAMME.

The London Huntn Club have issued a neat card-circular, outlining the golf programme for the season of 1902. Each year sees an added interest taken in the game, and there is no reason to doubt that the present will be an even more successful year for the club than former ones. With the fine new links laid out last year by one of the leading Canadian experts, and with improved street car facilities for reaching the grounds, there should be a marked increase in membership, and a renewed interest taken in the game this season.

Beginning in April and continuing till October, a series of monthly handicap matches will be played, during any one of the last seven days in each month. The prizes will be pewter mugs suitably engraved.

The match for the Labatt trophy will commence on Saturday, May 10, the entries closing a week earlitr. On Saturday, June 7, a driving, approaching and putting competition will be held. On June 21 there will be a mixed foursome match, entries closing a week earlier. The match play for the club championship will start the last week in September. The club team will be selected from those making lowest gross scores in the monthly handicap matches.

Profitable Profits See Investments

EASTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL CO.

Because The price of the stock will advance on May 1, if not before then.

Because One of the new wells has an earning capacity of over $7,000 a month—it takes less than $10,000 a month to pay the dividends on the investment.

Because When price advances the dividend-earning power of investments put in NOW, before the rise, will advance accordingly.

Because If you invest now you will be in a position to reap the reward of each successive advance towards the par value, $1.00. Old stockholders are doubling their holdings.

Because $100 invested NOW will pay $24 a year in dividends. After the rise the earning power of that $100 invested will increase in proportion to the advance in price.

Because The Company is on a firm financial basis, and the stock will undoubtedly reach par before the close of the present year.

SOME REASONS WHY

The Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. is the safest and most desirable investment now offered to the discriminating public:

BECAUSE it is not an oil speculation but an investment on a solid basis, paying 2% monthly dividends now, and May 1 will be paying nearer 3% monthly to those who are fortunate enough to subscribe before the price advances.

BECAUSE it has 21,000 acres of rich oil lands in Ohio and in California and 86 oil wells.

Present Price 25c A SHARE Par Value $1.00

ONE WEEK MORE

APRIL, 1902.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

BEFORE PRICE ADVANCES

Invest Now. May 1 The Price Will Be Higher.

Because Price will advance in nine days.

Because You will be anxious to secure this stock within the next 12 months. would you prefer to pay 25c., or $1.00 a share?

Because Oil stocks offered today at from $1.00 to $2.00 per share cannot compare with this company's present or prospective earnings.

Because Its dividends at rate of 2 per cent monthly and 24 per cent yearly on the investment are paid out of actual sales of oil from its 86 oil wells.

Because New oil wells are being drilled, and within a few weeks this company will have 100 active producing oil wells.

Because The Standard Oil Co. takes every barrel of oil from the Eastern Consolidated Oil Co.'s wells, and makes a cash settlement every month.

11 YEARS AS BROKERS Our customers of 1891 are our customers today.

C. B. HEYDON & CO., Removed to Manning Chambers' Building, 72 Queen Street West, corner Queen and Terauley Streets, Rooms 401 and 402 Court House Square.

2% MONTHLY ON THE Investment

HOW THEY DOI T

Glimpse of the Sanitarium Treatment of Stomach Trouble.

Men and Women Pay Handsomely for the Privilege of Observing the Simplest Rules Which Anyone May Practice at Home.

Why will so many otherwise sensible men and women pay enormous sums to be made do at a Sanitarium what they could do quite as well of their own free will at home?

The theory of Sanitarium Treatment for Stomach Diseases is Rest for the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

The bill of fare at the Sanitarium is very meager and simple, and the hours for meals are far apart.

The treatment provides for a moderate amount of open air exercise, but the strong feature is the rigorously simple diet or almost complete abstinence from food, and consequent rest to the stomach.

Now what is there about all this that can not just as well and even better be done at home.

Everyone cannot afford to stop work for a month or starve their bodies.

Daily labor must be done and this —either mental or physical—requires nutrition of the body.

But there is a way—an easy way—to give the stomach the needed rest and the body the needed nutrition at the same time.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food, every particle of it, without any assistance from the stomach.

In this way the body gets the nourishment and the stomach the rest while work goes on just the same.

Take one or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets immediately after each meal. Don't drink during the meal. Take plenty of open air exercise and you have a perfect treatment for all Stomach Troubles based on the fundamental principle of rest to the tired organs.

One box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will prove the truth of the statement that there is no case of stomach trouble (except cancer) that they will not relieve.

A full treatment will permanently cure.

CHANGES IN FORM OF ED PRESBYTERIAN CRE

Summary of Report Agreed Upon By the U. S General Assembly Committee.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—The Presbyterian creed revision committee has completed its labors and adjourned.

The committee agreed unanimously upon a report to be made to the General Assembly, which will meet in New York on May 15. The members reserved the right to differ upon minor matters in the report to be made to the assembly, but the final report, an authorized statement says, was unanimous and hearty. The differences refer entirely to the question of phraseology, and do not apply to principle or doctrine. As finally determined upon this brief statement is to contain 16 articles, as follows:

First, God; second, revelation; third, divine purpose; fourth, the creation; fifth, the son of man; sixth, the grace of God; seventh, election; eighth, our Lord Jesus Christ; ninth, faith and repentance; tenth, the Holy Spirit; eleventh, the new birth and the new life; twelfth, the resurrection and the life to come; thirteenth, the law of God; fourteenth, the church and sacraments; fifteenth, the last judgment;

The committee was also charged with the work of the revision of the Confession of Faith, by the preparation of a declaratory statement defining the meaning of certain portions of the confession. This feature of its labors had been completed at previous sessions of the committee, and was finally reviewed and unanimously agreed upon here.

The declaratory statement deals with chapters 3 and 10 of the confession, the former referring to the eternal decrees of God and the latter known as the elect infant clause; also with that portion of the confession relating to good works, which was revised by a change in the text. That concerning oaths and the Pope of Rome clause will be dropped from the confession.

IMPORTANT RULING IN RE LORD'S DAY ACT.

The Law Applies to All Concerns Not Operated Exclusively Under Dominion Charter.

Toronto, April 19.—The Province of Ontario, in regard to Sabbath labor, is still governed by the Lord's Day act, and Sunday sales, Sunday excursions and Sunday street cars are prohibited. The act does not control those companies which operate exclusively under Dominion charter, nor individual employes of corporations. So the court of appeal has decided, after several months' consideration of the act. The decision does not affect the Toronto Railway Company. The provincial charter under which it operates provides that the company may operate the cars on Sunday if the electorate vote in favor of it, and that condition has been fulfilled.

The decision of the court of appeal upholding the constitutionality of the Ontario act has gladdened the hearts of the officers of the Lord's Day Alliance. It is likely, however, that the case will go to the Privy Council, before the large corporations will be satisfied with the Lord's Day restrictions of their money-making capabilities. The members of the Lord's Day Alliance, however, are quite willing to have the constitutionality of the act tried before the supreme tribunal, for they argue, that if the Manitoba liquor act was confirmed, how much more will the Lord's Day act be within the jurisdiction of the province?

A Great Sufferer Cured.

Mr. Benjamin Dillon, of Leeds, Ont., was cured of Muscular Rheumatism by Polson's Nerviline, and says: "I feel my duty is to proclaim Polson's Nerviline as an infallible cure for Rheumatism; it cured me after 30 years' suffering, and nothing I know of can equal its penetrating power. Nerviline simply has no equal in quickly relieving and curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Lumbago. A trial will convince anyone." Price 25c. ywt

The first iron vessels were boats for carrying grain on English canals.

NOTHING LOOKS more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person, when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure?

In Russia factories are usually near forests, wood being still the chief fuel.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

No known land animal has naturally poisonous flesh. There are, however, several fish whose flesh is deadly.

CONTRACTS FOR ALL KINDS OF blacksmithing. Steam hammer now in operation. Heavy forgings our specialty. THE CANADIAN FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, Limited, East Simcoe street, London. t

The largest dome in the world is that of the Lutheran Church at Warsaw. Its interior diameter is 200 feet. That of the British Museum Library is 130 feet.

If it is asthma, bronchitis, croup, or any such trouble, use Vapo-Cresolene. All Druggists.

Wall paper was first made in Germany about 1560.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

SEND YOUR ADDRESS for our New Illustrated Catalogue; Foreign Edition Post Free. The most complete List of Lace Goods issued.

Import your own Goods DIRECT FROM the LOOMS, and save three Profits.

LACE CURTAINS, REAL SWISS, GUIPURE D'ART, MADRAS MUSLINS, ROLLER BLINDS, LACES ALL MAKES, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BLOUSES, LADIES & GENTS, LOOM HOSIERY, HOUSEHOLD LINENS

POPULAR PARCEL $5.10

Lot No. 313 contains:—1 pair Rich Artistic Drawing-Room Curtains, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide. 2 pairs alike, Handsome Dining-Room Curtains, choice old lace design, 3½ yds. long, 60 in. wide, 1 pair neat Floral Pattern Bed-Room Curtains, 3 yds. long, 50 in. wide, 1 pair new fashionable Sash Curtains, 1 table centre, renaissance design, 1 Set of Duchess Toilet Covers, one 45 in. long, and five smaller. Ecru if desired. On receipt of Post Office Order for $6.30, the lot sent per Parcel Post, direct to your address in Canada well packed in oilcloth.

Customers throughout the Empire testify to the reliable work, Marvellous Value, and Durability. First Prize Medals, Toronto 1892; Chicago, 1893.

S. PEACH & SONS, Lister Gate, Nottingham, England. Established 1867.

Abbreviated Price Lists May Be Obtained at the Office of This Paper

Warm Weather Comfort in Underwear

Knit-to-fit REGISTERED & PATENTED

COMBINATION SUITS

In light weight cottons, merinos, silks and silk mixtures are now for sale by all dealers. Fit the body perfectly, as they are knit-to-fit. Made in all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Ask to see them.

Manufactured by THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO., 613 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, Quebec.

From Near-by Places

KOMOKA.

Komoka, April 16.—Rev. Alex. Wilson, of London, will conduct service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Bunt, Dorchester, preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday last.

Miss Clara Holiday, of London, has been visiting relatives here.

The I. O. F. members and a large number of friends gathered at the residence of Mr. Robert Small on Monday evening, and spent a most enjoyable time. The evening was spent in numerous amusements, during which lunch was served. The crowd left for home at an early hour in the morning.

Miss Giles, of Portage la Prairie, is visiting here.

Mr. Fred Monteith is visiting at his home here.

Mr. Wm. R. Campbell is in London township.

Mrs. Hunter returned to Michigan on Wednesday.

Misses Allie and Ellie Joyes are visiting here.

BYRON

The annual meeting of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor was held in the Methodist Church Wednesday evening. Rev. Mr. Cosens occupied the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thos. Foster; first vice-president, Leslie Griffith; second vice-president, Ethel Walker; third vice-president, Ida Wells; fourth vice-president, Pearl Wadsworth; secretary, Rose McLean; treasurer, Lily Foster; organists, Maggie Simmie, Ella Foster, Bertha McNeice, Kate Simmie; superintendent of Junior League, Victoria McLean.

Some of the district officers will visit the league next Wednesday evening.

PILES — ITCHING, BLIND OR BLEEDING.

Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists' or by mail, for 50 cents. For a free sample address Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

The largest parliament in point of numbers is the Hungarian House of Magnates, which has 751 members. England comes second with 670.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.



Removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit or similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations."

Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair, without injury to the skin.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones street, New York.

For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

If you are particular about your washing use

Sweet Home Soap

And HOT Water.

Your clothes will be cleaner than any "cold water" soap can make them.

The domestic fowl is not mentioned in the Old Testament.

THINK IT OVER

The effect of a course in this business college will mean opportunities in business that you did not before possess. Write us for all particulars.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

TRIUMPHS IN TAILORING

Every garment we create is a triumph in fine tailoring. Every line is correctly designed; every stitch is properly taken, so that the completed garment is pleasingly perfect from every viewpoint.

There is another thing—our snappy styles are the styles desired by good taste.

O. LABELLE,
372 Richmond St.

Teeth
Examination and consultation free.
$6 Set.
All work guaranteed.
F. N. Harvey, Dentist,
264 Dundas St.
Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
ywt

W. C. BARRON
LONDON CONSERVATORY of MUSIC AND SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION
140 DUNDAS ST. LONDON

Builders, Contractors

and all intending house or store owners who desire to install or wire their properties should get our prices. We are dealers in Dynamos, Motors, Electric Light Fixtures and Supplies.

The Electrical Construction Co. of London, Limited,
32 to 40 Dundas Street.



The Guiding Spirit

in our business is satisfaction for the customers. And the line of BICYCLES we handle enables us to bring that into all transactions.

Every wheel is a model of perfect design and construction, and is strong, light, durable and speedy.

Jay Bird, at.....$25 00
Manhattan, at.....$30 00
Diadem, from.....$40 00 to $50 00

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

JOHN T. STEPHENSON,
The Leading Undertaker,
104 Dundas St. Phone 459.

RIGHT UP-TO-DATE

Our Wall Paper styles cannot be excelled. The workmanship is superior, and prices are reasonable. See what will please you.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

FAIRBAIRN,
THE TAILOR,
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

MARSHALL BROS. & CO
IMPORTERS
TEAS, COFFEES and SPECIALTIES
at Retail Prices. 67 DUNDAS ST.
ywt

W. S. LOCKHART.
Painting, Decorating, Paperhanging, etc. Estimates given. 32 Wortley Road.

P. McPHILLIPS, Barrister Etc
NEW OFFICES—110 Masonic Temple Bldg.
Office 'Phone 260. House 'Phone 884

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., next Court House, London

H. C. McBRIDE
Architect and Surveyor. 213 Dundas St.

IT IS A FACT....

that Jewel Paints cover more surface, cover it better, and wear longer than any other paints on the market.

ENAMELIT—A durable, lustrous, tinted or white enamel, at a little more than the price of paint, for many articles about the house, such as furniture, picture frames, bric-a-brac, etc. Dries quickly with a high gloss.

Get our Color Card.

GURD'S,
185 DUNDAS STREET.

Snappy Clothing.

Above all our competitors. High quality, low prices, stylish cut. Guaranteed fit and finish and satisfaction.

Southcott's, 361 Richmond St.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, April 18—8 p.m.—The weather has been fair today in all portions of Canada and very mild in the lake region, the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valleys. A shallow depression is approaching Ontario from the Western States, but so far it has been attended by very little rain.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson City, 26—36; Victoria, 46—56; Kamloops, 46—64; Edmonton, 30—58; Qu'Appelle, 26—48; Winnipeg, 29—38; Port Arthur, 26—44; Parry Sound, 36—58; Toronto, 32—56; Ottawa, 34—60; Montreal, 40—54; Quebec, 34—50; Halifax, 30—48.

Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, April 18, were 61 and 34.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 5:29 a.m. and sets at 7:04 p.m. The moon rises at 4:14 p.m. and sets at 3:51 a.m.

JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX LOG CABIN BREAD IS RICHEST IN NUTRIMENT PROPERTIES. IT IS THE GENUINE HOME-MADE AND IS AN UNEQUALED PRODUCTION.

Phone 818. JOHNSTON BROS.

Thos. Wilson
Merchant Tailor,
213 Dundas St. Phone 596.
NEW SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.

WEDDING GIFTS
A GRAND ASSORTMENT.

Nowhere else can you find such a varied assortment of truly worthy articles suited to gift-giving as we display. Store and art room are filled with attractive pieces, mainly different from what others show.

Sterling Silver and Finest Plate in great variety. Very Special Values in Rich Cut Glass, Fine Jewel Cases, Fine Clocks.

THE FINEST QUALITY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

THOS. GILLEAN,
402 Richmond Street.
Official issuer of marriage licenses.

London Advertiser.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL LONDON

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—Miss Mary Clarke, 478 King street, is visiting friends in Detroit.

—The annual examinations at the Medical School are now being held.

—The London Street Railway earnings for the week ending April 12 were $2,294 15, an increase of $198 23.

—A 10-year-old son of Mrs. Annie Westland, Ridout street south, fell from a tree into which he had climbed, and broke an arm.

—Mr. Will Cooper, son of Mr. Frank Cooper, has gone to Boston to finish his studies in one of the foremost photographic institutions of America.

—A law partnership has been formed between Mr. Alex. Stuart, K.C., and Mr. George C. Gunn, the two well-known barristers. They will have offices in Room 112, Masonic Temple.

—Mr. W. J. Spence, of All Saints' Church, this city, will preach missionary sermons in Christ Church, Glanworth, and Trinity Church, Lambeth, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., respectively, tomorrow.

—Passenger Agent George T. Bell, of Montreal; District Passenger Agent M. C. Dickson, Superintendent G. C. Jones, General Roadmaster H. Ferguson, of Toronto, and Trainmaster P. J. Lynch, of Stratford, were here yesterday.

—G. T. R. Trainmaster Whittenberger was at Fort Erie yesterday in connection with the strike of the freight handlers there. Constable Logan is also at Fort Erie. The strike is a local one, and all freight trains are moving through here on scheduled time.

CLOSED OFFICES.

All the leading coal and wood dealers will close their offices and yards at 12 o'clock Saturdays during May, June, July and August.

DIED AT BRANTFORD.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Guernsley, aged 96, who came to Canada in 1819, and lived for a time in London, died on Thursday at Brantford.

TRADING STAMP BYLAW.

The finance committee met yesterday afternoon, but did little that was of importance except to decide to recommend an anti-trading stamp bylaw to the city council.

SICK IN AFRICA.

Word has been received in this city that Capt. Arthur King, brother of Mrs. Frank Reid, is ill with enteric fever in one of the South African hospitals.

ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Land Mortgage Companies' Association of Ontario, held in Toronto on Thursday, Mr. W. F. Bullen, of this city, was elected first vice-president.

WIRED FOR DONNELLY.

Mrs. James Donnelly, of Detroit, complained to Col. J. C. Guillot at Windsor yesterday morning that her husband had deserted her and her child, and recruited for the Canadian contingent going to South Africa. The colonel immediately telegraphed to London to have Donnelly held. Married men are not permitted to enlist for this last contingent.

CHURCH OFFICERS.

The officers elected for the ensuing year at All Saints' Church are: Minister's warden, Mr. Percy Phillips; people's warden, Mr. F. L. Ross; select vestry, Messrs. Phillips, Ross, R. B. Sumner, Pannel, Swanwick, Eccles, Quick and Jones; lay delegates to the synod, Messrs. John Pannel and R. B. Sumner; vestry clerk, Mr. E. Humphrey.

DIED VERY SUDDENLY.

Mrs. Barr, mother of Mrs. Lewis Haynes, of No. 149 St. James street, fell while walking in the garden yesterday, and died almost immediately. She had been in rather poor health for some time, but her illness was not considered serious. Mrs. Barr was in her 78th year, and was highly esteemed by a large number of friends who will regret to learn of her death.

HOSPITAL CONCERT.

The first annual concert, under the auspices of the hospital trust and ladies' advisory board, for the benefit of Victoria Hospital, will take place in the New Grand Opera House on Friday evening next, April 25, instead of Thursday, the 24th, as originally announced. Owing to a misunderstanding about the engagement of the opera house this change of date is made necessary. The following artists will contribute to the programme that is being prepared for the occasion: Mrs. Julie Wyman, mezzo soprano, of New York, one of the most celebrated singers on the continent; Mrs. Adam Beck, of this city; Mr. Arthur Howard Blight, baritone, of New York; Mr. Frank Bachford, the celebrated Canadian violinist, late of the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, and Mr. Thomas Martin, of this city, pianist. A genuine musical treat may be looked for by all who attend this concert. Mr. W. H. Hewlett will be the accompanist.

LOCAL ODDFELLOWS ENTERTAIN VISITORS

Members of Stratford Encampment Exemplify Patriarchal Degrees.

The members of Adelphian Encampment, No. 38, I.O.O.F., of this city, were hosts last night at an exceptionally interesting affair at their hall. They were visited by the grand patriarch and degree team of Charity Encampment, No. 5, I.O.O.F., of Stratford, who exemplified the three patriarchal degrees with most commendable excellence. The three encampment degrees were conferred upon eight members in the presence of a large number of the brethren of Adelphian and Harmony Encampments. Grand Patriarch Jeffrey presided during the conferring of the first degree and Patriarch J. R. Boothby during the other two. Mr. Edward Beltz acted as chief patriarch and P. G. S. Campbell and D. G. M. R. K. Cowan also were present.

The members of the visiting team were: Frank B. Jeffrey, grand patriarch of Ontario, and Patriarchs Alex. Abraham, acting senior warden; J. L. Armstrong, high priest; Peter Bradshaw, junior warden; J. R. Boothby, W. D. McLennan, Stewart Wright, E. L. Boothby, James Player, E. T. Chowen, H. L. Vanstone, Geo. Lawrence, H. McDougall, John Dobson, E. R. Young, Thos. Savage and John Offerd.

After the formal proceedings, the local members and their guests sat down to an excellent supper, and ended the evening in social pleasure.

Watch Confidence.

Correct time is a necessity when traveling. Yours may be a capable timekeeper, but by incompetent repairing you have lost faith in it. Bring it in to us. We will repair the worst wrecked watch, and do it economically.

WARD, *The Jeweler,* 374 Richmond Street.

A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS

Executors and trustees are legally authorized to invest *TRUST FUNDS* in the *DEPOSITS* and *DEBENTURES* of the

Ontario Loan and Debenture Company

Paid Up Capital - $1,200,000.
Reserve Fund - - $550,000.

3½% on Deposits
4% on Debentures

Office, Cor. Dundas and Market Lane.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.



A MEAL IN ITSELF ..IS.. PARNELL'S BREAD.

DROPPED FROM CHAIR AND DIED

Very Sudden Death of Ex-Reeve James Campbell.

Had Walked to Home of Brother-in-Law and Expired Almost Immediately After.

Londoners were shocked this morning to learn of the death of Mr. Jas. Campbell, ex-reeve of London West, who died very suddenly last night. He and Mrs. Campbell had walked from their home in West London to the residence of Mr. Campbell's brother-in-law, Mr. Donald McDonald, on Grosvenor street, and had hardly sat down after entering the house before he fell over, and death followed at once. It was caused by paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Campbell was one of the best-known men in West London, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was reeve of the village before its incorporation with the city and had for many years taken a keen interest in public affairs, in which those connected with him learned to appreciate his sound judgment and ripe experience. For some years Mr. Campbell was in the firm of coal and wood merchants, Messrs. Campbell and Chantler, but had recently been living retired. He had lately been enjoying the best of health. Mr. Campbell was a member of St. James' Presbyterian Church.

MILNER PRAISED WORK OF FORMER LONDONER

Major Duncan Stuart Wins Compliments for Work in Refugee Camps.

Writing from Johannesburg to a friend in this city, Major Duncan Stuart, formerly of this city, says the following of the much-discussed concentration camps:

"I am back again to my own department, after two months and a half on the refugee camps, where the continental papers say we murder the people. Lord Milner commissioned me to inspect the camps on the Johannesburg-Klerksdorp Railway, and those at Mafeking and Vrijberg (pronounced Frayberg). I was at the latter two places but once. It takes ten days to go and come, as I could not get across the country, and had to go around by De Aar. The other camps I visited four times in all. They are now in a very good state, indeed, and the rations the refugees get give them better food than nineteen-twentieths of the world's civilized people get, notwithstanding all the talk in Europe and elsewhere about starving them. I was only put on to fill a gap till the arrival of experienced plague camp officers from India, who have now come. General Maxwell, the military governor, sent for me to meet him at Pretoria, after I had come back from Mafeking, to discuss the Vrijberg camp, and I was very much pleased with the way in which he approved of some suggestions of mine as to management, and I got a very nice letter from Lord Milner expressing satisfaction with the work I had done."

TRIED TO GET TIRED
In Order to Bring on Sleep.

When people are kept awake by coffee drinking and get into a nervous condition from it, they try all sorts of ways to overcome the trouble, but generally endeavor to stick to coffee.

A lady says in a part of a long letter: "The only way I could get any sleep at all, at that time, was by walking at night in the yard until I got so tired I would fall asleep as soon as I touched the bed, but after a little I would commence rolling around and could not lie still or sit in one place for any length of time.

"I became despondent and unhappy. My stomach was all out of order and my nerves absolutely broken down. One day a lady friend, when calling, said: 'My dear, I believe it is coffee that makes you so sick and nervous.' I replied, 'I don't believe coffee hurts anyone. My physician knows that I use coffee and he has never said anything about its being hurtful.' She replied, 'I can't help that; they did not tell me either, but I found out myself when I quit coffee and began using Postum that I got well.'

"I will never forget that October evening three years ago when I had my first cup of Postum. It was made right, and tasted, Oh, so good. In less than a week I could see a considerable improvement, and the second month I was well and happy and peaceful again. I have kept so ever since, and am now the picture of health, and do lots of hard work when I want to." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Hard times in Germany are said to have caused a large diminution in the consumption of wine and spirituous liquors.

The Kidneys and the Skin.

In the spring the kidneys have much to do. If they are weak or torpid, they will not do it well, and the skin will be pimply or blotchy. That is telling the story in a few words.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, cures and prevents pimples, blotches and all cutaneous eruptions.

Don't fail to take it.
Buy a bottle today.

LONDON DISTRICT MEN WHO WILL SAIL ON FIRST SHIP FOR AFRICA

Forty-Six Have Qualified and Will Be Part of the First Detachment.

Up to 9 o'clock last night 46 men, sufficiently qualified, had been accepted for the Third Canadian Mounted Rifles and this afternoon will leave, via the G. T. R. New York express, for Halifax, where they will immediately be detailed to make up the 500 men required for the first shipment. The attestation papers were sent last night. The recruiting will continue until Col. Peters receives definite orders to stop.

Those whose papers have been forwarded to Ottawa are: G. R. Bonser, J. H. Nichol, H. Wilson, G. A. Twitchell, J. H. Hart, J. W. McEwen, W. B. Whitely, C. Boyer, C. K. Carrington, H. Caldwell, A. J. Box, Edgar Nelles, G. H. Parker, Frank Orr, George Clemens Bedggood, W. A. Eagledon, Roberts, Adam Fitzell, Ernest James Roberts, James H. Nicholl, Harold Wilson, Joseph Henry Hart.

The members of the Windsor quota, who have been quartered here since Thursday, are: Edward Dunn, William Tilley, James Merritt, T. H. Gulfough, William Healey, Albert Smith, Aylmer Orton, James A Gillean, E. Dechmann and J. Donnelly.

Those who were accepted yesterday were:

John Moon, Londesboro, presser; mother, Ann Moon, Londesboro.

Stanley Allan McDonald, London, clerk; father, Allan J. McDonald, 397 Pall Mall street.

William Strath Corrick, Plymouth, England, boilermaker; brother, Edward Corrick, Plymouth, England.

Thomas Allan Manes, London, physician; father, Edward Manes, Parkhill.

Ralph Heard, London, cigarmaker; grandfather, M. Leathorne, Exeter, Ont.

Reginald Bruce Sinclair, Orillia, clerk; mother, Mrs. E. Sinclair, Orillia, Ont.

William Boyd Miller, Clinton, engineer; father Jacob Miller, Clinton, Ont.

Fred Evans, London, clerk; father, John Evans, Aldershot, England.

WAS LEADER IN ALL GOOD WORKS

Death of Mrs. George Burns Is Widely Regretted.

Had Been Ill for Some Time, But It Was Expected That Her Health Would Be Restored.

The many friends of the family were surprised and pained this morning at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Burns, the estimable wife of Mr. Geo. Burns, local collector of customs. Mrs. Burns had been ailing for the past couple of years, but it was hoped that efficient medical attendance and the loving care of her family would aid in restoring her to good health. During the last two weeks, however, a change for the worse occurred and at midnight, on Friday, she passed away.

Mrs. Burns was born at Lockport, New York, being the daughter of the late Richard Carrothers. About 46 years ago she came to London with her parents, and in 1859 she was married to Mr. George Burns. She leaves two sons, one daughter and three brothers to mourn her loss—Robert M., George M., and Miss Margaret Burns, of London, and Messrs. George, Thomas and William Carrothers, formerly of this city, and now of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Burns was a faithful member of the First Presbyterian Church. For the past quarter of a century she had been foremost among the ladies of the city in the promotion of charitable works and other undertakings having for their object the betterment of the community. Her death will be widely regretted.

CRACK WITH BOTTLE DAMAGED HIS HEAD

Trouble Over Alleged Insult To Be Aired Next Week in the Police Court.

Charles Fuller, a colored porter, is alleged to have insulted the wife of Fred Sturgeon, and the latter's retaliation was in the form of a crack with a bottle that caused blood to run freely, besides raising a big lump on the darkey's head. Naturally, it made him feel very sick. Both Fuller and Sturgeon are employed at the Oriental, where the trouble took place this morning. At today's police court the case was remanded until Thursday, defendant being bound over in sureties of $200 to appear.

John Nulty only took two glasses of beer, which made him drunk. He paid $1 a glass for the drinks.

Percy Wilson was remanded till Thursday for stealing a ring from his aunt, Mrs. Lillian Windrim. Wilson looked very disconsolate, sitting in the cage. His trip to Detroit, where he was caught trying to dispose of the stolen property, turned out very disastrously, and may possibly result in robbing him of his liberty. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

New Books at the Library.

Quilter—What's What. 1902.
Reid—Alcoholism. A study in heredity.
Black—Culture and Restraint.
Wells—Anticipation. The reaction of mechanical and scientific progress upon human life and thought.
Bryce—Studies in History and Jurisprudence.
Adams—Woodland and Meadow. Papers written on a New Hampshire farm.
Browne—Taxidermy and Modeling, Artistic and Scientific.
Kent—The Mechanical Engineer's Pocket Book.
Beaumont—Motor Vehicles and Motors.
Hiscox—Compressed Air and Its Applications.
Bridgeman—The American Gardener's Assistant.
Watson—Farm Poultry.
Lester—Sign Layouts.
Burroughs—Songs of Nature. Poems.
Ade—Artie. Story of the streets and town.
Knight—The Cruise of the Falcon.
Mackinder—Britain and the British Seas.
Linesman—Words by an Eyewitness. Struggle in Natal.
Harry Furniss—Confessions of a Caricaturist. Two volumes.
Joseph Parker—A Preacher's Life. An autobiography.
R. Barry O'Brien—Life of Lord Russell of Killowen.
Jacob A. Riis—The Making of an American.
Alexander—The Yellow Fiend.
E. L. Arnold—Lepidus the Centurion.
Baring-Gould—Royal Georgie.
A. E. Barr—The Lion's Whelp.
Benson—The Luck of the Vails.
Mrs. Burnett—The Methods of Lady Walderhurst.
Conway—Lalor's Maples.
Doyle—The Hound of the Baskervilles.

Halladay's Black Marvel Polish

"Marvel Polish" is made on honor. The intelligent study of its use insures utmost benefit and satisfaction. It benefits all leather shoes and is proven best by every test. Marvel Polish is oil, and preserves shoes. It never injures them. Sold at the leading stores.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

J. H. Stoddart's Return in "The Bonnie Brier Brush."

Few return engagements have ever been as successful in this city as that of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," which came to the New Grand last night, with J. H. Stoddart heading substantially the same cast as was seen here in the play last November. Large as was the audience on the first visit, that of last night exceeded it by over two hundred, while the enthusiasm which the performance evoked was no mean indication of the appreciation with which the spectators viewed the work of the players. Mr. Stoddart, on his entry, was greeted with a storm of applause, which was repeated at frequent intervals throughout the play, and he was forced to respond to repeated recalls at the end of each act. At the conclusion of the third act, he was called before the curtain, and in a sincere little speech he thanked the audience, personally, as well as on behalf of the company, for the cordial reception given them; and he expressed the hope that in spite of his advanced years, he would be spared to again visit Canada, and renew what was to him a very pleasant acquaintance.

Ian Maclaren's rather unpromising dramatic material has been skillfully utilized as the groundwork of one of the most moving and sincerely pathetic plays being produced today. Its sentiment is genuine and true, never overstrained, but rising at the crucial moment to an intensity which grips the heart-strings, and brings a suspicious moisture to the eyes. The Scotch spirit has been well preserved by Mr. MacArthur, one of the joint authors of the play, he being a Glasgow man, while to Mr. Augustus Thomas, playwright of "Arizona," "Alabama," and other successful dramas, is evidently due the credit for the skillful manner in which the play has been put together.

Of Stoddart's work as Lachlan Campbell, it is enough to say that it was Lachlan Campbell in the life. It is a wonderful performance, coming as it does from a man who has passed by half a decade the allotted threescore and ten years. His portrayal of Lachlan Campbell's successive suspicion, humiliation, wrath, and despair were all portrayed with a fidelity that was marvelous. In Stoddart's hands the character is made an essentially human one. The nationality of the man is an accident, the type is a universal one—"the warmest heart in the glen under the coldest creed," as old Dr. MacLure defines it. The scene is one of the finest and strongest ever seen on a local stage.

The supporting company is with one exception the same as that seen here last fall. Reub Fax, as the tippling postman, was again a favorite with the audience, and his first entrance was followed by prolonged applause, while his later appearances on the stage were always a signal for laughter. Mr. A. Phillips, who succeeds Mr. Marcus Ford as Lord Hay, Flora's lover, is equally satisfactory in his presentation of the role, his voice being an especially effective part of his histrionic equipment. Miss Irma La Pierre won the sympathies of the audience with her portrayal of Flora Campbell's sweet and unaffected simplicity. John Jennings, as Dr. MacLure; Miss Maude Knowlton, as Kate Carnegie; George S. Probert, as Rev. Mr. Carmichael; Mr. Augustine Duncan and Miss Bessie Baldwin, as Tammas and Annie; little Edith Taliafero and little Gertie Robinson, as Jeannie and Geordie, were all seen in their original roles, and were each deserving of mention. The beauty of the scenery and the completeness of the accessories were again the subject of admiring comment.

Raymond's Last Night at the London Opera House.

Raymond tonight concludes his successful engagement at the London Opera House. He has proved himself during his appearances here a most versatile and clever performer in several lines, notably those of magic, mind-reading, spirit manifestations, and the manipulation of handcuffs and shackles. He should be well received on ensuing visits to the city.

"MAN TO MAN" TONIGHT.

A quick jump into popular fancy was made in New York last week by the new and novel melodrama, "Man to Man," which comes to the New Grand today. Managers Butterfield & Bromilow have spared no expense in getting up the production, and a cast of clever artists has been engaged. The scenery for the entire play was specially painted, and consists first of a view of Schroon Lake in the Adirondack Mountains. Another scene represents the bear-cave in the mountains, which, by the help of novel electrical appliances, is destroyed by an avalanche in a thoroughly realistic and vivid manner. Still other paintings show an underground "dive" in the New York slums, the ante-room of the mountain jail, and the heroine's home in Australia. A novel feature which is employed in "Man to Man" is a huge bear, made necessary by the details of the plot.

"DON'T TELL MY WIFE."

Folks who have heard of and laughed at the fun of Broadhurst's "What Happened to Jones," and "Why Smith Left Home," or any one of the hilarious pieces evolved by that rare playmaking genius, Charles B. Hoyt, will have an opportunity shortly to witness here another piece of the same caliber, called "Don't Tell My Wife," and a broad musical farce by Howard Hall. Its scenes pass at Atlantic City, the greatest popular ocean resort of America. Conspicuous principals are Arthur Deming, Harry Shunk, Celia Campbell, Jane West and Salome Kingsley. The piece, which comes here with warm praise from other places, will be seen at the New Grand next Tuesday evening.

A MODERN FABLE BY GEORGE ADE

The Search For the Right House and How Mrs. Jump Had Her Annual Attack.

Once there was a family called Jump that had sampled every ward within the corporation limits. The Jumps did a caravan speciality every time the frost went out of the ground.

When the sarsaparilla ads began to blossom, and the peach crop had been ruined by the late cold snap, and the kids were batting up flies in the lot back of the Universalist church, and a barrel-organ down street was tearing the soul out of "Trovatore"—these were the cues for Mrs. Jump to get her nose into the air and begin to champ at the bit.

Mother was a house-hunter from away back. She claimed to be in invalid eleven months out of the year, and took nerve medicine that cost $2 a bottle. Just the same, when April hove into view and Dame Nature began to stretch herself, then mother put on her short skirt and a pair of shoes intended for a man and did a tall prance.

She was good for twelve hours a day on any kind of pavements. With her reticule loaded full of "To Let" clippings, she hot-footed from street to street. Every time she struck a fresh trail she broke into a run.

Mother was looking for a house that had twice as many closets as rooms and a southern exposure on all four sides.

She had conned herself into the belief that some day she would run down a Queen Anne shack that would be O. K. in all particulars.

In the magazine that came every month she had seen these dream-pictures of palaces that can be put up for $1,500, if you steal your materials.

She had gazed at the bunco illustration of the swell structure with bushy trees dotting the lawn and a little girl rolling a hoop along the cement sidewalk, and she had set her heart on that kind of a home.

Mother loved to study the plans and count the bath-rooms and figure on window seats and what kind of curtains to put in the guest chamber.

Every spring she found the place she had been seeking and gave a grand signal for the whole outfit to begin packing up. Those were the bright vernal days when Mr. Jump got all that was coming to him. Mr. Jump was a man; therefore any old kind of a hut suited him. For eight years before starting on his continuous tour with mother he had roomed over a drug store.

His apartment had been one of those delectable man-joints where women never butted in to hide things and give the whole place a soapy smell.

The sweepings went under the bed, so as not to litter up the hallway.

Once a year he had a house-cleaning. That is to say, he employed a colored man to beat the rugs, which had to be separated from the floor by means of a shovel.

Inasmuch as women never came in to straighten up, he knew where to find everything. He knew it was somewhere in the room and all he had to do was to excavate until he found it.

Then he hooked up with Laura, so as to get a real home, and she gave him a new one every year.

Mr. Jump soon discovered that although every man is the architect of his own fortune, the wife usually superintends the construction.

When Mrs. Jump made her spring announcement that they would move to another house he did a deal of kicking, but he always went into the wood shed to do it. He sassed her inwardly, but not so that she could hear.

She was a wonder at framing up reasons for hurling the lease back at the landlord.

One year she quit because the owner papered the upstairs with a jay pattern that cost only 15 cents a bolt. Another time the family next door kept chickens. Usually the children across the alley were not fit associates for their own little brood.

One time she quit on account of a cockroach. She saw it scoot across the pantry, and that afternoon she headed for a renting agency.

Father suggested that instead of vacating in favor of the cockroach they offer a reward of $100 for its capture, dead or alive, and thereby save a little money, but she refused to listen.

If the plumbing wasn't out of whack, the furnace required too much coal or else the woman across the street had been divorced too many times.

If they squatted in a low down neighborhood, Mrs. Jump was ashamed to give her address to friends in the congregation.

If they got into a nest of the new rich, then Laura had the freeze-out worked on her, because Mr. Jump was on a salary and she had to ride on the trolleys. So she began looking for a street in which intellect would successfully stack up against the good old collateral. And, of course, that meant a long search.

Therefore, every May 1, something red and about the size of a caboose backed up to the Jumps'. Several husky boys began throwing things out of the windows.

Father did a vanishing act. When it came to lifting one corner of a piano or hanging pictures he was a sad bluff and he knew it.

"How about Paradise?" he asked one day. "I understand that inside of the pearly gates each family has permanent quarters. There are no folding beds to juggle down back stairways, no picture cords to shorten, no curtain poles to saw off, no book cases to get jammed in stairways. I am sure there will be no piano movers, for I have heard their language. Do you think you can be happy in the promised land?"

"It will depend entirely on whether or not the rugs fit," she replied.

"Let us hope for the best," said Mr. Jump.

Moral—The Queen of the May is usually a woman.

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

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

STYLISH DERBY HATS.

We have them all in the latest New York Shapes.

ASK TO SEE OUR GREAT **$2.00** STIFF OR SOFT HATS.

GRAHAM BROS.

Pages 9 to 16.

London Advertiser

Pages 9 to 16.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Which Has Been in Progress 30 Months.

Summary of Prominent Events in the Sanguinary Struggle.

From Its Inception Early in October, 1899, Up Till the Notable Engagement of March 31, 1902.

Following is a summary of the principal events in the past thirty months' arduous struggle in South Africa. The conflict had its inception when Kruger issued his famous ultimatum, calling upon England to withdraw her troops from the borders of the Transvaal, and to also withdraw all reinforcements of the regular troops in Cape Town:

1899.

Oct. 11—Time fixed by the Boers for compliance with their ultimatum expired at 5 p.m.

Oct. 14—Boers march on Kimberley and Mafeking.

Oct. 15—Kimberley isolated.

Oct. 20—Boer position on Talana Hill captured by the British under Symons.

Oct. 21—White moves out force under French to eject Boers from Elandslaagte. Boers routed.

Oct. 22—Yule retires from Dundee on Ladysmith via Beith.

Oct. 23—Death of Gen. Symons at Dundee.

Oct. 30—General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval guns silence Boer siege artillery.

Surrender of part of two battalions and a Mountain Battery at Nicholson's Nek.

Oct. 31—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller lands at Cape Town.

Nov. 1—Boers invade Cape Colony.

Nov. 2—Ladysmith isolated.

Nov. 9—General attack on Ladysmith repulsed with heavy loss to Boers.

Nov. 15—Armored train wrecked by Boers near Chieveley. Over 100 British troops captured.

Nov. 19—Lord Methuen's column for the relief of Kimberley concentrated at Orange River.

Nov. 23—Methuen attacks Boers at Belmont with Guards Brigade and 9th Brigade. Boers driven from their position.

Nov. 25—Methuen attacks Boers in position at Enslin and dislodges them.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller arrives in Natal.

Nov. 28—Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at Modder River. Battle lasting all day. Boers evacuate position.

Nov. 30—Sixth Division for South Africa notified.

Dec. 1—Australian and Canadian contingents leave Cape Town for the front.

Dec. 10—Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and driven back with heavy loss.

Dec. 11—Methuen attacks Boer position at Magersfontein and is repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Wauchope killed.

Dec. 15—Buller advances from Chieveley against Boer positions near Colenso. British force repulsed on Tugela with 1,100 casualties and loss of 12 guns.

Mobilization of Seventh Division ordered.

Dec. 18—Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

Dec. 19—Regulations issued for employment of Yeomanry and Volunteers in South Africa.

Dec. 20—Formation of City of London Volunteer Corps for South Africa announced.

1900.

Jan. 6—Suffolk Regiment loses heavily near Rensburg, over 100 prisoners taken.

Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.

Jan. 10—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrive at Cape Town.

Foreward movement for relief of Ladysmith resumed.

Jan. 11—Dundonald seizes point on Tugela at Potgelter's Drift.

Jan. 18—Buller makes second attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Dundonald having crossed Tugela engages Boers near Acton Homes.

Crossing of Tugela by Warren and Lyttelton concluded.

Jan. 21—Warren attacks Boers' right flank.

Jan. 23-24—Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated on the night of Jan. 24-25. Gen. Woodgate fatally wounded.

Jan. 26-27—Buller's force recrosses the Tugela.

Feb. 3—MacDonald with Highland Brigade marches out from Modder River.

Feb. 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Lyttleton crosses Tugela, and delivers attack on Vaal Krantz, which he captures and occupies.

Feb. 7—Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the Tugela.

Feb. 9—Lord Roberts arrives at Modder River.

Feb. 11—French, having been summoned from Southern Frontier, leaves Modder River with Cavalry Division and Horse Artillery.

Feb. 13—Lord Roberts at Dekiel's Drift.

Feb. 15—Lord Roberts at Jacobsdal. Relief of Kimberley.

Feb. 17—Rearguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein.

Fourth attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill.

Feb. 19—Buller takes Hlangwane Hill.

Feb. 20—Boers under Cronje, having laagered near Paardeberg, are bombarded by Lord Roberts.

Feb. 21—Fifth Division crosses Tugela.

Feb. 23—Buller successfully attacks Railway Hill.

Feb. 26—Buller makes fresh passage of Tugela.

Feb. 27—Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg.

Pieter's Hill, the main Boer position between Ladysmith and the Tugela, carried by Hildyard.

Feb. 28—Relief of Ladysmith.

Clements occupies Colesberg.

March 5—Gatacre occupies Stormberg. Brabant again defeats and pursues Boers.

Overtures for peace made by Boer presidents.

March 6—Field force arrives at Carnavon to quell rising in Northwest.

March 7—Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.

March 11—Overtures of peace rejected by Lord Salisbury.

March 13—Lord Roberts, without further fighting, takes possession of Bloemfontein. Boers retire on Kroonstad.

March 27—Death of Gen. Joubert.

March 31—Broadwood attacked at waterworks. During retirement R. H. A. and convoy entrapped at Korn Spruit. Six guns lost, 350 casualties.

April 3—Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded near Reddersburg.

April 7—Colonel Dalgety isolated near Wepener.

April 15—Chermside leaves Reddersburg to relieve Wepener.

April 25—Dalgety relieved. Boers retreat northwards, under Botha.

May 10—Zand River crossed. Boers rapidly retreating before Lord Roberts' advance.

May 12—Lord Roberts enters Kroonstad without opposition. President Steyn having retired to Hellborn, which he proclaims his new capital. Attack on Mafeking repulsed, 108 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, taken.

May 13—Mahon with Mafeking Relief Column repulses attack at Koodoosrand.

May 15—Buller occupies Dundee and Glencoe, having driven the Boers from the Biggarsberg.

Plumer, reinforced by Canadians and Queenslanders from Carrington's division joins hands with Mahon.

May 17-18—Relief of Mafeking.

May 24—Advance portion of Lord Roberts' force crosses the Vaal near Parys.

May 28—Annexation of Orange Free State under name of Orange River Colony formally proclaimed at Bloemfontein.

May 30—Flight of President Kruger from Pretoria.

May 31—British flag hoisted at Johannesburg.

Surrender of 500 Yeomanry at Lindley.

June 2-4—Futile negotiations between Buller and Christian Botha for armistice.

June 5—Occupation of Pretoria.

June 8—Hildyard takes Botha's Pass. Surrender of 4th Derbyshires at Roodeval.

June 11—Stubborn fight at Alleman's Nek. Heavy Boer losses.

June 12—Boers evacuate Lang's Nek. Roberts defeats Botha at Diamond Hill, east of Pretoria.

June 14—Boer attack on Sand River repulsed.

July 4—Roberts and Buller join hands at Vlakfontein.

Railway to Natal clear.

July 11—Surrender of Scots Greys and Lincolns at Ultval Nek.

July 21—Advance eastward towards Komati Poort begins.

July 30—Surrender of Prinsloo and 3,000 Boers to Hunter in Brandwater Basin.

Aug. 16—Eland's River garrison relieved.

Aug. 25—Execution of Cordua for conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts.

Aug. 26-27—Fighting at Dalmanutha.

Aug. 30—British occupy Nooitgedacht and release 2,000 prisoners.

Sept. 6—Buller occupies Lydenburg.

Sept. 11—Kruger, flying from the Transvaal, takes refuge at Lorenzo Marquez.

Sept. 13—Proclamation issued by Roberts calling on burghers to surrender.

French occupies Barberton.

Sept. 25—British force occupies Komati Poort. Many Boers cross Portuguese frontier and surrender to Portugese.

Oct. 9—Dewet driven across the Vaal out of Orange River Colony.

Oct. 19—Kruger sails from Lorenzo Marquez for Marseilles on Dutch man-of-war.

Oct. 24—Buller sails from Cape Town for England.

Oct 25—Formal annexation of South African Republic, to be styled Transvaal Colony.

Nov. 6—Dewet defeated at Bothaville.

Nov. 22—Kruger lands at Marseilles.

Nov. 22—Garrison at Dewetsdorp captured by Dewet.

Nov. 29—Lord Kitchener takes over supreme command.

Dec. 5—Dewet's first attempt to enter Cape Colony frustrated by Knox.

Dec. 11—Roberts sails from Cape Town for England.

Dec. 13—Clements defeated with heavy loss by Delarey at Nooitgedacht.

Mishap to Brabant's Horse at Zastron.

Dec. 14—Dewet and Steyn escape through Sprinkhaan's Pass.

Dec. 16-20—Boer raid into Cape Colony.

Dec. 20—Martial law proclaimed over northern districts of Cape Colony.

Dec. 22—War office announce dispatch of reinforcements to South Africa.

Dec. 28—Dewet fails in attempt to break back into Cape Colony. Cape raiders driven northwards.

Dec. 29—Surrender of Liverpools at Helvetia.

1901.

Jan. 1—Colonial Defense Force called out in Cape Colony.

Jan. 3—Defeat of bodyguard near Lindley by Botha.

Jan. 7—Determined Boer attack on Belfast and other statons on railway to Lorenzo Marques.

Jan. 18—Delarey's force defeated near Ventersburg.

Jan. 28—French enters Ermelo. Smith-Dorrien repels determined attack by Botha. Sweeping movement commences in Southeastern Transvaal, finally resulting in capture of eight guns, 734 prisoners and large quantities of ammunition, transport, cattle, etc.

Feb. 7—War office announce dispatch of additional 30,000 mounted troops.

Feb. 10—Dewet slips through into Cape Colony.

Feb. 13—Botha writes to Kitchener proposing an interview.

Feb. 28—After desperate chase Dewet recrosses Orange River, having lost all guns, ammunition, transport and many prisoners.

Kitchener meets Botha in response to the Boer commandant's desire to confer with him with a view to peace negotiations.

March 3—Unsuccessful attack by Delarey on Lichtenburg.

March 16—Botha breaks off negotiations.

March 22-23—Babington routs Delarey at Ventersdorp and captures three guns and six Maxims.

April 8—Plumer occupies Pietersburg.

April 10—Civil jurisdiction resumed in Transvaal.

April 14—Rawlinson captures laager and two guns at Klerksdorp.

April 20—Winter operations in the Bush veldt begin. During following two weeks many small captures are almost daily reported.

May 8—Milner leaves Cape Town for England. Municipal government started in Johannesburg.

May 24—Milner received by the King and raised to peerage.

May 29—Delarey defeated by Dixon at Vlakfontein.

June 2—Kritzinger captures Jamestown, Cape Colony.

June 6—Elliot engages Dewet near Reitz and captures his convoy.

June 12—Disaster to Victorians near Wilmansrust.

June 26—Boer attack on Blockhouses along Delago Railway.

July 4—Train wrecked by Boers near Naboomspruit.

July 5—In reply to Botha's inquiries about ending war Kruger telegraphs to Botha to continue fighting.

July 13—Broadwood surprises Reitz and captures Steyn's correspondence. Narrow escape of Steyn.

July 14—French drives Scheepers' commando with heavy loss out of Camdeboo Mountains.

July 20—Death of Mrs. Kruger.

July 30—W. Kitchener captures one gun, 32 prisoners, from B. Viljoen near Middelburg.

Aug. 1—Kitchener reports shooting of native prisoners by Boers.

Aug. 6—Proclamation by Lord Kitchener of permanent banishment from South Africa of all Boer leaders taken in arms after Sept. 15.

Aug. 8—Commandant de Villiers and two field cornets surrender at Warmbaths.

Aug. 13—Kitchener reports the largest return of Boer losses yet made in a week. More than 800 prisoners, 700 wagons, and 33,000 cattle.

Aug. 13—Kritzinger's commandoes routed near Steynsburg by Col. Gorringe.

Aug. 17—Boer laager near Middelburg captured by S. A. Constabulary with heavy loss.

Aug. 19—Duke of Cornwall lands at Cape Town.

Aug. 21—Kitchener's dispatch published commenting on inefficiency of certain reinforcements.

Aug. 25—Kitchener announces receipt of letters from Steyn, Dewet and Botha declaring their intention to continue fighting.

Aug. 27—Lord Milner returns to South Africa.

Aug. 31—Train wrecked by Boers near Waterval.

Sept. 5—Lotter's commando captured by Colonel Scobell; Commandants Lotter and Breedt prisoners.

Sept. 10—Colonel Crabbe routs Scheepers' commando at Laingsburg, Van de Merwe killed.

Sept. 17—British force under Major Gough surprised near Utrecht.

Smut's commando surprises 17th Lancers at Eland's River Poort.

Sept. 20—Kritzinger fails to force a crossing of the Orange River, after inflicting heavy loss on Lovat's Scouts.

Sept. 26—Botha's attack upon Forts Itala and Prospect, on the Zulu border, repulsed with severe loss.

Sept. 29—Proclamation issued at Pretoria, providing for sale of the properties of Boers still in the field, in accordance with previous proclamation.

Sept. 30—Delarey's attack upon Kekewich's camp at Moedwill beaten off with heavy loss on both sides.

Martial law extended throughout Cape Colony.

1902.

Feb. 19—Canadian Mounted Rifles arrive in Durban.

March 7—Capture of Lord Methuen by party of Boers near Klerksdorp.

March 31—Gallant stand of Canadians in charge of the baggage at Hart's River. Canadians held their post, but lost eleven killed and forty-five wounded. In one section every man was either killed or wounded. This brave action elicits much favorable comment.

Since this date the warfare has been of a purely guerrilla character on the part of the Boers and a steady wearing-down process on the part of the British.

PASTEUR TREATMENT.

The New York board of health maintains a department of its own where the Pasteur treatment can be given to those who are in danger of hydrophobia. The best methods are employed, and the treatment is free. Three children, who were bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, are now receiving a regular course. The authorities in charge are preparing a phamplet of instruction which is to be placed in the hands of the police, telling them what to do when people are bitten. In all cases the dog is to be taken alive, if possible, and delivered to the health officers, in order that they may scientifically discover whether it was suffering from rabies.

Rangoon is to be lighted with electricity.

Platinum is being extensively used for neck chains.

By order of the czar the Popoff system of wireless telegraphy is to be introduced into the whole Russian army and navy.

THE FIGHT AT HART'S RIVER

Described by an Eye-Witness of the Battle.

Plucky Part Played by the Boys From Canada.

Attacked by the Enemy on Every Side—Held Their Ground Against Heavy Odds.

London, April 18.—A Klerksdorp correspondent of the London Mail, writing from Klerksdorp (Western Transvaal) on the 4th inst., sends the following account of the engagement against Gen. Delarey, in which the Canadians figured:

My assistant correspondent sends the following descriptive details of the fight between Gen. Delarey's force and the columns of Colonels Cookson and Keir on March 31, of which he was a witness.

Gen. Walter Kitchener's forces, under Col. Cookson, Keir and Lowe, moved out of Klerksdorp on March 29, working westward along the Vryburg road. Scattered parties of the enemy were seen.

On the morning of March 31 a strong reconnoissance, under Colonels Cookson and Keir, consisting of Damant's Horse, the Canadians, the Royal Artillery Rifles, the 28th Mounted Infantry, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, the 13th Company Imperial Yeomanry, with guns and pom-poms, left the main body under General Kitchener, with Colonel Lowe's Mounted Infantry, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the artillery. The troops worked in the direction of the junction of the Klein, Hart's River and Brakspruit. After moving for six hours the scouts brought back information that a convoy of 500 Boers was five miles in front.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

Leaving the baggage laagered under the charge of the Canadians, the remainder of the force swept forward at a gallop across the open plain with the object of capturing the convoy. As they approached some thick scrub on the right the enemy opened a destructive fire. The men steadily retired, dismounted and opened a return fusillade. Meanwhile another party of Boers advanced on the left in open order across the veldt and threatened to outflank the troops. The guns and pom-poms were reinforced and came into action, and the enemy retired rapidly through the bush. All firing ceased, the baggage was sent for, a camp formed, and trenches started.

Hardly had the work begun when the Boers opened the ball with shell fire from the left front of the camp. The men were steadily and rapidly placed around the camp, the trenches were hurried on, and the Royal Artillery Rifles were sent to the left to try and capture the Boer gun.

A galling fire came from the bush and they were forced to diverge. The action became general, the enemy advancing in determined and bold fashion across the open.

They were held in check by pom-pom and gun fire. Seeing that the attack was useless these Boers working round along a spruit threatened the right rear. The 28th Mounted Infantry were detached with a pom-pom, and taking cover in a farm covered the advance of our mounted men. They pushed forward toward some thick scrub, whence they opened fire on the enemy, holding on gallantly with the greatest coolness

AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

One last desperate attempt was made by the Boers on the right front and flank, but, meeting with volley after volley of shells from the pom pom and guns, the enemy gradually withdrew. Here the Boers acknowledged that most of their casualties occurred.

The firing had now practically ceased all round, except for four or five more shells as the finale. Thus ended three hours of some of the heaviest fighting of the war. The enemy's shell fire was inaccurate and to a large extent ineffective, their six-inch shells failing to burst.

After their retirement the troops wired in the camp, made further entrenchments and gun pits, and all were rendered comfortable and secure against a night attack. The Boer casualties are reported as being as heavy as ours, which is accounted for by their exposed position.

All the troops engaged behaved with the greatest gallantry, pluck and steadiness. No attempt was made during the night to disturb us. Next day it was decided to await the arrival of Gen. Kitchener with reinforcements. The position now held was the best in the district in case the enemy made a further attempt to attack us. Large numbers of Boer horses were found dead close to the camp, the saddles on most of them being covered with blood.

Gen. Kitchener arrived at midday on Tuesday, and the force returned to camp.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Gen. Walter Kitchener on the 29th ult. sent out Col. Cookson on a reconnaissance in the direction of Doornbult. Numbers of Boers were seen and, the object of the reconnaissance being attained, Col. Cookson returned to camp.

On the following day Col. Cookson's and Kier's columns went out again in the same direction, and it was arranged that the main column should follow. Early in the day the reconnoitering columns got on the track of the Boers, and also of their guns. After driving scattered parties of Boers in front of them, large bodies of the enemy appeared on both flanks. Anticipating an attack Col. Cookson waited for the convoy to come up, and then made preparations for defense, the position which he selected being open ground on the right bank of the Brakspruit, some twelve of fifteen miles south of Delarey's recent fight with Lord Methuen, farm houses on the right and left flanks being utilized.

Damant's Horse occupied the right front, and the 28th Mounted Infantry the right flank, while on the left flank were the 17th Mounted Infantry and the 27th Mounted Infantry, with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts on the left flank. Canadians, under Col. Evans, held the extreme front, and Royal Horse Artillery Mounted Rifles the extreme rear.

THE BOER ATTACK.

The Boers opened the attack with three guns and a pom-pom at one o'clock from the left front at a range of 5,000 yards, while a general attack was made from all sides. The Boers' rifle fire and gun practice were excellent, but the shells did not burst well. Their effect, however, was to stampede the mules carrying the provisions. The mules bolted from the main column in the direction of the Twenty-eighth Mounted Infantry, who moved out to intercept them. Damant's Horse acted as a support. The latter, however, were bearing the brunt of the severe attack, and had to fall back, now exposing the Twenty-eighth Mounted Infantry to a still heavier fire.

The force, which had all the sick in charge, accomplished the move in perfect order. The Boers advanced close to the Royal Horse Artillery Rifles, who were in support under cover of a farmhouse, calmly waiting for the Boers until they were at close range, when they poured in a deadly rifle fire, driving the enemy back.

DROVE BACK THE BOERS.

The Canadians in front were attacked by strong numbers, but gallantly repelled every attempt made by the Boers to get through. One party fought until all were killed or wounded. The last man, although mortally wounded, emptied his two bandoliers and then broke his rifle to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Our guns succeeded in silencing one Boer gun, while our forces, now in close order, repelled the determined efforts which the Boers continued to make under the personal exhortations of their leaders.

Towards night the Boer fire slackened and finally ceased and the enemy retired. The Boer losses are not known, but they must have been heavy. Our doctor saw twelve dead in one place, and the Boers' ambulance was seen making numerous trips.

It is suppose that the Boers had concentrated to trek north, but it is not certain. They were certainly a strong force, numbering fully 2,000. Our losses were also heavy. The stretcher-bearers, coolly carrying in the wounded under a heavy fire, behaved with great gallantry. The Canadians were very conspicuous, while the Twenty-eighth Mounted Infantry, and Royal Horse Artillery Rifles showed splendid discipline and steadiness.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

Gossip of General Interest Apropos of Various Ontario Pastimes.

All Western Ontario is interested in the outcome of the present complications in the senior series of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, and it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to see any solution to the puzzle. The latest proposition is to revert to the original two districts as formed at the meeting of the senior committee of management last Monday night. Geographically, it is true, these districts are well arranged, but London wants to be in the district with St. Catharines, Tecumsehs, Orangeville and Brantford, where senior lacrosse has flourished for some time and the clubs form good drawing cards. London, too, is entitled to consideration at the hands of the senior committee of management. Long before the annual convention of the C. L. A. London announced that they intended to apply for admission to the senior series. Nothing was heard of Woodstock at all, while from Stratford came reports that the Classic City would have an intermediate and junior team, and they organized with this intention. At the annual convention London announced their intention to put a strong team in the field; still a profound silence from Woodstock and Stratford. As the interest increased in the coming meeting of the senior committee of management, Woodstock and Stratford got excited and jumped into the field. The Baby City tried hard to land some players, but without avail. Still they hied themselves to the meeting in Toronto. They just wanted to be in the swim. It was a case of pull, pull all the way, and by promise upon promise the senior committee of management, a most august body, had twelve clubs at the start of the flag. Two got left at the post, Mount Forest and Fergus. Galt was pocketed and could not get going. Shelburne, however, hung on to the large field gamely. It was a pretty race, but the dauntless club could not keep up the fast pace and died away as the stretch was reached. Then the two districts existed for just three minutes, St. Catharines, London and Paris withdrawing. At the subsequent meeting it was amusing to see the Woodstock representative grappling for dates when an attempt was being made to formulate a five-club schedule. The representatives got a schedule all patched up with the exception of three games in which Woodstock was interested. The rapacity and cooiness of Woodstock in wanting the other clubs to conform to his ideas was refreshing. It finally broke up the meeting, and Woodstock and Stratford were told to go way back and sit down and do the best they could for themselves. Thus, even in these five clubs who wanted to abide by the ruling of the committee, there was not harmony. It looks as if the only proper solution to this much mooted question of districts is to hold another meeting at once with all the clubs present. Let a committee purely uninterested be picked from the C. L. A. council with Francis Nelson as chairman. Let this committee inquire into the pretensions of all the senior clubs and see if there are not some of them whose teams exist only in their imaginations. With such bright prospects as the C. L. A. started the season it is too bad to make such a muddle of the senior series.

✦

Manager Barrow's Toronto Eastern League team still continues its victories over Toronto's amateur and professional ball teams. The team is developing rapidly and the men are getting into good condition. The only apparent weakness lies in the box and the Queen City management is on the still hunt for twirlers of almost any description. It has on hand at present five "phenoms," Phillips, Curry, Holtis, White and Yeager. The weather has been so cold and raw that none of the men have been able to extend themselves and it is impossible to judge of their ability. The schedule which has just been announced gives Toronto a good lot of dates with strong clubs for the holidays.

✦

There has been little work done on the Woodbine race track at Toronto by the candidates for the King's plate, which is to be run on May 22. It looks like another victory for the Seagram stable, although Hendrie's Maple Sugar is regarded with favor by many. Another week or two will see many of the horses getting down to active work on the Woodbine track, and early morning trials will be in order. This year's races at Toronto promise to be the best in many years and large fields of good horses are expected.

✦

An effort is going to be made this year to extend the membership of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association. This body has not been as active in the past as the lovers of tennis desire. There are many clubs in Ontario not members of this organization, and these will all be approached and asked to join. It is the intention if possible to hold a Canadian championship open to Canadian players only at the Niagara-on-the-Lake turnament in July.

✦

As yet there has been no cricket practice in Ontario to amount to much. This season should be a good one for the followers of the English game. The first contest played this year in Philadelphia recently resulted in a score of 144 runs to 5. Almost a record for the start off.

✦

The number of amateur baseball clubs in this city shows that after all the Forest City has not lost its love of this game. There is a great deal of interest being taken in the make-up of the various clubs and the season should be a successful one. The Toronto 'Varsity baseball club is making a tour through Western Ontario and is desirous of playing a game in London. Any clubs wishing to play the collegians are requested to write Manager H. Chown, care Toronto University.

✦

Basketball has taken a strong hold on the public schools of Toronto, and an elaborate schedule of spring games has been prepared in which teams from almost every school have been taken in. This sport is an admirable one for the spring and it would not be a bad idea for the schools in this city to give it a trial.

FRANK DELMAR.

IMMIGRANTS BOUND FOR WESTERN CANADA

Steamer Ionian Brought Over a Large Number—A Fine Healthy Lot.

Halifax, April 18.—The royal mail steamer Ionian arrived this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Liverpool, having made the passage in 7 days, 5½ hours, a record run. She beat her previous trip to this port by six hours. She had 1,019 passengers—75 cabin, 112 second cabin, and theb alance steerage. All the passengers were landed here except 21, who went to St. John. The steerage passengers are a fine, young, healthy lot of people. They are composed of Russians, Welsh, Finns, Grecians, Scotch, English, Irish, Dutch, Armenians, Swedes and Norwegians. They are bound for Winnipeg, Sault Ste. Marie, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Among the number are three men and a woman who are going to Juneau, Alaska. The majority of the passengers were sent forward this evening.

The mileage of street railways in New York city has increased from 132 in 1864 to 1,142 miles in 1901. The total of passengers in the former year was only 50,830,173, against the enormous total of 1,124,432,660 for last year

BUSINESS SITUATION

Continues Satisfactory in the Dominion.

Trade Has Been Active Throughout the Past Week.

The Outlook in the States—Winter Wheat Affected by Low Temperature and Dry Weather.

Toronto, April 18. — Bradstreet's weekly trade review says:

Canadian trade is moderately active, though less so than earlier. Stock speculation is very large. Country road conditions are not favorable to retail business. Shipments are heavy, and the future outlook is regarded as very flattering. Foreign trade shows a heavy excess over last year. Failures for the week number 20, as against 16 last week and 28 in this week a year ago. Clearings aggregate $54,168,582—a decrease of less than one per cent from last week, but a gain of 47 per cent over last year.

Business at London has been fair this week. The deliveries of country products, including grain, have been more general, because stocks are very much reduced. The jobbing business is fairly active, retailers being more anxious to buy to sort stocks owing to the season being well advanced.

There is scarcely as much activity in trade centers immediately adjacent to Montreal as there was last week, doubtless as a result of the breaking up of the roads in the country, that condition being usually experienced at this season. From the west, however, the demand for staple goods continues to expand. Travelers' orders are very satisfactory, and the outlook for business is very promising. Values of staple goods are generally firm. Country remittances are very good for this season.

At Toronto, wholesale trade has not been as active as it was a week ago. There were not many country buyers in the market, but shipments continue large. Business so far as travelers and mail orders from Ontario and the Northwest go, is very satisfactory, and a considerable expansion in the stock in trade is looked for in the near future. Country payments are very fair.

At Quebec, considerable activity has been noticed in wholesale circles during the past week. The early opening of navigation has rendered it possible for trading craft for the lower parishes to leave much earlier than usual and the movement in general merchandise has been above the average for the season. The prospects for summer business are bright. Country remittances are up to the average.

Business at Hamilton continues satisfactory. The mills and factories are busy on contracts for goods, and shipments to various market centers in the country continue large. Failures have been few since the first of the month, and payments continue firm.

At Winnipeg there has been some further expansion in wholesale trade circles. The fine weather has improved the condition of the districts that were flooded, and the demand from retail centers continue to expand, and shipments are increasing. The inflow of settlers continues large, and there is a feeling that the turnover among the retailers will be larger the coming season than ever before.

At the Pacific coast the demand for staple goods has been fairly active. The mining industry is showing considerable activity, and the season promises to be a good one. The shipping and lumber industries are active and promise to do much for business this season. The outlook for business is improving. Payments are only fair.

At Ottawa there has been a fair movement in wholesale trade. Retailers' orders are numerous and well distributed. The outlook for the balance of the spring and summer trade is very bright.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bradstreet's report: Weather conditions have operated irregularly, affecting prices of staples on the exchanges and the distribution of merchandise through regular channels, but not in all cases, however, unfavorably. Continued low temperatures and dry weather have lessened confidence in the bumper yield of winter wheat and given the crop killers an opportunity, as shown in higher prices for all cereals. At the south, on the other hand, settled warmer weather has made farm work easier and the old and new cotton crop deliveries have parted company, the former and spot cotton advancing on apparently well-founded ideas of restricted supplies and the latter having declined on the improved outlook for the new crop.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, April 18.—The following are some of the weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending April 17, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding increase last year: New York, $1,703,318,488; decrease, 23.5. Chicago, $171,745,742; increase, 15.5. Boston, $146,411,383; decrease, 20.3. Philadelphia, $114,688,414; decrease, 6.3. St. Louis, $57,202,829; increase, 23.1. Pittsburg, $45,669,245; decrease, 9.9. Baltimore, $25,602,434; decrease 15.8. San Francisco, $29,999,195; increase, 18.1. Cincinnati, $22,608,700; increase, 16.5. Montreal, $26,349,472; increase 44.9. Toronto, $19,787,584; increase, 59.7. Winnipeg, $3,199,335; increase, 89.5. Halifax, $1,802,676; increase, 14.6. Vancouver, B. C., $820,261; increase, 1.6. Hamilton, $854,079. St. John, N. B., $782,909; increase, 15.9. Victoria, B. C., $581,266; decrease, 5.5. Quebec, $1,045,478. Ottawa, $1,834,114.

Chinamen are the merchant seamen of the future, says a consular report from Shanghai. Over 1,500 British vessels entered the port last year manned by Chinese crews.

GETTYSBURG'S BLOODY FIELD

Percentage of Union Army's Loss 50 Per Cent.

In More Than Sixty-Three Different Regiments—Great Work of the Iron Brigade.

To understand truly and to estimate properly the fighting qualities of the men and the organization of our armies, one must take the cold figures of the percentage of losses in killed and wounded and compare them with similar results in other wars and in troops of other nations, says Major-Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, in a graphic account of the battle of Gettysburg, written for the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Third Westphalian, at Mars La Tour, lost 40.4 per cent killed and wounded. The Garde-Schutzen, at Metz, lost 46.1 per cent. The Light Brigade, at Balaclava, lost 36.7 per cent. This is the story of brave men and splendid organizations, and, if I mistake not, tells of the greatest loss on record in single engagements in European wars. Not one of them lost 50 per cent in killed and wounded in single engagements. Without fear of contradiction, I assert that in the Union army alone at least 63 regiments lost more than 50 per cent killed and wounded in single engagements, and more than 120 regiments lost more than 36 per cent under like circumstances.

On the soil of our own state, at Gettysburg, there were at least 23 regiments that lost more than 50 per cent in killed and wounded during the three sanguinary days of the battle, and nine of these were Pennsylvania organizations. Eight other northern states—New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Massachusetts—were also included in this splendid roll of honor. Truly, "there was glory enough to go all around."

AT GETTYSBURG.

The battle on the first day was remarkable, not only for the acts of great personal courage, but also for the most heroic fighting on the part of organizations. The 147th New York was the first regiment to make the great record at Gettysburg. Going into position on the right of Cutler's Brigade, and becoming hotly engaged in the very beginning of the fight, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Miller, its commander, fell almost at the first fire, shot in the head. Maj. George Harney then commanded. The regiment fought the Forty-second Mississippi, and when the position became untenable and the brigade was ordered to the rear, the command to retreat was not received by the 147th until the other regiments of the brigade had gone. The 147th then stood alone, and not only fought the regiment in its front, but was exposed to the fire of the Second Mississippi, and the Fifty-fifth North Carolina on the right flank. The fight was close and deadly, but Harney and his men stood up to the work until the orders reached them to retreat, which they did in good order with colors flying.

APPALLING LOSS.

The loss of officers and men was appalling, but hardly had the splendid organization reached the new position that it became engaged in resisting the attack of Ewell's corps and assisted in capturing a part of Iverson's brigade.

But the 147th was not yet ready to rest; on the evening of the second day it was rushed over to Culp's Hill to reinforce Green's brigade, and until long after dark fought in the dense woods among rocks and fallen timber, locating the enemy by the tongues of fire that leaped from their muskets. This regiment was recruited in Oswego county, New York, and it left the great record on Gettysburg field of 60 per cent killed and wounded, more than 20 per cent being killed outright.

TERRIBLE ORDEAL OF THE IRON BRIGADE.

As the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was making its glorious record, the Iron Brigade swept forward and entered the woods just as Reynolds was being carried to the rear dead. The west had in that line its noblest sons, there to defend and to crimson the soil with their blood, and what a fight they made on that July morning! Of this brigade the Twenty-fourth Michigan lost 60 per cent killed and wounded, and, in addition, 83 missing; the Nineteenth Indiana lost 55 per cent and 50 missing; the Second Wisconsin 59 per cent and 51 missing; the Sixth Wisconsin 43 per cent and 20 missing; the Seventh Wisconsin 41 per cent and 43 missing. This regiment had 10 officers and 271 men killed in battle, during its term of service. Taking the five regiments of the Iron Brigade as a whole, we find the killed and wounded to have been 49.5 per cent, with 249 missing, many of whom were among the dead.

Reader, when you visit the field of the first day's fight, and you walk past the spot where Reynolds fell, and enter the woods where every gnarled tree is torn by shot and shell, you will see a line of monuments crossing your path. Pause when you reach them, stand for a time by the stone that marks the center of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment, and recall the day of the battle. You will then be standing near the center of the Iron Brigade. On the right of that organization was the brigade of Roy Stone, and on the left that of Col. Chapman Biddle. Walk the line of these brigades from right to left—ah, yes, you may walk the line of the whole first corps — and you cannot step without treading upon ground every inch of which was saturated and made sacred by the blood of heroes.

Come, Let Us Reason Together.

You will readily acknowledge the fact that defects and derangements of digestion are amongst the most common of human ailments. These digestive derangements not only complicate almost every form of disease, but they constitute by themselves serious torments to a vast number of otherwise healthy people.

If you are unfortunately numbered amongst those who are users of common oatmeal and other starchy and indigestible grain foods, producing stomach irritations, eructations, waterbrash, heartburn, heated blood and skin eruptions, why continue to use such brain foods when the use of Malt Breakfast Food perfectly maintains digestive vigor and robust health?

Malt Breakfast Food has proved a revelation to the dyspeptic; it has banished his troubles and given him a natural and healthy appetite. Malt Breakfast Food is predigested, readily assimilated, delicious, appetizing and strengthening. Its use in the home for one week will gladden your heart, and you will never have a desire to give it up. See your Grocer.

NEW YORK BEGGAR WORTH LOT OF MONEY

Found to Have $12,000 in Italian Bank, Yet Lived in Squalor.

Strange revelations were brought to light the other day in a New York police court, when Francisco Gorgia, 60 years old, an Italian organ grinder, living in squalor on the second floor of a tenement at No. 235 East 108th street, was arraigned on a charge of begging.

The prisoner, old and decrepit, with a flowing white beard and long white hair, upon being found guilty by the court took a bag from his pocket and counted out $5 in nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars, with which he paid his fine.

He also paid a lawyer's fee of $5 in change, and then, to the dismay and astonishment of those in the court room, the Italian produced a packet containing $150 in bills, and a bank book on the Bank of Rome, Italy, showing that he had on deposit there $12,000.

"That is not all," the Italian said, when the curious ones remarked "Where did you get it?" for last May I sent to my daughter Maria, in Italy, $2,000, for she is soon to be married."

Although he has not done a tap of work in over 30 years, Gorgia has accumulated a small fortune by begging. He has been a conspicuous figure in Harlem since he first started out with his hand organ, grinding out mournful tunes and playing upon the sympathies of pedestrians along the principal Harlem thoroughfares.

Eighteen years ago Gorgia went back to Italy, where he married, returning two years later, after his daughter had been born. He made several trips to Italy since that time, and on every visit placing the money he begged in this city in the Bank of Rome.

Gorgia told his lawyer yesterday that he will soon return to Italy and there enjoy his wealth, as he cannot stand paying $5 fines.

Mr. Robert Rose Eulogizes Dr. Pitcher.

The Originator of the Well-Known "Rose Hair Grower" Speaks in Glowing Terms of the Benefits He Derived From the Use of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

They Cured Him of Backache and Kidney Trouble, Which Had Bothered Him for Years.

The many patrons of the "Rose Hair Grower" all over Canada who are using that excellent preparation for the hair and scalp will no doubt be pleased to learn that the originator and compounder of that splendid hair tonic is now in the best of health, having been cured of the severe backache and kidney trouble which formerly afflicted him, by the use of the new kidney specific, "Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets." Mr. Rose is naturally delighted to be rid of his aches and pains, and very gladly gave Dr. Pitcher the following statement of his case:

"Having been a sufferer from backache and kidney trouble for years, and having been advised to try Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, I did so. The result in my case has been most satisfactory, as I am entirely cured and can highly recommend this remedy to all sufferers from pain in the back or kidney trouble in any form. I have heard many persons speak highly of these Tablets, and I know in every case where I recommend them they produced a prompt and permanent cure."

(Signed) ROBT. ROSE.

from the common kidney pills with which the drug stores are filled. Every Tablet goes to the right spot, and you can feel every dose doing you good.

They remove every bit of pain from the sore, aching back, because they get at the origin of the ache in the kidneys.

There has no medicine ever before been compounded like these Tablets for backache, kidney, and urinary troubles of both sexes.

Do not fritter away your health and money and prolong your misery experimenting with all sorts of remedies, which in many instances are prepared by persons ignorant of the science of medicine or not skilled in the treatment of kidney and urinary diseases, and whose pills and potions frequently aggravate your trouble instead of alleviating it.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are small in size, chocolate-coated, easy to take, and every dose helps the cure. One Tablet a dose, fifty Tablets in a bottle. Price 50 cents a bottle, or three bottles for $1 25; at all druggists, or sent by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto, Ont.

LO, THE PRACTICAL POLITICIAN!

Do you see the man?

I do see the man.

Who is the man?

The Hon. Will Gityotes.

What is the man?

A politician.

What kind of a politician?

A practical politician.

Is there any other kind?

Yes; the theoretical politician.

What is the difference.

A whole lot; for instance, the theoretical politician honestly believes that the Declaration of Independence made all men free and equal; that the spirit of Washington is the spirit of all political parties; that the constitution is the deity of true democracy; that the Palladium of our liberties is the holy of political holies; that the American eagle is a real bird of freedom; that patriotism seeks no reward for sacrifice in behalf of the country; that the Fourth of July is a greater day than Sunday; that red, white and blue are the only colors in the rainbow of political promise; and that he serves his party best who serves his country best, while, on the other hand, the practical politician is out for the stuff and doesn't care for beautiful theories so long as he has the pole that knocks the plain persimmons.

You shock me. Can he succeed as against the other?

Line them up alongside of each other and see.

But I have heard campaign orators who must have been practical politicians, and they heartily indorse all the sentiments you mention.

They wouldn't have been practical politicians if they hadn't.

Don't they believe in them?

Well, they believe they are good for spell-binding purposes.

What is spell-binding?

It's a kind of fuzzy forensics that stirs up a crowd at a political meeting and starts the bleachers to rooting for the spell-binder's candidate.

Doesn't the spell-binder carry out those sentiments in deeds as well as speech?

Oh, yes; he carries them out to a safe place and strings them up for reference. Then he comes back and grabs hold of the really practical end of the campaign.

What is that?

Getting votes.

Wasn't he securing votes by argument?

Not more than a million a minute.

Isn't the theoretical politician honest?

The results indicate that he is not.

Indeed. Why not?

He rarely gets the votes, and when he does it is usually when an era of reform sets in.

What is an era of reform?

Ask me an easy one.

I know what an era is, but what is reform?

It is a hybrid between the theoretical politics and practical politics, with no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.

What effect does the ascendancy of such a peculiar organism have upon the political situation?

The theoretical politicians hold the reins of government while the practical politicians clean up and rest up to take a new hold.

Can't the theoretical politician hold on?

He might if there were only one of him; but he comes in a bunch, no two alike, and each one thinks his plan is the best and will have it his way or bust.

Why don't they select one man and defer to him?

He would be a boss.

What of that?

That would be practical politics and the theoretical politician is positive in his belief that a boss is a menace to our republican institutions.

Don't the practical politicians fear the same menace?

Not as long as the menace holds on to a good thing and gives them their graft out of it.

Graft? What is that?

All they can get.

Do you mean votes?

Bless you, no!

Then what is it they get?

Ask the boss.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

DIMENSIONS OF WELL-BUILT MEN

Is the Race Degenerating in the Matter of Physique?

The Purpose of Physical Culture—What Our Tailors' Records Might Reveal.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The tailor who spends his life in taking measurements could probably tell an interesting story about the decline physically of men and women," said a man who takes a deep interest in physical culture and other processes tending to arrest deteriorating conditions. "I doubt if the measurements taken by tailors will show many perfect men and women. Too many men are wearing fourteen collars and too many women are short on waist dimensions. I was glancing through Fourman's book a few days ago, and I was struck by the dimensions agreed upon by the best and most authentic authorities for physical perfection in both men and women. Take the measurements, for instance, of the perfectly proportioned man, with a height of 6 feet 2½ inches; girth of chest, 46 inches; girth of waist, 38 inches; length of upper leg, 17½ inches; length of lower leg, 14½ inches; larger girth of thigh, 22½ inches; girth of calf, 16 inches; length of arm, 26 inches, and weight, 190 pounds. Go to the tailor and ask him how many men come up to this standard. I imagine that one would spend much time before finding the perfect physical conditions in conjunction in a single man.

"The fact of the business is that these proportions are the result of idealistic theorizing. A man would be perfect, indeed, physically, who could even show a reasonable approximation of this standard. Our tailors' records would probably disappoint us badly, and we would likely become confirmed believers in the doctrine of physical degeneracy in so far as members of our sex are concerned. Man has been dwindling somewhat, even in the range of one's own memory. One need not go to the tailor's nor to the vast wealth of statistics which have been compiled by persons who take a peculiar interest in man's physical aspect. One is conscious of being smaller than one's father, and less robust, and lacking in that hardiness of temperament found in the sire and grandsire. Yet the tailor's record will probably show a few isolated instances where men have preserved the proportions in the physical measurements of the perfect man. And this, after all, is the goal towards which physical culture is drifting. It is not so much a question of larger men in stature, but rather a question of men more perfectly balanced physically—men whose parts will approximate at least the equilibrium found in the perfect measurements of the physical culture doctrinaire. If one must weigh 190 pounds, and stand up to a height of over six feet, one may as well give up on the start. But one may at least approximate the ideal proportions, and this is what physical culture proposes to do."

WASN'T LOOKING FOR WORK.

"The tramp came round to the back door of our boarding-house last night," says the character comedian, "and asked for something to eat. It was our regular day for meat, and the landlady in a moment of mental aberration handed him out a piece of beefsteak. He gave a look at it, then passed it back. 'Say, madam,' he said, 'I want something to eat. I'm not looking for work.'"

The measuring machine made by Sir Joseph Whitworth will measure one-millionth of an inch, and will show the expansion of an inch-long bar of metal if touched by the finger.

The eye of a fly is so constructed as to bring the entire horizon within the circle of observation—a fact which explains the extreme alertness of these insects in escaping attack.

Dickens' Great White Horse Inn at Ipswich, whose winding corridors led to Mr. Pickwick's embarrassing adventure with the middle-aged lady in yellow curl-papers, has just been sold at auction for $75,000.

POOL ROOM OR BIBLE CLASS

How the Wily Gamblers Baffle the New York Police.

Gambling Outfits Are Replaced By Hymn Books When An Officer Approaches

James J. Corbett will probably apply tomorrow for an injuction restraining John Doe et al, from using the gambling-house scene from "After Dark" in which the buzzer announces the police, signs reading "Chips Cashed in the Ante-Room," and "No Checks Taken" change into "Religion is a Duty" and "Prayer Meeting Tonight," a roulette wheel turns into a cabinet organ and the gamblers grab hymn books.

That is, Corbett is going to sue if he takes the advice of the Tenderloin detectives, Maher, Black and Underhill. These detectives went out yesterday afternoon to raid some alleged poolrooms in the Tenderloin. They went first to Koster & Bial's old saloon at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. They went in a side door past some grinning men and up one flight, where they found a door closed tightly. The banged and pounded on it for fifteen minutes. Then it was opened cautiously. It was a heavy door and heavily sheathed and barred.

The moment it opened, the detectives heard "Nearer My God to Thee" sung by a heavy male chorus, led by a man at an organ who knew his business. Maher stuck his head in and saw seventy-one men (actual count) sitting in a reverent manner all with hymn books and singing enthusiastically.

"Why don't you open when we knocked?" asked Maher to the man at the door.

"Why should I open?" said the man This is a lodge room."

"Ah g'wan," said Maher.

"Well," said the man, "you are certainly strangers to me, but if you are brothers just give me the grip and you can come right in of course."

"G'wan," said Maher again, "we're comin' in anyway."

The 71 men inside didn't seem at all disturbed. It was a very neat lodge-room. There was a faint odor of tobacco smoke, but the floor was scrupulously clean. The only extraordinary circumstance was that there was an intensely hot fire in the big stove in the middle of the room. There was a man sitting on a dais at one end of the room and when the invaders broke in he began to bang on his desk with a huge gavel.

"Put those strangers out," he said.

"G'wan," said Maher.

That appeared to be all that was left of his vocabulary, but his brother detectives assured him in stage whispers that they were being made fools of, that everybody in the Tenderloin except the police had known for weeks that there was a pool-room somewhere around there and that this must be it. Thereupon Maher told the man on the dais that the meeting was declared adjourned right away and that the lodge would have to get out on the street while the police made a search for evidence of a pool-room.

The lodge filed out to the street singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (page 72).

By this time there were about three or four hundred more men out in the street waiting to see the fun. The police found no telephone or telegraph key, no racing cards (unless they were in ashes) and not even the end of a speaking tube leading to a place with a telephone.

They went up to the Chimney Corner saloon at Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. A crowd of 500 followed. Maher tried to get up stairs, but found a heavy door in his way. Black shinned up to a second story window over an awing on the Twenty-fifth street side. He got in by the window and found another lodge meeting at which 101 brethren were listening to "Throw Out the Life Line" as played by a whopping big phonograph. There was an organ in the room.

"What are you doing here?" said half a dozen men to Detective Black.

"Looking for a pool-room," was the answer.

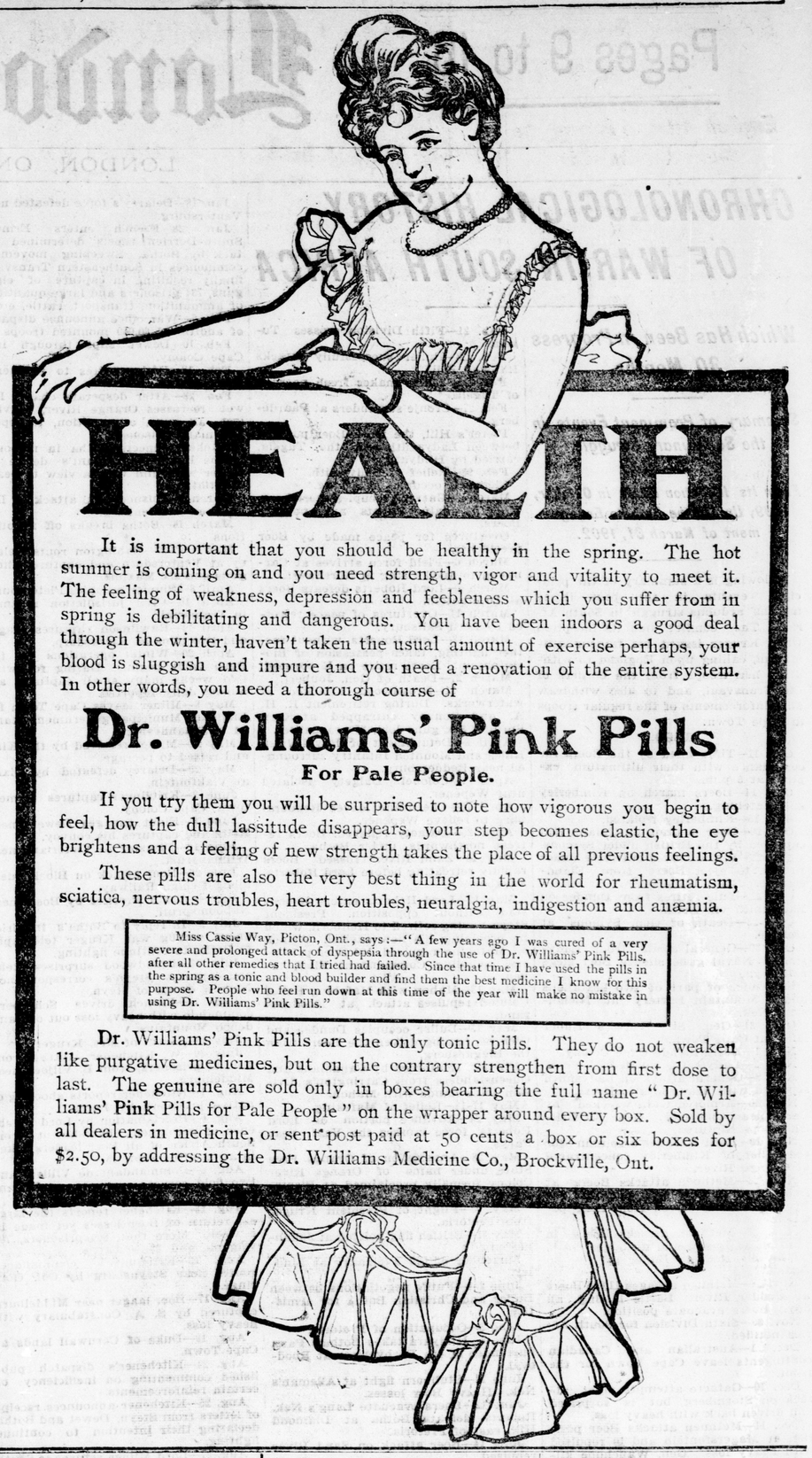
"Entire mistake," said the boss of the place. "This is the Loop the Loop Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Elk Horns."

"G'wan," said a voice at the door. It came from Maher who had succeeded in getting up that far. "This is Joe Vendig's place. Don't let 'em fool you."

There was a hot fire there, too, and there wasn't any telephone or telegraph instrument. The floor wasn't littered with betting slips. The police chased the elks out.

The detectives then went for some reason to a room in the basement of the Hotel Bartholdi. There they found several men sitting around reading newspapers. There wasn't any evidence that a pool-room had ever been conducted there, and the detectives left without taking the trouble to drive everybody into the street.

The police in every precinct are required to keep a list of suspicious places. Alleged pool-rooms come in that list. If any police captain were to be put on trial for neglect of duty he would produce this list of suspicious places and supplement that list with entries made on the blotter to the effect that his detectives had been to the places and had failed to find there any evidence of law-breaking. Enormous entries were made on the Tenderloin blotter yesterday.



HEALTH

It is important that you should be healthy in the spring. The hot summer is coming on and you need strength, vigor and vitality to meet it. The feeling of weakness, depression and feebleness which you suffer from in spring is debilitating and dangerous. You have been indoors a good deal through the winter, haven't taken the usual amount of exercise perhaps, your blood is sluggish and impure and you need a renovation of the entire system. In other words, you need a thorough course of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People.

If you try them you will be surprised to note how vigorous you begin to feel, how the dull lassitude disappears, your step becomes elastic, the eye brightens and a feeling of new strength takes the place of all previous feelings.

These pills are also the very best thing in the world for rheumatism, sciatica, nervous troubles, heart troubles, neuralgia, indigestion and anæmia.

Miss Cassie Way, Picton, Ont., says:—"A few years ago I was cured of a very severe and prolonged attack of dyspepsia through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after all other remedies that I tried had failed. Since that time I have used the pills in the spring as a tonic and blood builder and find them the best medicine I know for this purpose. People who feel run down at this time of the year will make no mistake in using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only tonic pills. They do not weaken like purgative medicines, but on the contrary strengthen from first dose to last. The genuine are sold only in boxes bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NO SUNDAY LEISURE AT THE BIG CIRCUS

Undress Rehearsals Keep Muscles Limber and Nerves Steady.

There is no such thing as a holiday in circus life. A day cannot pass without rehearsals, for though all the performers have grown accustomed to their surroundings and seem incapable of making a mistake, the greater the skill required in the act the greater is the need to keep muscles limber and nerves up to concert pitch.

These undress rehearsals, devoid of cheers or applause, are no less interesting than the finished act. It is at them that the newest and most daring feats are attempted, that the latest sensations are elaborated, that those who have yet to make their bow to the public prepare themselves for the ordeal. And there is nothing slip-shod or perfunctory about the work, for it is done before an audience which, though small, knows the value of every step and trick of the game, and the man who may "fake" and fool the public with impunity realizes that he must do his best before an audience of circus men.

A RECENT REHEARSAL.

At a recent rehearsal of actors in Forepaugh-Sells Brothers circus, the work was especially interesting, for it contained many turns which have not been and will not be seen while the circus stays in Madison Square Garden. There are half a score of children whose names will not figure in the programmes until they have left New York. Some are not yet in their teens, yet they are marvels in their lines as acrobats, tumblers, trick riders and jockeys. The law in New York forbids their performances.

ANIMALS' RECREATION.

For the animals it was a day of recreation, and all who could be trusted to behave themselves—and, as it turned out, some who could not—were brought into the arena for exercise and air. The string of seventeen elephants lounged round and round with satisfied grunts, sniffing at the tanbark and puffing it over themselves in clouds of dust. Only Mike, the big bull of the herd, was dissatisfied. He was hobbled with chains, for he has a habit of breaking away, which is uncomfortable for those responsible for him, but his great trunk was loose, and as he swayed along he waved it fretfully. Whiting Allen was standing at the side of the arena talking to a friend in a box when Mike passed. Emery, Mike's keeper, was at the animal's head, but as he came within striking distance the brute swung savagely at Allen with his trunk, and would have pinned him against the side of the arena had not a shout warned Allen of his danger in time to permit him to jump into the box beside his friend.

The camels, too, were on parade, but they munched hay dreamily, and seemed to take no notice of what was going on around them. Not so some of the sacred sheep. A big ram, with a fine pair of horns, who was led round at the end of a long rope, cavorted all over the arena. Then he jumped into one of the three rings, and had such fun that he refused to come out and join in the more orderly procession. The stableman pulled his hardest, but the ram would not budge. Suddenly the animal changed his mind. With a bound he cleared the ring and with head down made straight for the man who had charge of him. The stableman turned and ran, but the ram caught him and butted him so hard that he landed ten feet nearer the door toward which he had been running.

Pimples and Blotches.

How unsightly, sometimes disgusting, mortifying to the sufferer and unpleasant to all. An evidence of poor blood and lowered vitality of the eliminating organs. They need toning up—the whole system does. You can quickly bring about the improved condition by using Ferrozone. Poisons are driven out of the blood, organs grow stronger, the blood richer, the nerves stronger. Pimples and blotches disappear, color becomes good. Glad? Just try and see how much joy can be gotten out of a box of Ferrozone. At W. T. Strong & Co.'s.

THIS SMALL BOY WENT TO SEE THE CIRCUS!

Fourteen-Year-Old Reporter Gives His Impressions in a Condensed Form.

New York, April 19.—I was sent to the circus madison square garden to write a story about adam forepaugh and sells brothers show by the managing Editor of the morning telegraph and the story is as follows

their was the greatest sensational exclusive features including Diavolo's death defying the loop the loop on a bicycle, the talk of the town the aurora zouaves just returned from a triumphial conquest of europe where the nobility and royalty pronounced them the best drilled soldiers in the world the ten peerless potters. the greatest aerial act on earth. the 23 champion bareback riders including Dallie Julian and Emma stickney, and an army of funny clowns and alphonse and gaston went through the crowd and their was a waiter going around with pies and sandwiches and they followed him until they got him in one of the isles on madison avenue side and tumbled him head way down the stairs.

and the waiter said to alphonse why dont you pay for that. alphonse answer pardon me he done it. the waiter's answer, what do you think i found them, i paid money for them gaston's answer pardon me he done it, and the waiter said i suppose one of you will pay, because, if you don't pay for it, i will get call down off my boss and lose my job. so alphonse said i will pay you for it. alphonse grabbed him by the head and gaston by the legs and brought him into a room. and at the same time alphonse was saying come with me my young man i will pay you up for what you have done.

their was about a dozen acrobats jumping over 3 elephants so were clowns, and their was a man making a bear stand on his hind legs and on his head after that he wrastled with him.

my name is as above mentioned i am only fourteen years old and i live at no 7 James st new york.

Pueblo Indians have proved good laborers on the Colorado beet sugar fields.

Out of every 100 pounds of paper manufactured in the world only six pounds are made into books.

August Matitsch, of Vienna, has invented a lace-making machine which turns out work that cannot be told from hand made.

Dogs are being trained for ambulance service in the Prussian army.

BEHAVES WITH FINE DIGNITY.

English Attitude During the South African War.

Hungarian Inference From British Behavior.

Compares Motherland With Other European Nations to the Immense Advantage of the Former.

A Budapest dispatch reports that an article, remarkable as a testimony to the characteristics of the British nation, has been published in the literary portion of the ministerial organ, Magyar Nemzet. It is from the pen of a writer held in high esteem in Hungary, M. Andreas de Kozma, who adopts the pseudonym of "Andronicus." The following is a translation of the leading passages:

"Whenever I read of fresh defeats for England, and thereafter how England, the British Isles, and the English of the whole globe bear these blows of fortune, I am reminded of an old joke in The Fliegende Blaetter. 'What is an impossibility?' it was asked. And the reply was, 'An impossibility is to run with dignity after a hat that has been blown off by a gust of wind.' Now, this impossibility no longer exists. The English have been running after their hat, and in vain, for the last three years, and the extraordinary thing is that never has an Englishman maintained his dignity so completely as during this tragic comical South African chase.

THE METHUEN DEFEAT.

Let us look for a moment at the latest incident. Let us suppose that Lord Methuen's name has been Baron Mecsery, a Hungarian general; let us further suppose that he has been in command of a corps for three years, say in Krivoscie, south of Dalmatia. And then, when we had heard so often that the rebellion in Krivoscie had been brought to an end and that the war was a mere matter of a fight with a few cattle-robbers, suppose that one fine day the unexpected report was received that the rebels had dealt Gen. Mecsery a dire blow, and taken him prisoner, together with the greater part of his force, his guns and his ammunition column. I ask now, what would be said in Budapest on that day? What would be said about the mishap in the streets, in the press, in parliament? Does anyone dare assert that the people of Budapest would not talk of treachery of cowardice, or, at the very least, of criminal negligence? Dare anyone maintain that our people would on that day speak in a tone of pain and regret of the misfortune that had overtaken the trusty general and his brave soldiers? Does anyone believe that the Lower House of the Diet would at once express its firm conviction that the unfortunate general and his soldiers had done their duty to the best of their ability and conscience? And does anyone believe that the united public opinion of Hunbary would with irresistible determination again record its view that the misfortune proved nothing against the government's policy, and that this was but another reason for prosecuting the war and supporting it with renewed vigor?

FRENCH BEHAVIOR.

"But it is not only we Hungarians who cannot sustain a comparison with the British nation. Let us draw a parallel between the English and the French, dealing only with the past. Think of Tongking. How many reports of defeats in Tongking have Paris and France received with calm dignity, unbroken hope and unshaken confidence in ultimate victory? Ah, how soon did the public opinion of France in alarm stigmatize the Tongking policy as a criminal and accursed adventure. The very first time such a thing ocurred everybody was convinced that the undertaking had not been entered upon in the interests of France. The expedition was branded as a corrupt transaction, the sole object of its initiation being the filling of the pockets of the politicians, contractors and high military officers. 'Treachery, villainy, stupidity!' was the cry that was heard on all sides. Not one of the deputies cared to remember that he had supported that statesman whose great ideal had been the expansion of the French colonial power. The press, the people and every ragamuffin became at once the judge and stoner of the 'authors' of the Tongking defeat and disaster. The popularity and reputation of the greatest French statesman of his time was swept away. He barely escaped personal insults. The Tongking disaster, which as regards magnitude, cannot be compared with the defeats in South Africa, even inflicted a wound which is not yet quite healed, on the republican form of government.

COMPARISON WITH ITALY.

"And now let us recall the Italian disaster in Erythrea. Gen. Baratieri lost one battle, and at once all was at an end. His reputation was gone, and the whole of Italy's East African policy was abandoned. The day before every Italian cherished the conviction that a colonial policy in Africa was as necessary to Italy as the bread she ate. Twenty-four hours later, when the battle had been lost, every Italian growled at the traitorous, purblind scoundrel who had dared to stake Italian blood and money for the Utopia of a colonial policy in Africa.

GERMANS APPROACH ENGLISH.

"In regard to Germany I can instance no example. It is possible that in a given case the Germans would resemble the English in coolness, consistency, patience and determination of purpose—in a word dignity—in a greater degree than any other nation, but I would not even answer for the German. For in such a case the superior judgment and more disciplined temperament of the race are not sufficient. The nation must identify itself consciously and conscientiously with its policy. Every Englishman who gave his vote to the party of which Mr. Chamberlain is the leader is firmly convinced that not merely the minister, but he himself also, planned and undertook the South African war. Therefore, if misfortunes happen in this war, he has no right to make a scapegroat of the ministry or leader. He himself must champion the policy with heart and soul, and he does champion it. And, on the other hand, every Englishman who joined the party opposed to the war has resigned himself to the thought that, though he was certainly right, the miserable business must be made the best of, because the majority wanted and still want the war. He draws no other deduction from crushing reverses than that they should serve to convince the majority of the more correct view of the minority. Now I do not find in Germany this general honorable participation in the political responsibility, this unconditional conviction that the nation can carry on no policy but that framed in accordance with the views of the majority of the nation.

SEIZED WITH RESPECT.

"So when I look back over the events of the last three years I am seized with a deep sense of respect, not simply respect for the English nation as a whole, for my respect is heartier and warmer than a man can feel towards such a great political individuality. Yes, I consider the English, the average type of the forty millions of them, much more estimable, and there are greater, than the average man of any other nation. It seems plain to me that the Englishman has reached a higher plane of human worthiness than the 'homo vulgaris.' If man is an animal, then the Englishman is a quite peculiar animal; if man is a being, the Englishman is a being of a higher kind than the others. I am not in a position to determine how much higher than the average social creature is the plane of evolution reached by the Enplishman. I have the impression that he is several hundred years in advance. I know that the eminent position of the Englishman is no new discovery—even that it is an everyday point of view. The external and internal greatness of England proves conclusively that this is true. But I will say that this truth, platitude though it is, has never so powerfully affected me as it does now, while the new's of England's repeated misfortunes in South Africa continues to be received. To behave with splendid dignity in the hour of triumph is nothing, but only England is capable of running after a hat, carried off by the wind, with splendid dignity."

Chronic Biliousness

IN ITS TRAIL FOLLOW HORRIBLE DREAMS, DESPONDENCY, MELANCHOLY AND GENERAL WEAKNESS.

The proper elements needed to promote good digestion, regularity of the bowels, correct action of the kidneys and liver, must be supplied when a bilious condition of the system is once established.

Ferrozone can't help but do this. It gives the stomach perfect rest, and allows you to partake of and enjoy the variety of food that is necessary for maintaining health. One Ferrozone tablet taken after each meal will separate the nutritious portions of the food from the waste, which is carried off, thus preventing and curing constipation and its attendant evil, piles.

Being a potent blood purifier, Ferrozone cleanses the crimson flood of all bile and impurities, and as a result the complexion is restored to a rosy, healthy hue, and the dark circles under the eyes and the deathly pallor of the cheeks go away, never to return.

Taken for disorders of the stomach commencing with biliousness, and ending with derangements of the liver and kidneys, Ferrozone achieves marvelous results. It is at the same time a tonic and stimulant, and a regulator of all bodily functions, and chronic sufferers should not fail to give it a fair trial. It will do them good without doubt, and if the malady is curable it will yield to Ferrozone.

With the use of Ferrozone appetite will be better, the blood made rich and pure, sleep will be dreamless and sound. Your muddy complexion will be cleared and beautified, your eyes will acquire a new brightness, and as your spirits rise and good health returns you will bless the day you learned the secret of Ferrozone's power.

If you think you need Ferrozone go to the nearest drug store and procure a supply. Refuse a substitute and insist on having the genuine Ferrozone, which costs 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1 25. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.



TRADE-MARK.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Interesting to Athletes, Travelers Cyclists, Etc.

Grove Villa, Bromar road, Denmark Park.

Gentlemen,—I scarcely know how to express my thanks to you for the great benefits I have derived from the use of Kelpion. Being an all round athlete, I have, of course, experienced some bad sprains and bruises, but my late mishap at football, which resulted in a partial dislocation of the knee, was certainly the most serious.

For five weeks I have tried various embrocations, but to no purpose, except peeling the skin off, and making my leg smart. A friend then advised me to give Kelpion a trial, which I did. In three days my knee was considerably improved, and at the end of two weeks it was as well as ever, and quite strong enough to permit of me resuming cycling, etc. I shall certainly rely upon Kelpion for the future.

Several of the Borough Polytechnic Harriers have also expressed to me their high opinion of the ointment, having made good use of it while training for their big race. They say that but for it several of them would have been too footsore to compete. Yours truly, W. Walker, Honorary Secretary. Borough Polytechnic Institute Gymnasium.

At all druggists, 25c.

Germany's oldest army veteran has just celebrated his 100th birthday, at his home near Osnabruck. He is a master builder named Wellmayer, and joined the Thirteenth (Westphalian) Infantry Regiment in 1822.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents. xt

HOTEL MANAGER HAS HARD TIME

Worried From 6 a. m. Till Long After Midnight.

Answering a Variety of Questions Keeps Him Busy—Giant Job of Housekeeping.

The hotel manager must be general financier and diplomat rolled into one. He must toil early and late for the comfort of his guests and expect no recognition unless something goes wrong.

His day begins at 6 a.m. when the machinery of a well-regulated city hotel starts up. His first duty is to see that the heads of the various departments are all on hand. What an army of servants he has under his command may be imagined from the fact that the $3,050 sent back by Prince Henry to be divided equally among the Waldorf employes made only $2 or $3 for each.

While the manager's voice is giving directions for the beginning of the day's routine his eyes rove over the floors, furniture and windows within sight to see if they have been properly cleaned during the night. In one of the New York hotels, which registers on an average 500 guests a day, a shift of fourteen scrub women, coming on duty at 2 o'clock in the morning, are busy until 6.

HIS MAIL.

Then the manager settles down to read the early mail.

"Please send my razor strop and tooth brush to me by mail," asks one man, but he neglects to inclose the stamps. "Please forward my watch, left under my pillow." "I left my diamond pin on the bureau." This was found stuck head down in the matchsafe. "I left a pocket knife on the table in my room. It was an old knife, but endeared to me by associations." The knife was found stuck in the rope fire escape in the room, the usefulness of which it probably had seriously injured; and the watch was found behind the bureau.

After having disposed of any of the mail which may need immediate attention, the manager is interviewed by the head housekeeper, who by this time has made up her list of vacant rooms, and has also prepared a memorandum of the repairs and cleaning required, and, if necessary, an estimate of articles needed to replenish the stock room's shelves, not a light task when a hotel requires 4,000 sheets, 6,000 pillow cases, 1,500 spreads, 8,000 towels, 2,000 blankets, besides a reserve for extra cold weather; 5,000 napkins, and 1,000 tablecloths. This does not include the kitchen, bar and wash-room linen.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Every room is torn up and cleaned twice a year; the carpets are sent away to be renovated and disinfected, and the bare floors and woodwork washed in water containing a disinfectant.

It may not seem a pleasant thing to write about, but it conduces very greatly to the comfort of the guests, that in this house one woman has done nothing for twelve years—and worked steadily—but polson the beds to keep them free from bugs. Each day so many beds are stripped of bedding and mattresses, and "Pizen Mary" goes over them with a camel's hair brush and can of fluid.

Besides the regular repairs is a long list of special ones. The housekeeper reports a window cord missing, chairs broken, the legs of a table snapped by some one who sat on it.

HIS VISITORS.

During his breakfast the manager is disturbed by the cards of various salesmen—the man who has the only "greatest soap powder," or baking powder, a man who sells linens, and another who sells silverware. A man wants to make a contract for next year's stock of coal, and another who raises mushrooms wants to arrange to supply the house with his specialty. Finally a hallboy tells him, "A lady in the parlor wants to see you at once, sir."

As this individual may be a guest who has a real grievance that deserves attention, the manager hurries his last swallow of coffee, and leaves his steak to go upstairs and find a well-dressed woman who explains with some diffidence at first that she has seen better days, but that unfortunately having been forced by circumstances to earn her own living now, she has decided to take a position as housekeeper in a hotel, and has come to apply for such a place there. After the manager has named a few of her duties, she departs a sadder and a wiser woman.

An interview with the proprietor follows, which is interrupted by another hallboy with a card. The boy says the man who sent the card wants to see the manager at once. This man, when found, explains promptly and emphatically that he has been "grossly insulted by your clerk, sir." He came in the night before and, on registering, was asked to pay for his room in advance. Inquiry as to luggage, showed that he had only a small hand-satchel. The manager explains—as he has done several hundred times before in similar cases—the rules of the house in such a case as this, and, if he has good luck, calms the wrath of the guest.

TROUBLESOME PATRONS.

The manager is next called to meet a man and his wife who have a small dog with them. The dog having been sneaked in the day before in a covered basket, and thus got past the clerk, has spent the night comfortably in one of the rooms.

Such people when told that they must find a place for the dog other than their room or vacate the room, are highly indignant, and usually the matter ends by their leaving the house saying, "Where Fido can't go, we don't go."

If they are reasonable they let a porter take the dog to be cared for in the basement. The pets cared for in this way range from goats down to alligators. A woman whose child was taking goat's milk as nourishment, brought a goat and kept it at this house for several weeks. Tourists returning North from Florida in the spring leave a trail of alligators behind them to be telegraphed back for and sent on by express. Dogs, cats, squirrels and parrots enough to stock a menagerie, the porters have with them always.

Next comes the case of a man who had been in the house eight days, and according to the rules has been asked to settle. He explains that he has no money, but is expecting a check that night or the next morning at the least. He is not a regular customer of the house, and there is no way of knowing whether what he says is true or false. He gets until 12 o'clock of the next day to pay up, and failing that has to go, leaving his luggage as security.

The housekeeper then makes her appearance at the manager's office to report that the chambermaid says that the woman in No. —— is doing her washing in her room—has a piece of twine stretched across the room for a clothesline, and is using an unreasonable amount of water.

The housekeeper is sent up to inform this woman that it is strictly against the rules of the house to allow laundry work in the rooms. She returns to report that she was told to mind her own business; the lady was only "doing up handkerchiefs and stockings."

It is now time for the noonday meal, and anxious to know that everything will be served properly, the manager makes another trip through the lower part of the house to take a general survey of the dining-rooms, restaurants, kitchens and pantry. His own hasty bite he takes on a stool at the lunch counter, and then goes down into the laundry, which turns out from 12,000 to 15,000 pieces of "flat work" each day, in addition to the "bundle work."

The manager then being on the lowest floor of the house he begins an upward tour of inspection, going from floor to floor, looking into various rooms in which repairs are being made, and quite likely ending up with a trip across the roof to see how some tinsmiths mending a leak there are getting along with the job.

INTERNAL TROUBLES.

When he comes back to the office floor he finds that there has been friction between some of the employes, perhaps serious enough so that a man must be let go. A man is waiting to complain that mail sent to him has not been received, or that a telegram or telephone message has not been delivered, when the chances are, that he has been out of the house all day, or has neglected to inquire.

By this time the dinner hour is near, and the manager hurries away to make a hasty tollet. If he gets time for this and a bath without being disturbed he considers himself in luck.

A QUIET HOUR.

Dinner brings the greatest rush of the day. The manager gives all his time and energy up to 8 o'clock to seeing that the dinner goes along smoothly. Then, if he is fortunate he finds a table in a quiet corner, where he can sit down to enjoy his own meal, and, for the first time in the day, glance over a paper.

The evening mail follows, bringing bills for goods bought during the day. He consults the stock book to see if anything still be needed the next day, attends to various details of reports and accounts, runs over the bills of fare of other hotels that his own house printer has got and sent him for new ideas and sees how his prices are comparing with those of other houses. There is a late mail, and then, before the manager knows it, the hands of the little clock at his desk point to midnight.

An hour and a half later, just as the manager has fallen into a sound sleep, a hurried knock sounds on his door. Clutching a blanket wrap around him he opens the door and a hall boy whispers through the crack that the night clerk says the man in No. —— has killed himself.

"How did he do it?" is the manager's first question, visions of a room to be done over flashing through his mind.

"Gas, sir, the night watchman said."

An hour later the ambulance glides away from the back door of the hotel with the man, who eventually recovers at the hospital. As the sound of the wheels dies away the manager goes back to his room to the sleep of the just and weary, this time with his day's work really done.



Any Boys?

If there are boys in the house, or girls either, then croup, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, and sore throat are sure to be there, too, sooner or later. Don't crowd their stomachs with medicine, just have them breathe-in the vapor of Vapo-Cresolene; they'll like it, and it will give immediate relief. In this way you put the medicine right on the place that needs it. For whooping-cough it's the perfect cure. 5

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Baby's Own





Babies cry because they are sick or in pain; and ninety-nine times out of a hundred the sickness or pain comes from some disorder of the stomach or bowels. Digestion of the food is necessary to the maintenance of life. Evacuation of the used up products and refuse of digestion is necessary to health. Baby's Own Tablets regulate the digestion and promote the proper action of the bowels. They thus cure the sickness and pain of the baby because they remove the cause of the trouble. These Tablets are for children of all ages, and will promptly cure colic, sour stomach, constipation, indigestion, diarrhœa and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth.

Mrs. Theo. Lawrence, Collingwood, Ont., says:—"My baby has been very delicate since she was three weeks old. She was troubled with indigestion, and although she had a ravenous appetite her food did her no good and she grew thinner and thinner. She would scream with pain in her stomach, and was also troubled with constipation. I tried several medicines but they did not help her. Then I got Baby's Own Tablets, and after giving her these her digestion got better and her food satisfies her and does her good, and she is growing plumper. The Tablets also regulated her bowels and I think them a splendid medicine for babies."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. By dissolving them in water they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. By dissolving them a box or sent post paid by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Sold by druggists at 25 cents



Tablets

Sketches at the Capital.

IX.—THE ART GALLERY.

Among the places of interest at Ottawa that the visitor should not fail to see, is the Canadian National Art Gallery. In an unpretentious-looking stone building on O'Connor street, near the business portion of the city, are over four score pictures, the work of various Canadian artists. The walls of the art gallery are very much crowded, and indications are that the government must soon provide more commodious quarters. It will be necessary for the accommodation of any more pictures. In fact, the paintings already on the walls could be seen to much better advantage if the rooms were larger, for such work should be viewed at some distance from the canvas. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." This is not meant for sarcasm, for many of the pictures are so fine that they will bear close inspection.

Several of the pictures of our Canadian Art Gallery have become well known—old favorites, in fact—as being the original of many half-tone engravings that have appeared in magazine and other periodicals.

Among the number of paintings is one by Prof. Bell-Smith, entitled a "Scene on Deck, H.M.S. Blenheim," on its arrival at Halifax with the body of the late Sir John Thompson. It is a winter scene, with a dull, hazy sky and a rolling sea in Halifax harbor. The remains of the Canadian statesman are being borne on the shoulders of six men through a storm of sleet and snow. The coffin, wound about by the British flag, is followed by a cortege of men with heads bared. This picture, which is a masterpiece, is a gift of Mrs. Sanford, in memory of her husband, the late Senator Sanford, who accompanied the remains of Sir John Thompson from England.

The "Death of Nelson," by Reinagle, R.A., is the largest in the gallery, occupying as it does nearly the whole space of one end of the room. It is a naval scene, the deck of Horatio Nelson's flag ship Victory, which was in service in the battle of Trafalgar. Nelson stood speaking to one of his officers, when he was struck by a bullet and mortally wounded. He was carried below, and died three hours later, just as the battle ended, a decisive victory for the English. The large painting represents the valiant British hero in the arms of four comrades carrying him from the scene of conflict. The wounded and the dead are lying about the deck of the vessel, while the air is rent with the booming of artillery, the clouds of smoke almost obscuring the war ships of the enemy.

Two others of a different nature might be mentioned: "Mortgaging the Homestead," by G. A. Reid, R.C.A., and "Meeting of the Trustees of a Backwoods Settlement School—The Teacher Talking Them Over," by Robert Harris, R.C.A. The former is a pathetic work. Seated at a table is a notary with a mortgage document, which is being signed by the improvident son. The old father and mother, who, with years of patient toil, had established the home, are sitting forlorn and dejected. It is simply the old story of hard working and saving parents with spendthrift sons. The young wife sits near the table with a child in her arms, while another, a little girl, plays on the floor, happily unable to comprehend what it all means. The picture is one of a home in which, apparently, the light was going out, and poverty was fast usurping the place of plenty.

In the back settlement school, the young and enthusiastic preceptress is "talking over" her trustee board, who have assembled in her school room. She is probably suggesting improved facilities for carrying on her work, or perhaps is impressing upon them the necessity for an increase in salary; for often school trustees belong to that class of people who accept services and give in return that which is scarcely more substantial than their personal gratitude. This picture has been photographed and has appeared in magazines, but those who would see the original must come to the capital and see it in the art gallery.

There are also a number of splendid portraits and landscape and marine paintings. I might mention the following, which appeared to me to be very fine works of art: Westminster, by F. McGillivray Knowles, R.C.A.; Down the Laurentides, by Homer Watson, R.C.A.; Whithead, Portland, Me., by F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A., and Laurentian Splendor, by John A. Fraser, R.C.A.

In addition to the paintings are bronze and marble statuettes of our Canadian public men. In fact, the chisel is as well represented as the brush, in quality, though not in number of art specimens. J. H. D.

TOO MUCH LIKE VAPO-CRESOLENE.

Toronto Company Declared To Be Infringing Vapo-Cresolene.

The Vapa-Cresolene Company were plaintiffs in an action in the non-jury assizes yesterday, in which they sought an injunction to prevent Jones & Co., of Toronto, from offering for sale their Carbo-Cres Vaporizer, put up in such a form as to lead people to believe that it was the same as that offered by the Vapo-Cresolene Company.

Judge Street ordered that a perpetual injunction restraining Jones & Co. from continuing to offer for sale the lamp and censer in question in such a manner as to lead purchasers to suppose that they were those sold by the Vapo-Cresolene Company, and particularly restraining them from putting up the goods in packages of a nature to lead the public into error as to the origin of the goods. Jones & Co. were also ordered to pay plaintiff's costs, and if demanded by plaintiff to submit to an examination by the master in chancery of the profits made by them upon the sale of these articles in order that it might be determined what they ought to be adjudged to pay over to the Vapo-Cresolene Company. — Toronto Mail and Empire, March 18. **

A motor omnibus may now be seen plying in London streets. The vehicle is run as an experiment by the Road Car Company between Hammersmith Broadway and Oxford circus.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy. t

S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen vs. Millinery Velveteen.

Millinery velveteen is made for appearances only, not being expected to last more than one season. S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen is made expressly for skirt binding wear from rich silk-finished velveteen, and combines durability with style and elegance. Next time your skirt needs to be rebound use S. H. & M. Redfern, a bias corded velvet.



Don't take anything offered as being "just as good," as there is nothing so good as S. H. & M. See that the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of every yard. 223

Blue Ribbon Tea Co. pack Ceylon Black, Mixed and Green. All grocers keep them and each is the best of its kind.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

CITY BELOW MT. VESUVIUS

Pompeii, the Buried City of the Dead.

Peculiarities of This Remarkable Home of the Ancients.

Its Roofless Homes and Joyless Theaters—Deep Feeling of Awe Comes Over the Visitor.

The following interesing description of Pompeii as the ancient buried city is today, is the second of the series of letters written while on a tour abroad by a London lady:

We have had a long day in Pompeii, that city of the dead. The sun was shining brightly down on the deserted streets, while in the distance the hills and meadows looked very calm and peaceful on this beautiful summer day. Even Vesuvius looked less terribly threatening than usual, but all the beauty of the surrounding scene made the sadness of this unpeopled city more evident, and unconsciously our voice were lowered and our deep feeling of awe increased as we wandered up and own streets worn with chariot wheels that ceased to roll over them 1,800 years ago. The streets are very narrow, much as they are in Naples at the present day. The footpaths also are extremely narrow and at each crossing two or three large blocks are left projecting above the pavement which were used as stepping stones. From this we may conjecture that the streets perhaps were not always in a very clean condition. The horses must have had to scramble over these blocks and the chariots must have been very small from wheel to wheel, and even then the width of the street would forbid such a thing as turning or chariots meeting, so men probably were stationed at every corner to cry out warning and prevent carriages clashing into each other.

THE HOUSES OF POMPEII.

The buildings in Pompeii, though roofless, are otherwise little injured, and from the interiors we learn much of the culture that prevailed among the ancients. Here are frescoes, many of them undimmed by time, the columns have not lost their color; the rooms are still perfect in outline and one can gain a very clear idea of the different purposes they were used for. Leaving the buildings, we once more returned to the streets, and strolled along in the hot sunshine, passing a fountain, now mossgrown, and showing in one place, by the stone being hollowed, where many a band of men, women and perhaps little children, had rested as they stooped to drink of the cool water on many such sunshiny days as this one, and one could almost imagine in thinking of those people, dead for nearly two thousand years, that at night perhaps they sometimes return to their still beautiful city and indulge in their old time amusements of theater and amphitheater and hold their ghostly revels in their ghostly city. But long before the destruction of Pompeii an unwelcome guest many times visited the homes and each time carried away a loved one. This we have evidence of in the Street of the Tombs, and, sad as the spot is, it is the most picturesque in all Pompeii, for the views over the bay towards Vesuvius on the one hand, and Sorrento on the other, are very beautiful. On opposite sides of the road are the villa and tomb of Diomede, made familiar to us in the "Last Days of Pompeii." Under the former many skeletons were found, chiefly women and children, and one skeleton was supposed to be the master of the house.

THE CITY'S THEATER.

From the tombs we went to the baths and from there to the theater, which differs little from the ones of the present day, except that the stage scenery is stationery and very solid. We were shown the tickets for the holders of seats, those for the seats nearest the stage a piece of ivory in the shape of a musical instrument; for the galleries, a bird, and for those who had passes or in some way entered without paying, a skull (dead-head); so we see that the ancients were not devoid of a sense of humor. We lingered for some time amid the ruins of the grass-grown theater, plucking the little yellow flowers which were growing everywhere, and blooming so happily, all unconscious of the deep sadness enveloping all about them. Leaving the theater, we wandered about the law courts and the different temples, paused before the statue of Isis, in whom the ancients so firmly believed, and used to gaze at her moving lips and listen spellbound to the propheeies she would utter, which was all made clear to our eyes by the steps at the back of the statue where the priest would stand, as by some mechanical means he moved the lips of the statue, and in a deep, solemn voice himself uttered words of warning to the awe-stricken people.

POMPEIIAN TRADE.

Once more returning to the streets, we wandered in and out among the different shops and speculated on the trade of the former tenants. On all the chemist shops the sign of a huge serpent was displayed, and the colored jars were much as we see now in our own drug stores. One place must have been a wine shop, as the great earthen amphoras are there to testify; another one, a baker shop, to judge from the ovens, from many of which charred loaves of bread were taken when the excavations first took place. Nearby was an inn, while another place looked like a public building of some sort or other. So on and on till the long summer day began to wane and we found it was time to tear ourselves away from the charm of this ancient city, to say farewell to its temples, streets and houses and its moss-grown walls and to realize more than ever that notwithstanding all we have read about Pompeii, to walk among its deserted streets and temples is a never-to-be-forgotten experience, for here beneath the awful mount lies an ancient Roman city, partially ruined, it is true, but so protected by its very lava shroud that now in gazing on its streets and villas we can imagine them repeopled and know something of how life went on under these same blue skies when Jesus walked in Galilee.

THE MUSEUM.

As we left the city we entered for a few minutes the museum, situated just at the gates, which contains the skeletons and many of the things found during the excavations. The greater number of things have been removed to the museum at Naples, but here we saw casts whose very accuracy was painful, one a mother holding her babe tightly clasped in her arms, another a young girl evidently delicately nurtured, lay on her face, her eyes pressed against her forearm as if she were trying to shut out the ghastliness of the scene from her dying gaze.

It was a relief to come once more from the building to the gentle summer day outside, to step once more into our little carriage and in the glow of the setting sun take our way once more to Naples, past rows of houses, each one marked with a huge cross to protect the inmates from the fury of the volcano, gradually emerging from a country covered with white ashes to an almost continuous line of villages, among them Herculaneum and Torre del Greco, names too well known in connection with Vesuvius, past beautiful villas, orange, lemon and olive groves, till we were once more in Naples, with thoughts of a dead city still uppermost in our minds, but glad to return to the brightness of this ever happy city.

A Tommy Atkins Yarn.

The following story, which may confidently be pronounced apocryphal at a glance, is popular just now with the army in South Africa. Let me offer it in the language of the able officer just returned from the front who told it to me: "General Surefoot"—I alter the name for purposes of misidentification—"is a very bold commander. He likes to make sure of all his ground. His men call him Sticky Surefoot. He can be trusted to stick in one place. He can be particularly terrifying to two or three prisoners on the veldt. One night "a tame Boer"—this is the army's name for a Boer fighting on the British side—"brought two wild Boers into camp. He had held them up while scouting. The tame Boer brought them before Surefoot. One was led into Surefoot's tent, while the other was kept outside by the tame Boer. Surefoot cast a terrible glance at the prisoner. 'You are wearing a British uniform,' he said; 'you have broken the laws of civilized warfare. You shall be shot in the morning. Do you understand me? At daybreak.' The prisoner thought this was not good enough. He was not for it. And casting a glance over his shoulder, and seeing the guard inattentive, he spun round and legged it. Into the darkness he went. Surefoot rushed outside and shouted, "Three pounds to anyone who brings him alive, five pounds to anyone who brings him dead!' At this magnificent example of presence of mind and ready reckoning, the camp rushed to the pursuit. Five pounds for a dead prisoner! Two minutes later the tame Boer was found strangling the remaining prisoner outside the tent."—Manchester Guardian.



Don't Neglect A Backache!

Backache is the first symptom of kidney trouble. Don't neglect it! If you do serious kidney troubles are sure to follow.

No remedy of modern times can give such proof of merit as

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure when all others fail.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

SHORT STORY.

DEMON DANDY.

BY JEROME PARSONS.

During his visit to the Huntingdons he had fallen hopelessly in love with the beautiful and imperious sister of his host. It was the night before the sale that the subject of the Offington horse sale was broached by Huntingdon.

"I see they are going to put up that brute Demon Dandy," he began innocently.

"Why brute?" queried Diana.

Bellaires, for her benefit, recounted the history of Demon Dandy's exploits.

When he had finished the harrowing account of how Demon had besieged a stableman in the loft for a space of twelve hours, and how he had kicked two loose boxes into matchwood in the same space of time, Diana Huntingdon lifted her glorious dark eyes to his.

"I think I should like to buy that horse," she said.

"My dear Diana," expostulated her brother.

"Don't think of it," said Mr. Bellairs.

Diana had a will of her own. This slight, but ill-timed opposition called it into life.

"I'm sure I should like to buy that horse," she reiterated, with a rising color.

More opposition followed from the men.

Her brother grew angry at the idea, while Bellairs, who would himself mount and ride anything between a buck-jumper and a zebra, grew alarmed and almost angry with her whom he almost worshiped in private as almost a divinity.

"I am going to buy that horse," said Diana Huntingdon at last, with an angry flash in her eyes.

Then out of his love and fear for her Bellairs forgot his manners, which, as a general rule, were perfect. Worse still, he also forgot diplomacy.

"I don't think you will succeed," he said coolly.

Then a hot flush came up from his boots, till he blushed in agony to the crown of his head.

"Indeed?" replied the girl, with a note of scornful interrogation in her voice that caused his heart to sink within him.

"I am thinking of buying him myself," said Bellairs, desperately.

"Indeed?" replied Diana, with an almost imperceptible lift of her eyebrows.

"To shoot——" explained Bellairs.

An angry flush crept across her face as she swept from the room, gazing angrily before her.

"You're quite right, Jack," said Huntingdon, sympathetically, as his friend returned disconsolately to the table. "But I'm afraid you've upset Di; she's a bit short-tempered, you know. Do you really mean to buy the brute?"

"I do," replied Bellairs, "and to ride him, too."

And he did.

Diana did not appear at the sale the next day, neither did she put in an appearance at the dinner table. Wherefore, in the evening, Mr. Bellairs ordered the dogcart, bade his friend farewell, and returned to his home with a sorrowful heart.

✦

A year elapsed and found him still sorrowful.

All his male friends declared him to have become a mysognyist, while all his acquaintances of the softer sex, who might have been his friends but for this painful peculiarity, declared that he was a heartless brute.

The peculiarity was made all the more unbearable to the eligible damsels of Burghminster society by the fact that Jack was considered a good "catch."

Burghminster mammas, with marriagable daughters, were of the opinion that a woman hater had absolutely no right to own such a home as Bellairs did, and that a heavy tax should be instituted to discourage such flagrant examples of cast-iron bachelorhood.

He was decoyed away into discreet woods, where dovelike eyes were flashed upon him; where tiny, well-gloved hands grasped him with tender appeals for help at the slightest obstacle in the shape of a stile or gurgling brook.

But all in vain. Only one person sat on the stile, and the brook gurgled on, mocking the aspirants of matchmaking humanity. The dovelike eyes of Burghminster beauty might have been the blackened optics of a borough amazon, so small their attractions to the stony-hearted Bellairs.

He now took long objectless rides alone on Demon Dandy, whose natural depravity of character had almost disappeared under the influence of a long spell of hard work. Sometimes, in the course of these rides, he would pass Miss Huntingdon, who would greet him with a cold and distant bow, and who, when he was safely out of sight, would indulge in the feminine luxury of tears.

Bellaires, by having no tears, would, by touching Dandy Demon with the spur, incite him to rebellion.

The fights that followed were of benefit both to man and horse.

Nevertheless, every time he met Diana Huntingdon she could not help noticing that he was growing thinner and paler.

He, too, thought the same of her, till, on one occasion, the thought proved too much for him.

She had just disappeared round a bend in the leafy lane, walking slowly and with drooping head.

Bellairs, overcome by his feelings, clapped both spurs into Demon Dandy, a direct challenge for an equine struggle of the most violent character.

Demon Dandy answered the challenge by rearing wildly, then falling backwards with a heavy crash on his master.

Bellairs was conscious of a glimpse of Demon Dandy's nose against the sky. Then a flash passed before his eyes and he knew no more.

When he came to himself he found his lost divinity bending over him.

She had a vague idea that she was calling him "Jack" and her "boy."

A half hour elapsed.

Bellairs said little. He just lay there happily, explaining matters and recovering his breath.

"It was just as well that I did not let you buy Demon Dandy," he said at last.

"Just as well, dearest," since you are not killed," said Diana. "But you will not ride him again?"

"I won't," ejeculated Bellairs, fervently.

THE VISITOR DROPPED IT.

A story is going the rounds wherein figure two well-known Columbus ladies and a priest. Mrs. A. paid a special call at the home of Mrs. B. the other day and was ushered into the living room by the maid of all work to await the apearance of Mrs. A.

Mrs. B. had come into possession of a parrot only a short time before, and had been keeping the bird in the living room. Polly has a very good command of English, and appears to know when to use it. Mrs. A. sat down with her back to the bird without noticing it, and as Polly made no sound she remained ignorant of its presence.

Observing a beautiful vase on the mantel, Mrs. A. arose from her seat, and, crossing the floor, took down the dainty piece of bric-a-brac to examine it. She gazed on it rapturously, completely absorbed by its elegant decoratoins, when suddenly from just behind her came the shrill and stern command:

"Drop it! Drop it!"

Mrs. A. obeyed and turned with a scream to face the imperturbable gaze of Polly, who sat in her cage with her green head slyly perked to one side. On the floor lay the beautiful vase, smashed to bits. At this most embarrassing moment Mrs. B. entered the room. Before Mrs. A. could explain the situation, Polly shook out her feathers and remarked:

"You're it! You're it! You're it!"

Germany has imported as much as $10,000,000 worth of apples in one year and $2,500,000 worth of pears.



Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 4-2

"Pleasant Dreams"

Cries the young maid to her mother, as she retires to rest. The mother smiles, but sighs. She knows that the pains that rack her will not stop for darkness, and that if she sleeps her dreams will only be echoes of the sufferings of the day.



Why not sleep soundly and rise refreshed at morning, with strength and courage for the day's duties? Weak, nervous women, sufferers from backache, bearing-down pains, and other womanly ailments, have found a perfect cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals the womanly diseases which cause the pains and nervousness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I deem it my duty to express my heartfelt gratitude for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health," writes Mrs. B. H. Munn, of Springhill, Leon Co., Fla. "For nearly two years I suffered from female weakness so I could not stand on my feet any length of time; could scarcely walk at all. Appetite was much impaired; I had bearing-down sensations; can't express how badly I *did* feel. Had tried several kinds of medicine which did me little or no good. At last decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had not taken all of two bottles before I saw it was benefiting me, so I continued to take it until I had taken seven bottles, when I felt entirely cured. Did not feel a touch of my old complaint. It has been over a year since I took your medicine, and I can truthfully say that my health has been better for the last year than it had been for four years previously.

"You may publish this as a testimonial."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases. Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. TREATISE AND $2.00 TRIAL BOTTLE sent through Canadian Agencies FREE to FIT patients, they paying express charges only when received. Write to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. zxt&w



DIABETES

is easily recognized. The symptoms are: dry, rough skin; furred tongue; voracious appetite; constant thirst; a sharp or heavy pain in the loins; rapid wasting of flesh; swelling of feet and legs, and troublesome costiveness.

Dr. Walton's English Kidney Pills

will positively cure this disease in any stage if they are taken regularly and according to directions.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

Druggists, London.

A. R. BREMER CO., Limited, Toronto Sole Agents for Canada.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.



"THE SLATER SHOE"



REBOUNDING SOLE.
VENTILATES SHOE.
PREVENTS CONCUSSION.
DISTRIBUTES PRESSURE.
SPREADS WEAR EVENLY.
DISPELS PERSPIRATION.
DAMP-PROOF. SPRINGY.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOR WOMEN
FOR MEN

RESILIA (Ventilating) SOLE

THE SLATER SHOE STORE, 146 Dundas St.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Manager.

Of the latest 200 grand viziers of the Sultan of Turkey not more than 24 have died naturally. One hundred of them were poisoned, and 36 of the others were either beheaded or drowned in the Bosphorus. Of the remaining 40 the cause of death cannot be traced, but from the silence of Turkish historians on the subject their end was evidently not happy. One of the viziers was only four hours in office, and another occupied the position for only ten minutes, being strangled at the end of that time.—Pearson's Weekly.

When you feel weak, run-down, nervous, unable to work or think as you ought, take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll built up your ergy. t

Several cabmen are to be run as candidates at the parliamentary elections in Belgium by the men's trade union at Brussels.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
PROCURED.

INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, desiring Patents, Registered Trade-marks and designs; should secure expert assistance. Write THE TORONTO PATENT AGENCY, Limited, 79 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, for terms and information. Incorporated Ontario. INITIAL ADVICE FREE.

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1341. 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing ned in 24 hours. All hand work. in the city. Parcels called for and ivered.

Scientists say that fish feel little pai

THE PUREST AND BEST.

Cowan's Perfection Chocolate.

Maple Leaf Label, our trade mark.

The wonderful increase in its sale shows how well it is appreciated.

Cowan's Royal Navy Chocolate

For all household uses.

23h-t

THE MASK AND LYRE.

Notes on the Plays and Their Players.

Gossip of the Stage and Platform.

A PLEA TO THE PLAYWRIGHT.

A fig for this fad of the past year or two,
We've had nothing else but the old for the new.
Princess and princeling, long molded away,
Have come to the boards to hold Thespian sway.

The actor who faces the footlights today
Must mimic the past, in its mold and decay.
Oh, when will the craze for antique drama cease?
Why dig up the past? Let it slumber in peace.

Out on the plumed knight! the man in cocked hat,
Knee-breeches of satin, puffed sleeves and a' that!
I care not at all for the lover remote—
Just give me the man in the black dinner coat.

—Lillie Heinemann, in Buffalo News.

Gratifyingly generous as was the patronage accorded "The Bonnie Brier Bush" last night, the cultured theatergoers of the city should not forget that a production which should fill the house to the doors is booked for Monday night. Otis Skinner, who brings 'Francesca da Rimini" to the Grand, is easily one of America's foremost actors, and is indeed the only leading artist who is at present engaged in producing a play which approaches the classic ideals of the drama. Londoners should turn out in force to show a due appreciation of Mr. Skinner's genuine art.

Until this season Otis Skinner had been identified for several years with the sword-playing heroes of romantic drama, but if he carries out his present wishes, he will lay aside such roles for a long time to come. "I have had my share of them," he said in a recent interview, "and though I like to see a good romantic play, I confess that I have wearied of them; with their ever-recurring sword combats and ubiquitous heroes, they remind me somewhat of chicken livers served on brochette, as the final curtain descends leaving the hero surveying the field of spirited acting with from six to a dozen enemies spitted on his sword. I don't object to others doing it, but I have had my full share of the romantic, for a time, at least, and I find relief in studying the many phases of Lanciotto's character."

Another high-class attraction, presented by some of the most competent players in America, will be seen on Thursday, when Kathryn Kidder comes to the Grand in "The Country Girl." The play has never been produced in this city, but, it is nevertheless, a familiar one to students of the drama. It was originally produced by William Wycherley, under the title of "The Country Wife," in the seventeenth century, and another version called "The Country Girl" was afterwards presented by David Garrick, the most illustrious actor of his time, it being his most celebrated effort at play-writing. Frequent revivials of the play have been made, and each time with much success. In America it was twice revived by Augustin Daly at his theater in New York, where each time it enjoyed long runs. The role of Peggy, the awkward heroine of the play, should be capitally acted by so clever a comedienne as Miss Kidder. This is the first season in which she has attempted the part and judging from the favorable reports that have been received she has scored a success equal to that of "Madame Sans Gene."

The "Passion Play" has been stopped in Montreal. The church spoke through Archbishop Bruchesi, and the management of the venture decided that to oppose the will of the faithful would be to enlarge travel to the poorrouse. It was the wisest thing to do, and it is to be hoped that succeeding attempts to produce the "Passion Play" will meet with a like check.

Harry Girard has taken Van Rensselaer Wheeler's place in the "Dolly Varden" company. Manager Whitney and Wheeler disagreed as to how the part of Captain Richard should be played, and the actor was let out. Some New York papers insinuate that a man who would let a little disagreement like that make him lose a chance to be kissed by Lulu Glaser, is too dead to play a part anyway.

"San Toy," with the same company as was seen here last February, is enjoying its third New York run, which is said to be even more successful than its two former ones.

THEATRICAL TITTLE-TATTLE.

John Oliver Hobbes has written a new comedy entitled "The Flute of Pan."

Thomas Q. Seabrooke has signed a contract with Benjamin Harris to play his old part in "The Rounders."

Frances Burkhardt, at one time prima donna of Frank Daniels' company, recently died in Boston.

Walter E. Perkins will soon produce a dramatization of Mary E. Wilkins' novel, "Jerome, a Poor Man."

"Caste" was played recently in London by a company made up entirely of prominent theatrical managers.

A report comes from New York that Olga Nethersole is to produce "Sapho" at the Adelphi Theater in London.

The new opera, "Merrie England," by Capt. Basil Hood and Edward German was produced in London with success.

E. H. Sothern's revival of "Hamlet" will be presented Dec. 29 next. It is his intention to give the play an unlimited run.

The trouble between the Lyceum and Alhambra Theater, London, over the services of Cecilia Loftus has been settled. She will appear with Sir Henry Irving in "Faust," and the Alhambra will have first call on her vaudeville services.

Reports from Cape Town, South Africa, say that Nance O'Neil has met with great success there in "La Tosca" and "Camille."

The new theater being erected by the Lambs' Club in New York will be the permanent home in that city of Henrietta Crosman.

A drama that may soon be produced is built upon incidents in the life of Caroline of Brunswick, wife of George IV. of England.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield sailed for Europe yesterday, in company with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer. Mr. Mansfield will go abroad at the end of the season.

Gilbert Parker has sold the American rights of "The Right of Way" to Charles Frohman. The latter intends to star William Faversham in the piece.

May Irwin, who is one of the richest women in the acting business, recently wrote a magazine article with the heading "A Stage Career Not Profitable."

Grau and Frohman may join hands as managers and present Bernhardt and Coquelin and other foreign celebrities in London during the coronation ceremonies.

David Belasco is to sail for Europe next month, and, it is reported, he will meet a noted foreign playwright with a view to a new stupendous production for next year.

It is said that New York society is now amusing itself at its own homes with the antics of small, select and specially engaged ballets, made up of professional dancers.

Bronson Howard is now able to be out of doors a few hours each day, although his condition still causes anxiety. He is shortly to go to Palermo from Nice.

Elizabeth Tyree sailed for London last Tuesday, and will return early in the fall to take up rehearsals for the play of "Gretna Green," in which she will star next season.

Lillian Russell and Mrs. Leslie Carter are personal friends, and in celebration of a special performance of "Du Barry" Miss Russell presented the latter with a beautiful brooch of diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's tour of America will probably net her a cool $40,000. Many of the critics have not been kind to her, but the financial harvest may draw her back to the United States next season.

Two daughters of J. Cheever Goodwin, the librettist of "Wang" and other comic operas, made their debut on the stage in New York with "The Sporting Duchess" last Monday night. One is named Eileen, aged 17, and the other Katherine Louise, aged 18.

England's oldest actor, James Doel, celebrated his 98th birthday recently. In his prime he played with Edmund Kean and many other famous actors and actresses. From his present state of health he bids fair to celebrate his century.

George Alexander's American tour will begin in January next, when "Paolo and Francesca" will be presented in New York. Mr. Alexander also intended to produce "The Importance of Being Earnest," but has turned the rights of that piece over to Mr. Frohman, who is presenting Charles Richman and Margaret Anglin in it in New York.

Amelia Bingham has decided to branch out in the theatrical business next season and will direct the destinies of five companies, two of which will play "The Climbers," two "A Modern Magdalen" and one "Lady Margaret."

Frederick Conger, the original Little Billee in "Trilby," and seen here last year as Horatio Drake in "The Christian," has been engaged to play the leading juvenile roles in the Buffalo Stock Company, at the new Teck Theater, the coming summer.

Gertrude Coghlan, whose appearance here in "Vanity Fair" will be remembered, has been engaged for an early appearance at Chase's Theater. Miss Coghlan will give the Becky Sharpe supper scene, exactly as it was presented by her en tour.

Fay Templeton, for the past two years one of the strong cards of Weber & Field's company, is to leave that aggregation at the close of the present theatrical season. Miss Templeton is to return to vaudeville, and is at present considering a number of sketches.

Florence Burns, the alleged slayer of Walter Brooks in a New York hotel, is reported to have accepted an offer of $1,000 a week to appear on the operatic stage. She is credited with having an excellent voice, but the authors of the offer evidently look to her notoriety as her strongest drawing card.

Rostand's next play is to be called "Joan of Arc." It is reported to have been reserved for the debut of a society woman, who is said to have paid $200,000 in advance for it. Charles Frohman has secured the rights of it for America, and Annie Russell is slated to create the title role.

Elfie Fay, the well-known American soubrette, has been ordered to be committed to the Holloway jail in London for defaulting in the payment of a judgment secured against her for debt. Miss Fay is now in Paris. The judgment was for a dressmaker's bill, and was for only a small amount.

Frank McKee, Mary Mannering's manager, is said to have secured three new plays for his star. He is also having one written for her by Clyde Fitch, which will be produced in New York next fall. Upon the success or failure of Mr. Fitch's play depend the chances of the other pieces being presented.

Not only has Amelia Bingham scored another personal success in "A Modern Magdalen," but she has been applauded in New York for affording the opportunity to Henry E. Dixey, Wilton Lackaye, Arthur Byron and others to share honors with her. A great many people believe Dixey has made the hit of his life in this piece.

Chicago is to have two new theaters in about another year. Both of them are to be syndicate houses, one of them to be located on Randolph street, just east of Dearborn, and to cost $400,000, while the present manager of the Dearborn is to construct another theater near the present site of that playhouse.

The custom of adopting stage names seems to be less commonly followed now than it used to be. A writer in a Brooklyn paper points out that in the olden days not one in a hundred stage performers appeared before the public under his own name. Of the three "Billys" of minstrelsy whose deaths were recorded recently, Billy Emerson, Billy Rice and Billy West, Emerson's real name was William Redmond, Rice's William Pearl, and West's John Murphy.

Harry Bulger will star in the play "By the Sad Sea Waves" for eight weeks after his contract with "Beauty and the Beast" ends. He will have a strong supporting company and put on "The Night of the Fourth" as a curtain-raiser. "By the Sad Sea Waves" will be remembered as one of the best shows of its kind ever seen here.

"A Chinese Honeymoon," a London version of Lecoq's operetta of "Fleur de The," made known here in the eighties as "The Pearl of Pekin," is to be presented some time in the near future in New York by Nixon and Zimmerman. Thomas Q. Seabrook, Edwin Stevens, Arnie Yeamans and Adele Ritchie are reported to have been engaged for it.

If the Londoners fail to take to "Ben Hur" (the reports say the piece was hissed and the critics scored it badly), there will be a small fortune lost on the undertaking. Of all pieces selected for the English stage, the dramatization of General Wallace's masterpiece looked to have the best chance for success. But there is no guessing the London play patrons.

Mrs. Fiske is to return to New York in five weeks, when she will revive "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," in which Srederick de Bellville (here recently in "Monte Cristo") will be seen as Alec, and "Divorcons," with Mr. De Belleville in his original role of Des Prunelles. Mrs. Fisk will also appear in her own one-act tragedy, "A Light from St. Agnes," and may possibly do Ibsen's "A Doll's House."

The first production of George W. Lederer's musical comedy, "The Wild Rose," which was scheduled to take place in Baltimore last week, has been postponed indefinitely. Mr. Lederer says that rehearsals are in progress in New York, but that the work has been hampered by the illness of one of the principals. There has also been delay in the preparation of the scenery.

Ethel Barrymore had a narrow escape recently in Boston. She mistook an extremely strong medicine for a bottle of spirits of ammonia and took a dose before she discovered her mistake. Fortunately the difference in taste aroused her suspicions and prevented the dose from being a large one, but she had taken sufficient to incapacitate her for the time being. The curtain was kept down for some time, but she finally appeared.

A bitter quarrel is on in the "Messenger Boy" company. It appears that Georgia Caine was away from the company last week, and so James T. Powers was assigned to the green room at the Alvin Theater, in Pittsburg, one of the best in the country. His wife, Rachel Booth, who has a smart part in the production, shared it with him. When Miss Caine returned she was very wroth that a subordinate member of the company should be housed in a superior manner to the way in which she had been provided for, and the result was a war of words between her and Powers. Edward L. Bloom, the manager of the company, resigned and returned to New York, and S. F. Nixon had to be sent out to straighten the tangle.


MR. J. B. LEE


MISS WATTS


MRS. WALKER


MRS. WORRALL


MRS. BAILEY

These People Believe in
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

They know it to be a good medicine because it has cured them of Headaches, Neuralgic pains, Nervous Dyspepsia, Dizzy and Fainting Spells, Muscular Weakness, and the many ills resulting from Thin, Watery Blood and Exhausted Nerves.

The persons whose portraits appear here have given recommendations for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in order that you might be benefited by their experience.

They have confidence in this medicine because it has been of great benefit to them and believe that it will cure you because it has cured them.

It remains for you to benefit by this advice and there is no better time to begin the use of this preparation than the present. Everybody needs a tonic and restorative at this time of year to enrich and purify the blood and put the system in proper shape.

Study these testimonials. Investigate these cures. See if you have symptoms in common with these people. Try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in your own case. Its merits will surprise you.

MRS. BAILEY, 632 Queens Ave., London, Ont., whose husband is with the Globe Casket Co., states:—"My nervous system was in an exhausted condition. I could not sleep well and suffered a great deal from headaches. Experience has proven to me the remarkable value of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I have found it a splendid tonic and can now say that I am free from headaches, I rest and sleep better than I have for a long time and feel real well in every way."

MISS M. WATTS, Dressmaker, 690 King St., London, Ont., states:—"I suffered from neuralgic pains in my arms and was so bad that I had to give up work. I tried several medicines for my trouble but could not get any benefit. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I resolved to give it a thorough trial and can now say that I am more than pleased with the results which I have obtained. It seems to have built up my system and the neuralgia is entirely gone."

MRS. WALKER, 298 York St., London, Ont., whose husband is employed by the McClary Manufacturing Co., states:—"I had an illness which left me in a weak, run down condition. My nerves seemed all unstrung and I was tired and languid most of the time. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I feel very much stronger, my nervous system has been greatly built up and I have been much benefited by this course of treatment.

MR. J. B. LEE, 129 Sydenham St., London, Ont., states:—"Last spring I had a severe illness which laid me up for several months and left me in a very weak and run down condition. I also suffered from palpitation of the heart. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have not had a single attack of heart trouble. I was soon able to return to work, feeling strong and healthy and also gained considerable in weight. I think that this is sufficient evidence of the virtue of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a builder up of the system."

MRS. JOHN WORRALL, 335 Victoria St., London, Ont., states:—"For years I suffered a great deal with catarrh in the head. I tried everything I could hear of for it but it remained for Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure to cure me. Though entirely freed from catarrh I was left in a nervous and run down condition, and then began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which has built up my system, strengthened my nerves and made me strong and well. We have also used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in our family for coughs and colds and never knew it to fail to cure these ailments."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is composed of the most potent tonics and restoratives known to nature. Its cures are gradual, thorough and lasting. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

HATS THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS

They Interfere With the Circulation of the Blood.

The Shape of the Head — Why Women Are Not Bald—Baldness Sometimes Due to Ill-Health.

[By A. R. Reynolds, M.D.]

Baldness, premature and permanent, is caused by the hat.

It is not due to the weight, texture, stiffness, or heat of the hat, so much as it is to the fact that the hat girdles the head like a band, interfering with the circulation of the blood, and starving the roots of the hair.

Baldness can be prevented. Doubtless it will be prevented when it comes to be generally understood that the hat commonly worn by men and boys is the cause, practically, of all the premature and permanent baldness of the male sex. Frequent reference to the hat as the cause of baldness is made in the literature of the subject, but not in a way to reach the public.

The blood supply necessary for the growth and nutrition of the hair is received by the scalp between the skin and the bony skull, principally in front of the ears, but also at the sides of the forehead and between the ears.

That some men are bald and others are not, although all wear hats, is due to the difference in the shape of the head. Baldness appears to be peculiar to some families while others are exempt. This gives rise to the idea that baldness is hereditary. It is the shape of the head that makes the difference, and the shape of the head that is influenced by hereditary.

Some heads are so cone-shaped that a hat fits like one length of stove-pipe over another, making pressure not only on the sides, but all around the head, and this class becomes bald more frequently and earliest. Other heads are so shaped that the pressure of the hat does not come upon the blood vessels upon the sides of the head, and these do not become bald, or at least do not until the nutrition of the hair bulbs is impared from some other cause.

I have observed that the heads that are full in front of the ears and with rounded foreheads are most frequently bald. This is because the blood vessels in front of the ears and at the sides of the forehead are subject to the pressure of the hat: while the square forehead, which only permits the pressure of the hat on each temple and on the back of the head, leaves the sides free from the pressure and the hmair is nourished.

Every horseman knows that if a horse's tail be kept tied up for a week or ten days the hair at the end of the tail will fall off, and most horsemen know that this is because the blood circulation is interfered with. A wart may be made to drop off by tying a ligature around its base, thus cutting off its blood supply; similarly if the blood supply of the scalp is cut off the hair will fall out.

Baldness begins in the area where the blood supply is weakest—usually at the top or upper back part of the head, because pressure on the vessels in front of the ears (the temporal arteries) and on those at the side of the back of the head (the occipital) is most frequent. If the pressure be on the vessels above the eyes (the supra-orbital) the baldness will be of the "high forehead" type. Usually the head becomes bald above the line of pressure by the hat, but not below that line.

The foundation of baldness is often laid in boyhood, since pressure upon the blood vessels at that time retards their growth and prevents their perfect development. This accounts for occasional baldness in the twenties. The inference is that children should not wear any covering for the head except in inclement weather, and then only a cap that rests upon the top of the head and does not grip the scalp.

Women are less subject to baldness than men, regardless of the shape of the head; first, because their "crowning," glory more luxuriant than that of man, forms a cushion which protects the scalp from pressure; and, second, because a woman's headgear does not constrict the scalp but rests on top of the head.

The hat accounts for the baldness of men and the exemption of women. It accounts for the baldness of civilized men and the exemption of savages.

On reflection, it seems that the hat is more for ornament than utility anyway. A good head of hair is all the protection that is required, except in severe weather.

So-called restorers applied to the scalp to remedy hat baldness are useless. Rubbing the scalp with the fingers or a brush stimulates the circulation, and is useful. Too much washing destroyes the natural oil of the hair and renders it brittle.

Forms of baldness, other than hat baldness, may follow the debility caused by exhausting febrile diseases and local diseases of the scalp. It is, however, as a rule, temporary. Baldness in old persons is due to the impaired general circulation of the blood common to the aged. All baldness, except hat baldness, may occur in people of any nationality and in either sex.

A MINISTER'S DUTY

A Glowing Tribute to the Sterling Worth of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"When I know anything worthy of recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. James Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 81

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

Before. After. **Wood's Phosphodine,**



The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

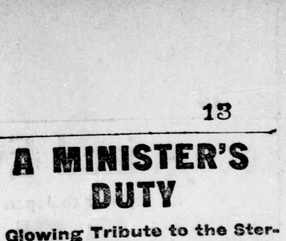
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. ywt

Seventy years is a long time,

But for that extended period

Neave's Food



For INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and THE AGED has been in the highest favour with nursing mothers and the public generally, and THOUSANDS OF MEN and WOMEN, now hale and strong, owe their robust constitutions to the fact that while young they were fed upon Neave's Food, which is no new-fangled concoction of the day before yesterday, but a Food that has been tried and found efficient for a lifetime.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery

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

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

Your Experience

Ought to help you. Always bear in mind the necessity of specifying that it is

Surely you don't need to be reminded that it is only wisdom to trust the goods which have not failed you in **the past.** "Pan Dried" kind can be relied on.

Tillson's Pan Dried

You want always and no other will do.

THE TILLSON CO'Y, LIMITED.

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."



Big Crops Big Profits

is the returns you get when using Steele-Briggs' *Field Root Seeds.*

It is not the price you pay for the Seed, but the crop you get, that proves worth.

The Varieties that pay Growers to use:

CARROT

Steele-Briggs' "Improved Short White."

The surest cropper, heaviest yielder, most perfect shaped, easiest harvested, Field Carrot in cultivation. (*Sealed packages only.*)

Price (post paid) per lb., 75c., ½ lb., 40c.; ¼ lb., 20c.

MANGEL

Steele-Briggs' Prize Mammoth, or Giant Long Red.

Produces immense crops of large, handsome, even-shaped roots. Price (post paid) per lb. 23c.; in 5-lb. lots or more, 20c. per lb.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval.

An improved strain of Giant Yellow Intermediate; roots large, clean, even-shaped; a great yielder. Price (post paid) per lb., 25c.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe.

The finest Globe Mangel in existence; roots are of giant size, very uniform and perfect shape, with small top.

Price (post paid) 23c. per lb.

SUGAR BEET

Steele-Briggs' "Royal Giant."

A favorite with every grower who has used it; produces giant roots, immense crops and of richest feeding quality. (*Supplied in 1-lb. sealed packages only.*) Price (post paid) per lb. 35c.; 5-lb. lots or more, 30c. per lb.

For other Standard Field Root Seeds see Catalogue—mailed free.

Steele-Briggs' celebrated Field, Garden and Flower Seeds are sold by leading merchants everywhere. Should your dealer not carry them, send order direct.

☞ IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST SEEDS. ☜

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

TORONTO

Recognized Everywhere

as superior to Japan tea

"SALADA"

Ceylon Green tea, while of the same flavor as Japan, is far more delicious and healthful. It is sold in the same form as "Salada" tea, in sealed lead packets only.

Doubly Blest

She made up her mind that she would improve her time while Mr. Archibald was absent, and as pleasantly as she could. She would study for an hour or two every day; paint some in water-colors, which had always been a favorite pastime, and try to regain her strength and flesh by riding somewhere every afternoon as he had bidden her. She would make this opportunity one long holiday—the first real holiday that she remembered ever having since her childhood.

One morning she started out to pay a little visit to her old home in Elgin. It was a keen winter's day, but beautiful and clear, and she felt exhilarated by the pure air and change of scene.

She spent most of the day calling on several of her former acquaintances, and passed an hour during the afternoon chatting very pleasantly with Mr. Knight in his office at the watch manufactory. He tried to persuade her to prolong her visit for a few days, but she decided that it was not best to do so, and at four o'clock she took a train back to Chicago, having enjoyed her outing exceedingly.

As she stood for a moment on the platform before entering the car, the scene of that morning, years ago, when Max had saved her from such deadly peril, came vividly to her mind. She could not help thinking that it was very strange she should have been brought into such familiar relations with him and his mother again so recently, and she found herself wondering, with a sorrowful sigh, what would be the outcome of it all.

As she stepped upon the platform of a car, she glanced carelessly into the one behind it, and was sure that she caught sight of some familiar face.

For a moment she could not seem to place it; the next it flashed upon her to whom it belonged—Herbert Abbot, and, with a feeling of annoyance, she hurried forward to secure a seat, hoping that he had not seen and recognized her, for she had not forgotten his unpleasant familiarity on the night of Mrs. Remington's reception, and she did not wish to be subjected to any more of it.

Taking a seat near the center of the car, she began cutting the leaves of a magazine, which she had purchased before starting. Ten minutes later she heard the door behind her open and close, and something told her that the presence she dreaded was about to intrude upon her.

She did not look up from her book, although she did not read a word, for she was listening intently, but presently she heard her name spoken, and knew that Herbert Abbot had discovered her.

"Good-evening, Miss Walton; "this is an unexpected pleasure, I'm sure. Thought 'twas you when I saw you get on the train. May I have a seat with you?"

Agnes longed to tell him that she did not wish to be interrupted, but courtesy forbade, and she reluctantly made room for him beside her, while she closed her book with a sigh of regret.

The young man complacently seated himself, pulled a box of French confectionary from the pocket of his overcoat, and prepared to make himself agreeable.

It was an opportunity upon which he secretly congratulated himself, for, as we know, he had conceived a great admiration for Agnes.

She had never enjoyed his society, for, notwithstanding his evident admiration for her, there was always an air about him, even while paying her the most ardent compliments, which never failed to remind her that she was only a poor girl, while he was the rich man's son and heir; but tonight nothing of that appeared in his manner; he really exerted himself to be entertaining, and seemed to take pains to avoid all fulsome flattery, at least during the first portion of their ride.

They had accomplished about a third of the distance between Elgin and Chicago, when the train suddenly came to a standstill, alongside an open field.

"Oh," Agnes exclaimed, looking anxious, "I hope that nothing has happened; I hope we are not going to be detained."

Young Abbot said he would go out to ascertain what had happened to cause the stop, and then left the car in company with several other gentlemen.

He soon returned, saying that a freight train had run off the track just ahead of them, blockading the road-bed in such a way that it would be impossible for any train to pass before morning.

This was exceedingly annoying to every one, but especially so to Agnes, who feared that Mrs. Gardner might be anxious about her, although she had told her she might possibly prolong her visit until the next day; besides, the thought of remaining all night upon a railway train with no accommodations for resting was not alluring.

Her mind was somewhat relieved, after a time, by learning that a messenger had been dispatched to the nearest telegraph station to order a special train to be sent from Chicago to meet them and take them back to the city. But even this prompt action, though encouraging, could not avert a delay of several hours.

It was growing cold fast, heavy clouds were beginning to float athwart the sky, and many of the passengers predicted that they would be overtaken by a storm.

Herbert Abbot made himself very useful in this emergency. He had with him a traveling shawl, which he insisted on wrapping about Agnes; he also took a heavy stick of wood, heated it hot over the stove, and put it beneath her feet, which were almost numb with the cold. Then he went out upon an exploring expedition, to try and find something more substantial than French confectionery to satisfy the cravings of hunger. A full purse will always smooth the roughest road, and he succeeded in purchasing at a neighboring farmhouse some cold meat, bread and butter, and a pitcherful of hot coffee.

Armed with those treasures he went back to Agnes, and together they made a most sociable meal; the fair girl, in her gratitude for his kindness, really thawing out of her former reserve, and favoring her self-constituted attendant with little flashes of wit and merriment which increased his admiration for her a hundredfold.

"I believe I never relished a meal more in my life," Agnes remarked, when she had finished her coffee, and feeling both warmed and cheered. "I should have been very hungry before reaching Chicago but for your kindness, and this is not the first time that you have befriended me in an emergency, Mr. Abbot."

Agnes found she had made a mistake, immediately, in expressing so much, for, pluming himself upon her evident appreciation of his services, Abbot began to whisper words of compliment and even of a tender nature into her ear.

"I should be only too glad if I could shield you from every discomfort throughout your life, Miss Walton," he said, with a look intended to be very effective.

Agnes colored with vexation, but she made no reply to this remark, and at once resumed her cloak of reserve; but the young man, having committed himself thus far, was not to be thus summarily quenched.

"Don't turn away from me, Agnes," he resumed, in a fawning tone, as he tucked his shawl more closely about her and strove to look into her averted face. "I have been eager to tell you how much I love you for a long time; you were really cruel to me the night of Mrs. Remington's reception, and I have not been able to see you since."

"Mr. Abbot, I pray that you will say no more of this; it is disagreeable to me, and I cannot listen to it," Agnes stammered, crimson with embarrassment and annoyance.

"I must," he continued, growing more eager. "Agnes, I cannot live without you; I love you with my whole heart. I will give you the devotion of my whole life, only tell me that you will try to return my affection, that you will be mine."

"That is impossible," she responded, with dignity. "I cannot return your regard, I have made it plain to you, before this, that such expressions from you are unwelcome to me. If you desire to retain even my respect you will never resume this subject again."

Herbert Abbot flushed angrily over this explicit and decided rejection of his suit, and an evil light leaped into his eyes. There was an awkward silence for several moments, then, with apparent humility, he said:

"Pardon me, I would not offend you for the world, and to lose your respect would be the greatest loss I could sustain."

This crafty speech disarmed Agnes, and she began to regret having so sharply repulsed him.

He changed the subject immediately, and appeared to be anxious to remove the unpleasant impression that he had made; but Agnes was greatly relieved when the whistle from an approaching locomotive informed them that the relief train had arrived from Chicago.

It was even o'clock and dark as Egypt, while a blinding snowstorm had set in.

They had to walk a long distance around the wrecked train, before they could reach the other, and Agnes was thoroughly chilled by the time she entered the homeward bound car.

She would have been very glad to dispense with Mr. Abbot's attentions, in spite of her discomfort, but he was very thoughtful in procuring another hot log for her feet, and tucking his shawl snugly around her, and made her really so comfortable that she felt compelled to express her appreciation of his services.

It was midnight and snowing furiously when they finally arrived in Chicago, and Agnes did not know what to do. She knew that Mrs. Gardner's household would dbe locked in slumber, and she did not like to disturb them; she was likewise afraid to take the long ride from the station end through the deserted streets at that hour of the night.

She was just as timid about going alone to a hotel, if, indeed, she would be admitted unattended so late; still, this seemed to be the only course left to her.

Young Abbot evidently had been considering these same questions, for, as he helped her from the train he asked:

"What can I do for you now, Miss Walton? I cannot leave you until I see you safely housed somewhere."

"I think I shall be obliged to go to some hotel," she replied, gravely; "it seems like folly for me to attempt to go home in such a storm at this hour of the night."

The young man's eyes lighted with a peculiar gleam.

"Then let me call a carriage and attend you. Where do you wish to go?"

"I do not know," Agnes answered, a look of anxiety on her fair face.

"There is the — House; it is a quiet, respectable hotel. The rooms are reasonable, and the fare on the European plan," Abbot suggested, in a respectful tone.

"Thank you; I believe I cannot do better than to go there," Agnes answered, looking relieved, for she had heard the house well recommended.

The young man did not wait for her to reconsider her decision, but signaling to a hackman, followed him to his carriage, into which he assisted his companion, and then, taking a seat beside her, they were driven away in the storm, Agnes little dreaming what fate was awaiting her.

CHAPTER XXII.

Upon their arrival at the — House, Herbert Abbot conducted his companion to a reception room, where he asked her to wait until he could make arrangements for her comfort for the night.

She supposed that she would not see him again, and, feeling truly grateful for all his kindness, besides having an uncomfortable consciousness that she might have repulsed his recent advances more harshly than the occasion demanded, she looked up at him with a frank smile, and said:

"I am very thankful for all your goodness, Mr. Abbot; I feel that you have been a real friend to me in this trying experience."

She held out her hand as she spoke, and the young man colored vividly as he took it.

AT LAST

A Remedy Has Been Found That Will Cure Diabetes Permanently and Completely.

Quebec, April 14.—A very positive and advanced case of Diabetes has been cured.

Mr. Sam Desrochers, of this city, was dying of Diabetes four years ago, and today he is strong and well. No one believed he could ever recover.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him, and although he seemed to be all right, yet many thought that it was not a complete cure, but only a temporary relief.

Now, however, after four years have elapsed, Mr. Desrochers stoutly declares that he has not since had the slightest symptom of his old trouble. Everyone is convinced that Diabetes is curable, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

Thirty directors of the chief British railways have seats in the House of Lords and 49 in the House of Commons.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

GET YOUR SHARE.

Blackmen, whitemen, redmen, yellowmen,—all are busy eating away at the world's food supply—every day—three times a day.

Every one is entitled to a share. Are you getting yours? Does it do you good?

If not, take Scott's Emulsion. It is a concentrated, predigested food—much nourishment in small space—and all usable by the weakest system.

It restores the flesh of young and old.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

CARNEGIE PAYS $5,000 FOR A SINGLE WORD

Lawyer Also Hired a Special Train and Andrew Carnegie Gladly Settled.

Before Carnegie turned over his great steel business to the trust, he had frequently to consult with the New York corporation lawyer, James B. Dill. One evening Carnegie, in Pittsburg, called up Dill, at his club in New York, on the long-distance telephone.

"I want your opinion on an important question," said Carnegie. "Can you come over tonight and see me at breakfast in the morning?" It was nearly 9 o'clock, and Pittsburg and New York are 430 miles apart.

"The last train for Pittsburg has just left Jersey City," answered Dill.

"Then come over on the morning train," Carnegie suggested.

"I can't well do that," said Dill, "because I have an appointment tomorrow night with Mr. X—— here."

Carnegie answered at once: "Get a special train tonight."

Half an hour later Dill in his special train, was on his way to Pittsburg. Eleven hours later he said "Good morning" to Carnegie.

"Dill," said the steelmaker, "I would not have asked you to travel a thousand miles for nothing."

Then he asked the corporation lawyer a question, on the answer to which hung the disposition of millions of property. Dill gave his opinion in a single word.

"Thank you. That's all," said Carnegie. "I hope you will keep your engagement in New York tonight. Good-bye."

Dill was with Carnegie less than five minutes. The special train reached New York that night without mishap, and a few day's later Dill received for his one-word opinion a check for $5,000.—Saturday Evening Post.

A FEARFUL CASE

Harrowing Tale of Intense Suffering and Narrow Escape.

Grey County Lady Whose Letters Relate an Unparalleled Experience and a Happy Deliverance.

Morley, Ont., April 18.—Mrs. Thomas Hughes, of this place, has probably been nearer the very hour of death than any one has ever been and lived to speak of it. She says:

"I was a great sufferer for over four years, for nearly three of which I was unable to leave my bed.

"I had pains up my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back, through my left side and occasionally in my right side.

For as long as three nights and days at a time I would never close my eyes in sleep, the pains were so terribly severe.

"I was fearfully bloated, so much so that I could not sit up and could scarcely move.

My age at the time I was taken sick first was 41 years, and the doctors all said that nothing but time would cure me, and that if I lived I would be better when I got over the change in life. They said I had a complication of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder trouble, and treated me for these, but did me no good.

"I got worse and worse, and I am sure I would not have been alive today but for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was so weak I could not eat anything, only a little corn starch or soup of some kind.

"My normal weight before I was sick was 112 pounds and I bloated up until I weighed 147 pounds.

"After five local doctors and a specialist from the United States had given me up I began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I began to improve after the third box, and now I am as well as I ever was. I weigh 113 pounds.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

Talmage's Last Sermon.

It is significant that Dr. Talmage's last sermon was on Easter morning and discussed "The Christian View of Death." He said:

"Death is swallowed up in victory."—I. Corinthians, xv., 54.

My text is an ejaculation. It is spun out of hallelujahs. Paul wrote right on in his argument about the resurrection and observed all the laws of logic; but when he came to write the words of the text, his fingers and his pen and the parchment on which he wrote took fire and he cried out, "Death is swallowed up in victory!"

It seems that a black giant proposed to conquer the earth. He gathered for his host all the aches and pains and malarias and cancers and distempers and epidemics of the ages. He marched them down, drilling them in the northwest winds and amid the slush of tempests. He threw up barricades of gravemound. He pitched tent of charnel house. Some of the troops marched with slow tread commanded by consumption, some in double-quick, commanded by pneumonias. Some he took by long besiegement of evil habit, and some by one stroke of the battle-axe of casualty.

But one Christmas night his antagonist was born. As most of the plagues, and sickness, and despotisms come out of the east, it was appropriate that the new conqueror should come out of the same quarter. Power is given him to awaken all the fallen of all the centuries and of all lands, and marshal them against the black giant. Fields have already been won, but the last day of the world's existence will see the decisive battle.

When Christ shall lead forth his two brigades, the brigade of the risen dead, and the brigade of the celestial host, the black giant will fall back, and the brigade from the riven sepulchers will take him from beneath, and the brigade of descending immortals will take him from above, and death shall be swallowed up in victory.

You and I do not wish our bodies returned as they are now. We want to get rid of all their weaknesses and all their susceptibilities to fatigue and all their slowness of locomotion. We want them put through a chemistry of soil and heat and cold and changing seasons out of which God will reconstruct them as much better than they are now as the body of the rosiest and healthiest child that bounds over the lawn in the park is better than the sickest patient in the hospital.

"Why should it be thought with you an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?" Things all around us suggest it. Out of what grew all these flowers? Out of the mold and the earth. Resurrected! Resurrected! The radiant butterfly, where did it come from? The loathsome caterpillar. That albatross that smites the tempest with its wings, where did it come from? A senseless shell.

Only the bad disapprove of the resurrection.

The thunders of the last day will be the salvo that greets you into harbor. The lightnings will be only the torches of triumphal procession marching down to escort you home. The burning worlds flashing through immensity will be the rockets celebrating your coronation on thrones where you will reign forever and forever and forever. Where is death? What have we to do with death?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE POOR DEAR GAS COMPANY!

Victim of Misrepresentation and Misunderstanding.

Ex-Gasman Says the Meter Often Gets the Blame When the Consumer is at Fault.

[New York Sun.]

"Let us begin," said the man who was once in the gas meter business, but got out of it because he found even his nearest friends regarding him professionally as a cross between a highwayman and a green-goods dealer; "let us begin by assuming that gas companies are organized for the purpose of robbing an unwary public if they can, and that it is the public's duty and privilege to kick.

"We'll assume that to save trouble. Now then I have some information as to the habits of gas meters and the practice of the companies to impart, which may be useful to the consumer when he steps up to register his kick against the bill."

The man who used to be in the gas meter business bears all the outward semblance of respectability and rectitude of life. It may even be said, now that he has shaken himself free of his former calling, that he looks like a truthful person.

"It is the impression of the average gas consumer," he continued, "not only that he or she, and particularly she, is being robbed by the gas company, but that the company is glad of it, and there is nothing to be done about it but to use such language as the extent of the robbery calls for. The later part of this impression is usually the result of an interview with a flip ten-dollar clerk. The first part of it, in 999 cases out of 1,000 isn't true, and in the remaining case is due to accident. The state takes care of that.

"Possibly twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the number of gas consumers was limited and gas was expensive, the companies did get all they could out of the individual consumer without much regard to what he thought about it. New laws have been passed since then and the number of consumers has enormously increased. You may not believe it, but it is true that it pays best now to encourage economical consumption and to increase the uses to which gas may be adopted.

CARELESS GAS METER.

"Now, the gas meter, if it lies, in nine cases out of ten lies in favor of the consumer and against the company. I'll tell you why. If you could see the inside of your meter you would find it very much like a bellows. There are several varieties of gas meters, but all are built on the same general plan. The gas enters the meter from one side, passes through the bellows, or collapsible leather bag, and goes into the service pipe on the other side.

"The lung or bellows of the meter swells when the gas passes into it. When it is distended it presses on a rod which connects with a ratchet bearing upon cog-wheels which move the indicator on the dial. A certain amount of pressure of the bellows against the rod moves a cog-wheel one tooth. That tooth represents one cubic foot of gas passed through the meter.

"The tendency of this mechanism is to register slow rather than fast and for this reason: As the meter grows older the leather dries out and stiffens so that the gas pressure distends it less readily. That doesn't hinder the flow of gas, but only the movement of the indicators, so whenever that occurs the consumer gets more gas than he pays for. Nine meters out of ten pass more gas than they register. Therefore the company is glad to hear of imperfect meters. This is no dream.

IT TAKES SOME THINKING.

"When the gas bill takes a jump you will usually find a reason for it if you only stop to think about it. Perhaps you have had sickness in your family, or you have been entertaining more than usual. Maybe the servant girl has developed a passion for yellow novels. Only look far enough and you'll find the reason.

"There was a typical case only last summer. A bank president whom almost everybody knows by name went away for several months, closing up his town house. In course of time he received his monthly gas bill as usual. Nobody had been in the house in two months. Then he went to the gas company and denounced the company and its meter in one good comprehensive anathema.

"The company sent an inspector down to the house and the owner went along. He was so sure he had got the company where he wanted it that he was going to see the case through personally. They examined the guilty meter, and a conscienceless thing it looked. Then they went through the house. In the wine cellar, which the banker said he had locked with his own hand before going away, the gas was blazing merrily. He had forgotten to turn it out two months before.

"That was a case of accident. But there are others of crass stupidity. Everybody has a right to kick, as we started by admitting, but sometimes if the kicker would exercise his brain a little he wouldn't exercise his right.

SAVED MONEY, YET HE KICKED.

"A man bought a gas range of me once. After he had used his range for two months he came back to see me. He wanted to sell that range for anything he could get—for the price of old iron, even. I asked him if it did good work, and he replied that it gave perfect satisfaction in that respect.

"'Then what is wrong with it?' I asked him.

"'Well,' he said, 'my gas bills are so infernally high since I got that blessed range that they'll break me if I keep it.'

"'Have you used the gas range much?' I asked him.

"'Yes, continuously,' he said. 'I haven't lighted my coal range at all.'

"'How high is your gas bill this month?'

"'Seven fifty. And before I got this range it was only $5 or near that.'

"'Well, how much coal did you burn before you got the gas range and what did it cost you to put it in your bin?'

"'A ton a month at $6 a ton.'

"'Then,' I said, 'by your own showing you have actually saved $3 50 a month by using gas instead of coal, and you're coming back to kick about it.'

"He thought that over a minute. Then he said: 'I never thought I was such a great fool. Good day,' and that was the last I saw of him.

"Now, he belonged to just the type of man that quarrels with the gas company about the meter.

ARE WATCHED CLOSELY.

"If folks only knew it, the state watches gas companies so strictly that they can't play tricks with the gas if they want to. First of all, the law says that a gas meter must register within 2 per cent of rigid accuracy—that is 2 per cent above or 2 per cent below actual consumption. If the difference is greater than that it is illegal to use the meter.

"To see that this is enforced, every meter is inspected constantly. As soon as it is made it is inspected and regulated at the factory. If it is all right, the gas company receives it, but before it can be used it must be inspected by the state.

"Every meter sent out in New York is strictly tested by a state inspector before it is allowed to leave the gas office. If it registers correctly the inspector accepts it and seals it hermetically with the state seal. To tamper with that seal afterward is a felony.

"So it is with a state certificate of efficiency, practically, that the machine goes to the consumer. He can use it for two years only. Then it must be tested again. Meantime neither the consumer nor the gasman can get at the recording mechanism inside the cover without disconnecting the thing and taking it back to the shop, or committing felony.

CAN GET METER TESTED.

"But that isn't the only way in which the law protects the gas consumer. Suppose the householder suspects that his meter is playing him tricks. He needn't trust the company. All he need to do is to notify the gas company that he wants a new test made by a state inspector. The inspector will come, disconnect it, take it away and test it.

"If the kicker is right and the meter does not register correctly the company must pay the inspector 50 cents for making the test. It must also give the consumer a rebate for the approximate amount he has overpaid the company for gas since the meter was officially tested last time. If the meter is correct then the consumer must pay 50 cents for the official intelligence that the mistake is on his side.

"The test is made by attaching to the meter a small gauge the accuracy of which is undoubted and allowing gas to pass through the gauge and meter. If both register the same amount then of course the meter is correct. If they don't the difference between them is the sum of the meter's error.

CONSUMERS GET EVEN.

"Tell you of cases in which the consumer has got something out of a gas company? Why, there are lots of 'em. Any company can give you a lot of 'em that'll fill a page of a newspaper. Ask at the same time for a list of the company's bad debts. I know they amounted to $100,000 and more last year. They were all in small sums, incurred by people moving away and leaving the gas company with just a dollar or two owing to it and nobody to pay. That's why the quarter meters were so enthusiastically adopted by the companies and why they are such a boon.

"Fact is, you may say that the gas company does more for its consumers without pay than any other corporation I know of. Yes, sir, now I'm out in the open. The gas company is a much-maligned institution, and if I haven't proved it I'd like to know what proof is."

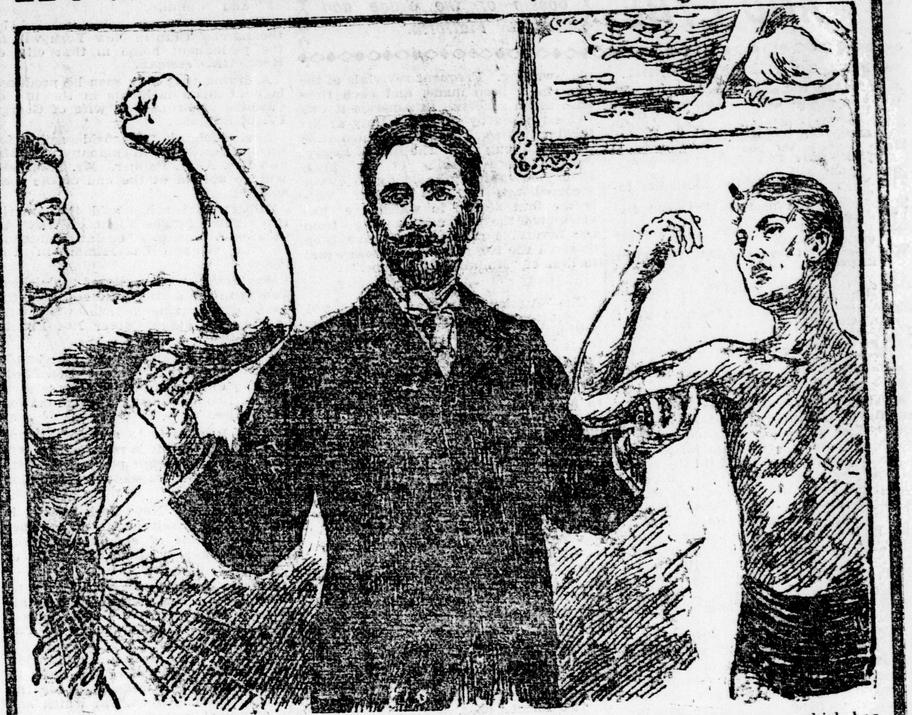
WOULD BE A FREAK.

All that the oppressed gas consumer whom the reporter sought for an antidote to these remarks had to say about them was this:

"Well, I'd like to see somebody who ever got something for nothing out of a gas company. I'd put him under a glass case and look at him often. He'd be a curiosity, he would.

"Yes, sir, I tried that testing business myself once. My meter wasn't right, so I notified the company and they sent the inspector around. I didn't pay any 50 cents, for the meter wasn't all right. But what do you think that inspector reported? He said my meter wasn't working at all. I'd been getting gas for two weeks for nothing. And he fixed it so that if my gas bills keep on running at the rate they are running now, I'll be an applicant in bankruptcy proceedings mighty soon."

How I Cure Weak, Puny Men



Give me a man broken down from excesses, dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was. I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that by draining the system in any manner my Belt will replace it, and will cure you.

Fred Lint, Selkirk, Ont., writes:—"Dear Doctor, I am well, and words cannot express my gratitude for the healing powers which your Belt has given me. May the Lord bless your business, and that the Belt will cure many more poor wrecks, as I was about three months ago."

Letters like that tell a story which means a great deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the man who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It bracer and invigorates them, and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures after everything else has failed are my best arguments.

S. Wilson, Clinton, Ont., writes:—"I suppose you have wondered if I was alive. Well, I am, and I am happy to say that I feel better to-day than I have for the last four or five years. I was continually taking medicine and getting no benefit. I prayed for death to relieve me, but thank God and your Belt I am better now and working every day."

Give me a man with pains in the back, a dull ache in his muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in his shoulders, chest and side, Sciatica in his hip, Lumbago, Rheumatism or any aches or pain, and my Belt will pour the oil of life into his aching body and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my belt is worn.

A. McKenzie, Brookholm, Ont., says:—"Just a few words about the Electric Belt. It is not so easy for a man suffering and taking all kinds of drugs for sixteen years or more to be cured. However, I have every confidence in your Belt, and I feel as though I am completely cured. Your Belts with other parties in this locality are giving great satisfaction."

If you are doubtful of its ability to cure your case you can make arrangements to get the Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? Is there a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself, and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old-style belts.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Look out for those old-style blistering scorchers that burn and scar the flesh, they are offering a cheap imitation of my cushion electrode. It is a sham; don't accept them if you value your health.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS' VITALIZER.

For Diseases Peculiar to Men.

Quickest permanent cure guaranteed in all cases of blood and skin diseases, red spots, pain in bones, eruptions, ulcers, infectious discharges, gleet, stricture, etc.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, nervous debility, impaired memory, absence of will power, lost vitality, impotency, involuntary losses, and all diseases resulting from excesses, indiscretions, over-work, recent or old cases, speedily and thoroughly cured.

Mailed in plain wrapper, free from observation. A $2 package for $1, but only one package sent to the same address at this price.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE F. WILLIAMS CO.

LBox 75.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving
PORTER & CO., 'phone 1,162.

Banks.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes.
THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Drygoods.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich.

Hardware.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes.
LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

Wholesale Grocers.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 393 Rich.

SPRING CLEANING.

Extract from "My Experiences of Spring Cleanings, Past and Present."

By MRS. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Often I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town
And my youth comes back to me.

But so surely as I indulge in those long, long thoughts of my youth, with all its happiness, with all its freedom from care, with all its manifold pleasures, and its few pains, there arises in my mind's eye the vivid picture of one very great misery, which used to befall me yearly within the precincts "of the beautiful town that is seated by the sea." The picture is that of an annual irruption known as "Spring Cleaning," when every vestige of comfort would disappear from the home of my childhood in dear old Weymouth town. Spring Cleaning in those days was Spring Cleaning with a vengeance. The Assyrian that came down like a wolf on the fold was tame in comparison with it. So soon as every March had come in like a lion and had gone out more or less like the proverbial lamb—sometimes he came in like a lion and went out like a tiger—and all of us children, from the eldest to the youngest, had "done" our mumps, our chilblains, our earaches, our coughs, and our influenza colds, surely enough, with the exit of fires and the empty hartshorn and cough-mixture phials, would begin the dim rumblings which heralded the approach of the fiend, Spring Cleaning.

It may be permissible to ask the reason of present comfort as against past discomfort. Well, I maintain that we have to thank the manufacturers of improved household soaps for this pleasing state of things. There are numerous soaps advertised every day to perform all manner of wonderful transformations in our houses, in an incredibly short space of time, and with a very small amount of manual labor. I only wish in this place to give my latest experiences of a household soap, which I now use to the exclusion of all other kinds, simply for the benefit of other women as busy as myself, who have but scant leisure to attend to the brightness of their homes, other responsible occupations pressing heavily upon them.

As I am not by any means a credulous person, and believe in scarcely anything that I hear, I determined to test the powers of Sunlight Soap myself. My first action was to turn the bath-room into a wash-house. To the consternation of the housemaid, who had expressed a wish to leave upon having been found fault with for not keeping the china as bright as we wished, I bade her half fill the bath with nearly cold water, and cut up some little junks of the Sunlight Soap, and throw them into the bath. We next collected many of our heaviest pieces of China, Antony and Cleopatra, Lady Godiva, a large yellow cat with blue spots, the Dresden bull, a large litter of pigs, an immense monkey devouring a pomegranate—the guardian angel of our hall—numerous busts, notably of Napoleon the Great, Wesley, Thackeray, Henry Irving, Don Quixote, George Cruickshank, and Cardinal Manning; the Florentine Boar in alabaster, and a Giraffe from an unknown ceramic pottery, and smeared them well over with grated Sunlight Soap. Then they all went into the bath together. I locked the door, putting the key in my pocket, and went back to my study and wrote a "Scrutator" for "Truth" on Registry Offices for Servants, which, candor compels me to admit, the editor would not accept on account of its acerbity. I could not modify my views, believing as I do that Registry Offices have, in a very large measure, contributed to the present unsatisfactory state of the domestic service market; so I treasure that article still, although it has never appeared in print. In three hours I returned to my Companions of the Bath, rang for the housemaid, who was decidedly supercilious because a new experiment was being made that she did not wish or intend to approve of, and directed her to draw off the water, which I noticed with exultation was nearly black. She then refilled the bath with lukewarm water, drew it off again after a few minutes, and, hey presto! there were the motley occupants of the bath as clean and as bright as new pins. We took them up tenderly, lifted them with care, and laid them out on macintosh sheets on the floor to dry, and quickly I put into the bath a second Happy Family, cleansing them by the same simple process. The next day we immersed several more batches, and for the first time our collection of china washed itself without any physical labor on our parts beyond that, as we restored the pieces to their accustomed haunts, they were lightly and swiftly rubbed up with new chamois leathers. But china washing was not everything, I argued. Sunlight Soap was advertised as a sweet boon to the weary washerwoman of curtains, blankets, table-covers, and, in fact, everything appertaining to a household. With renewed vigor I determined to test it right away through the flat. Again the bath-room was the family wash-house. First of all we did all the short muslin curtains and Liberty fabrics generally. We merely threw them into cold water, rubbed them lightly with a lather, and rolled them up tightly with little junks of Sunlight Soap in each bundle, and left them while I returned to my paste-pot and scissors, intent upon cutting subjects for my husband's leader in The Daily Telegraph. In a couple of hours we drained off the water and rinsed the muslins in a fresh supply, and rolled them in clean towels ready to be lightly ironed when half-dry. They were up at the window the next day and looking as good as new. The long lace curtains were treated in the same manner, and were equally successful. Then came the tug-of-war, as I thought. I had never in my life seen a blanket washed, although it has been my fate to frequently nearly weep when they have been returned from the laundry, dull, thick, heavy, stiff, and woefully shrunken. With fear and trembling I chose four large blankets, nearly new but very much the worse for London smoke and smuts, and consigned them to a cold water bath overnight, rolled up with cut-up Sunlight Soap. The next morning they were operated upon in the same manner as the curtains had been, and never in all my many years of housekeeping have I seen whiter and softer blankets emerge from a laundry. After that, various table covers and woollen curtains were subjected to the process with equally satisfactory results; and, last, but not least, silk stockings and socks had their turn, together with silk shawls and handkerchiefs, and all came out well, without much trouble to anybody or waste of valuable time. There was not an atom of soda or any chemical whatsoever used. And so ended my Family Wash. There was naturally no steam, as only cold and lukewarm water had been used, and only myself and assistant knew that our bath-room had been turned into a laundry. From that time I have had all kinds of things washed with Sunlight Soap, and can honestly say that it is a boon and a blessing to every housewife who buys it, no matter what her social grade. Our last annual Spring Cleaning took exactly a week, where formerly it had taken a month. Everything that was washable was subjected to the influence of Sunlight Soap, and by its aid picture frames, glasses, globes, bedsteads, brasses, ormulu chandeliers, marble and terra cotta statuary, bronzes, and a hundred and one silver ornaments, were rapidly and effectually cleansed by two persons instead of the usual army of additional laborers we used to lay on at such a time. I can hear some people who have not tried the soap say, "Fiddlesticks! It takes a week alone to rub up all the furniture and the brass fenders and coal boxes." So it did, my friends, before Sunlight Soap came to the front; but now it does not. Just try what a lather of this soap will do for your furniture and fenders, before your servants attempt to put the several polishing creams upon them. After a rapid application of Sunlight Soap and water, and getting the surface quite dry afterwards, I venture to say that the merest suspicion of furniture cream—and oftentimes none is needed, since cream is only grease after all, and attracts the dust—will suffice, and all that is needed are plenty of soft chamois leathers with which to give a final rubbing-up, which need not take many minutes—that is, if active people are the rubbers—and your chairs, tables, and sideboards, fenders, and irons will compare favorably with newly silvered mirrors. As far as carpets are concerned, for fetching up the color I know nothing so efficacious as a quick light scrubbing (on fine days when the windows can be left wide open), with Sunlight Soap and cold water—first taking care to remove with a hot iron and blotting paper all grease spots. Of course, I do not pretend to say that this application will render unnecessary the removal of heavy carpets every three years from the house, to be beaten free of all dust; but I do know that it sweetens one's rooms very much, and does away with that slight damp odor of dust which somehow or another will persist in lingering in carpeted rooms, when much sweeping and a plentiful supply of daily tea-leaves are resorted to.

I do not wish in the least to set myself up as an authority upon household matters; and I only speak from my own experience of them. I contend that there are thousands of working folks like myself whose occupations do not allow them to vacate their houses at all hours and seasons, when the necessary cleanings are on; but there is no earthly reason why, in these days, our tempers should be spoilt, our digestion upset, and the affections of our husbands temporarily estranged from us, owing to the miseries of discomfort they are enduring because their favorite rooms and all their surroundings are in the thralls for days, nay, weeks together of that overpowering fiend "Spring Cleaning." We women can all choose exactly that soap and those implements of war we find on trial to prove the most effectual to ensure our comfort and that of those with whom we dwell, and we can direct our servants to follow our chosen methods and not their own—which are apt to be both tedious and expensive—for the beautifying and purifying of our houses, so that they shall be done with the smallest amount of trouble possible, and by the most rapid means. I maintain this can best be effected by the use of Sunlight Soap, in lieu of the old-fashioned yellow and mottled, and the malodorous soft soap, and the hundred and one acids so valued by our elders in the days of our childhood. 609

SOCIETY FOLKS' BOGUS JEWELS

Persons of Wealth and Fashion Use Imitation Gems.

The Counterfeits Used on Ordinary Occasions, While Real Articles Repose in Bank Vaults.

On the show case of one of the big Union Square jewelry stores there was spread out a rather dazzling array of pearls. They were in the form of necklaces. There were necklaces single and double, triple and quadruple—necklaces that would wind once, twice or four times around the white neck the very sight of them suggested, and still leave loops of their modest, moonlike lustre to mingle in lacy mysteries below.

It was the bewildering wreckage left on the show case after a swooping descent upon the store by two richly-dressed women who had just left. The salesman was gathering up the fascinating loot and storing it away in a long, narrow and particularly dainty pasteboard box, handling the priceless things—which rippled over his fingers like moonbeams on the sea—in that easy, nonchalant way in which jewelry salesmen do handle articles that are worth a prince's ransom. They might have been tabloid sausages from the indifferent manner in which he chucked them into the box.

"Would you mind telling me the price of that necklace you have in your hand?" he was asked.

It was a double necklace of pearls that ranged in size from the marrow-fat down to the little French pea which touches on and appertains to lamb and mint sauce.

"Certainly," said the salesman, staying his hand and examining a minute bit of cardboard attached to a string of tremulous moonshine. "I will give you a price on the string. But you must notice that it is a double string. It will go twice around any ordinary neck and hang loosely at that. I would have you observe that fact before I mention the figure. And then look at the pearls!"

He deftly stripped one off the string and handed it over the counter.

"Take one," he continued affably—"take it and try it. Just put it down on the floor and grind your heel on it. Don't be timid, try it. But you can't smash it. It is no use trying to squeeze it with your fingers. Stamp on it. You can't hurt it. It is no matter if you do."

Now, mind you, this was in one of the best-known jewelry stores in New York—a concern that for years has had a national reputation and that has customers among the ultra rich, not only here but in every large city in the Union. It seemed a little beyond conventional lines to be asked smilingly by its representative to try and smash a few pearls by grinding them under your heel on the store floor.

"Now, a fair price for a double necklace of pearls of that size," continued the salesman, "is $1,000, but you may have that string for $20—since they are not pearls but fish scales."

"What! Imitation, why——?"

"That's what they are."

"But I thought a house like this did not deal in imitations!"

"Of course, you did," was the smiling reply; "but a house like this does deal in imitations, all the same. There is more money in imitations than there is in the real thing, and furthermore we sell imitations to our best class of customers. It is the wealthy people—the people of solid standing—on whom we rely most for our imitation jewelry trade; that is to say, next to the people of the stage, the people of the millions buy the most imitation stuff. It's queer, I admit, but it is true.

"And yet, when you think of it, it is very simple. Take a lady who is one of a family noted in New York for years as having great wealth. Well, she can hang any old glittering junk she chooses on her and people think it is diamonds. Think it! Gosh, they know it! And as for the stage people, of course everybody assumes that the diamonds they wear on the stage are paste. Yet it is oftener, perhaps, than many suppose that real diamonds are seen on the stage.

"Naturally the largest customers for imitation diamonds are the stage people. Yet I could mention one actress, a favorite here in New York, who wears genuine jewels. Her fortune in jewels is large—it must be large. There are persons who buy them for her. Not long ago we sold a present for her that cost $30,000.

"But it is the Four Hundred who are our regular customers for imitation jewelry. They come to us with designs of the sunbursts, coronets and whatnot that they own in the genuine stones and get us to imitate them. It is the imitation on all save rare occasions that they wear. The real jewels are stowed away in safe-deposit vaults. The advantage these women have is that they know how to wear jewels. Even if her identity were unknown, a woman who is accustomed to wear genuine diamonds will hang an imitation on her in such a way as to be convincing. On the other hand, some other woman, who is just beginning at being rich will put on genuine jewels in such a way that they will shout that they are paste.

"We have a customer, a rich brewer's wife. She comes in here with her daughters every now and then with a wad of money as big as a ham. Whatever the daughters want she buys for them. They just browse around the store and pick out anything that suits their fancy. Mamma buys it. And, great Scott, you ought to see it when it is hung on them! They could cart around diamonds worth tens of thousands and they might as well have chandelier prisms jingling on them.

"On the other hand, one of those women who have been in the swim a long time, for a generation or two, could put on a brooch of glass diamonds worth, maybe, intrinsically, seven or eight dollars, and convince the world that it was worth as many hundreds.

"There is a great increase in the demand for imitation jewels of all kinds, diamonds, of course, being in the lead. I don't undertake to account for it. I state the fact. And yet there is one substantial reason for it. The art of imitation was never so perfect as it is now. Let me show you something."

He went to a showcase and took out a beautiful little object in the form of a horseshoe. It was made of rubies and diamonds, two rows of diamonds with a row of rubies between. All the jewels were of small size and there was just a truthful hint of irregularity in their dimensions that suggested difficulty in matching them.

"Here is an article," he said, "of which the price is $20. If it were genuine it would cost—let me see——"

Here he counted the number of so-called stones.

"It would cost, if this were genuine, as far as I am a judge of jewels, and I have been in the business for many years, from $450 to $500. You can have it for $20. That is our price. There is no value in it except the labor, and I suppose that would be between seven and eight dollars. And yet, sir, I assure you that if a woman stood opposite me, across the showcase, as you stand now, I could not tell whether the jewels in that ornament were genuine or whether they were paste. If I got them under a magnifying glass of course I would detect them. I don't pretend to be an expert. I simply have handled jewels for many years. With all that, I don't believe an expert could tell that piece of work unless he had it in his hands—either that or with a powerful glass at a short distance.

"I don't know why imitation diamonds are called 'paste' diamonds. They are nothing but glass, pure and simple. Pure and simple, though, very well describes the glass of which they must be made. That's obvious. A pure, clear, crystalline glass is the starting point. Of course, you can color your glass as you like—color it for rubies or emeralds or leave it white for diamonds. But is is all glass just the same. When you see an imitation diamond you are seeing nothing but a bit of white glass. The only value it has is in the labor that is put on it.

"We have got two or three imitation diamond factories here in New York, and one of them, at least, does a great business. They make anywhere from 300 to 500 per cent on every sale. Let me give you an example. A woman came in here with a ring which she had bought of them. She had paid $10 for it. She wanted, for curiosity, to know what it was intrinsically worth. The ring itself was gold. We tested it and found it 8 carat gold. It was worth by weight about $1. The piece of glass that represented the diamond was worth, for the labor on it, about 25 cents. There you have $1 25 sold for $10. That is merely a sample of the profit there is in the imitation diamond business—a vastly more profitable business than the trade in genuine diamonds. The percentage in that, comparatively is small.

"The cutting of bits of glass to imitate diamonds is quite an art. The French make the best of the imitations. They always will, I suppose. We have several firms engaged in the business here in New York, but put their work by the side of the French and there is no comparison. It is only the French work that requires an expert with a magnifying glass to detect the imitation. Lots of our American work you can detect by merely looking at it through a shop window from the street. Of course, it is very much cheaper on the market than the French work and it has a big sale. Darkies buy lots of it.

"A bit of glass made to imitate a jewel must be split in two, provided in the setting the back is to be exposed. Between the two pieces there is placed a particle of tinfoil to give the brilliancy. Sometimes when the back of the glass is to be buried in the setting, and so not exposed, a liquid luster is applied. This does very well until you wash it, and then the luster goes and you have got only the glass without the sparkle. This liquid luster is sometimes applied to genuine diamonds of yellow tint to make them white. It does make them white until they are washed, and then the old bilious yellow comes back again and their selling value is reduced by just so much. You will see a good many of these washed yellow diamonds over in the Bowery. It is quite a trick in that latitude.

"Pearls are imitated in two ways at least. One is with wax and the other is with fish scales. Wax pearls will melt. I know of a case where a woman of rather stout habit started in to dance one evening. She wore a beautiful pearl necklace. After dancing for a while she felt something running down her neck. She told her partner about it and asked him to look. 'It's yer bades, ma'am,' he said, for it was a gathering of the haut ton of municipal politics—and sure enough it was the pearls. The wax had melted.

"The best imitation pearls are made of fish scales, such as is in the necklace of which you asked the price when you came in. The scales are put under a terrific pressure and so squeezed into the pearl form of any required size. They have the pearl coloring and pale tint and are hard as rocks. I was quite safe in inviting you to grind your heel on the one I gave you. How much would I have been out had you smashed it? Oh, not worth mentioning."

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and despair. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whisky was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he has done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY COMPANY, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

AS A REMEDY FOR COUGHS, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches are reliable and give the best possible effect with safety.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. Ducharme, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. Price, 25 cents a box. xt

WELCOME AS SUNSHINE after storm is the relief when an obstinate, pitiless cough has been driven away by Allen's Lung Balsam. No opium in it. The good effect lasts. Take a bottle home with you this day. xt

ONLY ONE NEWSPAPER IN INDIAN TONGUE

It Is Dying, Too, Only Having 300 Subscribers, All Deadheads.

The Cherokee Advocate, the only newspaper printed for Indians in the Indian language, is soon to be abolished. It has been published at Tahlequah, I. T., for the past 50 years, and prior to that time at New Echota, Ga., where it was established in 1830.

Lack of funds in the Cherokee treasury was responsible for the discontinuance of this publication, which a few years ago was a powerful medium among the full-blood Cherokees.

The paper is printed at the expense of the Cherokee Government, has its own modern plant, office building, etc. The type was cast in especial molds and the molds destroyed. Today its circulation is less than 300, and all of those are deadheads. The editor and compositor are paid by the Cherokee Government, but since that is doomed the end is in sight.

When the Cherokee Advocate has died the Cherokee language will be soon forgotten, as it is not taught in the public schools of the tribe, and the children now growing up learn only the English language.

The printed characters will be forgotten within the next generation. When the alphabet was first conceived it was hailed as a remarkable invention. The inventor was feted and treated with great respect. Congress voted him a silver medal and granted him a pension.

The Cherokees are the only Indians in the United States to have a printed language. All the others have a spoken tongue, which cannot be well understood in other tribes.

The Cherokee alphabet was first designed for the convenience of printing in 1830, but was invented in 1826 by George Guess, or Sequoy, a full-blood Cherokee. He was then living at Vinita, in the Cherokee nation, and at this point recently a monument has been erected to his memory.

BET ON SURE THING AND LOST HIS CASH

Ingenious Painter "Fixed" the Roulette Wheel, But Not the Right Way.

Schemes to beat the roulette wheel are as common as June dandelions, but in practice all serve to increase the bank account of the man behind the green. However, a Minneapolis man invented a sure-thing scheme recently that apparently could not fail. The inventor was a painter, and his opportunity to put his scheme into operation came when he was employed to touch up a wheel that had become somewhat dingy through prolonged use. He did his work early in the morning, when no one was around to bother him, and when he left his face wore a beatific smile. Then he doffed his working garb and started out to call upon his friends. To each he explained the scheme, and from each he borrowed every cent they would let him have. Then he retraced his steps, went upstairs, was subjected to scrutiny through a peep hole and finally admitted.

Once inside he walked over to the wheel and began betting his money, a dollar at a time, on the red. It came back. He tried it again. Again a black number was announced. Then he doubled. The result was the same. Evidently the color question was causing the painter trouble. He persisted in his bets, however, until he had lost his roll. When that happened he went out to borrow more money.

After he had left, the proprietor of the place walked over to the wheel and remarked: "Something doing here, Joe. That fellow is no fool, and he thought he had a sure thing. You could see it in his face. Let's have a look at that wheel."

The wheel was taken from its place and scrutinized carefully. While painting it the daedal Minneapolitan had skillfully placed small pieces of rubber in all the black numbers, evidently figuring that if the ball fell back it would bounce out again and settle red. The rubber had been painted and varnished so skillfully that it was most difficult to detect; but unfortunately for the painter he had used an old overshoe for his purpose.

The rubber was "dead," and instead of the ball bouncing out, as the ingenious painter had figured, it fell upon a cushion that served to hold it black three times out of four.

The gambler smiled. "They are all dead easy, Joe," he said, "every one of 'em."

IS NOT THIS STEALING?

Are Not Imitators Who Live on the Reputation of the Articles They Imitate Thieves?

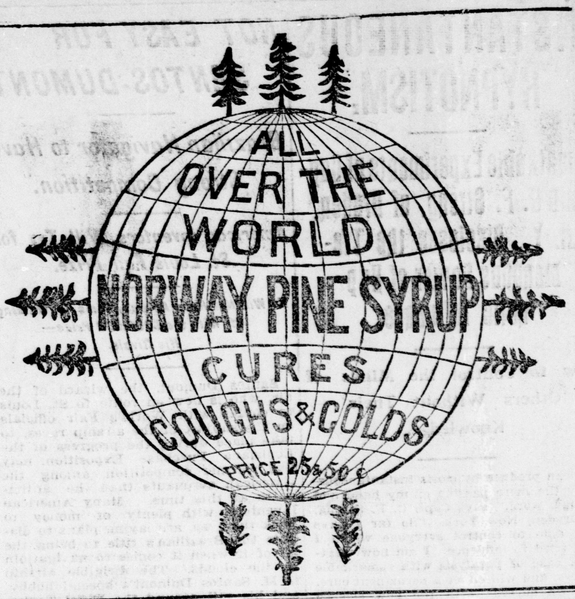
In Spite of at Least Half-a-Dozen Imitators, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Has More Than Three Times the Sale of any Remedy Recommended For Throat and Lung Troubles.

Have you been imposed upon when asking for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and turpentine by being offered an imitation? Many have been, and we know of some who have changed their druggist as a result. It is not safe to deal with a druggist who offers imitations and substitutes. An honest druggist will not offend his customers by such questionable methods.

The use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has become so universal that on all sides are springing up preparations of turpentine and linseed, put up in packages similar to Dr. Chase's, with the object of making sales on the reputation of this famous remedy. Is not this dishonest? Is it not stealing, or even worse? For besides the injury done to the proprietors of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the people are being deceived. In some cases, no doubt, even life is lost as a result.

Are you being deceived? Have you asked for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and been given an imitation or substitute? There is no doubt about the virtue of this great throat and lung remedy. It is too well known as a thorough cure for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, coughs and colds to need further words of commendation. What we want to do is to warn you against these imitations. To be certain that you are getting the genuine, be sure that Dr. Chase's portrait and signature are on the wrapper.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has reached phenomenal sales, because it cures when other remedies fail. It is far-reaching in effect, curing the cold as well as the cough, and uprooting the most serious forms of bronchitis, asthma and similar throat and lung diseases. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



$200 GENUINE PRIZE COMPETITION $200

The Sole Canadian Agents,

J. M. Douglas & Co., Montreal,

FOR THE CELEBRATED

Lea & Perrin's Sauce

Will Award 20 Cash Prizes for the 20 Best Advertisements

received by them, setting forth the merits of Lea & Perrin's Sauce, and reasons why the people of all civilized countries should use this Sauce in preference to all others. Each advertisement must be accompanied by one clean label, from Lea & Perrin's bottle—the RED label not the wrapper—whether small, medium or large. It is understood that the advertisement and illustrations become the agents' property whether winning a prize or not. The number of words must not exceed 100. The names of the winners will be published, unless otherwise desired. The competition will close May 1, 1902. The decision of the judges appointed by J. M. Douglas & Co. shall be final.

THE PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

For Illustrated Advertisements.		For Advertisements in Type.	
1st Prize	$30 00	1st Prize	$20 00
2nd "	20 00	2nd "	15 00
3rd "	15 00	3rd "	10 00
4th "	15 00	4th "	10 00
5th "	10 00	5th "	5 00
6th "	10 00	6th "	5 00
7th "	10 00	7th "	5 00
8th "	5 00	8th "	3 00
9th "	5 00	9th "	3 00
Illustrations must be such as will print well in general newspapers.		10th "	2 00
		11th "	2 00

Give name and address plainly. All communications to be addressed as follows:

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

Sole Canadian Agents for Lea & Perrin's Sauce.) MONTREAL, P. Q.

No communication will be considered which does not comply with all the conditions mentioned above.

Omega Oil

Cold in the Chest



Now, see here a minute, my friend. You ought to know that you can't cure a cold in the chest, or sore throat, or shooting pains in the lungs, by swallowing medicines. The stuff you swallow goes into your stomach, and your trouble is not there at all. What you want to do is to rub your throat and chest with Omega Oil, and do it quick, too. Nature made this oil for exactly this purpose. It subdues and overcomes the inflammation and is at least a hundred times better than a sticky, itching, nasty porous plaster. Don't lose time fooling with such things, but start using Omega Oil as quickly as you can.

Tell your druggist you want Omega Oil and nothing else. If he refuses to supply you, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle prepaid for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 744

Smallpox in the United States, as officially reported from December 28, 1901, to March 21, 1902, reaches a total of 24,194 cases, with 708 deaths. The total for the same period in 1901 was 11,496 cases, with 149 deaths.

To Raise More Corn

to the acre always use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe and painless. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All druggists

Japan has given a Frankfurt man an order for five machines for printing and perforating postage stamps.

To Break Up a Cold

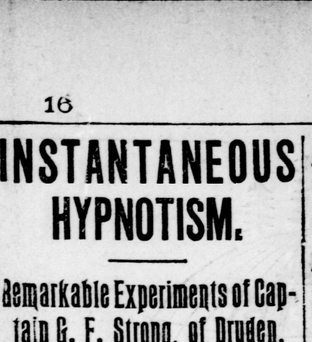
all you require is a glass of hot water, a little sugar, and thirty drops of Polson's Nerviline. Take it real hot, and in the morning you will wake up without a cold. When depressed or tired, try Nerviline; it will tone you up better than stimulants. Nerviline wards off all sickness and keeps people well. Large bottles, 25c.

INSTANTANEOUS HYPNOTISM.

Remarkable Experiments of Captain G. F. Strong, of Dryden, N. Y., Discloses the Tremendous Power of Hypnotic Influence.

How to Control the Minds of Others Without Their Knowledge.

"I can produce hypnosis instantaneously by the mere passing of my hand and a single word," says Capt. C. F. Strong, of Dryden, New York. "So far I have been able to control everyone whom I have tried to influence. I am now treating a case of paralysis with remarkable success, and will effect a permanent cure. My own success with the new science has been most phenomenal, and I believe that every man that wishes to get the most out of life should understand the science of hynotism and personal magnetism. It is a subject that can be easily mastered by any person of ordinary intelligence. Some time ago I wrote the American College of Sciences, of Philadelphia, for a copy of their free book on hypnotic influence. To my delight and surprise I found that this wonderful power largely depended upon the mastery of a few secrets, which were fully and completely explained to me.



CAPT. C. F. STRONG.

"After studying the instructions for a few evenings I selected three young men as subjects, and found that I could control them perfectly. Money could not purchase the knowledge which I have already gained. Hypnotism developt within one a power and a force of character which cannot be acquired in any other way. I believe it is far more valuable than medicine in the treatment of most diseases and bad habits. It cures where medicine fails."

Five thousand copies of the handsomely illustrated work to which Capt. Strong refers are to be given away by the American College of Sciences absolutely free, for the purpose of acquainting the public with the practical uses and marvelous benefits to be derived from a study of the sciences of hypnotism, personal magnetism, magnetic healing, etc. The book explains how people have been secretly influenced without their knowledge; how hypnotism may be used to develop a wonderfully magnetic personality. It treats on new processes for developing will power; how to influence people at a distance; how to make others carry out your ideas and think they are carrying out their own. How people have achieved success and grown wealthy through the practical use of hypnotic power.

The work is handsomely illustrated by half-tone engravings, and is by far the most remarkable publication of its kind ever issued. Every page is brimful of intensely interesting and practical information. It is a book that should be in every home; it is enthusiastically indorsed by the most prominent ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors and business men of this country. Remember that it costs you absolutely nothing. If you want a copy write today. Address American College of Sciences, Dept. 239L, 620 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAN'T BE DONE.

[From Health.]

You can't stand for five minutes without moving, if you are blindfolded.

You can't stand at the side of a room with both your feet lengthwise touching the wainscoting.

You can't crush an egg when placed lengthwise, between your hands; that is, if the egg is sound, and has the ordinary shell of a hen's egg

You can't get out of a chair without bending your body forward, or putting your feet under it; that is, if you are sitting squarely on the chair, and not on the edge of it.

You can't break a match, if the match is laid across the nail of the middle finger of either hand and passed upon the first and third fingers of that hand, despite its seeming so easy at first sight.

From Barcelona the Spanish Government has received a petition praying that bull-fighting may be excluded from the festivities in honor of the coronation of Alfonso XIII.

The Bowels

If not kept regular, will become filled with excrement which in turn permeate the body with poison. Headache, sick spells, bad breath, foul taste in mouth, pimples and a sallow complexion are some of the evidences of this disease. Hutch will rid the system of all filthy residues, will purify the blood and induce a vigorous condition of health. Hutch is a doctor for 10 cents, 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

All the officers of the Ostend mail steamers have been ordered to learn the Morse telegraph alphabet, so that they may be able to work the wireless telegraph apparatus on board their vessels in case of need.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

An experiment in marketing Jersey sweet potatoes in London is made by a New Jersey grower, who has shipped three lots, one in sawdust, one in fancy wrappers and one loose in barrels.

THE great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

NOT EASY FOR SANTOS-DUMONT

Brazilian Navigator to Have Strong Competition.

American Inventors Will Try for St. Louis Fair Prize.

He Will Not Have An Easy Time in Walking Off With the $200,000 Prize—His Rivals.

Santos Dumont, the wizard of the air, who is now en route to St. Louis to confer with World's Fair officials on the subject of the airship races, to take place during the progress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, may find warmer competition among the American aeronauts than he anticipates at this time. Many American inventors, with plenty of money to back them up, are laying plans to dispute the Brazilian's title to being the all of it when it comes to navigatioin in the clouds. The dirigible airship is M. Santos Dumont's special hobby, and his sail around the Eiffel Tower, and the later successful flights over Monaco Bay, have no doubt created a general impression that he will probably have an easy time of it walking off with the $200,000 prize offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for this sort of flying machine. That impression is an erroneous one. There are others, and there are Americans among them. When the airship races at the World's Fair are over, M. Santos Dumont and those who expect to see him an easy winner may find themselves on the wrong side of the guessing contest. They may have another guess coming. It certainly looks that way at this distance.

TOLEDO MAN'S HOPE.

Probably the most formidable contestant Santos Dumont will have for the big prize will be Alanson Wood, the Toledo, Ohio, inventor, who, with his partner, made a fortune in twelve short months from his invention—the roller coaster. Mr. Wood is now completing the detail work on an airship, with which he will compete for the prize at the St. Louis World's Fair for the best dirigible airship. Mr. Wood has been steadily at work for months past, and his plans have reached a stage where there is, according to his own statement, no further doubt as to his final success. He will have his machine completed in one short month. In company with one other man he will finance the entire deal without assistance from outside parties. The trial tests, of which he speaks with confidence, will be made in Toledo. One idea included in Mr. Wood's airship, he says, has been completely overlooked by all other inventors, and it was purely through accident that he happened across this strange and exceedingly important idea. It is the one thing necessary to the successful operation of an airship, and without having it embodied in their models inventors can never hope to succeed. It does away with all thought of the lifting capacity of the airship, and through it Mr. Wood can lift 25,000 pounds with the locomotive force he intends to employ on his ship. Practical tests given his apparatus have demonstrated to the inventor that his machine will be a success. He can see nothing now but the big prize at St. Louis, and the wealth which will follow the solution of a problem that has vexed men for ages past.

METROPOLITAN INVENTION.

Leo Stevens is the name of another airship builder who has a flying machine within 60 days of completion. He has his workshop on the second floor of 291 Eighth avenue, New York city, and says he will contest for the big prize at St. Louis. His machine, he thinks, is an improvement on the Santos Dumont machine. He expects to make his first trip through the air over the tops of New York's sky scrapers.

"I had hoped to have Santos Dumont one of the first to see my machine," said Mr. Stevens, in conversation with a reporter a few days ago. Then he explained briefly the plan upon which his airship is constructed. The frame work is made of steel pipe manufactured especially for it. The gasolene engine is also put in place in the frame. The entire weight of the frame work will be only 108 pounds, although it is about 85 feet long and fifteen feet high. The engine will be seven and a half horse power. It will be propelled by wings very much the same as the Santos Dumont machine, but, as Mr. Stevens explained, he has been watching Dumont's work closely, and has taken advantage of every weak spot that was revealed in Dumont's work.

In Stevens' machine, to begin with, there will be two gas envelopes of balloons instead of one, a smaller one being built within the large one. In this way he will prevent his main balloon from becoming flabby and unwieldy, when the gas escapes, by forcing air into the cylinder and by its expansion force the remaining gas in the big cylinder into smaller compass, thereby keeping the main balloon full and shapely.

He also has added a water ballast attachment, constructed on a sliding track, so that he can move it back and forth at will and keep the equilibrium of the machine perfect. But what he considers his greatest improvement over Dumont's machine is the addition of two automatic wings attached to the balloon, which will fold up when the balloon shoots upward and open as it descends, acting on the parachute principle and thereby preventing him from coming down to the earth too rapidly as has been the experience with Dumont. The balloon will be above the steel frame the same as in Dumont's machine, but the framework will be much better supported, and the machine in every way will be under better control of the navigator.

"So far as solving the question of commercial navigation of the air is concerned," said he, "I am not bothering myself. I am not going into that realm yet, but I say to you in all candor, and not with the enthusiasm of the theorist, that I know that I have solved the problem of constructing a machine that will carry one person through the air wherever he seeks to go and against any ordinary current.

"All my life I have been making trips through the air. I have studied every phase of the problem of aerial navigation, and three years ago, when I perfected my models and secured my patents from the United States Government I had hoped to have nothing said about it."

"I expect to be the successful competitor at St. Louis, and I hope to have M. Santos Dumont here to witness my first trip. I am proud of him, and while I am frank to say that I have profited much by his victories, I have gained vastly more by his defeats. He has had a great deal more money than I have to work with, but he is entitled to a world of credit for what he has done. No one who has not made a life study of the great problem as I have done, can comprehend the discouragements one meets with. But what he has failed to do I know that I shall do.

"Any one who understands the principles of ballooning can construct a machine that can be lifted into the air and propelled if there is no resistance, but M. Santos Dumont has not been able yet to control his machine against any considerable resistance and to descend in a satisfactory manner, and these things I shall do. I shall not attempt to travel at first in a hurricane, but I shall be able to travel against any ordinary current. I expect that the machine will need improvements. It is beyond human skill to perfect this great work at one stroke, but I know that I have now surpassed all that has been accomplished up to this period."

AN INDIANA CONTESTANT.

Alvin W. Van Dorston, of South Bend, Ind., a skilled mechanic and patternmaker, has a patent pending for a flying machine with which he hopes to carry off the World's Fair prize. Dorston's flying ship is to be operated by gasoline. The body of the vessel is 100 feet long by 37 feet beam in the widest place. The total weight of the machine will be 1,600 pounds. The lifting surface is 2,500 feet. Included in this lifting surface are 96 lifting wheels, 48 on each side. "The essential principles necessary to successful aerial navigation are aeroplane force, buoyancy and lifting wheels," says Dorston. "If a successful airship cannot be produced by the use of these principles, there will be but little use to attempt aerial navigation along other lines."

WHITEHEAD'S TESTS.

Inventor Gustave Whitehead, of Bridgeport, Conn., is also working on a dirigible airship with the intention of meeting Santos Dumont in the balloon race at the World's Fair. Whitehead recently conducted a series of trial tests with his machine at Charles Island, Millford. He is elated over the success of the trials. He asserts that he made a complete circuit in the air, covering an area of about a quarter of a mile, returning to within 50 feet of the starting point, when the machine descended and dropped lightly to the sandy shore.

"The flights were a complete success," said Whitehead. "I had a kerosene motor, which worked perfectly. I steered the machine by running one propeller faster than the other, and there was not a hitch of any kind. I have much faith in this kerosene motor, which is the lightest I have ever used. It is of 40-horse power and weighs but 120 pounds. I am now planning to fulfill the promise I made some time ago to fly to New York. I will make an effort to get to New York in May. I will accomplish it if my machine breaks down a dozen times."

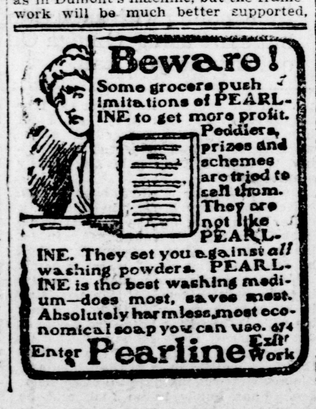
A GERMAN AIRSHIP.

Hermann Ganswindt, a noted Berlin inventor, is coming all the way from Germany to race with his airship in the aerial contests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. For ten years Ganswindt has been experimenting, and has finally produced an airship which flies successfully by means of a motor and without the use of a balloon. Ganswindt has repeatedly demonstrated the practicability of his invention before the chief of the general staff of the German army. Several officers of the airship division of the German war department have expressed themselves most enthusiastically about Ganswindt's invention, and considers the same both practical and feasible.

M. Santos Dumont sailed on the Deutschland for New York April 5. Upon his arrival in New York he will be met by Mr. W. A. Smith, chief of the transportation department of the World's Fair, and the two gentlemen will proceed at once to St. Louis. Before his departure for America the enthusiastic aeronant said:

"I am going to discuss arrangements with the president of the Louisiana Exposition of 1903. I set my face Americanward today with the happiest anticipations and with confidence that I will learn as much as I will demonstrate in connection with airships. Though it is my present intention to remain only a few weeks I may revise my plans according to circumstances. I have every reason to feel confident that my St. Louis trials will prove successful, as I have introduced important modifications in the way of shape and motorweight in my airship since I won the Deutsch prize. If I do not win the St. Louis award I will be happier than if I win, since my loss would imply the discovery of a better system than mine—in other words the furthest progress yet made in this most baffling of sciences.

"The significance of my present visit is not personal. It emphasizes the interest the most practical people in the world take in the problem of a steerable airship which will be the vehicle of future generations. The enthusiastic attention of America will undoubtedly hasten the solution."



MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his **Dyspepsia Cure** will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

MANNERISMS THAT SHORTEN LIFE.

One's health may be seriously impaired, one's life may even be shortened by permitting little mannerisms to grow into fixed habits. There are a score of such mannerisms which are likely to do one serious injury.

Such apparently harmless practices as blinking the eye rapidly, moistening the lips with the tongue, picking the teeth, scratching one's head or breathing through the mouth when carried to excess becomes very bad habits.

Take, for instance, the common "trick" of moistening the lips with the tongue. If you make a habit of this you will make your lips drier and drier, and render the nerves of them extremely sensitive. Eventually you will contract permanently cracked lips, which besides being painful and annoying are likely to produce cancer. If this disease is hereditary you run a good chance of getting it.

Why any man should blow his nose when he does not want to is a mystery, but hundreds of people, especially elderly ones, have the habit. It is extremely bad for the nasal nerves and membranes. If done constantly when in health it will, sooner or later, produce chronic nasal catarrh.

If you find yourself blinking your eyes rapidly without any cause, stop it at once, or it will grow into an incurable habit, that will make your eyesight fail comparatively early in life.

Natural blinking is necessary to clear and moisten the eyes. The average number of natural blinks is about 20 per minute. But a nervous blinker will get in something like a couple of hundred in a minute in bad cases. The result of this is a big development of the eyelid muscles, which acts on the optic nerve, and renders the sight daily more weak and irritable.

Once contract this habit and you will find you cannot bear a strong light or read small type, and the eyes will get worse and worse. The cure consists in keeping the eyes shut for at least ten minutes every hour, and bathing the lids in warm water.

It is unwise to breathe through your mouth. If you do you will let the lower half of your lungs fall almost entirely into disuse. They are not filled if you breathe through your mouth, and the lungs will be weakened and left an easy prey to maladies of the chest. The system will besides be fed by only about half the oxygen it requires. Thousands of people contract this dangerous habit, which really is a life-shortener.

If you sleep with your mouth open you will get about half the benefit of a night's rest. This is frequently the cause of "that tired feeling" on waking in the morning. If there be any epidemic floating about you double your chances of catching it, and have your chances of recovering, as you weaken the lungs.

Never pick the teeth. It will make a difference of years in the life of your teeth, and send you to the dentist before your time. The habit will, even after meals, sooner or later, start the enamel of the teeth and cause decay. Some people contract a perpetual habit of picking the teeth when they have nothing else to do. This will put a good, sound set of teeth on the road to decay at least six or seven years before they ought to go. You will lose your sleep, pay a dozen dentist bills and then wish you had left toothpicks alone. Brush your teeth instead, with a good powder after every meal, if possible.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Permanently Cures All the Varied Forms of Rheumatism.

It Purifies the Blood and Removes Every Trace of Poisonous Acid.

The Great Medicine Has Cured More Rheumatic Sufferers Than All Other Combined Remedies.

Sufferers from the varied forms of rheumatism—articular, muscular, inflammatory, lumbago and gout, should bear in mind that there is a morbid principle in the blood when rheumatism is present. This morbid principle is uric acid, which circulates with the blood and acts upon the joints and muscles, causing the pains and agonies of rheumatism. Paine's Celery Compound is the only scientific remedy for the permanent banishment of every form of rheumatism. If your joints are painful; if the knees, wrists, elbows or ankels are swollen, a few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound will soon remove all your troubles and pains. If you have inflammatory or sciatic rheumatism accompanied with fever, acute, darting pains in the sciatic nerve from the hip down the leg, Paine's Celery Compound, taken at once will soon drive out the disease, and make you strong and active.

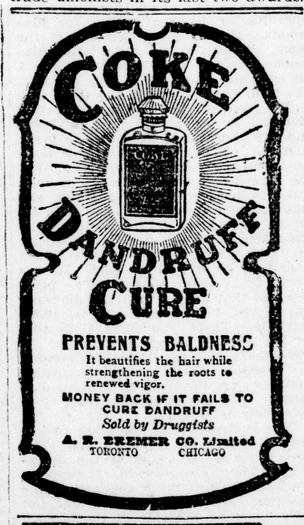
Mr. G. J. McDonald, Cornwall, Ont., writes about his happy cure, as follows:

"After giving your Paine's Celery Compound a thorough testing, I am pleased to say a few words in its favor. For three years I suffered terribly from rheumatism. It seemed to me that I was forced to endure all the agonies and pains that a mortal could possibly experience from the dreadful disease.

"While suffering I tried many of the advertised medicines, also doctors' prescriptions, but never found a cure until I procured a supply of Paine's Celery Compound. It worked like a charm—it seemed to strike at the very root of my trouble. I am now cured; all pains are banished, and in every respect I am a new man.

"I shall always consider it a pleasure and duty to strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who are afflicted with rheumatism."

Much stir and disappointment has been caused in New Zealand labor circles by the refusal of the colony's arbitration court to grant preference to trade unionists in its last two awards.



SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings. IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

VISITORS TO EUROPE

The Colonial and General Agencies, agents for the Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected Hotels, Hydros and Boarding Establishments in Great Britain.

List of Family and Commercial Hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers. The agencies offer a free bureau of information as to tariffs, situation and other particulars.

Accommodation secured and hotels notified of intending arrivals. ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FREE OF CHARGE.

The Colonial and General Agencies
106 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

Head Office: 75a Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., England, where visitors are invited to call 30tf-t

Two of three great British battleships to be laid down this year are to be named Commonwealth and Dominion, in compliment to Australia and Canada respectively.

A GOOD NAME IS TO BE PRIZED.—There have been imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which may have been injurious to its good name, but if so, the injury has only been temporary. Goodness must always come to the front and throw into the shadow that which is worthless. So it has been with Eclectric Oil; no imitation can maintain itself against the genuine article.

Dueling among the students at Jena has been forbidden by the vice-chancellor, who has also broken up the college fencing club.

THERE IS NOTHING equal to Mother Graves' Work Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

The natives of Guam are intensely musical. Scarcely a house is without some musical instrument, the well-to-do having pianos.

LEGAL CARDS.

TENNENT & COLERIDGE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London. $500,000 private and trust funds to loan on first mortgage, 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. ywt

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont.; Thomas H. Purdom, K.C., Alexander Purdom.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BARRISTERS, solicitors etc. Office, room 117 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

TOOTHE & FAULDS—BARRISTERS, etc., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

CASEY & MORWOOD, BARRISTERS, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London, James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy; Philip E. McKenzie, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

HELLMUTH & IVEY, IVEY & DROMGOLE, Barristers, etc., Over Bank of Commerce.

JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 161 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

BUCHNER, CAMPBELL & GUNN, barristers, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

E. H. JOHNSTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Barrister, etc., 87½ Dundas street. 'Phone 1,401.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner, Campbell & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL HAS MONEY to loan on farm property. Large loans preferred. Write Box 88, Advertiser. 10tf

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries etc., 78 Dundas

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ and 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London. street London.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. 'Phone 980. Residence, 237 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

McDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DENTISTS, 183½ Dundas street. 'Phone 702

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 413 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster St. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 640 Wellington street.

ALICE CALDER STOCK — SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted 23tf

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE HAS REMOVED to 309 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 504.

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D., M.R.C.S. (England), has resumed practice. Office, 445 Park avenue. 'Phone 200.

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

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 463 King street. 'Phone 609.

DR. McLAREN, 193 QUEEN'S AVENUE, five doors east of Richmond street.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Cataracts removed, cross eyes straightened. Office, 497 Talbot street.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., England. Specialist (surgical diseases only). 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 924.

DR. BAYLY, 443 PARK AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of Women and children. Office house, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. 'Phone 522.

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

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., England. Office, 287 King street. Telephone 539.

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

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 209 QUEEN'S avenue, Kingsmill Terrace. Telephone 504.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 228 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

LIVERY STABLES.

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

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES — SHUFF'S Drug Store, 540 Dundas street, corner William. No witnesses. ywt

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, C. D. Johnston, 198 Dundas street. Residence, 394 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 289 Dufferin avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jepson, druggist, 249 Wellington street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall. 'Phone 379.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

PARCEL DELIVERY.

CITY PARCEL EXPRESS—OFFICE removed to 154 Carling street. Parcels called for and delivered to any part of city. Telephone 1,295. C. H. Anderson.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS SMITHETTS' PRIVATE SCHOOL —369 Queen's avenue. Morning and afternoon sessions. Special classes in the evening and on Saturday. English, Latin, French, German. Reopens April 8. 44c-t

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN STOCK. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL—GARMENT cutting lessons daily. Pupils instructed until satisfied. Call or write for terms. 233½ Dundas street, London.

HOTEL CARDS.

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

HOTEL NORMANDY, 489 AND 491 Richmond street—Choice wines, liquors and cigars. T. F. Lewis, proprietor.

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

THE IROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA—Popular hotel. Popular prices. Newly fitted and refurnished. G. A. Graham, proprietor, late Imperial Hotel, Galt.

THE RICHMOND—JOHN & WILLIAM COOK, proprietors. Transient guests and weekly boarders. Rates, $1 per day Excellent accommodation. Fine wines and liquors.

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

CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAME BAKER, CLAIRVOYANT—Seventh Daughter. Room 35, Bernard House. Hours, 9-12, 2-5 and 7-10 p.m. Fee, 50 cents. One week longer. 55n

INSURANCE.

Queen Insurance Co

Funds available for security of Queen policy holders, $64,000,000.
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
422 Richmond Street.
'Phone 342. ywt

BICYCLES.

THE IMPERIAL BICYCLE IS AN ideal wheel. It is made from the finest material known to bicycle construction. The best seamless tubing, drop forged, steel frame connections, reinforcements throughout, special square forged crown, tool steel bearings, all bright parts heavily plated on copper, and frame finished in four coats, hand-rubbed enamel. It is a handsome, stylish wheel, not exceeded in quality or appearance by any wheel on the market. The price is all right, too, $35. There is none better at any price. Guaranteed catalogue. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street, London 44tf-ywt

K&K BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, itchiness of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old form" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Fakirs. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Bank Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

Railways and Navigation

WRITE FOR

Forest, Stream and Seashore = An Illustrated Book of 170 Pages.

ISSUED BY THE

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

describing the route of the

Maritime Express

leaving Montreal 12 noon daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, Prince Edward Island—the Garden of the Gulf—Halifax, and the Sydneys. Grand Trunk express leaving London 6:45 p.m. makes connection at Montreal.

Apply to Wm. Robinson, 10 King street west, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Opening Navigation.

Navigation will open on Upper Lakes on Saturday, April 19.

Steamship "Manitoba" will leave Owen Sound about 1:30 p.m., on arrival of train due to leave Toronto at 8:25 a.m.

Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, steamships "Alberta," "Athabasca" and "Manitoba" will leave Owen Sound on arrival of above train.

FURTHER PARTICULARS LATER.

W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

TEUTONIC SAILS APRIL 23rd
CYMRIC SAILS APRIL 25th.
OCEANIC SAILS APRIL 30th.
MAJESTIC SAILS MAY 7th.
CELTIC SAILS MAY 9th.
GERMANIC SAILS MAY 14th.

Saloon rates from $50 up. Second saloon from $40 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29.50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

$59.25

London to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., and Return,

for meeting of Independent Order of Foresters at Los Angeles, Cal., May 1 to 8, 1902. Round trip tickets will be sold, valid going

April 19th to 26th, 1902

Returning valid until June 25, 1902. Through fast trains daily, with all modern equipment, wide vestibule coaches, Pullman and Cafe parlor cars. For further particulars apply to agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" corner, Richmond and Dundas. M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Cheap Round Trip Excursion

to

San Francisco

and

Los Angeles,

April 19 to 26.

Full particulars at the City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street, or depot, Clarence and Bathurst streets. Telephone 205.

G. W. RUGGLES, GEN'L PASSR. AND TICKET AGENT.
JOHN PAUL, CITY PASSR. AGENT.

ALLAN LINE

SS. SARDINIAN will sail from MONTREAL to GLASGOW direct on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, at daylight, carrying second cabin passengers only.

Montreal to Glasgow, $35; return ticket, $66 50. Tickets will be good by the mail service, Liverpool to Montreal, on payment of $5 additional.

London agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

J. H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 127 King street. Residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Treatment of dogs a specialty. 'Phones 278 and 588

Pages 9 to 16.

London Advertiser

Pages 9 to 16.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Which Has Been in Progress 30 Months.

Summary of Prominent Events in the Sanguinary Struggle.

From Its Inception Early in October, 1899, Up Till the Notable Engagement of March 31, 1902.

Following is a summary of the principal events in the past thirty months' arduous struggle in South Africa. The conflict had its inception when Kruger issued his famous ultimatum, calling upon England to withdraw her troops from the borders of the Transvaal, and to also withdraw all reinforcements of the regular troops in Cape Town:

1899.

Oct. 11—Time fixed by the Boers for compliance with their ultimatum expired at 5 p.m.

Oct. 14—Boers march on Kimberley and Mafeking.

Oct. 15—Kimberley isolated.

Oct. 20—Boer position on Talana Hill captured by the British under Symons.

Oct. 21—White moves out force under French to eject Boers from Elandslaagte. Boers routed.

Oct. 22—Yule retires from Dundee on Ladysmith via Beith.

Oct. 23—Death of Gen. Symons at Dundee.

Oct. 30—General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval guns silence Boer siege artillery.

Surrender of part of two battalions and a Mountain Battery at Nicholson's Nek.

Oct. 31—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller lands at Cape Town.

Nov. 1—Boers invade Cape Colony.

Nov. 2—Ladysmith isolated.

Nov. 9—General attack on Ladysmith repulsed with heavy loss to Boers.

Nov. 15—Armored train wrecked by Boers near Chieveley. Over 100 British troops captured.

Nov. 19—Lord Methuen's column for the relief of Kimberley concentrated at Orange River.

Nov. 23—Methuen attacks Boers at Belmont with Guards Brigade and 9th Brigade. Boers driven from their position.

Nov. 25—Methuen attacks Boers in position at Enslin and dislodges them.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller arrives in Natal.

Nov. 28—Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at Modder River. Battle lasting all day. Boers evacuate position.

Nov. 30—Sixth Division for South Africa notified.

Dec. 1—Australian and Canadian contingents leave Cape Town for the front.

Dec. 10—Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and driven back with heavy loss.

Dec. 11—Methuen attacks Boer position at Magersfontein and is repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Wauchope killed.

Dec. 15—Buller advances from Chieveley against Boer positions near Colenso. British force repulsed on Tugela with 1,100 casualties and loss of 12 guns.

Mobilization of Seventh Division ordered.

Dec. 18—Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

Dec. 19—Regulations issued for employment of Yeomanry and Volunteers in South Africa.

Dec. 20—Formation of City of London Volunteer Corps for South Africa announced.

1900.

Jan. 6—Suffolk Regiment loses heavily near Rensburg, over 100 prisoners taken.

Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.

Jan. 10—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrive at Cape Town.

Foreward movement for relief of Ladysmith resumed.

Jan. 11—Dundonald seizes point on Tugela at Potgeiter's Drift.

Jan. 18—Buller makes second attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Dundonald having crossed Tugela engages Boers near Acton Homes.

Crossing of Tugela by Warren and Lyttelton concluded.

Jan. 21—Warren attacks Boers' right flank.

Jan. 23-24—Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated on the night of Jan. 24-25. Gen. Woodgate fatally wounded.

Jan. 26-27—Buller's force recrosses the Tugela.

Feb. 3—MacDonald with Highland Brigade marches out from Modder River.

Feb. 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Lyttleton crosses Tugela, and delivers attack on Vaal Krantz, which he captures and occupies.

Feb. 7—Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the Tugela.

Feb. 9—Lord Roberts arrives at Modder River.

Feb. 11—French, having been summoned from Southern Frontier, leaves Modder River with Cavalry Division and Horse Artillery.

Feb. 13—Lord Roberts at Dekiel's Drift.

Feb. 15—Lord Roberts at Jacobsdal. Relief of Kimberley.

Feb. 17—Rearguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein.

Fourth attempt to relieve Ladysmith.

Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill.

Feb. 19—Buller takes Hlangwane Hill.

Feb. 20—Boers under Cronje, having laagered near Paardeberg, are bombarded by Lord Roberts.

Feb. 21—Fifth Division crosses Tugela.

Feb. 23—Buller successfully attacks Railway Hill.

Feb. 26—Buller makes fresh passage of Tugela.

Feb. 27—Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg.

Pieter's Hill, the main Boer position between Ladysmith and the Tugela, carried by Hildyard.

Feb. 28—Relief of Ladysmith.

Clements occupies Colesberg.

March 5—Gatacre occupies Stormberg. Brabant again defeats and pursues Boers.

Overtures for peace made by Boer presidents.

March 6—Field force arrives at Carnavon to quell rising in Northwest.

March 7—Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.

March 11—Overtures of peace rejected by Lord Salisbury.

March 13—Lord Roberts, without further fighting, takes possession of Bloemfontein. Boers retire on Kroonstad.

March 27—Death of Gen. Joubert.

March 31—Broadwood attacked at waterworks. During retirement R. H. A. and convoy entrapped at Korn Spruit. Six guns lost, 350 casualties.

April 3—Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded near Reddersburg.

April 7—Colonel Dalgety isolated near Wepener.

April 15—Chermside leaves Reddersburg to relieve Wepener.

April 25—Dalgety relieved. Boers retreat northwards, under Botha.

May 10—Zand River crossed. Boers rapidly retreating before Lord Roberts' advance.

May 12—Lord Roberts enters Kroonstad without opposition. President Steyn having retired to Hellborn, which he proclaims his new capital. Attack on Mafeking repulsed, 108 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, taken.

May 13—Mahon with Mafeking Relief Column repulses attack at Koodoosrand.

May 15—Buller occupies Dundee and Glencoe, having driven the Boers from the Biggarsberg.

Plumer, reinforced by Canadians and Queenslanders from Carrington's division joins hands with Mahon.

May 17-18—Relief of Mafeking.

May 24—Advance portion of Lord Roberts' force crosses the Vaal near Parys.

May 28—Annexation of Orange Free State under name of Orange River Colony formally proclaimed at Bloemfonte.

May 30—Flight of President Kruger from Pretoria.

May 31—British flag hoisted at Johannesburg.

Surrender of 500 Yeomanry at Lindley.

June 2-4—Futile negotiations between Buller and Christian Botha for armistice.

June 5—Occupation of Pretoria.

June 8—Hildyard takes Botha's Pass. Surrender of 4th Derbyshires at Roodeval.

June 11—Stubborn fight at Alleman's Nek. Heavy Boer losses.

June 12—Boers evacuate Lang's Nek. Roberts defeats Botha at Diamond Hill, east of Pretoria.

June 14—Boer attack on Sand River repulsed.

July 4—Roberts and Buller join hands at Vlakfontein.

Railway to Natal clear.

July 11—Surrender of Scots Greys and Lincolns at Ultval Nek.

July 21—Advance eastward towards Komati Poort begins.

July 30—Surrender of Prinsloo and 3,000 Boers to Hunter in Brandwater Basin.

Aug. 16—Eland's River garrison relieved.

Aug. 25—Execution of Cordua for conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts.

Aug. 26-27—Fighting at Dalmanutha.

Aug. 30—British occupy Nooitgedacht and release 2,000 prisoners.

Sept. 6—Buller occupies Lydenburg.

Sept. 11—Kruger, flying from the Transvaal, takes refuge at Lorenzo Marquez.

Sept. 13—Proclamation issued by Roberts calling on burghers to surrender.

French occupies Barberton.

Sept. 25—British force occupies Komati Poort. Many Boers cross Portuguese frontier and surrender to Portugese.

Oct. 9—Dewet driven across the Vaal out of Orange River Colony.

Oct. 19—Kruger sails from Lorenzo Marquez for Marseilles on Dutch man-of-war.

Oct. 24—Buller sails from Cape Town for England.

Oct 25—Formal annexation of South African Republic, to be styled Transvaal Colony.

Nov. 6—Dewet defeated at Bothaville.

Nov. 22—Kruger lands at Marseilles.

Nov. 22—Garrison at Dewetsdorp captured by Dewet.

Nov. 29—Lord Kitchener takes over supreme command.

Dec. 5—Dewet's first attempt to enter Cape Colony frustrated by Knox.

Dec. 11—Roberts sails from Cape Town for England.

Dec. 13—Clements defeated with heavy loss by Delarey at Nooitgedacht.

Mishap to Brabant's Horse at Zastron.

Dec. 14—Dewet and Steyn escape through Sprinkhaan's Pass.

Dec. 16-20—Boer raid into Cape Colony.

Dec. 20—Martial law proclaimed over northern districts of Cape Colony.

Dec. 22—War office announce dispatch of reinforcements to South Africa.

Dec. 28—Dewet fails in attempt to break back into Cape Colony. Cape raiders driven northwards.

Dec. 29—Surrender of Liverpools at Helvetia.

1901.

Jan. 1—Colonial Defense Force called out in Cape Colony.

Jan. 3—Defeat of bodyguard near Lindley by Botha.

Jan. 7—Determined Boer attack on Belfast and other statons on railway to Lorenzo Marques.

Jan. 18—Delarey's force defeated near Ventersburg.

Jan. 28—French enters Ermelo. Smith-Dorrien repels determined attack by Botha. Sweeping movement commences in Southeastern Transvaal, finally resulting in capture of eight guns, 734 prisoners and large quantities of ammunition, transport, cattle, etc.

Feb. 7—War office announce dispatch of additional 30,000 mounted troops.

Feb. 10—Dewet slips through into Cape Colony.

Feb. 13—Botha writes to Kitchener proposing an interview.

Feb. 28—After desperate chase Dewet recrosses Orange River, having lost all guns, ammunition, transport and many prisoners.

Kitchener meets Botha in response to the Boer commandant's desire to confer with him with a view to peace negotiations.

March 3—Unsuccessful attack by Delarey on Lichtenburg.

March 16—Botha breaks off negotiations.

March 22-23—Babington routs Delarey at Ventersdorp and captures three guns and six Maxims.

April 8—Plumer occupies Pietersburg.

April 10—Civil jurisdiction resumed in Transvaal.

April 14—Rawlinson captures laager and two guns at Klerksdorp.

April 20—Winter operations in the Bush veldt begin. During following two weeks many small captures are almost daily reported.

May 8—Milner leaves Cape Town for England. Municipal government started in Johannesburg.

May 24—Milner received by the King and raised to peerage.

May 29—Delarey defeated by Dixon at Vlakfontein.

June 2—Kritzinger captures Jamestown, Cape Colony.

June 6—Elliot engages Dewet near Reitz and captures his convoy.

June 12—Disaster to Victorians near Wilmansrust.

June 26—Boer attack on Blockhouses along Delago Railway.

July 4—Train wrecked by Boers near Naboomspruit.

July 5—In reply to Botha's inquiries about ending war Kruger telegraphs to Botha to continue fighting.

July 13—Broadwood surprises Reitz and captures Steyn's correspondence. Narrow escape of Steyn.

July 14—French drives Scheepers' commando with heavy loss out of Camdeboo Mountains.

July 20—Death of Mrs. Kruger.

July 30—W. Kitchener captures one gun, 32 prisoners, from B. Viljoen near Middelburg.

Aug. 1—Kitchener reports shooting of native prisoners by Boers.

Aug. 6—Proclamation by Lord Kitchener of permanent banishment from South Africa of all Boer leaders taken in arms after Sept. 15.

Aug. 8—Commandant de Villiers and two field cornets surrender at Warmbaths.

Aug. 13—Kitchener reports the largest return of Boer losses yet made in a week. More than 800 prisoners, 700 wagons, and 33,000 cattle.

Aug. 13—Kritzinger's commandoes routed near Steynsburg by Col. Gorringe.

Aug. 17—Boer laager near Middelburg captured by S. A. Constabulary with heavy loss.

Aug. 19—Duke of Cornwall lands at Cape Town.

Aug. 21—Kitchener's dispatch published commenting on inefficiency of certain reinforcements.

Aug. 25—Kitchener announces receipt of letters from Steyn, Dewet and Botha declaring their intention to continue fighting.

Aug. 27—Lord Milner returns to South Africa.

Aug. 31—Train wrecked by Boers near Waterval.

Sept. 5—Lotter's commando captured by Colonel Scobell; Commandants Lotter and Breedt prisoners.

Sept. 10—Colonel Crabbe routs Scheepers' commando at Laingsburg, Van de Merwe killed.

Sept. 17—British force under Major Gough surprised near Utrecht.

Smut's commando surprises 17th Lancers at Eland's River Poort.

Sept. 20—Kritzinger fails to force a crossing of the Orange River, after inflicting heavy loss on Lovat's Scouts.

Sept. 26—Botha's attack upon Forts Itala and Prospect, on the Zulu border, repulsed with severe loss.

Sept. 29—Proclamation issued at Pretoria, providing for sale of the properties of Boers still in the field, in accordance with previous proclamation.

Sept. 30—Delarey's attack upon Kekewich's camp at Moedwill beaten off with heavy loss on both sides.

Martial law extended throughout Cape Colony.

1902.

Feb. 19—Canadian Mounted Rifles arrive in Durban.

March 7—Capture of Lord Methuen by party of Boers near Klerksdorp.

March 31—Gallant stand of Canadians in charge of the baggage at Hart's River. Canadians held their post, but lost eleven killed and forty-five wounded. In one section every man was either killed or wounded. This brave action elicits much favorable comment.

Since this date the warfare has been of a purely guerrilla character on the part of the Boers and a steady wearing-down process on the part of the British.

PASTEUR TREATMENT.

The New York board of health maintains a department of its own where the Pasteur treatment can be given to those who are in danger of hydrophobia. The best methods are employed, and the treatment is free. Three children, who were bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, are now receiving a regular course. The authorities in charge are preparing a phamplet of instruction which is to be placed in the hands of the police, telling them what to do when people are bitten. In all cases the dog is to be taken alive, if possible, and delivered to the health officers, in order that they may scientifically discover whether it was suffering from rabies.

Rangoon is to be lighted with electricity.

Platinum is being extensiveiy used for neck chains.

By order of the czar the Popoff system of wireless telegraphy is to be introduced into the whole Russian army and navy.

THE FIGHT AT HART'S RIVER

Described by an Eye-Witness of the Battle.

Plucky Part Played by the Boys From Canada.

Attacked by the Enemy on Every Side—Held Their Ground Against Heavy Odds.

London, April 18.—A Klerksdorp correspondent of the London Mail, writing from Klerksdorp (Western Transvaal) on the 4th inst., sends the following account of the engagement against Gen. Delarey, in which the Canadians figured:

My assistant correspondent sends the following descriptive details of the fight between Gen. Delarey's force and the columns of Colonels Cookson and Keir on March 31, of which he was a witness.

Gen. Walter Kitchener's forces, under Col. Cookson, Keir and Lowe, moved out of Klerksdorp on March 29, working westward along the Vryburg road. Scattered parties of the enemy were seen.

On the morning of March 31 a strong reconnoissance, under Colonels Cookson and Keir, consisting of Damant's Horse, the Canadians, the Royal Artillery Rifles, the 28th Mounted Infantry, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, the 13th Company Imperial Yeomanry, with guns and pom-poms, left the main body under General Kitchener, with Colonel Lowe's Mounted Infantry, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the artillery. The troops worked in the direction of the junction of the Klein, Hart's River and Brakspruit. After moving for six hours the scouts brought back information that a convoy of 500 Boers was five miles in front.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

Leaving the baggage laagered under the charge of the Canadians, the remainder of the force swept forward at a gallop across the open plain with the object of capturing the convoy. As they approached some thick scrub on the right the enemy opened a destructive fire. The men steadily retired, dismounted and opened a return fusillade. Meanwhile another party of Boers advanced on the left in open order across the veldt and threatened to outflank the troops. The guns and pom-poms were reinforced and came into action, and the enemy retired rapidly through the bush. All firing ceased, the baggage was sent for, a camp formed, and trenches started.

Hardly had the work begun when the Boers opened the ball with shell fire from the left front of the camp. The men were steadily and rapidly placed around the camp, the trenches were hurried on, and the Royal Artillery Rifles were sent to the left to try and capture the Boer gun.

A galling fire came from the bush and they were forced to diverge. The action became general, the enemy advancing in determined and bold fashion across the open.

They were held in check by pom-pom and gun fire. Seeing that the attack was useless these Boers working round along a spruit threatened the right rear. The 28th Mounted Infantry were detached with a pom-pom, and taking cover in a farm covered the advance of our mounted men. They pushed forward toward some thick scrub, whence they opened fire on the enemy, holding on gallantly with the greatest coolness

AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

One last desperate attempt was made by the Boers on the right front and flank, but, meeting with volley after volley of shells from the pom pom and guns, the enemy gradually withdrew. Here the Boers acknowledged that most of their casualties occurred.

The firing had now practically ceased all round, except for four or five more shells as the finale. Thus ended three hours of some of the heaviest fighting of the war. The enemy's shell fire was inaccurate and to a large extent ineffective, their six-inch shells failing to burst.

After their retirement the troops wired in the camp, made further entrenchments and gun pits, and all were rendered comfortable and secure against a night attack. The Boer casualties are reported as being as heavy as ours, which is accounted for by their exposed position.

All the troops engaged behaved with the greatest gallantry, pluck and steadiness. No attempt was made during the night to disturb us. Next day it was decided to await the arrival of Gen. Kitchener with reinforcements. The position now held was the best in the district in case the enemy made a further attempt to attack us. Large numbers of Boer horses were found dead close to the camp, the saddles on most of them being covered with blood.

Gen. Kitchener arrived at midday on Tuesday, and the force returned to camp.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Gen. Walter Kitchener on the 29th ult. sent out Col. Cookson on a reconnaissance in the direction of Doornbult. Numbers of Boers were seen and, the object of the reconnaissance being attained, Col. Cookson returned to camp.

On the following day Col. Cookson's and Kier's columns went out again in the same direction, and it was arranged that the main column should follow. Early in the day the reconnoitering columns got on the track of the Boers, and also of their guns. After driving scattered parties of Boers in front of them, large bodies of the enemy appeared on both flanks. Anticipating an attack Col. Cookson awaited for the convoy to come up, and then made preparations for defense, the position which he selected being open ground on the right bank of the Brakspruit, some twelve of fifteen miles south of Delarey's recent fight with Lord Methuen, farm houses on the right and left flanks being utilized.

Damant's Horse occupied the right front, and the 28th Mounted Infantry the right flank, while on the left flank were the 17th Mounted Infantry and the 27th Mounted Infantry, with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts on the left flank. Canadians, under Col. Evans, held the extreme front, and Royal Horse Artillery Mounted Rifles the extreme rear.

THE BOER ATTACK.

The Boers opened the attack with three guns and a pom-pom at one o'clock from the left front at a range of 5,000 yards, while a general attack was made from all sides. The Boers' rifle fire and gun practice were excellent, but the shells did not burst well. Their effect, however, was to stampede the mules carrying the provisions. The mules bolted from the main column in the direction of the Twenty-eighth Mounted Infantry, who moved out to intercept them. Damant's Horse acted as a support. The latter, however, were bearing the brunt of the severe attack, and had to fall back, now exposing the Twenty-eighth Mounted Infantry to a still heavier fire.

The force, which had all the sick in charge, accomplished the move in perfect order. The Boers advanced close to the Royal Horse Artillery Rifles, who were in support under cover of a farmhouse, calmly waiting for the Boers until they were at close range, when they poured in a deadly rifle fire, driving the enemy back.

DROVE BACK THE BOERS.

The Canadians in front were attacked by strong numbers, but gallantly repelled every attempt made by the Boers to get through. One party fought until all were killed or wounded. The last man, although mortally wounded, emptied his two bandoliers and then broke his rifle to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Our guns succeeded in silencing one Boer gun, while our forces, now in close order, repelled the determined efforts which the Boers continued to make under the personal exhortations of their leaders.

Towards night the Boer fire slackened and finally ceased and the enemy retired. The Boer losses are not known, but they must have been heavy. Our doctor saw twelve dead in one place, and the Boers' ambulance was seen making numerous trips.

It is suppose that the Boers had concentrated to trek north, but it is not certain. They were certainly a strong force, numbering fully 2,000. Our losses were also heavy. The stretcher-bearers, coolly carrying in the wounded under a heavy fire, behaved with great gallantry. The Canadians were very conspicuous, while the Twenty-eighth Mounted Infantry, and Royal Horse Artillery Rifles showed splendid discipline and steadiness.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

Gossip of General Interest Apropos of Various Ontario Pastimes.

All Western Ontario is interested in the outcome of the present complications in the senior series of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, and it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to see any solution to the puzzle. The latest proposition is to revert to the original two districts as formed at the meeting of the senior committee of management last Monday night. Geographically, it is true, these districts are well arranged, but London wants to be in the district with St. Catharines, Tecumsehs, Orangeville and Brantford, where senior lacrosse has flourished for some time and the clubs form good drawing cards. London, too, is entitled to consideration at the hands of the senior committee of management. Long before the annual convention of the C. L. A. London announced that they intended to apply for admission to the senior series. Nothing was heard of Woodstock at all, while from Stratford came reports that the Classic City would have an intermediate and junior team, and they organized with this intention. At the annual convention London announced their intention to put a strong team in the field; still a profound silence from Woodstock and Stratford. As the interest increased in the coming meeting of the senior committee of management, Woodstock and Stratford got excited and jumped into the field. The Baby City tried hard to land some players, but without avail. Still they hied themselves to the meeting in Toronto. They just wanted to be in the swim. It was a case of pull, pull all the way, and by promise upon promise the senior committee of management, a most august body, had twelve clubs at the start of the flag. Two got left at the post, Mount Forest and Fergus. Galt was pocketed and could not get going. Shelburne, however, hung on to the large field gamely. It was a pretty race, but the dauntless club could not keep up the fast pace and died away as the stretch was reached. Then the two districts existed for just three minutes, St. Catharines, London and Paris withdrawing. At the subsequent meeting it was amusing to see the Woodstock representative grappling for dates when an attempt was being made to formulate a five-club schedule. The representatives got a schedule all patched up with the exception of three games in which Woodstock was interested. The rapacity and cooiness of Woodstock in wanting the other clubs to conform to his ideas was refreshing. It finally broke up the meeting, and Woodstock and Stratford were told to go way back and sit down and do the best they could for themselves. Thus, even in these five clubs who wanted to abide by the ruling of the committee, there was not harmony. It looks as if the only proper solution to this much mooted question of districts is to hold another meeting at once with all the clubs present. Let a committee purely uninterested be picked from the C. L. A. council with Francis Nelson as chairman. Let this committee inquire into the pretensions of all the senior clubs and see if there are not some of them whose teams exist only in their imaginations. With such bright prospects as the C. L. A. started the season it is too bad to make such a muddle of the senior series.

✦

Manager Barrow's Toronto Eastern League team still continues its victories over Toronto's amateur and professional ball teams. The team is developing rapidly and the men are getting into good condition. The only apparent weakness lies in the box and the Queen City management is on the still hunt for twirlers of almost any description. It has on hand at present five "phenoms," Phillips, Curry, Holtis, White and Yeager. The weather has been so cold and raw that none of the men have been able to extend themselves and it is impossible to judge of their ability. The schedule which has just been announced gives Toronto a good lot of dates with strong clubs for the holidays.

✦

There has been little work done on the Woodbine race track at Toronto by the candidates for the King's plate, which is to be run on May 22. It looks like another victory for the Seagram stable, although Hendrie's Maple Sugar is regarded with favor by many. Another week or two will see many of the horses getting down to active work on the Woodbine track, and early morning trials will be in order. This year's races at Toronto promise to be the best in many years and large fields of good horses are expected.

✦

An effort is going to be made this year to extend the membership of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association. This body has not been as active in the past as the lovers of tennis desire. There are many clubs in Ontario not members of this organization, and these will all be approached and asked to join. It is the intention if possible to hold a Canadian championship open to Canadian players only at the Niagara-on-the-Lake turnament in July.

✦

As yet there has been no cricket practice in Ontario to amount to much. This season should be a good one for the followers of the English game. The first contest played this year in Philadelphia recently resulted in a score of 144 runs to 5. Almost a record for the start off.

✦

The number of amateur baseball clubs in this city shows that after all the Forest City has not lost its love of this game. There is a great deal of interest being taken in the make-up of the various clubs and the season should be a successful one. The Toronto 'Varsity baseball club is making a tour through Western Ontario and is desirous of playing a game in London. Any clubs wishing to play the collegians are requested to write Manager H. Chown, care Toronto University.

✦

Basketball has taken a strong hold on the public schools of Toronto, and an elaborate schedule of spring games has been prepared in which teams from almost every school have been taken in. This sport is an admirable one for the spring and it would not be a bad idea for the schools in this city to give it a trial.

FRANK DELMAR.

IMMIGRANTS BOUND FOR WESTERN CANADA

Steamer Ionian Brought Over a Large Number—A Fine Healthy Lot.

Halifax, April 18.—The royal mail steamer Ionian arrived this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Liverpool, having made the passage in 7 days, 5½ hours, a record run. She beat her previous trip to this port by six hours. She had 1,019 passengers—75 cabin, 112 second cabin, and theb alance steerage. All the passengers were landed here except 21, who went to St. John. The steerage passengers are a fine, young, healthy lot of people. They are composed of Russians, Welsh, Finns, Grecians, Scotch, English, Irish, Dutch, Armenians, Swedes and Norwegians. They are bound for Winnipeg, Sault Ste. Marie, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Among the number are three men and a woman who are going to Juneau, Alaska. The majority of the passengers were sent forward this evening.

The mileage of street railways in New York city has increased from 132 in 1864 to 1,142 miles in 1901. The total of passengers in the former year was only 50,820,173, against the enormous total of 1,124,432,660 for last year

BUSINESS SITUATION

Continues Satisfactory in the Dominion.

Trade Has Been Active Throughout the Past Week.

The Outlook in the States—Winter Wheat Affected by Low Temperature and Dry Weather.

Toronto, April 18. — Bradstreet's weekly trade review says:

Canadian trade is moderately active, though less so than earlier. Stock speculation is very large. Country road conditions are not favorable to retail business. Shipments are heavy, and the future outlook is regarded as very flattering. Foreign trade shows a heavy excess over last year. Failures for the week number 20, as against 16 last week and 28 in this week a year ago. Clearings aggregate $54,168,582—a decrease of less than one per cent from last week, but a gain of 47 per cent over last year.

Business at London has been fair this week. The deliveries of country products, including grain, have been more general, because stocks are very much reduced. The jobbing business is fairly active, retailers being more anxious to buy to sort stocks owing to the season being well advanced.

There is scarcely as much activity in trade centers immediately adjacent to Montreal as there was last week, doubtless as a result of the breaking up of the roads in the country, that condition being usually experienced at this season. From the west, however, the demand for staple goods continues to expand. Travelers' orders are very satisfactory, and the outlook for business is very promising. Values of staple goods are generally firm. Country remittances are very good for this season.

At Toronto, wholesale trade has not been as active as it was a week ago. There were not many country buyers in the market, but shipments continue large. Business so far as travelers and mail orders from Ontario and the Northwest go, is very satisfactory, and a considerable expansion in the stock in trade is looked for in the near future. Country payments are very fair.

At Quebec, considerable activity has been noticed in wholesale circles during the past week. The early opening of navigation has rendered it possible for trading craft for the lower parishes to leave much earlier than usual and the movement in general merchandise has been above the average for the season. The prospects for summer business are bright. Country remittances are up to the average.

Business at Hamilton continues satisfactory. The mills and factories are busy on contracts for goods, and shipments to various market centers in the country continue large. Failures have been few since the first of the month, and payments continue firm.

At Winnipeg there has been some further expansion in wholesale trade circles. The fine weather has improved the condition of the districts that were flooded, and the demand from retail centers continue to expand, and shipments are increasing. The inflow of settlers continues large, and there is a feeling that the turnover among the retailers will be larger the coming season than ever before.

At the Pacific coast the demand for staple goods has been fairly active. The mining industry is showing considerable activity, and the season promises to be a good one. The shipping and lumber industries are active and promise to do much for business this season. The outlook for business is improving. Payments are only fair.

At Ottawa there has been a fair movement in wholesale trade. Retailers' orders are numerous and well distributed. The outlook for the balance of the spring and summer trade is very bright.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bradstreet's report: Weather conditions have operated irregularly, affecting prices of staples on the exchanges and the distribution of merchandise through regular channels, but not in all cases, however, unfavorably. Continued low temperatures and dry weather have lessened confidence in the bumper yield of winter wheat and given the crop killers an opportunity, as shown in higher prices for all cereals. At the south, on the other hand, settled warmer weather has made farm work easier and the old and new cotton crop deliveries have parted company, the former and spot cotton advancing on apparently well-founded ideas of restricted supplies and the latter having declined on the improved outlook for the new crop.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, April 18.—The following are some of the weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending April 17, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding increase last year: New York, $1,703,318,488; decrease, 23.5. Chicago, $171,745,742; increase, 15.5. Boston, $146,411,383; decrease, 20.3. Philadelphia, $114,688,414; decrease, 6.2. St. Louis, $57,202,829; increase, 23.1. Pittsburg, $45,669,245; decrease, 9.9. Baltimore, $25,602,424; decrease 15.8. San Francisco, $29,999,195; increase, 18.1. Cincinnati, $22,608,700; increase, 16.5. Montreal, $26,349,472; increase 44.9. Toronto, $19,787,584; increase, 59.7. Winnipeg, $3,199,335; increase, 89.5. Halifax, $1,802,676; increase, 14.6. Vancouver, B. C., $820,261; increase, 1.6. Hamilton, $854,079. St. John, N. B., $782,909; increase, 15.9. Victoria, B. C., $581,266; decrease, 5.5. Quebec, $1,045,478. Ottawa, $1,834,114.

Chinamen are the merchant seamen of the future, says a consular report from Shanghai. Over 1,500 British vessels entered the port last year manned by Chinese crews.

GETTYSBURG'S BLOODY FIELD

Percentage of Union Army's Loss 50 Per Cent.

In More Than Sixty-Three Different Regiments—Great Work of the Iron Brigade.

To understand truly and to estimate properly the fighting qualities of the men and the organization of our armies, one must take the cold figures of the percentage of losses in killed and wounded and compare them with similar results in other wars and in troops of other nations, says Major-Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, in a graphic account of the battle of Gettysburg, written for the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Third Westphalian, at Mars La Tour, lost 49.4 per cent killed and wounded. The Garde-Schutzen, at Metz, lost 46.1 per cent. The Light Brigade, at Balaclava, lost 36.7 per cent. This is the story of brave men and splendid organizations, and, if I mistake not, tells of the greatest loss on record in single engagements in European wars. Not one of them lost 50 per cent in killed and wounded in single engagements. Without fear of contradiction, I assert that in the Union army alone at least 63 regiments lost more than 50 per cent killed and wounded in single engagements, and more than 120 regiments lost more than 36 per cent under like circumstances.

"On the soil of our own state, at Gettysburg, there were at least 23 regiments that lost more than 50 per cent in killed and wounded during the three sanguinary days of the battle, and nine of these were Pennsylvania organizations. Eight other northern states—New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Massachusetts—were also included in this splendid roll of honor. Truly, "there was glory enough to go all around."

AT GETTYSBURG.

The battle on the first day was remarkable, not only for the acts of great personal courage, but also for the most heroic fighting on the part of organizations. The 147th New York was the first regiment to make the great record at Gettysburg. Going into position on the right of Cutler's Brigade, and becoming hotly engaged in the very beginning of the fight, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Miller, its commander, fell almost at the first fire, shot in the head. Maj. George Harney then commanded. The regiment fought the Forty-second Mississippi, and when the position became untenable and the brigade was ordered to the rear, the command to retreat was not received by the 147th until the other regiments of the brigade had gone. The 147th then stood alone, and not only fought the regiment in its front, but was exposed to the fire of the Second Mississippi, and the Fifty-fifth North Carolina on the right flank. The fight was close and deadly, but Harney and his men stood up to the work until the orders reached them to retreat, which they did in good order with colors flying.

APPALLING LOSS.

The loss of officers and men was appalling, but hardly had the splendid organization reached the new position that it became engaged in resisting the attack of Ewell's corps and assisted in capturing a part of Iverson's brigade.

But the 147th was not yet ready to rest; on the evening of the second day it was rushed over to Culp's Hill to reinforce Green's brigade, and until long after dark fought in the dense woods among rocks and fallen timber, locating the enemy by the tongues of fire that leaped from their muskets. This regiment was recruited in Oswego county, New York, and it left the great record on Gettysburg field of 60 per cent killed and wounded, more than 20 per cent being killed outright.

TERRIBLE ORDEAL OF THE IRON BRIGADE.

As the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was making its glorious record, the Iron Brigade swept forward and entered the woods just as Reynolds was being carried to the rear dead. The west had in that line its noblest sons, there to defend and to crimson the soil with their blood, and what a fight they made on that July morning! Of this brigade the Twenty-fourth Michigan lost 60 per cent killed and wounded, and, in addition, 83 missing; the Nineteenth Indiana lost 56 per cent and 50 missing; the Second Wisconsin 59 per cent and 51 missing; the Sixth Wisconsin 43 per cent and 20 missing; the Seventh Wisconsin 41 per cent and 43 missing. This regiment had 10 officers and 271 men killed in battle, during its term of service. Taking the five regiments of the Iron Brigade as a whole, we find the killed and wounded to have been 49.5 per cent, with 249 missing, many of whom were among the dead.

Reader, when you visit the field of the first day's fight, and you walk past the spot where Reynolds fell, and enter the woods where every gnaried tree is torn by shot and shell, you will see a line of monuments crossing your path. Pause when you reach them, stand for a time by the stone that marks the center of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment, and recall the day of the battle. You will then be standing near the center of the Iron Brigade. On the right of that organization was the brigade of Roy Stone, and on the left that of Col. Chapman Biddle. Walk the line of these brigades from right to left—ah, yes, you may walk the line of the whole first corps — and you cannot step without treading upon ground every inch of which was saturated and made sacred by the blood of heroes.

Come, Let Us Reason Together.

You will readily acknowledge the fact that defects and derangements of digestion are amongst the most common of human ailments. These digestive derangements not only complicate almost every form of disease, but they constitute by themselves serious torments to a vast number of otherwise healthy people.

If you are unfortunately numbered amongst those who are users of common oatmeal and other starchy and indigestible grain foods, producing stomach irritations, eructations, waterbrash, heartburn, heated blood and skin eruptions, why continue to use such brain foods when the use of Malt Breakfast Food perfectly maintains digestive vigor and robust health?

Malt Breakfast Food has proved a revelation to the dyspeptic; it has banished his troubles and given him a natural and healthy appetite. Malt Breakfast Food is predigested, readily assimilated, delicious, appetizing and strengthening. Its use in the home for one week will gladden your heart, and you will never have a desire to give it up. See your Grocer.

NEW YORK BEGGAR WORTH LOT OF MONEY

Found to Have $12,000 in Italian Bank, Yet Lived in Squalor.

Strange revelations were brought to light the other day in a New York police court, when Francisco Gorgia, 60 years old, an Italian organ grinder, living in squalor on the second floor of a tenement at No. 235 East 108th street, was arraigned on a charge of begging.

The prisoner, old and decrepit, with a flowing white beard and long white hair, upon being found guilty by the court took a bag from his pocket and counted out $5 in nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars, with which he paid his fine.

He also paid a lawyer's fee of $5 in change, and then, to the dismay and astonishment of those in the court room, the Italian produced a packet containing $150 in bills, and a bank book on the Bank of Rome, Italy, showing that he had on deposit there $12,000.

"That is not all," the Italian said, when the curious ones remarked "Where did you get it?" for last May I sent to my daughter Maria, in Italy, $2,000, for she is soon to be married."

Although he has not done a tap of work in over 30 years, Gorgia has accumulated a small fortune by begging. He has been a conspicuous figure in Harlem since he first started out with his hand organ, grinding out mournful tunes and playing upon the sympathies of pedestrians along the principal Harlem thoroughfares.

Eighteen years ago Gorgia went back to Italy, where he married, returning two years later, after his daughter had been born. He made several trips to Italy since that time, and on every visit placing the money he begged in this city in the Bank of Rome.

Gorgia told his lawyer yesterday that he will soon return to Italy and there enjoy his wealth, as he cannot stand paying $5 fines.

Mr. Robert Rose Eulogizes Dr. Pitcher.

The Originator of the Well-Known "Rose Hair Grower" Speaks in Glowing Terms of the Benefits He Derived From the Use of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

They Cured Him of Backache and Kidney Trouble, Which Had Bothered Him for Years.

The many patrons of the "Rose Hair Grower" all over Canada who are using that excellent preparation for the hair and scalp will no doubt be pleased to learn that the originator and compounder of that splendid hair tonic is now in the best of health, having been cured of the severe backache and kidney trouble which formerly afflicted him, by the use of the new kidney specific, "Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets." Mr. Rose is naturally delighted to be rid of his aches and pains, and very gladly gave Dr. Pitcher the following statement of his case:

"Having been a sufferer from backache and kidney trouble for years, and having been advised to try Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, I did so. The result in my case has been most satisfactory, as I am entirely cured and can highly recommend this remedy to all sufferers from pain in the back or kidney trouble in any form. I have heard many persons speak highly of these Tablets, and I know in every case where I recommend them they produced a prompt and permanent cure."

(Signed) ROBT. ROSE.

from the common kidney pills with which the drug stores are filled. Every Tablet goes to the right spot, and you can feel every dose doing you good.

They remove every bit of pain from the sore, aching back, because they get at the origin of the ache in the kidneys.

There has no medicine ever before been compounded like these Tablets for backache, kidney, and urinary troubles of both sexes.

Do not fritter away your health and money and prolong your misery experimenting with all sorts of remedies, which in many instances are prepared by persons ignorant of the science of medicine or not skilled in the treatment of kidney and urinary diseases, and whose pills and potions frequently aggravate your trouble instead of alleviating it.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are small in size, chocolate-coated, easy to take, and every dose helps the cure. One Tablet a dose, fifty Tablets in a bottle. Price 50 cents a bottle, or three bottles for $1 25; at all druggists, or sent by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto, Ont.

LO, THE PRACTICAL POLITICIAN!

Do you see the man?

I do see the man.

Who is the man?

The Hon. Will Gitvotes.

What is the man?

A politician.

What kind of a politician?

A practical politician.

Is there any other kind?

Yes; the theoretical politician.

What is the difference.

A whole lot; for instance, the theoretical politician honestly believes that the Declaration of Independence made all men free and equal; that the spirit of Washington is the spirit of all political parties; that the constitution is the deity of true democracy; that the Palladium of our liberties is the holy of political holies; that the American eagle is a real bird of freedom; that patriotism seeks no reward for sacrifice in behalf of the country; that the Fourth of July is a greater day than Sunday; that red, white and blue are the only colors in the rainbow of political promise; and that he serves his party best who serves his country best, while, on the other hand, the practical politician is out for the stuff and doesn't care for beautiful theories so long as he has the pole that knocks the plain persimmons.

You shock me. Can he succeed as against the other?

Line them up alongside of each other and see.

But I have heard campaign orators who must have been practical politicians, and they heartily indorse all the sentiments you mention.

They wouldn't have been practical politicians if they hadn't.

Don't they believe in them?

Well, they believe they are good for spell-binding purposes.

What is spell-binding?

It's a kind of fuzzy forensics that stirs up a crowd at a political meeting and starts the bleachers to rooting for the spell-binder's candidate.

Doesn't the spell-binder carry out those sentiments in deeds as well as speech?

Oh, yes; he carries them out to a safe place and strings them up for reference. Then he comes back and grabs hold of the really practical end of the campaign.

What is that?

Getting votes.

Wasn't he securing votes by argument?

Not more than a million a minute.

Isn't the theoretical politician honest?

The results indicate that he is not.

Indeed. Why not?

He rarely gets the votes, and when he does it is usually when an era of reform sets in.

What is an era of reform?

Ask me an easy one.

I know what an era is, but what is reform?

It is a hybrid between the theoretical politics and practical politics, with no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.

What effect does the ascendancy of such a peculiar organism have upon the political situation?

The theoretical politicians hold the reins of government while the practical politicians clean up and rest up to take a new hold.

Can't the theoretical politician hold on?

He might if there were only one of him; but he comes in a bunch, no two alike, and each one thinks his plan is the best and will have it his way or bust.

Why don't they select one man and defer to him?

He would be a boss.

What of that?

That would be practical politics and the theoretical politician is positive in his belief that a boss is a menace to our republican institutions.

Don't the practical politicians fear the same menace?

Not as long as the menace holds on to a good thing and gives them their graft out of it.

Graft? What is that?

All they can get.

Do you mean votes?

Bless you, no!

Then what is it they get?

Ask the boss.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

DIMENSIONS OF WELL-BUILT MEN

Is the Race Degenerating in the Matter of Physique?

The Purpose of Physical Culture—What Our Tailors' Records Might Reveal.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The tailor who spends his life in taking measurements could probably tell an interesting story about the decline physically of men and women," said a man who takes a deep interest in physical culture and other processes tending to arrest deteriorating conditions. "I doubt if the measurements taken by tailors will show many perfect men and women. Too many men are wearing fourteen collars and too many women are short on waist dimensions. I was glancing through Fourman's book a few days ago, and I was struck by the dimensions agreed upon by the best and most authentic authorities for physical perfection in both men and women. Take the measurements, for instance, of the perfectly proportioned man, with a height of 6 feet 2½ inches; girth of chest, 46 inches; girth of waist, 38 inches; length of upper leg, 17½ inches; length of lower leg, 14½ inches; larger girth of thigh, 22½ inches; girth of calf, 16 inches; length of arm, 26 inches, and weight, 190 pounds. Go to the tailor and ask him how many men come up to this standard. I imagine that one would spend much time before finding the perfect physical conditions in conjunction in a single man.

"The fact of the business is that these proportions are the result of idealistic theorizing. A man would be perfect, indeed, physically, who could even show a reasonable approximation of this standard. Our tailors' records would probably disappoint us badly, and we would likely become confirmed believers in the doctrine of physical degeneracy in so far as members of our sex are concerned. Man has been dwindling somewhat, even in the range of one's own memory. One need not go to the tailor's nor to the vast wealth of statistics which have been compiled by persons who take a peculiar interest in man's physical aspect. One is conscious of being smaller than one's father, and less robust, and lacking in that hardiness of temperament found in the sire and grandsire. Yet the tailor's record will probably show a few isolated instances where men have preserved the proportions in the physical measurements of the perfect man. And this, after all, is the goal towards which physical culture is drifting. It is not so much a question of larger men in stature, but rather a question of men more perfectly balanced physically—men whose parts will approximate at least the equilibrium found in the perfect measurements of the physical culture doctrinaire. If one must weigh 190 pounds, and stand up to a height of over six feet, one may as well give up on the start. But one may at least approximate the ideal proportions, and this is what physical culture proposes to do."

WASN'T LOOKING FOR WORK.

"The tramp came round to the back door of our boarding-house last night," says the character comedian, "and asked for something to eat. It was our regular day for meat, and the landlady in a moment of mental aberration handed him out a piece of beefsteak. He gave a look at it, then passed it back. 'Say, madam,' he said, 'I want something to eat. I'm not looking for work.'"

The measuring machine made by Sir Joseph Whitworth will measure one-millionth of an inch, and will show the expansion of an inch-long bar of metal if touched by the finger.

The eye of a fly is so constructed as to bring the entire horizon within the circle of observation—a fact which explains the extreme alertness of these insects in escaping attack.

Dickens' Great White Horse Inn at Ipswich, whose winding corridors led to Mr. Pickwick's embarrassing adventure with the middle-aged lady in yellow curl-papers, has just been sold at auction for $75,000.

POOL ROOM OR BIBLE CLASS

How the Wily Gamblers Baffle the New York Police.

Gambling Outfits Are Replaced By Hymn Books When An Officer Approaches

James J. Corbett will probably apply tomorrow for an injuction restraining John Doe et al, from using the gambling-house scene from "After Dark" in which the buzzer announces the police, signs reading "Chips Cashed in the Ante-Room," and "No Checks Taken" change into "Religion is a Duty" and "Prayer Meeting Tonight," a roulette wheel turns into a cabinet organ and the gamblers grab hymn books.

That is, Corbett is going to sue if he takes the advice of the Tenderloin detectives, Maher, Black and Underhill. These detectives went out yesterday afternoon to raid some alleged poolrooms in the Tenderloin. They went first to Koster & Bial's old saloon at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. They went in a side door past some grinning men and up one flight, where they found a door closed tightly. The banged and pounded on it for fifteen minutes. Then it was opened cautiously. It was a heavy door and heavily sheathed and barred.

The moment it opened, the detectives heard "Nearer My God to Thee" sung by a heavy male chorus, led by a man at an organ who knew his business. Maher stuck his head in and saw seventy-one men (actual count) sitting in a reverent manner all with hymn books and singing enthusiastically.

"Why don't you open when we knocked?" asked Maher to the man at the door.

"Why should I open?" said the man This is a lodge room."

"Ah g'wan," said Maher.

"Well," said the man, "you are certainly strangers to me, but if you are brothers just give me the grip and you can come right in of course."

"G'wan," said Maher again, "we're comin' in anyway."

The 71 men inside didn't seem at all disturbed. It was a very neat lodge-room. There was a faint odor of tobacco smoke, but the floor was scrupulously clean. The only extraordinary circumstance was that there was an intensely hot fire in the big stove in the middle of the room. There was a man sitting on a dais at one end of the room and when the invaders broke in he began to bang on his desk with a huge gavel.

"Put those strangers out," he said.

"G'wan," said Maher.

That appeared to be all that was left of his vocabulary, but his brother detectives assured him in stage whispers that they were being made fools of, that everybody in the Tenderloin except the police had known for weeks that there was a pool-room somewhere around there and that this must be it. Thereupon Maher told the man on the dais that the meeting was declared adjourned right away and that the lodge would have to get out on the street while the police made a search for evidence of a pool-room.

The lodge filed out to the street singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (page 72).

By this time there were about three or four hundred more men out in the street waiting to see the fun. The police found no telephone or telegraph key, no racing cards (unless they were in ashes) and not even the end of a speaking tube leading to a place with a telephone.

They went up to the Chimney Corner saloon at Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. A crowd of 500 followed. Maher tried to get up stairs, but found a heavy door in his way. Black shinned up to a second story window over an awing on the Twenty-fifth street side. He got in by the window and found another lodge meeting at which 101 brethren were listening to "Throw Out the Life Line" as played by a whopping big phonograph. There was an organ in the room.

"What are you doing here?" said half a dozen men to Detective Black.

"Looking for a pool-room," was the answer.

"Entire mistake," said the boss of the place. "This is the Loop the Loop Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Elk Horns."

"G'wan," said a voice at the door. It came from Maher who had succeeded in getting up that far. "This is Joe Vendig's place. Don't let 'em fool you."

There was a hot fire there, too, and there wasn't any telephone or telegraph instrument. The floor wasn't littered with betting slips. The police chased the elks out.

The detectives then went for some reason to a room in the basement of the Hotel Bartholdi. There they found several men sitting around reading newspapers. There wasn't any evidence that a pool-room had ever been conducted there, and the detectives left without taking the trouble to drive everybody into the street.

The police in every precinct are required to keep a list of suspicious places. Alleged pool-rooms come in that list. If any police captain were to be put on trial for neglect of duty he would produce this list of suspicious places and supplement that list with entries made on the blotter to the effect that his detectives had been to the places and had failed to find there any evidence of law-breaking. Enormous entries were made on the Tenderloin blotter yesterday.



HEALTH

It is important that you should be healthy in the spring. The hot summer is coming on and you need strength, vigor and vitality to meet it. The feeling of weakness, depression and feebleness which you suffer from in spring is debilitating and dangerous. You have been indoors a good deal through the winter, haven't taken the usual amount of exercise perhaps, your blood is sluggish and impure and you need a renovation of the entire system. In other words, you need a thorough course of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

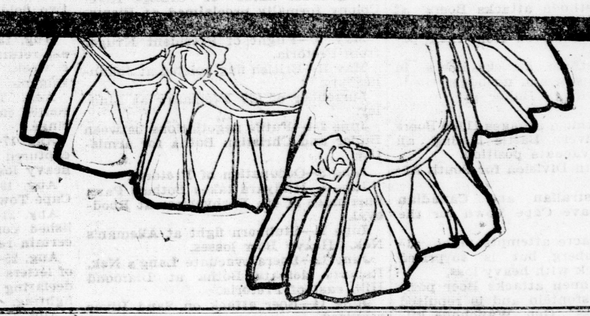
For Pale People.

If you try them you will be surprised to note how vigorous you begin to feel, how the dull lassitude disappears, your step becomes elastic, the eye brightens and a feeling of new strength takes the place of all previous feelings.

These pills are also the very best thing in the world for rheumatism, sciatica, nervous troubles, heart troubles, neuralgia, indigestion and anæmia.

Miss Cassie Way, Picton, Ont., says:—"A few years ago I was cured of a very severe and prolonged attack of dyspepsia through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after all other remedies that I tried had failed. Since that time I have used the pills in the spring as a tonic and blood builder and find them the best medicine I know for this purpose. People who feel run down at this time of the year will make no mistake in using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only tonic pills. They do not weaken like purgative medicines, but on the contrary strengthen from first dose to last. The genuine are sold only in boxes bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



NO SUNDAY LEISURE AT THE BIG CIRCUS

Undress Rehearsals Keep Muscles Limber and Nerves Steady.

There is no such thing as a holiday in circus life. A day cannot pass without rehearsals, for though all the performers have grown accustomed to their surroundings and seem incapable of making a mistake, the greater the skill required in the act the greater is the need to keep muscles limber and nerves up to concert pitch.

These undress rehearsals, devoid of cheers or applause, are no less interesting than the finished act. It is at them that the newest and most daring feats are attempted, that the latest sensations are elaborated, that those who have yet to make their bow to the public prepare themselves for the ordeal. And there is nothing slip-shod or perfunctory about the work, for it is done before an audience which, though small, knows the value of every step and trick of the game, and the man who may "fake" and fool the public with impunity realizes that he must do his best before an audience of circus men.

A RECENT REHEARSAL.

At a recent rehearsal of actors in Forepaugh-Sells Brothers circus, the work was especially interesting, for it contained many turns which have not been and will not be seen while the circus stays in Madison Square Garden. There are half a score of children whose names will not figure in the programmes until they have left New York. Some are not yet in their teens, yet they are marvels in their lines as acrobats, tumblers, trick riders and jockeys. The law in New York forbids their performances.

ANIMALS' RECREATION.

For the animals it was a day of recreation, and all who could be trusted to behave themselves—and, as it turned out, some who could not—were brought into the arena for exercise and air. The string of seventeen elephants lounged round and round with satisfied grunts, sniffing at the tanbark and puffing it over themselves in clouds of dust. Only Mike, the big bull of the herd, was dissatisfied. He was hobbled with chains, for he has a habit of breaking away, which is uncomfortable for those responsible for him, but his great trunk was loose, and as he swayed along he waved it fretfully. Whiting Allen was standing at the side of the arena talking to a friend in a box when Mike passed. Emery, Mike's keeper, was at the animal's head, but as he came within striking distance the brute swung savagely at Allen with his trunk, and would have pinned him against the side of the arena had not a shout warned Allen of his danger in time to permit him to jump into the box beside his friend.

The camels, too, were on parade, but they munched hay dreamily, and seemed to take no notice of what was going on around them. Not so some of the sacred sheep. A big ram, with a fine pair of horns, who was led round at the end of a long rope, cavorted all over the arena. Then he jumped into one of the three rings, and had such fun that he refused to come out and join in the more orderly procession. The stableman pulled his hardest, but the ram would not budge. Suddenly the animal changed his mind. With a bound he cleared the ring and with head down made straight for the man who had charge of him. The stableman turned and ran, but the ram caught him and butted him so hard that he landed ten feet nearer the door toward which he had been running.

Pimples and Blotches.

How unsightly, sometimes disgusting, mortifying to the sufferer and unpleasant to all. An evidence of poor blood and lowered vitality of the eliminating organs. They need toning up—the whole system does. You can quickly bring about the improved condition by using Ferrozone. Poisons are driven out of the blood, organs grow stronger, the blood richer, the nerves stronger. Pimples and blotches disappear, color becomes good. Glad? just try and see how much joy can be gotten out of a box of Ferrozone. At W. T. Strong & Co.'s.

THIS SMALL BOY WENT TO SEE THE CIRCUS!

Fourteen-Year-Old Reporter Gives His Impressions in a Condensed Form.

New York, April 19.—I was sent to the circus madison square garden to write a story about adam forepaugh and sells brothers show by the managing Editor of the morning telegraph and the story is as follows

their was the greatest sensational exclusive features including Diavolo's death defying the loop the loop on a bicycle, the talk of the town the aurora zouaves just returned from a triumphial conquest of europe where the nobility and royalty pronounced them the best drilled soldiers in the world the ten peerless potters, the greatest aerial act on earth, the 23 champion bareback riders including Dallie Julian and Emma stickney, and an army of funny clowns and alphonse and gaston went through the crowd and their was a waiter going around with pies and sandwiches and they followed him until they got him in one of the isles on madison avenue side and tumbled him head way down the stairs.

and the waiter said to alphonse why dont you pay for that. alphonse answer pardon me he done it. the waiter's answer, what do you think I found them, i paid money for them gaston's answer pardon me he done it, and the waiter said i suppose one of you will pay, because, if you don't pay for it, i will get call down off my boss and lose my job. so alphonse said i will pay you for it. alphonse grabbed him by the head and gaston by the legs and brought him into a room. and at the same time alphonse was saying come with me my young man i will pay you up for what you have done.

their was about a dozen acrobats jumping over 3 elephants so were clowns, and their was a man making a bear stand on his hind legs and on his head after that he wrastled with him.

my name is as above mentioned i am only fourteen years old and i live at no 7 James st new york.

Pueblo Indians have proved good laborers on the Colorado beet sugar fields.

Out of every 100 pounds of paper manufactured in the world only six pounds are made into books.

August Matitsch, of Vienna, has invented a lace-making machine which turns out work that cannot be told from hand made.

Dogs are being trained for ambulance service in the Prussian army.

BEHAVES WITH FINE DIGNITY.

English Attitude During the South African War.

Hungarian Inference From British Behavior.

Compares Motherland With Other European Nations to the Immense Advantage of the Former.

A Budapest dispatch reports that an article, remarkable as a testimony to the characteristics of the British nation, has been published in the literary portion of the ministerial organ, Magyar Nemzet. It is from the pen of a writer held in high esteem in Hungary, M. Andreas de Kozma, who adopts the pseudonym of "Andronicus." The following is a translation of the leading passages:

"Whenever I read of fresh defeats for England, and thereafter how England, the British Isles, and the English of the whole globe bear these blows of fortune, I am reminded of an old joke in The Fliegende Blaetter. 'What is an impossibility?' it was asked. And the reply was, 'An impossibility is to run with dignity after a hat that has been blown off by a gust of wind.' Now, this impossibility no longer exists. The English have been running after their hat, and in vain, for the last three years, and the extraordinary thing is that never has an Englishman maintained his dignity so completely as during this tragic comical South African chase.

THE METHUEN DEFEAT.

Let us look for a moment at the latest incident. Let us suppose that Lord Methuen's name has been Baron Mecsery, a Hungarian general; let us further suppose that he has been in command of a corps for three years, say in Krivoscie, south of Dalmatia. And then, when we had heard so often that the rebellion in Krivoscie had been brought to an end and that the war was a mere matter of a fight with a few cattle-robbers, suppose that one fine day the unexpected report was received that the rebels had dealt Gen. Mecsery a dire blow, and taken him prisoner, together with the greater part of his force, his guns and his ammunition column. I ask now, what would be said in Budapest on that day? What would be said about the mishap in the streets, in the press, in parliament? Does anyone dare assert that the people of Budapest would not talk of treachery of cowardice, or, at the very least, of criminal negligence? Dare anyone maintain that our people would on that day speak in a tone of pain and regret of the misfortune that had overtaken the trusty general and his brave soldiers? Does anyone believe that the Lower House of the Diet would at once express its firm conviction that the unfortunate general and his soldiers had done their duty to the best of their ability and conscience? And does anyone believe that the united public opinion of Hunbary would with irresistible determination again record its view that the misfortune proved nothing against the government's policy, and that this was but another reason for prosecuting the war and supporting it with renewed vigor?

FRENCH BEHAVIOR.

"But it is not only we Hungarians who cannot sustain a comparison with the British nation. Let us draw a parallel between the English and the French, dealing only with the past. Think of Tongking. How many reports of defeats in Tongking have Paris and France received with calm dignity, unbroken hope and unshaken confidence in ultimate victory? Ah, how soon did the public opinion of France in alarm stigmatize the Tongking policy as a criminal and accursed adventure. The very first time such a thing ocurred everybody was convinced that the undertaking had not been entered upon in the interests of France. The expedition was branded as a corrupt transaction, the sole object of its initiation being the filling of the pockets of the politicians, contractors and high military officers. 'Treachery, villainy, stupidity!' was the cry that was heard on all sides. Not one of the deputies cared to remember that he had supported that statesman whose great ideal had been the expansion of the French colonial power. The press, the people and every ragamuffin became at once the judge and stoner of the 'authors' of the Tongking defeat and disaster. The popularity and reputation of the greatest French statesman of his time was swept away. He barely escaped personal insults. The Tongking disaster, which as regards magnitude, cannot be compared with the defeats in South Africa, even inflicted a wound which is not yet quite healed, on the republican form of government.

COMPARISON WITH ITALY.

"And now let us recall the Italian disaster in Erythrea. Gen. Baratieri lost one battle, and at once all was at an end. His reputation was gone, and the whole of Italy's East African policy was abandoned. The day before every Italian cherished the conviction that a colonial policy in Africa was as necessary to Italy as the bread she ate. Twenty-four hours later, when the battle had been lost, every Italian growled at the traitorous, purblind scoundrel who had dared to stake Italian blood and money for the Utopia of a colonial policy in Africa.

GERMANS APPROACH ENGLISH.

"In regard to Germany I can instance no example. It is possible that in a given case the Germans would resemble the English in coolness, consistency, patience and determination of purpose—in a word dignity—in a greater degree than any other nation, but I would not even answer for the German. For in such a case the superior judgment and more disciplined temperament of the race are not sufficient. The nation must identify itself consciously and conscientiously with its policy. Every Englishman who gave his vote to the party of which Mr. Chamberlain is the leader is firmly convinced that not merely the minister, but he himself also, planned and undertook the South African war. Therefore, if misfortunes happen in this war, he has no right to make a scapegroat of the ministry or leader. He himself must champion the policy with heart and soul, and he does champion it. And, on the other hand, every Englishman who joined the party opposed to the war has resigned himself to the thought that, though he was certainly right, the miserable business must be made the best of, because the majority wanted and still want the war. He draws no other deduction from crushing reverses than that they should serve to convince the majority of the more correct view of the minority. Now I do not find in Germany this general honorable participation in the political responsibility, this unconditional conviction that the nation can carry on no policy but that framed in accordance with the views of the majority of the nation.

SEIZED WITH RESPECT.

"So when I look back over the events of the last three years I am seized with a deep sense of respect, not simply respect for the English nation as a whole, for my respect is heartier and warmer than a man can feel towards such a great political individuality. Yes, I consider the English, the average type of the forty millions of them, much more estimable, and there are greater, than the average man of any other nation. It seems plain to me that the Englishman has reached a higher plane of human worthiness than the 'homo vulgaris.' If man is an animal, then the Englishman is a quite peculiar animal; if man is a being, the Englishman is a being of a higher kind than the others. I am not in a position to determine how much higher than the average social creature is the plane of evolution reached by the Enplishman. I have the impression that he is several hundred years in advance. I know that the eminent position of the Englishman is no new discovery—even that it is an everyday point of view. The external and internal greatness of England proves conclusively that this is true. But I will say that this truth, platitude though it is, has never so powerfully affected me as it does now, while the new's of England's repeated misfortunes in South Africa continues to be received. To behave with splendid dignity in the hour of triumph is nothing, but only England is capable of running after a hat, carried off by the wind, with splendid dignity."

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.



TRADE-MARK.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

HOTEL MANAGER HAS HARD TIME

Worried From 6 a. m. Till Long After Midnight.

Answering a Variety of Questions Keeps Him Busy—Giant Job of Housekeeping.

The hotel manager must be general financier and diplomat rolled into one. He must toil early and late for the comfort of his guests and expect no recognition unless something goes wrong.

His day begins at 6 a.m. when the machinery of a well-regulated city hotel starts up. His first duty is to see that the heads of the various departments are all on hand. What an army of servants he has under his command may be imagined from the fact that the $3,000 sent back by Prince Henry to be divided equally among the Waldorf employes made only $2 or $3 for each.

While the manager's voice is giving directions for the beginning of the day's routine his eyes rove over the floors, furniture and windows within sight to see if they have been properly cleaned during the night. In one of the New York hotels, which registers on an average 500 guests a day, a shift of fourteen scrub women, coming on duty at 2 o'clock in the morning, are busy until 6.

HIS MAIL.

Then the manager settles down to read the early mail.

"Please send my razor strop and tooth brush to me by mail," asks one man, but he neglects to inclose the stamps. "Please forward my watch, left under my pillow." "I left my diamond pin on the bureau." This was found stuck head down in the match-safe. "I left a pocket knife on the table in my room. It was an old knife, but endeared to me by associations." The knife was found stuck in the rope fire escape in the room, the usefulness of which it probably had seriously injured; and the watch was found behind the bureau.

After having disposed of any of the mail which may need immediate attention, the manager is interviewed by the head housekeeper, who by this time has made up her list of vacant rooms, and has also prepared a memorandum of the repairs and cleaning required, and, if necessary, an estimate of articles needed to replenish the stock room's shelves, not a light task when a hotel requires 4,000 sheets, 6,000 pillow cases, 1,500 spreads, 8,000 towels, 2,000 blankets, besides a reserve for extra cold weather; 5,000 napkins, and 1,000 tablecloths. This does not include the kitchen, bar and wash-room linen.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Every room is torn up and cleaned twice a year; the carpets are sent away to be renovated and disinfected, and the bare floors and woodwork washed in water containing a disinfectant.

It may not seem a pleasant thing to write about, but it conduces very greatly to the comfort of the guests, that in this house one woman has done nothing for twelve years—and worked steadily—but polson the beds to keep them free from bugs. Each day so many beds are stripped of bedding and mattresses, and "Pizen Mary" goes over them with a camel's hair brush and can of fluid.

Besides the regular repairs is a long list of special ones. The housekeeper reports a window cord missing, chairs broken, the legs of a table snapped by some one who sat on it.

HIS VISITORS.

During his breakfast the manager is disturbed by the cards of various salesmen—the man who has the only "greatest soap powder," or baking powder, a man who sells linens, and another who sells silverware. A man wants to make a contract for next year's stock of coal, and another who raises mushrooms wants to arrange to supply the house with his specialty. Finally a hallboy tells him, "A lady in the parlor wants to see you at once, sir."

As this individual may be a guest who has a real grievance that deserves attention, the manager hurries his last swallow of coffee, and leaves his steak to go upstairs and find a well-dressed woman who explains with some diffidence at first that she has seen better days, but that unfortunately having been forced by circumstances to earn her own living now, she has decided to take a position as housekeeper in a hotel, and has come to apply for such a place there. After the manager has named a few of her duties, she departs a sadder and a wiser woman.

An interview with the proprietor follows, which is interrupted by another hallboy with a card. The boy says the man who sent the card wants to see the manager at once. This man, when found, explains promptly and emphatically that he has been "grossly insulted by your clerk, sir." He came in the night before and, on registering, was asked to pay for his room in advance. Inquiry as to luggage, showed that he had only a small hand-satchel. The manager explains—as he has done several hundred times before in similar cases—the rules of the house in such a case as this, and, if he has good luck, calms the wrath of the guest.

TROUBLESOME PATRONS.

The manager is next called to meet a man and his wife who have a small dog with them. The dog having been sneaked in the day before in a covered basket, and thus got past the clerk, has spent the night comfortably in one of the rooms.

Such people when told that they must find a place for the dog other than their room or vacate the room, are highly indignant, and usually the matter ends by their leaving the house saying, "Where Fido can't go, we don't go."

If they are reasonable they let a porter take the dog to be cared for in the basement. The pets cared for in this way range from goats down to alligators. A woman whose child was taking goat's milk as nourishment, brought a goat and kept it at this house for several weeks. Tourists returning North from Florida in the spring leave a trail of alligators behind them to be telegraphed back for and sent on by express. Dogs, cats, squirrels and parrots enough to stock a menagerie, the porters have with them always.

Next comes the case of a man who had been in the house eight days, and according to the rules has been asked to settle. He explains that he has no money, but is expecting a check that night or the next morning at the least. He is not a regular customer of the house, and there is no way of knowing whether what he says is true or false. He gets until 12 o'clock of the next day to pay up, and failing that has to go, leaving his luggage as security.

The housekeeper then makes her appearance at the manager's office to report that the chambermaid says that the woman in No. —— is doing her washing in her room—has a piece of twine stretched across the room for a clothesline, and is using an unreasonable amount of water.

The housekeeper is sent up to inform this woman that it is strictly against the rules of the house to allow laundry work in the rooms. She returns to report that she was told to mind her own business; the lady was only "doing up handkerchiefs and stockings."

It is now time for the noonday meal, and anxious to know that everything will be served properly, the manager makes another trip through the lower part of the house to take a general survey of the dining-rooms, restaurants, kitchens and pantry. His own hasty bite he takes on a stool at the lunch counter, and then goes down into the laundry, which turns out from 12,000 to 15,000 pieces of "flat work" each day, in addition to the "bundle work."

The manager then being on the lowest floor of the house he begins an upward tour of inspection, going from floor to floor, looking into various rooms in which repairs are being made, and quite likely ending up with a trip across the roof to see how some tinsmiths mending a leak there are getting along with the job.

INTERNAL TROUBLES.

When he comes back to the office floor he finds that there has been friction between some of the employes, perhaps serious enough so that a man must be let go. A man is waiting to complain that mail sent to him has not been received, or that a telegram or telephone message has not been delivered, when the chances are, that he has been out of the house all day, or has neglected to inquire.

By this time the dinner hour is near, and the manager hurries away to make a hasty toilet. If he gets time for this and a bath without being disturbed he considers himself in luck.

A QUIET HOUR.

Dinner brings the greatest rush of the day. The manager gives all his time and energy up to 8 o'clock to seeing that the dinner goes along smoothly. Then, if he is fortunate he finds a table in a quiet corner, where he can sit down to enjoy his own meal, and, for the first time in the day, glance over a paper.

The evening mail follows, bringing bills for goods bought during the day. He consults the stock book to see if anything still be needed the next day, attends to various details of reports and accounts, runs over the bills of fare of other hotels that his own house printer has got and sent him for new ideas and sees how his prices are comparing with those of other houses. There is a late mail, and then, before the manager knows it, the hands of the little clock at his desk point to midnight.

An hour and a half later, just as the manager has fallen into a sound sleep, a hurried knock sounds on his door. Clutching a blanket wrap around him he opens the door and a hall boy whispers through the crack that the night clerk says the man in No. —— has killed himself.

"How did he do it?" is the manager's first question, visions of a room to be done over flashing through his mind.

"Gas, sir, the night watchman said."

An hour later the ambulance glides away from the back door of the hotel with the man, who eventually recovers at the hospital. As the sound of the wheels dies away the manager goes back to his room to the sleep of the just and weary, this time with his day's work really done.

Baby's Own





Babies cry because they are sick or in pain; and ninety-nine times out of a hundred the sickness or pain comes from some disorder of the stomach or bowels. Digestion of the food is necessary to the maintenance of life. Evacuation of the used up products and refuse of digestion is necessary to the health. Baby's Own Tablets regulate the digestion and promote the proper action of the bowels. They thus cure the sickness and pain of the baby because they remove the cause of the trouble. These Tablets are for children of all ages, and will promptly cure colic, sour stomach, coustipation, indigestion, diarrhœa and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth.

Mrs. Theo. Lawrence, Collingwood, Ont., says:—"My baby has been very delicate since she was three weeks old. She was troubled with indigestion, and although she had a ravenous appetite her food did her no good and she grew thinner and thinner. She would scream with pain in her stomach, and was also troubled with constipation. I tried several medicines but they did not help her. Then I got Baby's Own Tablets, and after giving her these her digestion got better and her food satisfies her and does her good, and she is growing plumper. The Tablets also regulated her bowels and I think them a splendid medicine for babies."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. By dissolving them in water they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. By dissolving them a box or sent post paid by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Sold by druggists at 25 cents



Tablets

Sketches at the Capital.

IX.—THE ART GALLERY.

Among the places of interest at Ottawa that the visitor should not fail to see, is the Canadian National Art Gallery. In an unpretentious-looking stone building on O'Connor street, near the business portion of the city, are over four score pictures, the work of various Canadian artists. The walls of the art gallery are very much crowded, and indications are that the government must soon provide more commodious quarters. It will be necessary for the accommodation of any more pictures. In fact, the paintings already on the walls could be seen to much better advantage if the rooms were larger, for such work should be viewed at some distance from the canvas. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." This is not meant for sarcasm, for many of the pictures are so fine that they will bear close inspection.

Several of the pictures of our Canadian Art Gallery have become well known—old favorites, in fact—as being the original of many half-tone engravings that have appeared in magazine and other periodicals.

Among the number of paintings is one by Prof. Bell-Smith, entitled a "Scene on Deck, H.M.S. Blenheim," on its arrival at Halifax with the body of the late Sir John Thompson. It is a winter scene, with a dull, hazy sky and a rolling sea in Halifax harbor. The remains of the Canadian statesman are being borne on the shoulders of six men through a storm of sleet and snow. The coffin, wound about by the British flag, is followed by a cortege of men with heads bared. This picture, which is a masterpiece, is a gift of Mrs. Sanford, in memory of her husband, the late Senator Sanford, who accompanied the remains of Sir John Thompson from England.

The "Death of Nelson," by Reinagle, R.A., is the largest in the gallery, occupying as it does nearly the whole space of one end of the room. It is a naval scene, the deck of Horatio Nelson's flag ship Victory, which was in service in the battle of Trafalgar. Nelson stood speaking to one of his officers, when he was struck by a bullet and mortally wounded. He was carried below, and died three hours later, just as the battle ended, a decisive victory for the English. The large painting represents the valiant British hero in the arms of four comrades carrying him from the scene of conflict. The wounded and the dead are lying about the deck of the vessel, while the air is rent with the booming of artillery, the clouds of smoke almost obscuring the war ships of the enemy.

Two others of a different nature might be mentioned: "Mortgaging the Homestead," by G. A. Reid, R.C.A., and "Meeting of the Trustees of a Backwoods Settlement School—The Teacher Talking Them Over," by Robert Harris, R.C.A. The former is a pathetic work. Seated at a table is a notary with a mortgage document, which is being signed by the improvident son. The old father and mother, who, with years of patient toil, had established the home, are sitting forlorn and dejected. It is simply the old story of hard working and saving parents with spendthrift sons. The young wife sits near the table with a child in her arms, while another, a little girl, plays on the floor, happily unable to comprehend what it all means. The picture is one of a home in which, apparently, the light was going out, and poverty was fast usurping the place of plenty.

In the back settlement school, the young and enthusiastic preceptress is "talking over" her trustee board, who have assembled in her school room. She is probably suggesting improved facilities for carrying on her work, or perhaps is impressing upon them the necessity for an increase in salary; for often school trustees belong to that class of people who accept services and give in return that which is scarcely more substantial than their personal gratitude. This picture has been photographed and has appeared in magazines, but those who would see the original must come to the capital and see it in the art gallery.

There are also a number of splendid portraits and landscape and marine paintings. I might mention the following, which appeared to me to be very fine works of art: Westminster, by F. McGillivray Knowles, R.C.A.; Down the Laurentides, by Homer Watson, R.C.A.; Whithead, Portland, Me., by F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A., and Laurentian Splendor, by John A. Fraser, R.C.A.

In addition to the paintings are bronze and marble statuettes of our Canadian public men. In fact, the chisel is as well represented as the brush, in quality, though not in number of art specimens. J. H. D.

TOO MUCH LIKE VAPO-CRESOLENE.

Toronto Company Declared To Be Infringing Vapo-Cresolene.

The Vapa-Cresolene Company were plaintiffs in an action in the non-jury assizes yesterday, in which they sought an injunction to prevent Jones & Co., of Toronto, from offering for sale their Carbo-Cres Vaporizer, put up in such a form as to lead people to believe that it was the same as that offered by the Vapo-Cresolene Company.

Judge Street ordered that a perpetual injunction restraining Jones & Co. from continuing to offer for sale the lamp and censer in question in such a manner as to lead purchasers to suppose that they were those sold by the Vapo-Cresolene Company, and particularly restraining them from putting up the goods in packages of a nature to lead the public into error as to the origin of the goods. Jones & Co. were also ordered to pay plaintiff's costs, and if demanded by plaintiff to submit to an examination by the master in chancery of the profits made by them upon the sale of these articles in order that it might be determined what they ought to be adjudged to pay over to the Vapo-Cresolene Company. — Toronto Mail and Empire, March 18.

A motor omnibus may now be seen plying in London streets. The vehicle is run as an experiment by the Road Car Company between Hammersmith Broadway and Oxford circus.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy. t

Chronic Biliousness

IN ITS TRAIL FOLLOW HORRIBLE DREAMS, DESPONDENCY, MELANCHOLY AND GENERAL WEAKNESS.

The proper elements needed to promote good digestion, regularity of the bowels, correct action of the kidneys and liver, must be supplied when a bilious condition of the system is once established.

Ferrozone can't help but do this. It gives the stomach perfect rest, and allows you to partake of and enjoy the variety of food that is necessary for maintaining health. One Ferrozone tablet taken after each meal will separate the nutritious portions of the food from the waste, which is carried off, thus preventing and curing constipation and its attendant evil, piles.

Being a potent blood purifier, Ferrozone cleanses the crimson flood of all bile and impurities, and as a result the complexion is restored to a rosy, healthy hue, and the dark circles under the eyes and the deathly pallor of the cheeks go away, never to return.

Taken for disorders of the stomach commencing with biliousness, and ending with derangements of the liver and kidneys, Ferrozone achieves marvelous results. It is at the same time a tonic and stimulant, and a regulator of all bodily functions, and chronic sufferers should not fail to give it a fair trial. It will do them good without doubt, and if the malady is curable it will yield to Ferrozone.

With the use of Ferrozone appetite will be better, the blood made rich and pure, sleep will be dreamless and sound. Your muddy complexion will be cleared and beautified, your eyes will acquire a new brightness, and as your spirits rise and good health returns you will bless the day you learned the secret of Ferrozone's power.

If you think you need Ferrozone go to the nearest drug store and procure a supply. Refuse a substitute and insist on having the genuine Ferrozone, which costs 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Interesting to Athletes, Travelers Cyclists, Etc.

Grove Villa, Bromar road, Denmark Park.

Gentlemen,—I scarcely know how to express my thanks to you for the great benefits I have derived from the use of Kelpion. Being an all round athlete, I have, of course, experienced some bad sprains and bruises, but my late mishap at football, which resulted in a partial dislocation of the knee, was certainly the most serious.

For five weeks I have tried various embrocations, but to no purpose, except peeling the skin off, and making my leg smart. A friend then advised me to give Kelpion a trial, which I did. In three days my knee was considerably improved, and at the end of two weeks it was as well as ever, and quite strong enough to permit of me resuming cycling, etc. I shall certainly rely upon Kelpion for the future.

Several of the Borough Polytechnic Harriers have also expressed to me their high opinion of the ointment, having made good use of it while training for their big race. They say that but for it several of them would have been too footsore to compete. Yours truly, W. Walker,

Honorary Secretary.

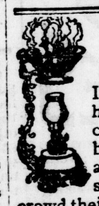
Borough Polytechnic Institute Gymnasium.

At all druggists, 25c.

Germany's oldest army veteran has just celebrated his 100th birthday, at his home near Osnabruck. He is a master builder named Wellmayer, and joined the Thirteenth (Westphalian) Infantry Regiment in 1822.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents. 2t



Any Boys?

If there are boys in the house, or girls either, then croup, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, and sore throat are sure to be there, too, sooner or later. Don't crowd their stomachs with medicine, just have them breathe-in the vapor of Vapo-Cresolene; they'll like it, and it will give immediate relief. In this way you put the medicine right on the place that needs it. For whooping-cough it's the perfect cure. 6

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen vs. Millinery Velveteen.

Millinery velveteen is made for appearances only, not being expected to last more than one season. S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen is made expressly for skirt binding wear from rich silk-finished velveteen, and combines durability with style and elegance. Next time your skirt needs to be rebound use S. H. & M. Redfern, a bias corded velvet.



Don't take anything offered as being "just as good," as there is nothing so good as S. H. & M. See that the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of every yard. 2t3

Blue Ribbon Tea Co. pack Ceylon Black, Mixed and Green. All grocers keep them and each is the best of its kind.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

CITY BELOW MT. VESUVIUS

Pompeii, the Buried City of the Dead.

Peculiarities of This Remarkable Home of the Ancients.

Its Roofless Homes and Joyless Theaters—Deep Feeling of Awe Comes Over the Visitor.

The following interesing description of Pompeii as the ancient buried city is today, is the second of the series of letters written while on a tour abroad by a London lady:

We have had a long day in Pompeii, that city of the dead. The sun was shining brightly down on the deserted streets, while in the distance the hills and meadows looked very calm and peaceful on this beautiful summer day. Even Vesuvius looked less terribly threatening than usual, but all the beauty of the surrounding scene made the sadness of this unpeopled city more evident, and unconsciously our voice were lowered and our deep feeling of awe increased as we wandered up and own streets worn with chariot wheels that ceased to roll over them 1,800 years ago. The streets are very narrow, much as they are in Naples at the present day. The footpaths also are extremely narrow and at each crossing two or three large blocks are left projecting above the pavement which were used as stepping stones. From this we may conjecture that the streets perhaps were not always in a very clean condition. The horses must have had to scramble over these blocks and the chariots must have been very small from wheel to wheel, and even then the width of the street would forbid such a thing as turning or chariots meeting, so men probably were stationed at every corner to cry out warning and prevent carriages clashing into each other.

THE HOUSES OF POMPEII.

The buildings in Pompeii, though roofless, are otherwise little injured, and from the interiors we learn much of the culture that prevailed among the ancients. Here are frescoes, many of them undimmed by time, the columns have not lost their color; the rooms are still perfect in outline and one can gain a very clear idea of the different purposes they were used for. Leaving the buildings, we once more returned to the streets, and strolled along in the hot sunshine, passing a fountain, now mossgrown, and showing in one place, by the stone being hollowed, where many a band of men, women and perhaps little children, had rested as they stooped to drink of the cool water on many such sunshiny days as this one, and one could almost imagine in thinking of those people, dead for nearly two thousand years, that at night perhaps they sometimes return to their still beautiful city and indulge in their old time amusements of theater and amphitheater and hold their ghostly revels in their ghostly city. But long before the destruction of Pompeii an unwelcome guest many times visited the homes and each time carried away a loved one. This we have evidence of in the Street of the Tombs, and, sad as the spot is, it is the most picturesque in all Pompeii, for the views over the bay towards Vesuvius on the one hand, and Sorrento on the other, are very beautiful. On opposite sides of the road are the villa and tomb of Diomede, made familiar to us in the "Last Days of Pompeii." Under the former many skeletons were found, chiefly women and children, and one skeleton was supposed to be the master of the house.

THE CITY'S THEATER.

From the tombs we went to the baths and from there to the theater, which differs little from the ones of the present day, except that the stage scenery is stationery and very solid. We were shown the tickets for the holders of seats, those for the seats nearest the stage a piece of ivory in the shape of a musical instrument; for the galleries, a bird, and for those who had passes or in some way entered without paying, a skull (dead-head); so we see that the ancients were not devoid of a sense of humor. We lingered for some time amid the ruins of the grass-grown theater, plucking the little yellow flowers which were growing everywhere, and blooming so happily, all unconscious of the deep sadness enveloping all about them. Leaving the theater, we wandered about the law courts and the different temples, paused before the statue of Isis, in whom the ancients so firmly believed, and used to gaze at her moving lips and listen spellbound to the prophecies she would utter, which was all made clear to our eyes by the steps at the back of the statue where the priest would stand, as by some mechanical means he moved the lips of the statue, and in a deep, solemn voice himself uttered words of warning to the awe-stricken people.

POMPEIIAN TRADE.

Once more returning to the streets, we wandered in and out among the different shops and speculated on the trade of the former tenants. On all the chemist shops the sign of a huge serpent was displayed, and the colored jars were much as we see now in our own drug stores. One place must have been a wine shop, as the great earthen amphoras are there to testify; another one, a baker shop, to judge from the ovens, from many of which charred loaves of bread were taken when the excavations first took place. Nearby was an inn, while another place looked like a public building of some sort or other. So on and on till the long summer day began to wane and we found it was time to tear ourselves away from the charm of this ancient city, to say farewell to its temples, streets and houses and its moss-grown walls and to realize more than ever that notwithstanding all we have read about Pompeii, to walk among its deserted streets and temples is a never-to-be-forgotten experience, for here beneath the awful mount lies an ancient Roman city, partially ruined, it is true, but so protected by its very lava shroud that now in gazing on its streets and villas we can imagine them repeopled and know something of how life went on under these same blue skies when Jesus walked in Galilee.

THE MUSEUM.

As we left the city we entered for a few minutes the museum, situated just at the gates, which contains the skeletons and many of the things found during the excavations. The greater number of things have been removed to the museum at Naples, but here we saw casts whose very accuracy was painful, one a mother holding her babe tightly clasped in her arms, another a young girl evidently delicately nurtured, lay on her face, her eyes pressed against her forearm as if she were trying to shut out the ghastliness of the scene from her dying gaze.

It was a relief to come once more from the building to the gentle summer day outside, to step once more into our little carriage and in the glow of the setting sun take our way once more to Naples, past rows of houses, each one marked with a huge cross to protect the inmates from the fury of the volcano, gradually emerging from a country covered with white ashes to an almost continuous line of villages, among them Herculaneum and Torre del Greco, names too well known in connection with Vesuvius, past beautiful villas, orange, lemon and olive groves, till we were once more in Naples, with thoughts of a dead city still uppermost in our minds, but glad to return to the brightness of this ever happy city.



Don't Neglect A Backache!

Backache is the first symptom of kidney trouble. Don't neglect it! If you do serious kidney troubles are sure to follow.

No remedy of modern times can give such proof of merit as

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure when all others fail.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

A Tommy Atkins Yarn.

The following story, which may confidently be pronounced apocryphal at a glance, is popular just now with the army in South Africa. Let me offer it in the language of the able officer just returned from the front who told it to me: "General Surefoot"—I alter the name for purposes of misidentification—"is a very bold commander. He likes to make sure of all his ground. His men call him Sticky Surefoot. He can be trusted to stick in one place. He can be particularly terrifying to two or three prisoners on the veldt. One night "a tame Boer"—this is the army's name for a Boer fighting on the British side—"brought two wild Boers into camp. He had held them up while scouting. The tame Boer brought them before Surefoot. One was led into Surefoot's tent, while the other was kept outside by the tame Boer. Surefoot cast a terrible glance at the prisoner. 'You are wearing a British uniform,' he said; 'you have broken the laws of civilized warfare. You shall be shot in the morning. Do you understand me? At daybreak.' The prisoner thought this was not good enough. He was not for it. And casting a glance over his shoulder, and seeing the guard inattentive, he spun round and legged it. Into the darkness he went. Surefoot rushed outside and shouted, "Three pounds to anyone who brings him alive, five pounds to anyone who brings him dead!" At this magnificent example of presence of mind and ready reckoning, the camp rushed to the pursuit. Five pounds for a dead prisoner! Two minutes later the tame Boer was found strangling the remaining prisoner outside the tent."—Manchester Guardian.

SHORT STORY.

DEMON DANDY.

BY JEROME PARSONS.

During his visit to the Huntingdons he had fallen hopelessly in love with the beautiful and imperious sister of his host. It was the night before the sale that the subject of the Offington horse sale was broached by Huntingdon.

"I see they are going to put up that brute Demon Dandy," he began innocently.

"Why brute?" queried Diana.

Bellaires, for her benefit, recounted the history of Demon Dandy's exploits.

When he had finished the harrowing account of how Demon had besieged a stableman in the loft for a space of twelve hours, and how he had kicked two loose boxes into matchwood in the same space of time, Diana Huntingdon lifted her glorious dark eyes to his.

"I think I should like to buy that horse," she said.

"My dear Diana," expostulated her brother.

"Don't think of it," said Mr. Bellairs.

Diana had a will of her own. This slight, but ill-timed opposition called it into life.

"I'm sure I should like to buy that horse," she reiterated, with a rising color.

More opposition followed from the men.

Her brother grew angry at the idea, while Bellairs, who would himself mount and ride anything between a buck-jumper and a zebra, grew alarmed and almost angry with her whom he almost worshiped in private as almost a divinity.

"I am going to buy that horse," said Diana Huntingdon at last, with an angry flash in her eyes.

Then out of his love and fear for her Bellairs forgot his manners, which, as a general rule, were perfect. Worse still, he also forgot diplomacy.

"I don't think you will succeed," he said coolly.

Then a hot flush came up from his boots, till he blushed in agony to the crown of his head.

"Indeed?" replied the girl, with a note of scornful interrogation in her voice that caused his heart to sink within him.

"I am thinking of buying him myself," said Bellairs, desperately.

"Indeed?" replied Diana, with an almost imperceptible lift of her eyebrows.

"To shoot——" explained Bellairs.

An angry flush crept across her face as she swept from the room, gazing angrily before her.

"You're quite right, Jack," said Huntingdon, sympathetically, as his friend returned disconsolately to the table. "But I'm afraid you've upset Di; she's a bit short-tempered, you know. Do you really mean to buy the brute?"

"I do," replied Bellairs, "and to ride him, too."

And he did.

Diana did not appear at the sale the next day, neither did she put in an appearance at the dinner table. Wherefore, in the evening, Mr. Bellairs ordered the dogcart, bade his friend farewell, and returned to his home with a sorrowful heart.

A year elapsed and found him still sorrowful.

All his male friends declared him to have become a mysogynist, while all his acquaintances of the softer sex, who might have been his friends but for this painful peculiarity, declared that he was a heartless brute.

The peculiarity was made all the more unbearable to the eligible damsels of Burghminster society by the fact that Jack was considered a good "catch."

Burghminster mammas, with marriagable daughters, were of the opinion that a woman hater had absolutely no right to own such a home as Bellairs did, and that a heavy tax should be instituted to discourage such flagrant examples of cast-iron bachelorhood.

He was decoyed away into discreet woods, where dovelike eyes were flashed upon him; where tiny, well-gloved hands grasped him with tender appeals for help at the slightest obstacle in the shape of a stile or gurgling brook.

But all in vain. Only one person sat on the stile, and the brook gurgled on, mocking the aspirants of matchmaking humanity. The dovelike eyes of Burghminster beauty might have been the blackened optics of a borough amazon, so small their attractions to the stony-hearted Bellairs.

He now took long objectless rides alone on Demon Dandy, whose natural depravity of character had almost disappeared under the influence of a long spell of hard work. Sometimes, in the course of these rides, he would pass Miss Huntingdon, who would greet him with a cold and distant bow, and who, when he was safely out of sight, would indulge in the feminine luxury of tears.

Bellaires, by having no tears, would, by touching Dandy Demon with the spur, incite him to rebellion.

The fights that followed were of benefit both to man and horse.

Nevertheless, every time he met Diana Huntingdon she could not help noticing that he was growing thinner and paler.

He, too, thought the same of her, till, on one occasion, the thought proved too much for him.

She had just disappeared round a bend in the leafy lane, walking slowly and with drooping head.

Bellairs, overcome by his feelings, clapped both spurs into Demon Dandy, a direct challenge for an equine struggle of the most violent character.

Demon Dandy answered the challenge by rearing wildly, then falling backwards with a heavy crash on his master.

Bellairs was conscious of a glimpse of Demon Dandy's nose against the sky. Then a flash passed before his eyes and he knew no more.

When he came to himself he found his lost divinity bending over him.

She had a vague idea that she was calling him "Jack" and her "boy."

A half hour elapsed.

Bellairs said little. He just lay there happily, explaining matters and recovering his breath.

"It was just as well that I did not let you buy Demon Dandy," he said at last.

"Just as well, dearest," since you are not killed," said Diana. "But you will not ride him again?"

"I won't," ejeculated Bellairs, fervently.

THE VISITOR DROPPED IT.

A story is going the rounds wherein figure two well-known Columbus ladies and a priest. Mrs. A. paid a special call at the home of Mrs. B. the other day and was ushered into the living room by the maid of all work to await the apearance of Mrs. A.

Mrs. B. had come into possession of a parrot only a short time before, and had been keeping the bird in the living room. Polly has a very good command of English, and appears to know when to use it. Mrs. A. sat down with her back to the bird without noticing it, and as Polly made no sound she remained ignorant of its presence.

Observing a beautiful vase on the mantel, Mrs. A. arose from her seat, and, crossing the floor, took down the dainty piece of bric-a-brac to examine it. She gazed on it rapturously, completely absorbed by its elegant decoratoins, when suddenly from just behind her came the shrill and stern command:

"Drop it! Drop it!"

Mrs. A. obeyed and turned with a scream to face the imperturbable gaze of Polly, who sat in her cage with her green head slyly perked to one side. On the floor lay the beautiful vase, smashed to bits. At this most embarrassing moment Mrs. B. entered the room. Before Mrs. A. could explain the situation, Polly shook out her feathers and remarked:

"You're it! You're it! You're it!"

Germany has imported as much as $10,000,000 worth of apples in one year and $2,500,000 worth of pears.



Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 4-2

"Pleasant Dreams"

Cries the young maid to her mother, as she retires to rest. The mother smiles, but sighs. She knows that the pains that rack her will not stop for darkness, and that if she sleeps her dreams will only be echoes of the sufferings of the day.



Why not sleep soundly and rise refreshed at morning, with strength and courage for the day's duties? Weak, nervous women, sufferers from backache, bearing-down pains, and other womanly ailments, have found a perfect cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals the womanly diseases which cause the pains and nervousness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I deem it my duty to express my heartfelt gratitude for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health," writes Mrs. B. H. Munn, of Springhill, Leon Co., Fla. "For nearly two years I suffered from female weakness so I could not stand on my feet any length of time; could scarcely walk at all. Appetite was much impaired; I had bearing-down sensations; can't express how badly I *did* feel. Had tried several kinds of medicine which did me little or no good. At last decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had not taken all of two bottles before I saw it was benefiting me, so I continued to take it until I had taken seven bottles, when I felt entirely cured. Did not feel a touch of my old complaint. It has been over a year since I took your medicine, and I can truthfully say that my health has been better for the last year than it had been for four years previously.

"You may publish this as a testimonial."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. TREATISE AND $2.00 TRIAL BOTTLE sent through Canadian Agencies FREE to FIT patients, they paying express charges only when received. Write to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. zxt&w

DIABETES

is easily recognized. The symptoms are: dry, rough skin; furred tongue; voracious appetite; constant thirst; a sharp or heavy pain in the loins; rapid wasting of flesh; swelling of feet and legs, and troublesome costiveness.

Dr. Walton's English Kidney Pills

will positively cure this disease in any stage if they are taken regularly and according to directions.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

Druggists, London.

A. R. BREMER CO., Limited, Toronto Sole Agents for Canada.

Of the latest 200 grand viziers of the Sultan of Turkey not more than 24 have died naturally. One hundred of them were poisoned, and 36 of the others were either beheaded or drowned in the Bosphorus. Of the remaining 40 the cause of death cannot be traced, but from the silence of Turkish historians on the subject their end was evidently not happy. One of the viziers was only four hours in office, and another occupied the position for only ten minutes, being strangled at the end of that time.—Pearson's Weekly.

When you feel weak, run-down, nervous, unable to work or think as you ought, take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll built up your ergy. t

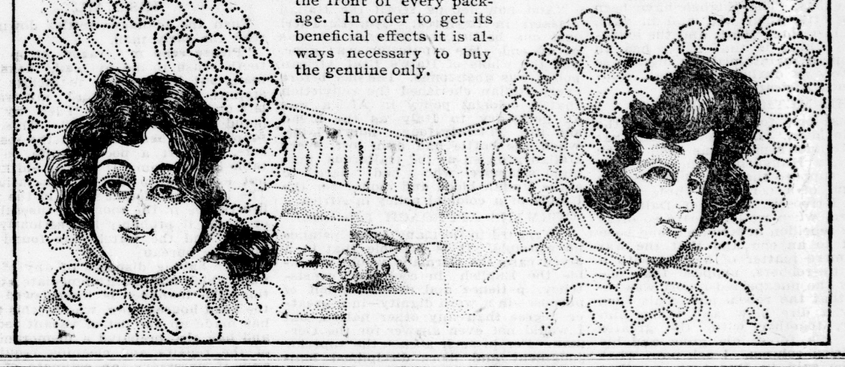
Several cabmen are to be run as candidates at the parliamentary elections in Belgium by the men's trade union at Brussels.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

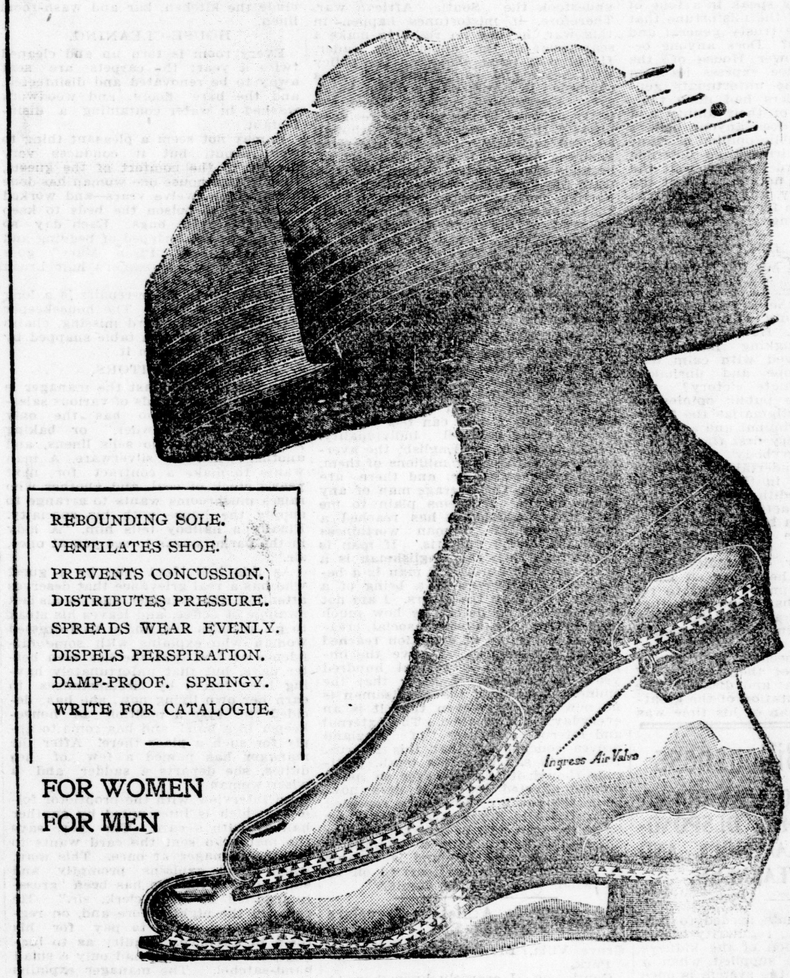
Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.



"THE SLATER SHOE"



REBOUNDING SOLE.
VENTILATES SHOE.
PREVENTS CONCUSSION.
DISTRIBUTES PRESSURE.
SPREADS WEAR EVENLY.
DISPELS PERSPIRATION.
DAMP-PROOF. SPRINGY.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOR WOMEN
FOR MEN

RESILIA (Ventilating) SOLE

THE SLATER SHOE STORE, 146 Dundas St.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Manager.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
PROCURED.

INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, desiring Patents, Registered Trade-marks and designs; should secure expert assistance. Write THE TORONTO PATENT AGENCY, Limited, 79 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, for terms and information. Incorporated Ontario. INITIAL ADVICE FREE.

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1344. 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing ned in 24 hours. All hand work. in the city. Parcels called for and livered.

Scientists say that fish feel little pai

THE PUREST AND BEST.

Cowan's Perfection Chocolate.

Maple Leaf Label, our trade mark.

The wonderful increase in its sale shows how well it is appreciated.

Cowan's Royal Navy Chocolate

For all household uses.

20h-t

THE MASK AND LYRE.

Notes on the Plays and Their Players.

Gossip of the Stage and Platform.

A PLEA TO THE PLAYWRIGHT.

A fig for this fad of the past year or two,
We've had nothing else but the old for the new.
Princess and princeling, long molded away,
Have come to the boards to hold Thespian sway.

The actor who faces the footlights today
Must mimic the past, in its mold and decay.
Oh, when will the craze for antique drama cease?
Why dig up the past? Let it slumber in peace.

Out on the plumed knight! the man in cocked hat,
Knee-breeches of satin, puffed sleeves and a' that!
I care not at all for the lover remote—
Just give me the man in the black dinner coat.

—Lillie Heinemann, in Buffalo News.

Gratifyingly generous as was the patronage accorded "The Bonnie Brier Bush" last night, the cultured theatergoers of the city should not forget that a production which should fill the house to the doors is booked for Monday night. Otis Skinner, who brings 'Francesca da Rimini" to the Grand, is easily one of America's foremost actors, and is indeed the only leading artist who is at present engaged in producing a play which approaches the classic ideals of the drama. Londoners should turn out in force to show a due appreciation of Mr. Skinner's genuine art.

Until this season Otis Skinner had been identified for several years with the sword-playing heroes of romantic drama, but if he carries out his present wishes, he will lay aside such roles for a long time to come. "I have had my share of them," he said in a recent interview, "and though I like to see a good romantic play, I confess that I have wearied of them; with their ever-recurring sword combats and ubiquitous heroes, they remind me somewhat of chicken livers served on brochette, as the final curtain descends leaving the hero surveying the field of spirited acting with from six to a dozen enemies spitted on his sword. I don't object to others doing it, but I have had my full share of the romantic, for a time, at least, and I find relief in studying the many phases of Lanciotto's character."

Another high-class attraction, presented by some of the most competent players in America, will be seen on Thursday, when Kathryn Kidder comes to the Grand in "The Country Girl." The play has never been produced in this city, but, it is nevertheless, a familiar one to students of the drama. It was originally produced by William Wycherley, under the title of "The Country Wife," in the seventeenth century, and another version called "The Country Girl" was afterwards presented by David Garrick, the most illustrious actor of his time, it being his most celebrated effort at play-writing. Frequent revivials of the play have been made, and each time with much success. In America it was twice revived by Augustin Daly at his theater in New York, where each time it enjoyed long runs. The role of Peggy, the awkward heroine of the play, should be capitally acted by so clever a comedienne as Miss Kidder. This is the first season in which she has attempted the part and judging from the favorable reports that have been received she has scored a success equal to that of "Madame Sans Gene."

The "Passion Play" has been stopped in Montreal. The church spoke through Archbishop Bruchesi, and the management of the venture decided that to oppose the will of the faithful would be to enlarge travel to the poorrouse. It was the wisest thing to do, and it is to be hoped that succeeding attempts to produce the "Passion Play" will meet with a like check.

Harry Girard has taken Van Rensselaer Wheeler's place in the "Dolly Varden" company. Manager Whitney and Wheeler disagreed as to how the part of Captain Richard should be played, and the actor was let out. Some New York papers insinuate that a man who would let a little disagreement like that make him lose a chance to be kissed by Lulu Glaser, is too dead to play a part anyway.

"San Toy," with the same company as was seen here last February, is enjoying its third New York run, which is said to be even more successful than its two former ones.

THEATRICAL TITTLE-TATTLE.

John Oliver Hobbes has written a new comedy entitled "The Flute of Pan."

Thomas Q. Seabrooke has signed a contract with Benjamin Harris to play his old part in "The Rounders."

Frances Burkhardt, at one time prima donna of Frank Daniels' company, recently died in Boston.

Walter E. Perkins will soon produce a dramatization of Mary E. Wilkins' novel, "Jerome, a Poor Man."

"Caste" was played recently in London by a company made up entirely of prominent theatrical managers.

A report comes from New York that Olga Nethersole is to produce "Sapho" at the Adelphi Theater in London.

The new opera, "Merrie England," by Capt. Basil Hood and Edward German was produced in London with success.

E. H. Sothern's revival of "Hamlet" will be presented Dec. 29 next. It is his intention to give the play an unlimited run.

The trouble between the Lyceum and Alhambra Theater, London, over the services of Cecilia Loftus has been settled. She will appear with Sir Henry Irving in "Faust," and the Alhambra will have first call on her vaudeville services.

Reports from Cape Town, South Africa, say that Nance O'Neil has met with great success there in "La Tosca" and "Camille."

The new theater being erected by the Lambs' Club in New York will be the permanent home in that city of Henrietta Crosman.

A drama that may soon be produced is built upon incidents in the life of Caroline of Brunswick, wife of George IV. of England.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield sailed for Europe yesterday, in company with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer. Mr. Mansfield will go abroad at the end of the season.

Gilbert Parker has sold the American rights of "The Right of Way" to Charles Frohman. The latter intends to star William Faversham in the piece.

May Irwin, who is one of the richest women in the acting business, recently wrote a magazine article with the heading "A Stage Career Not Profitable."

Grau and Frohman may join hands as managers and present Bernhardt and Coquelin and other foreign celebrities in London during the coronation ceremonies.

David Belasco is to sail for Europe next month, and, it is reported, he will meet a noted foreign playwright with a view to a new stupendous production for next year.

It is said that New York society is now amusing itself at its own homes with the antics of small, select and specially engaged ballets, made up of professional dancers.

Bronson Howard is now able to be out of doors a few hours each day, although his condition still causes anxiety. He is shortly to go to Palermo from Nice.

Elizabeth Tyree sailed for London last Tuesday, and will return early in the fall to take up rehearsals for the play of "Gretna Green," in which she will star next season.

Lillian Russell and Mrs. Leslie Carter are personal friends, and in celebration of a special performance of "Du Barry" Miss Russell presented the latter with a beautiful brooch of diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's tour of America will probably net her a cool $40,000. Many of the critics have not been kind to her, but the financial harvest may draw her back to the United States next season.

Two daughters of J. Cheever Goodwin, the librettist of "Wang" and other comic operas, made their debut on the stage in New York with "The Sporting Duchess" last Monday night. One is named Eileen, aged 17, and the other Katherine Louise, aged 18.

England's oldest actor, James Doel, celebrated his 98th birthday recently. In his prime he played with Edmund Kean and many other famous actors and actresses. From his present state of health he bids fair to celebrate his century.

George Alexander's American tour will begin in January next, when "Paolo and Francesca" will be presented in New York. Mr. Alexander also intended to produce "The Importance of Being Earnest," but has turned the rights of that piece over to Mr. Frohman, who is presenting Charles Richman and Margaret Anglin in it in New York.

Amelia Bingham has decided to branch out in the theatrical business next season and will direct the destinies of five companies, two of which will play "The Climbers," two "A Modern Magdalen" and one "Lady Margaret."

Frederick Conger, the original Little Billee in "Trilby," and seen here last year as Horatio Drake in "The Christian," has been engaged to play the leading juvenile roles in the Buffalo Stock Company, at the new Teck Theater, the coming summer.

Gertrude Coghlan, whose appearance here in "Vanity Fair" will be remembered, has been engaged for an early appearance at Chase's Theater. Miss Coghlan will give the Becky Sharpe supper scene, exactly as it was presented by her en tour.

Fay Templeton, for the past two years one of the strong cards of Weber & Field's company, is to leave that aggregation at the close of the present theatrical season. Miss Templeton is to return to vaudeville, and is at present considering a number of sketches.

Florence Burns, the alleged slayer of Walter Brooks in a New York hotel, is reported to have accepted an offer of $1,000 a week to appear on the operatic stage. She is credited with having an excellent voice, but the authors of the offer evidently look to her notoriety as her strongest drawing card.

Rostand's next play is to be called "Joan of Arc." It is reported to have been reserved for the debut of a society woman, who is said to have paid $200,000 in advance for it. Charles Frohman has secured the rights of it for America, and Annie Russell is slated to create the title role.

Elfie Fay, the well-known American soubrette, has been ordered to be committed to the Holloway jail in London for defaulting in the payment of a judgment secured against her for debt. Miss Fay is now in Paris. The judgment was for a dressmaker's bill, and was for only a small amount.

Frank McKee, Mary Mannering's manager, is said to have secured three new plays for his star. He is also having one written for her by Clyde Fitch, which will be produced in New York next fall. Upon the success or failure of Mr. Fitch's play depend the chances of the other pieces being presented.

Not only has Amelia Bingham scored another personal success in "A Modern Magdalen," but she has been applauded in New York for affording the opportunity to Henry E. Dixey, Wilton Lackaye, Arthur Byron and others to share honors with her. A great many people believe Dixey has made the hit of his life in this piece.

Chicago is to have two new theaters in about another year. Both of them are to be syndicate houses, one of them to be located on Randolph street, just east of Dearborn, and to cost $400,000, while the present manager of the Dearborn is to construct another theater near the present site of that playhouse.

The custom of adopting stage names seems to be less commonly followed now than it used to be. A writer in a Brooklyn paper points out that in the olden days not one in a hundred stage performers appeared before the public under his own name. Of the three "Billys" of minstrelsy whose deaths were recorded recently, Billy Emerson, Billy Rice and Billy West, Emerson's real name was William Redmond, Rice's William Pearl, and West's John Murphy.

Harry Bulger will star in the play "By the Sad Sea Waves" for eight weeks after his contract with "Beauty and the Beast" ends. He will have a strong supporting company and put on "The Night of the Fourth" as a curtain-raiser. "By the Sad Sea Waves" will be remembered as one of the best shows of its kind ever seen here.

"A Chinese Honeymoon," a London version of Lecoq's operetta of "Fleur de The," made known here in the eighties as "The Pearl of Pekin," is to be presented some time in the near future in New York by Nixon and Zimmerman. Thomas Q. Seabrook, Edwin Stevens, Annie Yeamans and Adele Ritchie are reported to have been engaged for it.

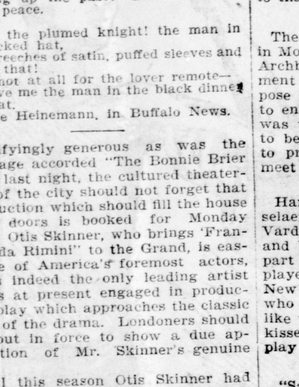
If the Londoners fail to take to "Ben Hur" (the reports say the piece was hissed and the critics scored it badly), there will be a small fortune lost on the undertaking. Of all pieces selected for the English stage, the dramatization of General Wallace's masterpiece looked to have the best chance for success. But there is no guessing the London play patrons.

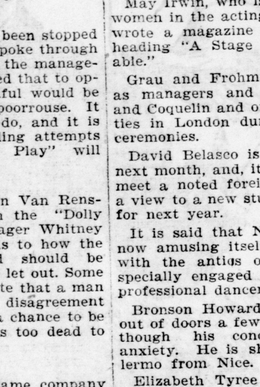
Mrs. Fiske is to return to New York in five weeks, when she will revive "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," in which Srederick de Bellville (here recently in "Monte Cristo") will be seen as Alec, and "Divorcons," with Mr. De Belleville in his original role of Des Prunelles. Mrs. Fisk will also appear in her own one-act tragedy, "A Light from St. Agnes," and may possibly do Ibsen's "A Doll's House."

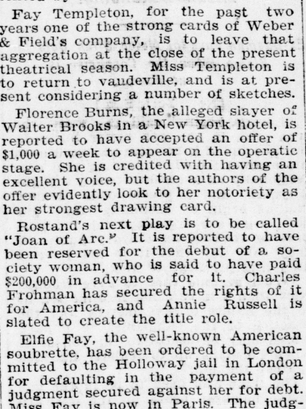
The first production of George W. Lederer's musical comedy, "The Wild Rose," which was scheduled to take place in Baltimore last week, has been postponed indefinitely. Mr. Lederer says that rehearsals are in progress in New York, but that the work has been hampered by the illness of one of the principals. There has also been delay in the preparation of the scenery.

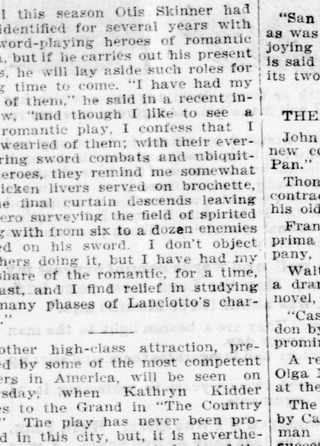
Ethel Barrymore had a narrow escape recently in Boston. She mistook an extremely strong medicine for a bottle of spirits of ammonia and took a dose before she discovered her mistake. Fortunately the difference in taste aroused her suspicions and prevented the dose from being a large one, but she had taken sufficient to incapacitate her for the time being. The curtain was kept down for some time, but she finally appeared.

A bitter quarrel is on in the "Messenger Boy" company. It appears that Georgia Caine was away from the company last week, and so James T. Powers was assigned to the green room at the Alvin Theater, in Pittsburg, one of the best in the country. His wife, Rachel Booth, who has a smart part in the production, shared it with him. When Miss Caine returned she was very wroth that a subordinate member of the company should be housed in a superior manner to the way in which she had been provided for, and the result was a war of words between her and Powers. Edward L. Bloom, the manager of the company, resigned and returned to New York, and S. F. Nixon had to be sent out to straighten the tangle.


MR. J. B. LEE


MISS WATTS


MRS. WALKER


MRS. WORRALL


MRS. BAILEY

These People Believe in
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

They know it to be a good medicine because it has cured them of Headaches, Neuralgic pains, Nervous Dyspepsia, Dizzy and Fainting Spells, Muscular Weakness, and the many ills resulting from Thin, Watery Blood and Exhausted Nerves.

The persons whose portraits appear here have given recommendations for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in order that you might be benefited by their experience.

They have confidence in this medicine because it has been of great benefit to them and believe that it will cure you because it has cured them.

It remains for you to benefit by this advice and there is no better time to begin the use of this preparation than the present. Everybody needs a tonic and restorative at this time of year to enrich and purify the blood and put the system in proper shape.

Study these testimonials. Investigate these cures. See if you have symptoms in common with these people. Try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in your own case. Its merits will surprise you.

MRS. BAILEY, 632 Queens Ave., London, Ont., whose husband is with the Globe Casket Co., states:—"My nervous system was in an exhausted condition. I could not sleep well and suffered a great deal from headaches. Experience has proven to me the remarkable value of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I have found it a splendid tonic and can now say that I am free from headaches, I rest and sleep better than I have for a long time and feel real well in every way."

MISS M. WATTS, Dressmaker, 690 King St., London, Ont., states:—"I suffered from neuralgic pains in my arms and was so bad that I had to give up work. I tried several medicines for my trouble but could not get any benefit. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I resolved to give it a thorough trial and can now say that I am more than pleased with the results which I have obtained. It seems to have built up my system and the neuralgia is entirely gone."

MRS. WALKER, 398 York St., London, Ont., whose husband is employed by the McClary Manufacturing Co., states:—"I had an illness which left me in a weak, run down condition. My nerves seemed all unstrung and I was tired and languid most of the time. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I feel very much stronger, my nervous system has been greatly built up and I have been much benefited by this course of treatment.

MR. J. B. LEE, 129 Sydenham St., London, Ont., states:—"Last spring I had a severe illness which laid me up for several months and left me in a very weak and run down condition. I also suffered from palpitation of the heart. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have not had a single attack of heart trouble. I was soon able to return to work, feeling strong and healthy and also gained considerable in weight. I think that this is sufficient evidence of the virtue of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a builder up of the system."

MRS. JOHN WORRALL, 335 Victoria St., London, Ont., states:—"For years I suffered a great deal with catarrh in the head. I tried everything I could hear of for it but it remained for Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure to cure me. Though entirely freed from catarrh I was left in a nervous and run down condition, and then began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which has built up my system, strengthened my nerves and made me strong and well. We have also used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in our family for coughs and colds and never knew it to fail to cure these ailments."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is composed of the most potent tonics and restoratives known to nature. Its cures are gradual, thorough and lasting. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

HATS THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS

They Interfere With the Circulation of the Blood.

The Shape of the Head — Why Women Are Not Bald—Baldness Sometimes Due to Ill-Health.

[By A. R. Reynolds, M.D.]

Baldness, premature and permanent, is caused by the hat.

It is not due to the weight, texture, stiffness, or heat of the hat, so much as it is to the fact that the hat girdles the head like a band, interfering with the circulation of the blood, and starving the roots of the hair.

Baldness can be prevented. Doubtless it will be prevented when it comes to be generally understood that the hat commonly worn by men and boys is the cause, practically, of all the premature and permanent baldness of the male sex. Frequent reference to the hat as the cause of baldness is made in the literature of the subject, but not in a way to reach the public.

The blood supply necessary for the growth and nutrition of the hair is received by the scalp between the skin and the bony skull, principally in front of the ears, but also at the sides of the forehead and between the ears.

That some men are bald and others are not, although all wear hats, is due to the difference in the shape of the head. Baldness appears to be peculiar to some families while others are exempt. This gives rise to the idea that baldness is hereditary. It is the shape of the head that makes the difference, and the shape of the head that is influenced by hereditary.

Some heads are so cone-shaped that a hat fits like one length of stove-pipe over another, making pressure not only on the sides, but all around the head, and this class becomes bald more frequently and earliest. Other heads are so shaped that the pressure of the hat does not come upon the blood vessels upon the sides of the head, and these do not become bald, or at least do not until the nutrition of the hair bulbs is impared from some other cause.

I have observed that the heads that are full in front of the ears and with rounded foreheads are most frequently bald. This is because the blood vessels in front of the ears and at the sides of the forehead are subject to the pressure of the hat; while the square forehead, which only permits the pressure of the hat on each temple and on the back of the head, leaves the sides free from the pressure and the hmair is nourished.

Every horseman knows that if a horse's tail be kept tied up for a week or ten days the hair at the end of the tail will fall off, and most horsemen know that this is because the blood circulation is interfered with. A wart may be made to drop off by tying a ligature around its base, thus cutting off its blood supply; similarly if the blood supply of the scalp is cut off the hair will fall out.

Baldness begins in the area where the blood supply is weakest—usually at the top or upper back part of the head, because pressure on the vessels in front of the ears (the temporal arteries) and on those at the side of the back of the head (the occipital) is most frequent. If the pressure be on the vessels above the eyes (the supra-orbital) the baldness will be of the "high forehead" type. Usually the head becomes bald above the line of pressure by the hat, but not below that line.

The foundation of baldness is often laid in boyhood, since pressure upon the blood vessels at that time retards their growth and prevents their perfect development. This accounts for occasional baldness in the twenties. The inference is that children should not wear any covering for the head except in inclement weather, and then only a cap that rests upon the top of the head and does not grip the scalp.

Women are less subject to baldness than men, regardless of the shape of the head; first, because their "crowning," glory more luxuriant than that of man, forms a cushion which protects the scalp from pressure; and, second, because a woman's headgear does not constrict the scalp but rests on top of the head.

The hat accounts for the baldness of men and the exemption of women. It accounts for the baldness of civilized men and the exemption of savages.

On reflection, it seems that the hat is more for ornament than utility anyway. A good head of hair is all the protection that is required, except in severe weather.

So-called restorers applied to the scalp to remedy hat baldness are useless. Rubbing the scalp with the fingers or a brush stimulates the circulation, and is useful. Too much washing destroyes the natural oil of the hair and renders it brittle.

Forms of baldness, other than hat baldness, may follow the debility caused by exhausting febrile diseases and local diseases of the scalp. It is, however, as a rule, temporary. Baldness in old persons is due to the impaired general circulation of the blood common to the aged. All baldness, except hat baldness, may occur in people of any nationality and in either sex.

A MINISTER'S DUTY

A Glowing Tribute to the Sterling Worth of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"When I know anything worthy of recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. James Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 81

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

Before. After. **Wood's Phosphodine,**



The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. ywt

Seventy years is a long time,

But for that extended period

Neave's Food

For INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and THE AGED has been in the highest favour with nursing mothers and the public generally, and THOUSANDS OF MEN and WOMEN, now hale and strong, owe their robust constitutions to the fact that while young they were fed upon Neave's Food, which is no new-fangled concoction of the day before yesterday, but a Food that has been tried and found efficient for a lifetime.



USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery

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

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

Your Experience

Ought to help you. Always bear in mind the necessity of specifying that it is

Surely you don't need to be reminded that it is only wisdom to trust the goods which have not failed you in the past. "Pan Dried" kind can be relied on.

Tillson's Pan Dried

You want always and no other will do.

THE TILLSON CO'Y, LIMITED.

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."



Big Crops
Big Profits

is the returns you get when using Steele-Briggs' *Field Root Seeds.*

It is not the price you pay for the Seed, but the crop you get, that proves worth.

The Varieties that pay Growers to use:

CARROT

Steele-Briggs' "Improved Short White."

The surest cropper, heaviest yielder, most perfect shaped, easiest harvested, Field Carrot in cultivation. (*Sealed packages only.*)

Price (post paid) per lb., 75c., ½ lb., 40c.; ¼ lb., 20c.

MANGEL

Steele-Briggs' Prize Mammoth, or Giant Long Red.

Produces immense crops of large, handsome, even-shaped roots. Price (post paid) per lb. 25c.; in 5-lb. lots or more, 20c, per lb.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval.

An improved strain of Giant Yellow Intermediate; roots large, clean, even-shaped; a great yielder. Price (post paid) per lb., 25c.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe.

The finest Globe Mangel in existence; roots are of giant size, very uniform and perfect shape, with small top.

Price (post paid) 23c. per lb.

SUGAR BEET

Steele-Briggs' "Royal Giant."

A favorite with every grower who has used it; produces giant roots, immense crops and of richest feeding quality. (*Supplied in 1-lb. sealed packages only.*) Price (post paid) per lb. 35c.; 5-lb. lots or more, 30c. per lb.

For other Standard Field Root Seeds see Catalogue—mailed free.

Steele-Briggs' celebrated Field, Garden and Flower Seeds are sold by leading merchants everywhere. Should your dealer not carry them, send order direct.

☞ IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST SEEDS. ☜

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED
TORONTO

Recognized Everywhere

as superior to Japan tea

"SALADA"

Ceylon Green tea, while of the same flavor as Japan, is far more delicious and healthful. It is sold in the same form as "Salada' ea, in sealed l ead packets only.

Doubly Blest

She made up her mind that she would improve her time while Mr. Archibald was absent, and as pleasantly as she could. She would study for an hour or two every day; paint some in water-colors, which had always been a favorite pastime, and try to regain her strength and flesh by riding somewhere every afternoon as he had bidden her. She would make this opportunity one long holiday—the first real holiday that she remembered ever having since her childhood.

One morning she started out to pay a little visit to her old home in Elgin. It was a keen winter's day, but beautiful and clear, and she felt exhilarated by the pure air and change of scene.

She spent most of the day calling on several of her former acquaintances, and passed an hour during the afternoon chatting very pleasantly with Mr. Knight in his office at the watch manufactory. He tried to persuade her to prolong her visit for a few days, but she decided that it was not best to do so, and at four o'clock she took a train back to Chicago, having enjoyed her outing exceedingly.

As she stood for a moment on the platform before entering the car, the scene of that morning, years ago, when Max had saved her from such deadly peril, came vividly to her mind. She could not help thinking that it was very strange she should have been brought into such familiar relations with him and his mother again so recently, and she found herself wondering, with a sorrowful sigh, what would be the outcome of it all.

As she stepped upon the platform of a car, she glanced carelessly into the one behind it, and was sure that she caught sight of some familiar face.

For a moment she could not seem to place it; the next it flashed upon her to whom it belonged—Herbert Abbot, and, with a feeling of annoyance, she hurried forward to secure a seat, hoping that he had not seen and recognized her, for she had not forgotten his unpleasant familiarity on the night of Mrs. Remington's reception, and she did not wish to be subjected to any more of it.

Taking a seat near the center of the car, she began cutting the leaves of a magazine, which she had purchased before starting. Ten minutes later she heard the door behind her open and close, and something told her that the presence she dreaded was about to intrude upon her.

She did not look up from her book, although she did not read a word, for she was listening intently; but presently she heard her name spoken, and knew that Herbert Abbot had discovered her.

"Good-evening, Miss Walton; "this is an unexpected pleasure, I'm sure. Thought 'twas you when I saw you get on the train. May I have a seat with you?"

Agnes longed to tell him that she did not wish to be interrupted, but courtesy forbade, and she reluctantly made room for him beside her, while she closed her book with a sigh of regret.

The young man complacently seated himself, pulled a box of French confectionary from the pocket of his overcoat, and prepared to make himself agreeable.

It was an opportunity upon which he secretly congratulated himself, for, as we know, he had conceived a great admiration for Agnes.

She had never enjoyed his society, for, notwithstanding his evident admiration for her, there was always an air about him, even while paying her the most ardent compliments, which never failed to remind her that she was only a poor girl, while he was the rich man's son and heir, but tonight nothing of that appeared in his manner; he really exerted himself to be entertaining, and seemed to take pains to avoid all fulsome flattery, at least during the first portion of their ride.

They had accomplished about a third of the distance between Elgin and Chicago, when the train suddenly came to a standstill, alongside an open field.

"Oh," Agnes exclaimed, looking anxious, "I hope that nothing has happened; I hope we are not going to be detained."

Young Abbot said he would go out to ascertain what had happened to cause the stop, and then left the car in company with several other gentlemen.

He soon returned, saying that a freight train had run off the track just ahead of them, blockading the road-bed in such a way that it would be impossible for any train to pass before morning.

This was exceedingly annoying to every one, but especially so to Agnes, who feared that Mrs. Gardner might be anxious about her, although she had told her she might possibly prolong her visit until the next day; besides, the thought of remaining all night upon a railway train with no accommodations for resting was not alluring.

Her mind was somewhat relieved, after a time, by learning that a messenger had been dispatched to the nearest telegraph station to order a special train to be sent from Chicago to meet them and take them back to the city. But even this prompt action, though encouraging, could not avert a delay of several hours.

It was growing cold fast, heavy clouds were beginning to float athwart the sky, and many of the passengers predicted that they would be overtaken by a storm.

Herbert Abbot made himself very useful in this emergency. He had with him a traveling shawl, which he insisted on wrapping about Agnes; he also took a heavy stick of wood, heated it hot over the stove, and put it beneath her feet, which were almost numb with the cold. Then he went out upon an exploring expedition, to try and find something more substantial than French confectionery to satisfy the cravings of hunger. A full purse will always smooth the roughest road, and he succeeded in purchasing at a neighboring farmhouse some cold meat, bread and butter, and a pitcherful of hot coffee.

Armed with these treasures he went back to Agnes, and together they made a most sociable meat; the fair girl, in her gratitude for his kindness, really thawing out of her former reserve, and favoring her self-constituted attendant with little flashes of wit and merriment which increased his admiration for her a hundredfold.

"I believe I never relished a meal more in my life," Agnes remarked, when she had finished her coffee, and feeling both warmed and cheered. "I should have been very hungry before reaching Chicago but for your kindness, and this is not the first time that you have befriended me in an emergency, Mr. Abbot."

Agnes found she had made a mistake, immediately, in expressing so much, for, pluming himself upon her evident appreciation of his services, Abbot began to whisper words of compliment and even of a tender nature into her ear.

"I should be only too glad if I could shield you from every discomfort throughout your life, Miss Walton," he said, with a look intended to be very effective.

Agnes colored with vexation, but she made no reply to this remark, and at once resumed her cloak of reserve; but the young man, having committed himself thus far, was not to be thus summarily quenched.

"Don't turn away from me, Agnes," he resumed, in a fawning tone, as he tucked his shawl more closly about her and strove to look into her averted face. "I have been eager to tell you how much I love you for a long time; you were really cruel to me the night of Mrs. Remington's reception, and I have not been able to see you since."

"Mr. Abbot, I pray that you will say no more of this; it is disagreeable to me, and I cannot listen to it," Agnes stammered, crimson with embarrassment and annoyance.

"I must," he continued, growing more eager. "Agnes, I cannot live without you; I love you with my whole heart. I will give you the devotion of my whole life, only tell me that you will try to return my affection, that you will be mine."

"That is impossible," she responded, with dignity. "I cannot return your regard. I have made it plain to you, before this, that such expressions from you are unwelcome to me. If you desire to retain even my respect' you will never resume this subject again."

Herbert Abbot flushed angrily over this explicit and decided rejection of his suit, and an evil light leaped into his eyes. There was an awkward silence for several moment, then, with apparent humility, he said:

"Pardon me, I would not offend you for the world, and to lose your respect would be the greatest loss I could sustain."

This crafty speech disarmed Agnes, and she began to regret having so sharply repulsed him.

He changed the subject immediately, and appeared to be anxious to remove the unpleasant impression that he had made; but Agnes was greatly relieved when the whistle from an approaching locomotive informed them that the relief train had arrived from Chicago.

It was even o'clock and dark as Egypt, while a blinding snowstorm had set in.

They had to walk a long distance around the wrecked train, before they could reach the other, and Agnes was thoroughly chilled by the time she entered the homeward bound car.

She would have been very glad to dispense with Mr. Abbot's attentions, in spite of her discomfort, but he was very thoughtful in procuring another hot log for her feet, and tucking his shawl snugly around her, and made her really so comfortable that she felt compelled to express her appreciation of his services.

It was midnight and snowing furiously when they finally arrived in Chicago, and Agnes did not know what to do. She knew that Mrs. Gardner's household woul dbe locked in slumber, and she did not like to disturb them; she was likewise afraid to take the long ride from the station and through the deserted streets at that hour of the night.

She was just as timid about going alone to a hotel, if, indeed, she would be admitted unattended so late; still, this seemed to be the only course left to her.

Young Abbot evidently had been considering these same questions, for, as he helped her from the train he asked:

"What can I do for you now, Miss Walton? I cannot leave you until I see you safely housed somewhere."

"I think I shall be obliged to go to some hotel," she replied, gravely; "it seems like folly for me to attempt to go home in such a storm at this hour of the night."

The young man's eyes lighted with a peculiar gleam.

"Then let me call a carriage and attend you. Where do you wish to go?"

"I do not know," Agnes answered, a look of anxiety on her fair face.

"There is the —— House; it is a quiet, respectable hotel. The rooms are reasonable, and the fare on the European plan," Abbot suggested, in a respectful tone.

"Thank you; I believe I cannot do better than to go there," Agnes answered, looking relieved, for she had heard the house well recommended.

The young man did not wait for her to reconsider her decision, but signaling to a hackman, followed him to his carriage, into which he assisted his companion, and then, taking a seat beside her, they were driven away in the storm, Agnes little dreaming what fate was awaiting her.

CHAPTER XXII.

Upon their arrival at the —— House, Herbert Abbot conducted his companion to a reception room, where he asked her to wait until he could make arrangements for her comfort for the night.

She supposed that she would not see him again, and, feeling truly grateful for all his kindness, besides having an uncomfortable consciousness that she might have repulsed his recent advances more harshly than the occasion demanded, she looked up at him with a frank smile, and said:

"I am very thankful for all your goodness, Mr. Abbot; I feel that you have been a real friend to me in this trying experience."

She held out her hand as she spoke, and the young man colored vividly as he took it.

GET YOUR SHARE.

Blackmen, whitemen, redmen, yellowmen,—all are busy eating away at the world's food supply—every day—three times a day.

Every one is entitled to a share. Are you getting yours? Does it do you good?

If not, take Scott's Emulsion. It is a concentrated, predigested food—much nourishment in small space—and all usable by the weakest system.

It restores the flesh of young and old.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

AT LAST

A Remedy Has Been Found That Will Cure Diabetes Permanently and Completely.

Quebec, April 14.—A very positive and advanced case of Diabetes has been cured.

Mr. Sam Desrochers, of this city, was dying of Diabetes four years ago, and today he is strong and well. No one believed he could ever recover.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him, and although he seemed to be all right, yet many thought that it was not a complete cure, but only a temporary relief.

Now, however, after four years have elapsed, Mr. Desrochers stoutly declares that he has not since had the slightest symptom of his old trouble. Everyone is convinced that Diabetes is curable, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

Thirty directors of the chief British railways have seats in the House of Lords and 49 in the House of Commons.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

CARNEGIE PAYS $5,000 FOR A SINGLE WORD

Lawyer Also Hired a Special Train and Andrew Carnegie Gladly Settled.

Before Carnegie turned over his great steel business to the trust, he had frequently to consult with the New York corporation lawyer, James B. Dill. One evening Carnegie, in Pittsburg, called up Dill, at his club in New York, on the long-distance telephone.

"I want your opinion on an important question," said Carnegie. "Can you come over tonight and see me at breakfast in the morning?" It was nearly 9 o'clock, and Pittsburg and New York are 430 miles apart.

"The last train for Pittsburg has just left Jersey City," answered Dill.

"Then come over on the morning train," Carnegie suggested.

"I can't well do that," said Dill, "because I have an appointment tomorrow night with Mr. X—— here."

Carnegie answered at once: "Get a special train tonight."

Half an hour later Dill in his special train, was on his way to Pittsburg. Eleven hours later he said "Good morning" to Carnegie.

"Dill," said the steelmaker, "I would not have asked you to travel a thousand miles for nothing."

Then he asked the corporation lawyer a question, on the answer to which hung the disposition of millions of property. Dill gave his opinion in a single word.

"Thank you. That's all," said Carnegie. "I hope you will keep your engagement in New York tonight. Good-bye."

Dill was with Carnegie less than five minutes. The special train reached New York that night without mishap, and a few day's later Dill received for his one-word opinion a check for $5,000.—Saturday Evening Post.

A FEARFUL CASE

Harrowing Tale of Intense Suffering and Narrow Escape.

Grey County Lady Whose Letters Relate an Unparalleled Experience and a Happy Deliverance.

Morley, Ont., April 18.—Mrs. Thomas Hughes, of this place, has probably been nearer the very hour of death than any one has ever been and lived to speak of it. She says:

"I was a great sufferer for over four years, for nearly three of which I was unable to leave my bed.

"I had pains up my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back, through my left side and occasionally in my right side.

For as long as three nights and days at a time I would never close my eyes in sleep, the pains were so terribly severe.

"I was fearfully bloated, so much so that I could not sit up and could scarcely move.

My age at the time I was taken sick first was 41 years, and the doctors all said that nothing but time would cure me, and that if I lived I would be better when I got over the change in life. They said I had a complication of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder trouble, and treated me for these, but did me no good.

"I got worse and worse, and I am sure I would not have been alive today but for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was so weak I could not eat anything, only a little corn starch or soup of some kind.

"My normal weight before I was sick was 112 pounds and I bloated up until I weighed 147 pounds.

"After five local doctors and a specialist from the United States had given me up I began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I began to improve after the third box, and now I am as well as I ever was. I weigh 113 pounds.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

Talmage's Last Sermon.

It is significant that Dr. Talmage's last sermon was on Easter morning and discussed "The Christian View of Death." He said:

"Death is swallowed up in victory."—I. Corinthians, xv., 54.

My text is an ejaculation. It is spun out of hallelujahs. Paul wrote right on in his argument about the resurrection and observed all the laws of logic; but when he came to write the words of the text, his fingers and his pen and the parchment on which he wrote took fire and he cried out, "Death is swallowed up in victory!"

It seems that a black giant proposed to conquer the earth. He gathered for his host all the aches and pains and malarias and cancers and distempers and epidemics of the ages. He marched them down, drilling them in the northwest winds and amid the slush of tempests. He threw up barricades of gravemound. He pitched tent of charnel house. Some of the troops marched with slow tread commanded by consumption, some in double-quick, commanded by pneumonias. Some he took by long besiegement of evil habit, and some by one stroke of the battle-axe of casualty.

But one Christmas night his antagonist was born. As most of the plagues, and sickness, and despotisms come out of the east, it was appropriate that the new conqueror should come out of the same quarter. Power is given him to awaken all the fallen of all the centuries and of all lands, and marshal them against the black giant. Fields have already been won, but the last day of the world's existence will see the decisive battle.

When Christ shall lead forth his two brigades, the brigade of the risen dead, and the brigade of the celestial host, the black giant will fall back, and the brigade from the riven sepulchers will take him from beneath, and the brigade of descending immortals will take him from above, and death shall be swallowed up in victory.

You and I do not wish our bodies returned as they are now. We want to get rid of all their weaknesses and all their susceptibilities to fatigue and all their slowness of locomotion. We want them put through a chemistry of soil and heat and cold and changing seasons out of which God will reconstruct them as much better than they are now as the body of the rosiest and healthiest child that bounds over the lawn in the park is better than the sickest patient in the hospital.

"Why should it be thought with you an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?" Things all around us suggest it. Out of what grew all these flowers? Out of the mold and the earth. Resurrected! Resurrected! The radiant butterfly, where did it come from? The loathsome caterpillar. That albatross that smites the tempest with its wings, where did it come from? A senseless shell.

Only the bad disapprove of the resurrection.

The thunders of the last day will be the salvo that greets you into harbor. The lightnings will be only the torches of triumphal procession marching down to escort you home. The burning worlds flashing through immensity will be the rockets celebrating your coronation on thrones where you will reign forever and forever and forever. Where is death? What have we to do with death?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE POOR DEAR GAS COMPANY!

Victim of Misrepresentation and Misunderstanding.

Ex-Gasman Says the Meter Often Gets the Blame When the Consumer is at Fault.

[New York Sun.]

"Let us begin," said the man who was once in the gas meter business, but got out of it because he found even his nearest friends regarding him professionally as a cross between a highwayman and a green-goods dealer; "let us begin by assuming that gas companies are organized for the purpose of robbing an unwary public if they can, and that it is the public's duty and privilege to kick.

"We'll assume that to save trouble. Now then I have some information as to the habits of gas meters and the practice of the companies to impart, which may be useful to the consumer when he steps up to register his kick against the bill."

The man who used to be in the gas meter business bears all the outward semblance of respectability and rectitude of life. It may even be said, now that he has shaken himself free of his former calling, that he looks like a truthful person.

"It is the impression of the average gas consumer," he continued, "not only that he or she, and particularly she, is being robbed by the gas company, but that the company is glad of it, and there is nothing to be done about it but to use such language as the extent of the robbery calls for. The later part of this impression is usually the result of an interview with a flip ten-dollar clerk. The first part of it, in 999 cases out of 1,000 isn't true, and in the remaining case is due to accident. The state takes care of that.

"Possibly twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the number of gas consumers was limited and gas was expensive, the companies did get all they could out of the individual consumer without much regard to what he thought about it. New laws have been passed since then and the number of consumers has enormously increased. You may not believe it, but it is true that it pays best now to encourage economical consumption and to increase the uses to which gas may be adopted.

CARELESS GAS METER.

"Now, the gas meter, if it lies, in nine cases out of ten lies in favor of the consumer and against the company. I'll tell you why. If you could see the inside of your meter you would find it very much like a bellows. There are several varieties of gas meters, but all are built on the same general plan. The gas enters the meter from one side, passes through the bellows, or collapsible leather bag, and goes into the service pipe on the other side.

"The lung or bellows of the meter swells when the gas passes into it. When it is distended it presses on a rod which connects with a ratchet bearing upon cog-wheels which move the indicator on the dial. A certain amount of pressure of the bellows against the rod moves a cog-wheel one tooth. That tooth represents one cubic foot of gas passed through the meter.

"The tendency of this mechanism is to register slow rather than fast and for this reason: As the meter grows older the leather dries out and stiffens so that the gas pressure distends it less readily. That doesn't hinder the flow of gas, but only the movement of the indicators, so whenever that occurs the consumer gets more gas than he pays for. Nine meters out of ten pass more gas than they register. Therefore the company is glad to hear of imperfect meters. This is no dream.

IT TAKES SOME THINKING.

"When the gas bill takes a jump you will usually find a reason for it if you only stop to think about it. Perhaps you have had sickness in your family, or you have been entertaining more than usual. Maybe the servant girl has developed a passion for yellow novels. Only look far enough and you'll find the reason.

"There was a typical case only last summer. A bank president whom almost everybody knows by name went away for several months, closing up his town house. In course of time he received his monthly gas bill as usual. Nobody had been in the house in two months. Then he went to the gas company and denounced the company and its meter in one good comprehensive anathema.

"The company sent an inspector down to the house and the owner went along. He was so sure he had got the company where he wanted it that he was going to see the case through personally. They examined the guilty meter, and a conscienceless thing it looked. Then they went through the house. In the wine cellar, which the banker said he had locked with his own hand before going away, the gas was blazing merrily. He had forgotten to turn it out two months before.

"That was a case of accident. But there are others of crass stupidity. Everybody has a right to kick, as we started by admitting, but sometimes if the kicker would exercise his brain a little he wouldn't exercise his right.

SAVED MONEY, YET HE KICKED.

"A man bought a gas range of me once. After he had used his range for two months he came back to see me. He wanted to sell that range for anything he could get—for the price of old iron, even. I asked him if it did good work, and he replied that it gave perfect satisfaction in that respect.

"'Then what is wrong with it?' I asked him.

"'Well,' he said, 'my gas bills are so infernally high since I got that blessed range that they'll break me if I keep it.'

"'Have you used the gas range much?' I asked him.

"'Yes, continuously,' he said. 'I haven't lighted my coal range at all.'

"'How high is your gas bill this month?'

"'Seven fifty. And before I got this range it was only $5 or near that.'

"'Well, how much coal did you burn before you got the gas range and what did it cost you to put it in your bin?'

"'A ton a month at $6 a ton.'

"'Then,' I said, 'by your own showing you have actually saved $3 50 a month by using gas instead of coal, and you're coming back to kick about it.'

"He thought that over a minute. Then he said: 'I never thought I was such a great fool. Good day,' and that was the last I saw of him.

"Now, he belonged to just the type of man that quarrels with the gas company about the meter.

ARE WATCHED CLOSELY.

"If folks only knew it, the state watches gas companies so strictly that they can't play tricks with the gas if they want to. First of all, the law says that a gas meter must register within 2 per cent of rigid accuracy—that is 2 per cent above or 2 per cent below actual consumption. If the difference is greater than that it is illegal to use the meter.

"To see that this is enforced, every meter is inspected constantly. As soon as it is made it is inspected and regulated at the factory. If it is all right, the gas company receives it, but before it can be used it must be inspected by the state.

"Every meter sent out in New York is strictly tested by a state inspector before it is allowed to leave the gas office. If it registers correctly the inspector accepts it and seals it hermetically with the state seal. To tamper with that seal afterward is a felony.

"So it is with a state certificate of efficiency, practically, that the machine goes to the consumer. He can use it for two years only. Then it must be tested again. Meantime neither the consumer nor the gasman can get at the recording mechanism inside the cover without disconnecting the thing and taking it back to the shop, or committing felony.

CAN GET METER TESTED.

"But that isn't the only way in which the law protects the gas consumer. Suppose the householder suspects that his meter is playing him tricks. He needn't trust the company. All he need to do is to notify the gas company that he wants a new test made by a state inspector. The inspector will come, disconnect it, take it away and test it.

"If the kicker is right and the meter does not register correctly the company must pay the inspector 50 cents for making the test. It must also give the consumer a rebate for the approximate amount he has overpaid the company for gas since the meter was officially tested last time. If the meter is correct then the consumer must pay 50 cents for the official intelligence that the mistake is on his side.

"The test is made by attaching to the meter a small gauge the accuracy of which is undoubted and allowing gas to pass through the gauge and meter. If both register the same amount then of course the meter is correct. If they don't the difference between them is the sum of the meter's error.

CONSUMERS GET EVEN.

"Tell you of cases in which the consumer has got something out of a gas company? Why, there are lots of 'em. Any company can give you a lot of 'em that'll fill a page of a newspaper. Ask at the same time for a list of the company's bad debts. I know they amounted to $100,000 and more last year. They were all in small sums, incurred by people moving away and owing the gas company from just a dollar or two owing to it and nobody to pay. That's why the quarter meters were so enthusiastically adopted by the companies and why they are such a boon.

"Fact is, you may say that the gas company does more for its consumers without pay than any other corporation I know of. Yes, sir, now I'm out in the open. The gas company is a much-maligned institution, and if I haven't proved it I'd like to know what proof is."

WOULD BE A FREAK.

All that the oppressed gas consumer whom the reporter sought for an antidote to these remarks had to say about them was this:

"Well, I'd like to see somebody who ever got something for nothing out of a gas company. I'd put him under a glass case and look at him often. He'd be a curiosity, he would.

"Yes, sir, I tried that testing business myself once. My meter wasn't right, so I notified the company and they sent the inspector around. I didn't pay any 50 cents, for the meter wasn't all right. But what do you think that inspector reported? He said my meter wasn't working at all. I'd been getting gas for two weeks for nothing. And he fixed it so that if my gas bills keep on running at the rate they are running now, I'll be an applicant in bankrutcy proceedings mighty soon."

How I Cure Weak, Puny Men



Give me a man broken down from excesses, dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was. I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that by draining the system in any manner my Belt will replace it, and will cure you.

Fred Lint, Selkirk, Ont., writes:—"Dear Doctor, I am well, and words cannot express my gratitude for the healing powers which your Belt has given me. May the Lord bless your business, and that the Belt will cure many more poor wrecks, as I was about three months ago."

Letters like that tell a story which means a great deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the man who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures after everything else has failed are my best arguments.

S. Wilson, Clinton, Ont., writes:—"I suppose you have wondered if I was alive. Well, I am, and I am happy to say that I feel better to-day than I have for the last four or five years. I was continually taking medicine and getting no benefit. I prayed for death to relieve me, but thank God and your Belt I am better now and working every day."

Give me a man with pains in the back, a dull ache in his muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in his shoulders, chest and side, Sciatica in his hip, Lumbago, Rheumatism or any aches or pain, and my Belt will pour the oil of life into his aching body and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my belt is worn.

A. McKenzie, Brookholm, Ont., says:—"Just a few words about the Electric Belt. It is not so easy for a man suffering and taking all kinds of drugs for sixteen years or more to be cured. However, I have every confidence in your Belt, and I feel as though I am completely cured. Your Belts with other parties in this locality are giving great satisfaction."

If you are doubtful of its ability to cure your case you can make arrangements to get the Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? Is there a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself, and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old-style belts.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Look out for those old-style blistering scorchers that burn and sear the flesh, they are offering a cheap imitation of my cushion electrode. It is a sham; don't accept them if you value your health.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS' VITALIZER.

For Diseases Peculiar to Men.

Quickest permanent cure guaranteed in all cases of blood and skin diseases, red spots, pain in bones, eruptions, ulcers, infectious discharges, gleet, stricture, etc.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, nervous debility, impaired memory, absence of will power, lost vitality, impotency, involuntary losses, and all diseases resulting from excesses, indiscretions, over-work, recent or old cases, speedily and thoroughly cured.

Mailed in plain wrapper, free from observation. A $2 package for $1, but only one package sent to the same address at this price.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE F. WILLIAMS CO.

LBox 75. TORONTO

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving
PORTER & CO., 'phone 1,162.

Banks.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes.
THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Drygoods.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Richmond.

Hardware.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Richmond.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes.
LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

Wholesale Grocers.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 623 Richmond.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

SPRING CLEANING.

Extract from "My Experiences of Spring Cleanings, Past and Present."

BY MRS. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Often I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town
And my youth comes back to me.

But so surely as I indulge in those long, long thoughts of my youth, with all its happiness, with all its freedom from care, with all its manifold pleasures, and its few pains, there arises in my mind's eye the vivid picture of one very great misery, which used to befall me yearly within the precincts "of the beautiful town that is seated by the sea." The picture is that of an annual irruption known as "Spring Cleaning," when every vestige of comfort would disappear from the home of my childhood in dear old Weymouth town. Spring Cleaning in those days was Spring Cleaning with a vengeance. The Assyrian that came down like a wolf on the fold was tame in comparison with it. So soon as every March had come in like a lion and had gone out more or less like the proverbial lamb—sometimes he came in like a lion and went out like a tiger—and all of us children, from the eldest to the youngest, had "done" our mumps, our chilblains, our earaches, our coughs, and our influenza colds, surely enough, with the exit of fires and the empty hartshorn and cough-mixture phials, would begin the dim rumblings which heralded the approach of the fiend, Spring Cleaning.

It may be permissible to ask the reason of present comfort as against past discomfort. Well, I maintain that we have to thank the manufacturers of improved household soaps for this pleasing state of things. There are numerous soaps advertised every day to perform all manner of wonderful transformations in our houses, in an incredibly short space of time, and with a very small amount of manual labor. I only wish in this place to give my latest experiences of a household soap, which I now use to the exclusion of all other kinds, simply for the benefit of other women as busy as myself, who have but scant leisure to attend to the brightness of their homes, other responsible occupations pressing heavily upon them.

As I am **not by any means a** credulous person, and believe in scarcely anything that I hear, I determined to test the powers of Sunlight Soap myself. My first action was to turn the bath-room into a wash-house. To the consternation of the housemaid, who had expressed a wish to leave upon having been found fault with for not keeping the china as bright as we wished, I bade her half fill the bath with nearly cold water, and cut up some little junks of the Sunlight Soap, and throw them into the bath. We next collected many of our heaviest pieces of China, Antony and Cleopatra, Lady Godiva, a large yellow cat with blue spots, the Dresden bull, a large litter of pigs, an immense monkey devouring a pomegranate—the guardian angel of our hall—numerous busts, notably of Napoleon the Great, Wesley, Thackeray, Henry Irving, Don Quixote, George Cruickshank, and Cardinal Manning; the Florentine Boar in alabaster, and a Giraffe from an unknown ceramic pottery, and smeared them well over with grated Sunlight Soap. Then they all went into the bath together. I locked the door, putting the key in my pocket, and went back to my study and wrote a "Scrutator" for "Truth" on Registry Offices for Servants, which, candor compels me to admit, the editor would not accept on account of its acerbity. I could not modify my views, believing as I do that Registry Offices have, in a very large measure, contributed to the present unsatisfactory state of the domestic service market; so I treasure that article still, although it has never appeared in print. In three hours I returned to my Companions of the Bath, rang for the housemaid, who was decidedly supercilious because a new experiment was being made that she did not wish or intend to approve of, and directed her to draw off the water, which I noticed with exultation was nearly black. She then refilled the bath with lukewarm water, drew it off again after a few minutes, and, hey presto! there were the motley occupants of the bath as clean and as bright as new pins. We took them up tenderly, lifted them with care, and laid them out on macintosh sheets on the floor to dry, and quickly I put into the bath a second Happy Family, cleansing them by the same simple process. The next day we immersed several more batches, and for the first time our collection of china washed itself without any physical labor on our parts beyond that, as we restored the pieces to their accustomed haunts, they were lightly and swiftly rubbed up with new chamois leathers. But china washing was not everything, I argued. Sunlight Soap was advertised as a sweet boon to the weary washerwoman of curtains, blankets, table-covers, and, in fact, everything appertaining to a household. With renewed vigor I determined to test it right away through the flat. Again the bath-room was the family wash-house. First of all we did all the short muslin curtains and Liberty fabrics generally. We merely threw them into cold water, rubbed them lightly with a lather, and rolled them up tightly with little junks of Sunlight Soap in each bundle, and left them while I returned to my paste-pot and scissors, intent upon cutting subjects for my husband's leader in The Daily Telegraph. In a couple of hours we drained off the water and rinsed the muslins in a fresh supply, and rolled them in clean towels ready to be lightly ironed when half-dry. They were up at the window the next day and looking as good as new. The long lace curtains were treated in the same manner, and were equally successful. Then came the tug-of-war, as I thought. I had never in my life seen a blanket washed, although it has been my fate to frequently nearly weep when they have been returned from the laundry, dull, thick, heavy, stiff, and woefully shrunken. With fear and trembling I chose four large blankets, nearly new but very much the worse for London smoke and smuts, and consigned them to a cold water bath overnight, rolled up with cut-up Sunlight Soap. The next morning they were operated upon in the same manner as the curtains had been, and never in all my many years of housekeeping have I seen whiter and softer blankets emerge from a laundry. After that, various table covers and woollen curtains were subjected to the process with equally satisfactory results; and, last, but not least, silk stockings and socks had their turn, together with silk shawls and handkerchiefs, and all came out well, without much trouble to anybody or waste of valuable time. There was not an atom of soda or any chemical whatsoever used. And so ended my Family Wash. There was naturally no steam, as only cold and lukewarm water had been used, and only myself and assistant knew that our bath-room had been turned into a laundry. From that time I have had all kinds of things washed with Sunlight Soap, and can honestly say that it is a boon and a blessing to every housewife who buys it, no matter what her social grade. Our last annual Spring Cleaning took exactly a week, where formerly it had taken a month. Everything that was washable was subjected to the influence of Sunlight Soap, and by its aid picture frames, glasses, globes, bedsteads, brasses, ormulu chandeliers, marble and terra cotta statuary, bronzes, and a hundred and one silver ornaments, were rapidly and effectually cleansed by two persons instead of the usual army of additional laborers we used to lay on at such a time. I can hear some people who have not tried the soap say, "Fiddlesticks! It takes a week alone to rub up all the furniture and the brass fenders and coal boxes." So it did, my friends, before Sunlight Soap came to the front; but now it does not. Just try what a lather of this soap will do for your furniture and fenders, before your servants attempt to put the several polishing creams upon them. After a rapid application of Sunlight Soap and water, and getting the surface quite dry afterwards, I venture to say that the merest suspicion of furniture cream—and oftentimes none is needed, since cream is only grease after all, and attracts the dust—will suffice, and all that is needed are plenty of soft chamois leathers with which to give a final rubbing-up, which need not take many minutes—that is, if active people are the rubbers—and your chairs, tables, and sideboards, fenders, and irons will compare favorably with newly silvered mirrors. As far as carpets are concerned, for fetching up the color I know nothing so efficacious as a quick light scrubbing (on fine days when the windows can be left wide open), with Sunlight Soap and cold water—first taking care to remove with a hot iron and blotting paper all grease spots. Of course, I do not pretend to say that this application will render unnecessary the removal of heavy carpets every three years from the house, to be beaten free of all dust; but I do know that it sweetens one's rooms very much, and does away with that slight damp odor of dust which somehow or another will persist in lingering in carpeted rooms, when much sweeping and a plentiful supply of daily tea-leaves are resorted to.

I do not wish in the least to set myself up as an authority upon household matters; and I only speak from my own experience of them. I contend that there are thousands of working folks like myself whose occupations do not allow them to vacate their houses at all hours and seasons, when the necessary cleanings are on; but there is no earthly reason why, in these days, our tempers should be spoilt, our digestion upset, and the affections of our husbands temporarily estranged from us, owing to the miseries of discomfort they are enduring because their favorite rooms and all their surroundings are in the thralls for days, nay, weeks together of that overpowering fiend "Spring Cleaning." We women can all choose exactly that soap and those implements of war we find on trial to prove the most effectual to ensure our comfort and that of those with whom we dwell, and we can direct our servants to follow our chosen methods and not their own—which are apt to be both tedious and expensive—for the beautifying and purifying of our houses, so that they shall be done with the smallest amount of trouble possible, and by the most rapid means. I maintain this can best be effected by the use of Sunlight Soap, in lieu of the old-fashioned yellow and mottled, and the malodorous soft soap, and the hundred and one acids so valued by our elders in the days of our childhood.

609

SOCIETY FOLKS' BOGUS JEWELS

Persons of Wealth and Fashion Use Imitation Gems.

The Counterfeits Used on Ordinary Occasions, While Real Articles Repose in Bank Vaults.

On the show case of one of the big Union Square jewelry stores there was spread out a rather dazzling array of pearls. They were in the form of necklaces. There were necklaces single and double, triple and quadruple—necklaces that would wind once, twice or four times around the white neck the very sight of them suggested, and still leave loops of their modest, moonlike lustre to mingle in lacy mysteries below.

It was the bewildering wreckage left on the show case after a swooping descent upon the store by two richly-dressed women who had just left. The salesman was gathering up the fascinating loot and storing it away in a long, narrow and particularly dainty pasteboard box, handling the priceless things—which rippled over his fingers like moonbeams on the sea—in that easy, nonchalant way in which jewelry salesmen do handle articles that are worth a prince's ransom. They might have been tabloid sausages from the indifferent manner in which he chucked them into the box.

"Would you mind telling me the price of that necklace you have in your hand?" he was asked.

It was a double necklace of pearls that ranged in size from the marrow-fat down to the little French pea which touches on and appertains to lamb and mint sauce.

"Certainly," said the salesman, staying his hand and examining a minute bit of cardboard attached to a string of tremulous moonshine. "I will give you a price on the string. But you must notice that it is a double string. It will go twice around any ordinary neck and hang loosely at that. I would have you observe that fact before I mention the figure. And then look at the pearls!"

He deftly stripped one off the string and handed it over the counter.

"Take one," he continued affably—"take it and try it. Just put it down on the floor and grind your heel on it. Don't be timid, try it. But you can't smash it. It is no use trying to squeeze it with your fingers. Stamp on it. You can't hurt it. It is no matter if you do."

Now, mind you, this was in one of the best-known jewelry stores in New York—a concern that for years has had a national reputation and that has customers among the ultra rich, not only here but in every large city in the Union. It seemed a little beyond conventional lines to be asked smilingly by its representative to try and smash a few pearls by grinding them under your heel on the store floor.

"Now, a fair price for a double necklace of pearls of that size," continued the salesman, "is $1,000, but you may have that string for $20—since they are not pearls but fish scales."

"What! Imitation, why——?"

"That's what they are."

"But I thought a house like this did not deal in imitations!"

"Of course, you did," was the smiling reply; "but a house like this does deal in imitations, all the same. There is more money in imitations than there is in the real thing, and furthermore we sell imitations to our best class of customers. It is the wealthy people—the people of solid standing—on whom we rely most for our imitation jewelry trade; that is to say, next to the people of the stage, the people of the millions buy the most imitation stuff. It's queer, I admit, but it is true.

"And yet, when you think of it, it is very simple. Take a lady who is one of a family noted in New York for years as having great wealth. Well, she can hang any old glittering junk she chooses on her and people think it is diamonds. Think it! Gosh, they know it! And as for the stage people, of course everybody assumes that the diamonds they wear on the stage are paste. Yet it is oftener, perhaps, than many suppose that real diamonds are seen on the stage.

"Naturally the largest customers for imitation diamonds are the stage people. Yet I could mention one actress, a favorite here in New York, who wears genuine jewels. Her fortune in jewels is large—it must be large. There are persons who buy them for her. Not long ago we sold a present for her that cost $30,000.

"But it is the Four Hundred who are our regular customers for imitation jewelry. They come to us with designs of the sunbursts, coronets and whatnot that they own in the genuine stones and get us to imitate them. It is the imitation on all save rare occasions that they wear. The real jewels are stowed away in safe-deposit vaults. The advantage these women have is that they know how to wear jewels. Even if her identity were unknown, a woman who is accustomed to wear genuine diamonds will hang an imitation on her in such a way as to be convincing. On the other hand, some other woman, who is just beginning at being rich will put on genuine jewels in such a way that they will shout that they are paste.

"We have a customer, a rich brewer's wife. She comes in here with her daughters every now and then with a wad of money as big as a ham. Whatever the daughters want she buys for them. They just browse around the store and pick out anything that suits their fancy. Mamma buys it. And, great Scott, you ought to see it when it is hung on them! They could cart around diamonds worth tens of thousands and they might as well have chandelier prisms jingling on them.

"On the other hand, one of those women who have been in the swim a long time, for a generation or two, could put on a brooch of glass diamonds worth, maybe, intrinsically, seven or eight dollars, and convince the world that it was worth as many hundreds.

"There is a great increase in the demand for imitation jewels of all kinds, diamonds, of course, being in the lead. I don't undertake to account for it. I state the fact. And yet there is one substantial reason for it. The art of imitation was never so perfect as it is now. Let me show you something."

He went to a showcase and took out a beautiful little object in the form of a horseshoe. It was made of rubies and diamonds, two rows of diamonds with a row of rubies between. All the jewels were of small size and there was just a truthful hint of irregularity in their dimensions that suggested difficulty in matching them.

"Here is an article," he said, "of which the price is $20. If it were genuine it would cost—let me see——"

Here he counted the number of so-called stones.

"It would cost, if this were genuine, as far as I am a judge of jewels, and I have been in the business for many years, from $450 to $500. You can have it for $20. That is our price. There is no value in it except the labor, and I suppose that would be between seven and eight dollars. And yet, sir, I assure you that if a woman stood opposite me, across the showcase, as you stand now, I could not tell whether the jewels in that ornament were genuine or whether they were paste. If I got them under a magnifying glass of course I would detect them. I don't pretend to be an expert. I simply have handled jewels for many years. With all that, I don't believe an expert could tell that piece of work unless he had it in his hands—either that or with a powerful glass at a short distance.

"I don't know why imitation diamonds are called 'paste' diamonds. They are nothing but glass, pure and simple. Pure and simple, though, very well describes the glass of which they must be made. That's obvious. A pure, clear, crystalline glass is the starting point. Of course, you can color your glass as you like—color it for rubies or emeralds or leave it white for diamonds. But is is all glass just the same. When you see an imitation diamond you are seeing nothing but a bit of white glass. The only value it has is in the labor that is put on it.

"We have got two or three imitation diamond factories here in New York, and one of them, at least, does a great business. They make anywhere from 300 to 500 per cent on every sale. Let me give you an example. A woman came in here with a ring which she had bought of them. She had paid $10 for it. She wanted, for curiosity, to know what it was intrinsically worth. The ring itself was gold. We tested it and found it 8 carat gold. It was worth by weight about $1. The piece of glass that represented the diamond was worth, for the labor on it, about 25 cents. There you have $1 25 sold for $10. That is merely a sample of the profit there is in the imitation diamond business—a vastly more profitable business than the trade in genuine diamonds. The percentage in that, comparatively is small.

"The cutting of bits of glass to imitate diamonds is quite an art. The French make the best of the imitations. They always will, I suppose. We have several firms engaged in the business here in New York, but put their work by the side of the French and there is no comparison. It is only the French work that requires an expert with a magnifying glass to detect the imitation. Lots of our American work you can detect by merely looking at it through a shop window from the street. Of course, it is very much cheaper on the market than the French work and it has a big sale. Darkies buy lots of it.

"A bit of glass made to imitate a jewel must be split in two, provided in the setting the back is to be exposed. Between the two pieces there is placed a particle of tinfoil to give the brilliancy. Sometimes when the back of the glass is to be buried in the setting, and so not exposed, a liquid luster is applied. This does very well until you wash it, and then the luster goes and you have got only the glass without the sparkle. This liquid luster is sometimes applied to genuine diamonds of yellow tint to make them white. It does make them white until they are washed, and then the old bilious yellow comes back again and their selling value is reduced by just so much. You will see a good many of these washed yellow diamonds over in the Bowery. It is quite a trick in that latitude.

"Pearls are imitated in two ways at least. One is with wax and the other is with fish scales. Wax pearls will melt. I know of a case where a woman of rather stout habit started in to dance one evening. She wore a beautiful pearl necklace. After dancing for a while she felt something running down her neck. She told her partner about it and asked him to look. 'It's yer bades, ma'am,' he said, for it was a gathering of the haut ton of municipal politics—and sure enough it was the pearls. The wax had melted.

"The best imitation pearls are made of fish scales, such as is in the necklace of which you asked the price when you came in. The scales are put under a terrific pressure and so squeezed into the pearl form of any required size. They have the pearl coloring and pale tint and are hard as rocks. I was quite safe in inviting you to grind your heel on the one I gave you. How much would I have been out had you smashed it? Oh, not worth mentioning."

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whisky was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he has done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY COMPANY, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

AS A REMEDY FOR COUGHS, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches are reliable and give the best possible effect with safety.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. Ducharme, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. Price, 25 cents a box. xt

WELCOME AS SUNSHINE after storm is the relief when an obstinate, pitiless cough has been driven away by Allen's Lung Balsam. No opium in it. The good effect lasts. Take a bottle home with you this day. xt

ONLY ONE NEWSPAPER IN INDIAN TONGUE

It Is Dying, Too, Only Having 300 Subscribers, All Deadheads.

The Cherokee Advocate, the only newspaper printed for Indians in the Indian language, is soon to be abolished. It has been published at Tahlequah, I. T., for the past 50 years, and prior to that time at New Echota, Ga., where it was established in 1830.

Lack of funds in the Cherokee treasury was responsible for the discontinuance of this publication, which a few years ago was a powerful medium among the full-blood Cherokees.

The paper is printed at the expense of the Cherokee Government, has its own modern plant, office building, etc. The type was cast in especial molds and the molds destroyed. Today its circulation is less than 300, and all of those are deadheads. The editor and compositor are paid by the Cherokee Government, but since that is doomed the end is in sight.

When the Cherokee Advocate has died the Cherokee language will be soon forgotten, as it is not taught in the public schools of the tribe, and the children now growing up learn only the English language.

The printed characters will be forgotten within the next generation. When the alphabet was first conceived it was hailed as a remarkable invention. The inventor was feted and treated with great respect. Congress voted him a silver medal and granted him a pension.

The Cherokees are the only Indians in the United States to have a printed language. All the others have a spoken tongue, which cannot be well understood in other tribes.

The Cherokee alphabet was first designed for the convenience of printing in 1830, but was invented in 1826 by George Guess, or Sequoy, a full-blood Cherokee. He was then living at Vinita, in the Cherokee nation, and at this point recently a monument has been erected to his memory.

BET ON SURE THING AND LOST HIS CASH

Ingenious Painter "Fixed" the Roulette Wheel, But Not the Right Way.

Schemes to beat the roulette wheel are as common as June dandelions, but in practice all serve to increase the bank account of the man behind the green. However, a Minneapolis man invented a sure-thing scheme recently that apparently could not fail. The inventor was a painter, and his opportunity to put his scheme into operation came when he was employed to touch up a wheel that had become somewhat dingy through prolonged use. He did his work early in the morning, when no one was around to bother him, and when he left his face wore a beatific smile. Then he doffed his working garb and started out to call upon his friends. To each he explained the scheme, and from each he borrowed every cent they would let him have. Then he retraced his steps, went upstairs, was subjected to scrutiny through a peep hole and finally admitted.

Once inside he walked over to the wheel and began betting his money, a dollar at a time, on the red. It came back. He tried it again. Again a black number was announced. Then he doubled. The result was the same. Evidently the color question was causing the painter trouble. He persisted in his bets, however, until he had lost his roll. When that happened he went out to borrow more money.

After he had left, the proprietor of the place walked over to the wheel and remarked: "Something doing here, Joe. That fellow is no fool, and he thought he had a sure thing. You could see it in his face. Let's have a look at that wheel."

The wheel was taken from its place and scrutinized carefully. While painting it the daedal Minneapolitan had skillfully placed small pieces of rubber in all the black numbers, evidently figuring that if the ball fell back it would bounce out again and settle red. The rubber had been painted and varnished so skillfully that it was most difficult to detect; but unfortunately for the painter he had used an old overshoe for his purpose.

The rubber was "dead," and instead of the ball bouncing out, as the ingenious painter had figured, it fell upon a cushion that served to hold it black three times out of four.

The gambler smiled. "They are all dead easy, Joe," he said, "every one of 'em."

IS NOT THIS STEALING?

Are Not Imitators Who Live on the Reputation of the Articles They Imitate Thieves?

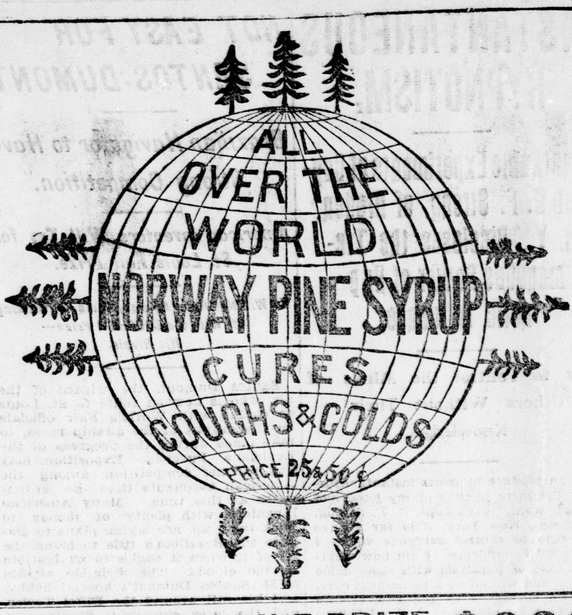
In Spite of at Least Half-a-Dozen Imitators, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Has More Than Three Times the Sale of any Remedy Recommended For Throat and Lung Troubles.

Have you been imposed upon when asking for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and turpentine by being offered an imitation? Many have been, and we know of some who have changed their druggist as a result. It is not safe to deal with a druggist who offers imitations and substitutes. An honest druggist will not offend his customers by such questionable methods.

The use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has become so universal that on all sides are springing up preparations of turpentine and linseed, put up in packages similar to Dr. Chase's, with the object of making sales on the reputation of this famous remedy. Is not this dishonest? Is it not stealing, or even worse? For besides the injury done to the proprietors of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the people are being deceived. In some cases, no doubt, even life is lost as a result.

Are you being deceived? Have you asked for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and been given an imitation or substitute? There is no doubt about the virtue of this great throat and lung remedy. It is too well known as a thorough cure for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, coughs and colds to need further words of commendation. What we want to do is to warn you against these imitations. To be certain that you are getting the genuine, be sure that Dr. Chase's portrait and signature are on the wrapper.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has reached phenomenal sales, because it cures when other remedies fail. It is far-reaching in effect, curing the cold as well as the cough, and uprooting the most serious forms of bronchitis, asthma and similar throat and lung diseases. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



$200 GENUINE PRIZE COMPETITION $200

The Sole Canadian Agents,

J. M. Douglas & Co., Montreal,

FOR THE CELEBRATED

Lea & Perrin's Sauce

Will Award 20 Cash Prizes for the 20 Best Advertisements

received by them, setting forth the merits of Lea & Perrin's Sauce, and reasons why the people of all civilized countries should use this Sauce in preference to all others. Each advertisement must be accompanied by one clean label, from Lea & Perrin's bottle—the RED label not the wrapper—whether small, medium or large. It is understood that the advertisement and illustrations become the agents' property whether winning a prize or not. The number of words must not exceed 100. The names of the winners will be published, unless otherwise desired. The competition will close May 1, 1902. The decision of the judges appointed by J. M. Douglas & Co. shall be final.

THE PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

For Illustrated Advertisements.		For Advertisements in Type.	
1st Prize	$30 00	1st Prize	$20 00
2nd "	20 00	2nd "	15 00
3rd "	15 00	3rd "	10 00
4th "	15 00	4th "	10 00
5th "	10 00	5th "	5 00
6th "	10 00	6th "	5 00
7th "	10 00	7th "	5 00
8th "	5 00	8th "	3 00
9th "	5 00	9th "	3 00
Illustrations must be such as will print well in general newspapers.		10th "	2 00
		11th "	2 00

Give name and address plainly. All communications to be addressed as follows:

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

Sole Canadian Agents for Lea & Perrin's Sauce.) MONTREAL, P. Q.

No communication will be considered which does not comply with all the conditions mentioned above.

Omega Oil

Cold in the Chest



Now, see here a minute, my friend. You ought to know that you can't cure a cold in the chest, or sore throat, or shooting pains in the lungs, by swallowing medicines. The stuff you swallow goes into your stomach, and your trouble is not there at all. What you want to do is to rub your throat and chest with Omega Oil, and do it quick, too. Nature made this oil for exactly this purpose. It subdues and overcomes the inflammation and is at least a hundred times better than a sticky, itching, nasty porous plaster. Don't lose time fooling with such things, but start using Omega Oil as quickly as you can.

Tell your druggist you want Omega Oil and nothing else. If he refuses to supply you, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle prepaid for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 744

Smallpox in the United States, as officially reported from December 28, 1901, to March 21, 1902, reaches a total of 24,194 cases, with 708 deaths. The total for the same period in 1901 was 11,496 cases, with 149 deaths.

To Raise More Corn

to the acre always use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe and painless. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All druggists

Japan has given a Frankfurt man an order for five machines for printing and perforating postage stamps.

To Break Up a Cold

all you require is a glass of hot water, a little sugar, and thirty drops of Polson's Nerviline. Take it real hot, and in the morning you will wake up without a cold. When depressed or tired, try Nerviline; it will tone you up better than stimulants. Nerviline wards off all sickness and keeps people well. Large bottles, 25c.

INSTANTANEOUS HYPNOTISM.

Remarkable Experiments of Captain G. F. Strong, of Dryden, N. Y., Discloses the Tremendous Power of Hypnotic Influence.

How to Control the Minds of Others Without Their Knowledge.

"I can produce hypnosis instantaneously by the mere passing of my hand and a single word," says Capt. C. F. Strong, of Dryden, New York. "So far I have been able to control everyone whom I have tried to influence. I am now treating a case of paralysis with remarkable success, and will effect a permanent cure. My own success with the new science has been most phenomenal, and I believe that every man that wishes to get the most out of life should understand the science of hynotism and personal magnetism. It is a subject that can be easily mastered by any person of ordinary intelligence. Some time ago I wrote the American College of Sciences, of Philadelphia, for a copy of their free book on hypnotic influence. To my delight and surprise I found that this wonderful power largely depended upon the mastery of a few secrets, which were fully and completely explained to me.



CAPT. C. F. STRONG.

"After studying the instructions for a few evenings I selected three young men as subjects, and found that I could control them perfectly. Money could not purchase the knowledge which I have already gained. Hypnotism develops within one a power and a force of character which cannot be acquired in any other way. I believe it is far more valuable than medicine in the treatment of most diseases and bad habits. It cures where medicine fails."

Five thousand copies of the handsomely illustrated work to which Capt. Strong refers are to be given away by the American College of Sciences absolutely free, for the purpose of acquainting the public with the practical uses and marvelous benefits to be derived from a study of the sciences of hypnotism, personal magnetism, magnetic healing, etc. The book explains how people have been secretly influenced without their knowledge; how hypnotism may be used to develop a wonderfully magnetic personality. It treats on new processes for developing will power; how to influence people at a distance; how to make others carry out your ideas and think they are carrying out their own. How people have achieved success and grown wealthy through the practical use of hypnotic power.

The work is handsomely illustrated by half-tone engravings, and is by far the most remarkable publication of its kind ever issued. Every page is brimful of intensely interesting and practical information. It is a book that should be in every home; it is enthusiastically indorsed by the most prominent ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors and business men of this country. Remember that it costs you absolutely nothing. If you want a copy write today. Address American College of Sciences, Dept. 239L., 620 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAN'T BE DONE.

[From Health.]

You can't stand for five minutes without moving, if you are blindfolded.

You can't stand at the side of a room with both your feet lengthwise touching the wainscoting.

You can't crush an egg when placed lengthwise, between your hands; that is, if the egg is sound, and has the ordinary shell of a hen's egg

You can't get out of a chair without bending your body forward, or putting your feet under it; that is, if you are sitting squarely on the chair, and not on the edge of it.

You can't break a match, if the match is laid across the nail of the middle finger of either hand and passed upon the first and third fingers of that hand, despite its seeming so easy at first sight.

From Barcelona the Spanish Government has received a petition praying that bull-fighting may be excluded from the festivities in honor of the coronation of Alfonso XIII.

The Bowels

If not kept regular, will become filled with excrement which in turn permeate the body with poison. Headache, sick spells, bad breath, foul taste in mouth, pimples and a sallow complexion are some of the evidences of this disease. Hutch will rid the system of all filthy residues, will purify the blood and induce a vigorous condition of health. Hutch is a doctor for 10 cents, 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

All the officers of the Ostend mail steamers have been ordered to learn the Morse telegraph alphabet, so that they may be able to work the wireless telegraph apparatus on board their vessels in case of need.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

An experiment in marketing Jersey sweet potatoes in London is made by a New Jersey grower, who has shipped three lots, one in sawdust, one in fancy wrappers and one loose in barrels.

THE great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

NOT EASY FOR SANTOS-DUMONT

Brazilian Navigator to Have Strong Competition.

American Inventors Will Try for St. Louis Fair Prize.

He Will Not Have An Easy Time in Walking Off With the $200,000 Prize—His Rivals.

Santos Dumont, the wizard of the air, who is now en route to St. Louis to confer with World's Fair officials on the subject of the airship races, to take place during the progress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, may find warmer competition among the American aeronauts than he anticipates at this time. Many American inventors, with plenty of money to back them up, are laying plans to dispute the Brazilian's title to being the all of it when it comes to navigatioin in the clouds. The dirigible airship is M. Santos Dumont's special hobby, and his sail around the Eiffel Tower, and the later successful flights over Monaco Bay, have no doubt created a general impression that he will probably have an easy time of it walking off with the $200,000 prize offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for this sort of flying machine. That impression is an erroneous one. There are others, and there are Americans among them. When the airship races at the World's Fair are over, M. Santos Dumont and those who expect to see him an easy winner may find themselves on the wrong side of the guessing contest. They may have another guess coming. It certainly looks that way at this distance.

TOLEDO MAN'S HOPE.

Probably the most formidable contestant Santos Dumont will have for the big prize will be Alanson Wood, the Toledo, Ohio, inventor, who, with his partner, made a fortune in twelve short months from his invention—the roller coaster. Mr. Wood is now completing the detail work on an airship, with which he will compete for the prize at the St. Louis World's Fair for the best dirigible airship. Mr. Wood has been steadily at work for months past, and his plans have reached a stage where there is, according to his own statement, no further doubt as to his final success. He will have his machine completed in one short month. In company with one other man he will finance the entire deal without assistance from outside parties. The trial tests, of which he speaks with confidence, will be made in Toledo. One idea included in Mr. Wood's airship, he says, has been completely overlooked by all other inventors, and it was purely through accident that he happened across this strange and exceedingly important idea. It is the one thing necessary to the successful operation of an airship, and without having it embodied in their models inventors can never hope to succeed. It does away with all thought of the lifting capacity of the airship, and through it Mr. Wood can lift 25,000 pounds with the locomotive force he intends to employ on his ship. Practical tests given his apparatus have demonstrated to the inventor that his machine will be a success. He can see nothing now but the big prize at St. Louis, and the wealth which will follow the solution of a problem that has vexed men for ages past.

METROPOLITAN INVENTION.

Leo Stevens is the name of another airship builder who has a flying machine within 60 days of completion. He has his workshop on the second floor of 291 Eighth avenue, New York city, and says he will contest for the big prize at St. Louis. His machine, he thinks, is an improvement on the Santos Dumont machine. He expects to make his first trip through the air over the tops of New York's sky scrapers.

"I had hoped to have Santos Dumont one of the first to see my machine," said Mr. Stevens, in conversation with a reporter a few days ago. Then he explained briefly the plan upon which his airship is constructed. The frame work is made of steel pipe manufactured especially for it. The gasolene engine is also put in place in the frame. The entire weight of the frame work will be only 108 pounds, although it is about 85 feet long and fifteen feet high. The engine will be seven and a half horse power. It will be propelled by wings very much the same as the Santos Dumont machine, but, as Mr. Stevens explained, he has been watching Dumont's work closely, and has taken advantage of every weak spot that was revealed in Dumont's work.

In Stevens' machine, to begin with, there will be two gas envelopes of balloons instead of one, a smaller one being built within the large one. In this way he will prevent his main balloon from becoming flabby and unwieldy, when the gas escapes, by forcing air into the cylinder and by its expansion force the remaining gas in the big cylinder into smaller compass, thereby keeping the main balloon full and shapely.

He also has added a water ballast attachment, constructed on a sliding track, so that he can move it back and forth at will and keep the equilibrium of the machine perfect. But what he considers his greatest improvement over Dumont's machine is the addition of two automatic wings attached to the balloon, which will fold up when the balloon shoots upward and open as it descends, acting on the parachute principle and thereby preventing him from coming down to the earth too rapidly as has been the experience with Dumont. The balloon will be above the steel frame the same as in Dumont's machine, but the framework will be much better supported, and the machine in every way will be under better control of the navigator.

"So far as solving the question of commercial navigation of the air is concerned," said he, "I am not bothering myself. I am not going into that realm yet, but I say to you in all candor, and not with the enthusiasm of the theorist, that I know that I have solved the problem of constructing a machine that will carry one person through the air wherever he seeks to go and against any ordinary current.

"All my life I have been making trips through the air. I have studied every phase of the problem of aerial navigation, and three years ago, when I perfected my models and secured my patents from the United States Government I had hoped to have nothing said about it."

"I expect to be the successful competitor at St. Louis, and I hope to have M. Santos Dumont here to witness my first trip. I am proud of him, and while I am frank to say that I have profited much by his victories, I have gained vastly more by his defeats. He has had a great deal more money than I have to work with, but he is entitled to a world of credit for what he has done. No one who has not made a life study of the great problem as I have done, can comprehend the discouragements one meets with. But what he has failed to do I know that I shall do.

"Any one who understands the principles of ballooning can construct a machine that can be lifted into the air and propelled if there is no resistance, but M. Santos Dumont has not been able yet to control his machine against any considerable resistance and to descend in a satisfactory manner, and these things I shall do. I shall not attempt to travel at first in a hurricane, but I shall be able to travel against any ordinary current. I expect that the machine will need improvements. It is beyond human skill to perfect this great work at one stroke, but I know that I have now surpassed all that has been accomplished up to this period."

AN INDIANA CONTESTANT.

Alvin W. Van Dorston, of South Bend, Ind., a skilled mechanic and patternmaker, has a patent pending for a flying machine with which he hopes to carry off the World's Fair prize. Dorston's flying ship is to be operated by gasoline. The body of the vessel is 100 feet long by 37 feet beam in the widest place. The total weight of the machine will be 1,600 pounds. The lifting surface is 2,500 feet. Included in this lifting surface are 96 lifting wheels, 48 on each side. "The essential principles necessary to successful aerial navigation are aeroplane force, buoyancy and lifting wheels," says Dorston. "If a successful airship cannot be produced by the use of these principles, there will be but little use to attempt aerial navigation along other lines."

WHITEHEAD'S TESTS.

Inventor Gustave Whitehead, of Bridgeport, Conn., is also working on a dirigible airship with the intention of meeting Santos Dumont in the balloon race at the World's Fair. Whitehead recently conducted a series of trial tests with his machine at Charles Island, Millford. He is elated over the success of the trials. He asserts that he made a complete circuit in the air, covering an area of about a quarter of a mile, returning to within 50 feet of the starting point, when the machine descended and dropped lightly to the sandy shore.

"The flights were a complete success," said Whitehead. "I had a kerosene motor, which worked perfectly. I steered the machine by running one propeller faster than the other, and there was not a hitch of any kind. I have much faith in this kerosene motor, which is the lightest I have ever used. It is of 40-horse power and weighs but 120 pounds. I am now planning to fulfill the promise I made some time ago to fly to New York. I will make an effort to get to New York in May. I will accomplish it if my machine breaks down a dozen times."

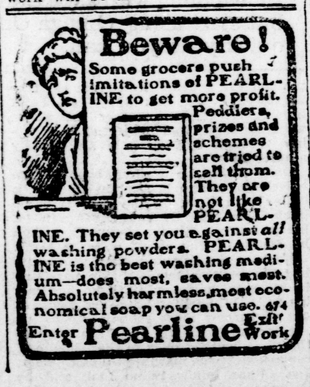
A GERMAN AIRSHIP.

Hermann Ganswindt, a noted Berlin inventor, is coming all the way from Germany to race with his airship in the aerial contests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. For ten years Ganswindt has been experimenting, and has finally produced an airship which flies successfully by means of a motor and without the use of a balloon. Ganswindt has repeatedly demonstrated the practicability of his invention before the chief of the general staff of the German army. Several officers of the airship division of the German war department have expressed themselves most enthusiastically about Ganswindt's invention, and considers the same both practical and feasible.

M. Santos Dumont sailed on the Deutschland for New York April 5. Upon his arrival in New York he will be met by Mr. W. A. Smith, chief of the transportation department of the World's Fair, and the two gentlemen will proceed at once to St. Louis. Before his departure for America the enthusiastic aeronant said:

"I am going to discuss arrangements with the president of the Louisiana Exposition of 1903. I set my face Americanward today with the happiest anticipations and with confidence that I will learn as much as I will demonstrate in connection with airships. Though it is my present intention to remain only a few weeks I may revise my plans according to circumstances. I have every reason to feel confident that my St. Louis trials will prove successful, as I have introduced important modifications in the way of shape and motorweight in my airship since I won the Deutsch prize. If I do not win the St. Louis award I will be happier than if I win, since my loss would imply the discovery of a better system than mine—in other words the furthest progress yet made in this most baffling of sciences.

"The significance of my present visit is not personal. It emphasizes the interest the most practical people in the world take in the problem of a steerable airship which will be the vehicle of future generations. The enthusiastic attention of America will undoubtedly hasten the solution."



MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his **Dyspepsia Cure** will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

MANNERISMS THAT SHORTEN LIFE.

One's health may be seriously impaired, one's life may even be shortened by permitting little mannerisms to grow into fixed habits. There are a score of such mannerisms which are likely to do one serious injury.

Such apparently harmless practices as blinking the eye rapidly, moistening the lips with the tongue, picking the teeth, scratching one's head or breathing through the mouth when carried to excess becomes very bad habits.

Take, for instance, the common "trick" of moistening the lips with the tongue. If you make a habit of this you will make your lips drier and drier, and render the nerves of them extremely sensitive. Eventually you will contract permanently cracked lips, which besides being painful and annoying are likely to produce cancer. If this disease is hereditary you run a good chance of getting it.

Why any man should blow his nose when he does not want to is a mystery, but hundreds of people, especially elderly ones, have the habit. It is extremely bad for the nasal nerves and membranes. If done constantly when in health it will, sooner or later, produce chronic nasal catarrh.

If you find yourself blinking your eyes rapidly without any cause, stop it at once, or it will grow into an incurable habit, that will make your eyesight fail comparatively early in life.

Natural blinking is necessary to clear and moisten the eyes. The average number of natural blinks is about 20 per minute. But a nervous blinker will get in something like a couple of hundred in a minute in bad cases. The result of this is a big development of the eyelid muscles, which acts on the optic nerve, and renders the sight daily more weak and irritabie.

Once contract this habit and you will find you cannot bear a strong light or read small type, and the eyes will get worse and worse. The cure consists in keeping the eyes shut for at least ten minutes every hour, and bathing the lids in warm water.

It is unwise to breathe through your mouth. If you do you will let the lower half of your lungs fall almost entirely into disuse. They are not filled if you breathe through your mouth, and the lungs will be weakened and left an easy prey to maladies of the chest. The system will besides be fed by only about half the oxygen it requires. Thousands of people contract this dangerous habit, which really is a life-shortener.

If you sleep with your mouth open you will get about half the benefit of a night's rest. This is frequently the cause of "that tired feeling" on waking in the morning. If there be any epidemic floating about you double your chances of catching it, and have your chances of recovering, as you weaken the lungs.

Never pick the teeth. It will make a difference of years in the life of your teeth, and send you to the dentist before your time. The habit will, even after meals, sooner or later, start the enamel of the teeth and cause decay. Some people contract a perpetual habit of picking the teeth when they have nothing else to do. This will put a good, sound set of teeth on the road to decay at least six or seven years before they ought to go. You will lose your sleep, pay a dozen dentist bills and then wish you had left toothpicks alone. Brush your teeth instead, with a good powder after every meal, if possible.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Permanently Cures All the Varied Forms of Rheumatism.

It Purifies the Blood and Removes Every Trace of Poisonous Acid.

The Great Medicine Has Cured More Rheumatic Sufferers Than All Other Combined Remedies.

Sufferers from the varied forms of rheumatism—articular, muscular, inflammatory, lumbago and gout, should bear in mind that there is a morbid principle in the blood when rheumatism is present. This morbid principle is uric acid, which circulates with the blood and acts upon the joints and muscles, causing the pains and agonies of rheumatism. Paine's Celery Compound is the only scientific remedy for the permanent banishment of every form of rheumatism. If your joints are painful; if the knees, wrists, elbows or ankels are swollen, a few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound will soon remove all your troubles and pains. If you have inflammatory or sciatic rheumatism accompanied with fever, acute, darting pains in the sciatic nerve from the hip down the leg, Paine's Celery Compound, taken at once will soon drive out the disease, and make you strong and active.

Mr. G. J. McDonald, Cornwall, Ont., writes about his happy cure, as follows:

"After giving your Paine's Celery Compound a thorough testing, I am pleased to say a few words in its favor. For three years I suffered terribly from rheumatism. It seemed to me that I was forced to endure all the agonies and pains that a mortal could possibly experience from the dreadful disease.

"While suffering I tried many of the advertised medicines, also doctors' prescriptions, but never found a cure until I procured a supply of Paine's Celery Compound. It worked like a charm—it seemed to strike at the very root of my trouble. I am now cured; all pains are banished, and in every respect I am a new man.

"I shall always consider it a pleasure and duty to strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who are afflicted with rheumatism."

Much stir and disappointment has been caused in New Zealand labor circles by the refusal of the colony's arbitration court to grant preference to trade unionists in its last two awards.

Two of three great British battleships to be laid down this year are to be named Commonwealth and Dominion, in compliment to Australia and Canada respectively.

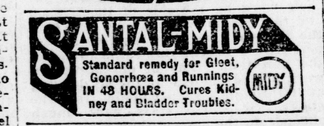
A GOOD NAME IS TO BE PRIZED.—There have been imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which may have been injurious to its good name, but if so, the injury has only been temporary. Goodness must always come to the front and throw into the shadow that which is worthless. So it has been with Eclectric Oil; no imitation can maintain itself against the genuine article.

Dueling among the students at Jena has been forbidden by the vice-chancellor, who has also broken up the college fencing club.

THERE IS NOTHING equal to Mother Graves' Work Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

The natives of Guam are intensely musical. Scarcely a house is without some musical instrument, the well-to-do having pianos.





VISITORS TO EUROPE

The Colonial and General Agencies, agents for the Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected Hotels, Hydros and Boarding Establishments in Great Britain.

List of Family and Commercial Hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers

The agencies offer a free bureau of information as to tariffs, situation and other particulars.

Accommodation secured and hotels notified of intending arrivals. ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FREE OF CHARGE.

The Colonial and General Agencies
106 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

Head Office: 75a Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., England, where visitors are invited to call 30tf-t

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, itchiness of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fogy" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Fakirs. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Bank Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE HAS REMOVED to 209 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 504.

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D., M.R.C.S. (England), has resumed practice. Office, 443 Park avenue. 'Phone 709.

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

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 463 King street. 'Phone 609.

DR. McLAREN, 193 QUEEN'S AVENUE, five doors east of Richmond street.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Cataracts removed, cross eyes straightened. Office, 497 Talbot street.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., England. Specialist (surgical diseases only). 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 824.

DR. BAYLY, 443 PARK AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 369 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office house, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. 'Phone 522.

R. OVENS, M.D., 22 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., England. Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

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

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 209 QUEEN'S avenue, Kingsmill Terrace. Telephone 504.

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

LIVERY STABLES.

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

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES — SHUFF'S Drug Store, 540 Dundas street, corner William. No witnesses. ywt

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, C. D. Johnston, 198 Dundas street. Residence, 394 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 289 Dufferin avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jepson, druggist, 249 Wellington street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall. 'Phone 679.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

PARCEL DELIVERY.

CITY PARCEL EXPRESS—OFFICE removed to 154 Carling street. Parcels called for and delivered to any part of city. Telephone 1,295. C. H. Anderson.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS SMITHETTS' PRIVATE SCHOOL —389 Queen's avenue. Morning and afternoon sessions. Special classes in the evening and on Saturday. English, Latin, French, German. Reopens April 8. 44c-t

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN STOCK. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL—GARMENT cutting lessons daily. Pupils instructed until satisfied. Call or write for terms. 233½ Dundas street, London.

HOTEL CARDS.

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

HOTEL NORMANDY, 489 AND 491 Richmond street—Choice wines, liquors and cigars. T. F. Lewis, proprietor.

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

THE IROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA—Popular hotel. Popular prices. Newly fitted and refurnished. G. A. Graham, proprietor, late Imperial Hotel, Galt.

THE RICHMOND—JOHN & WILLIAM COOK, proprietors. Transient guests and weekly boarders. Rates, $1 per day. Excellent accommodation. Fine wines and liquors.

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

CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAME BAKER, CLAIRVOYANT—Seventh Daughter. Room 25 Bernard House. Hours, 9-12, 2-5 and 7-10 p.m. Fee, 50 cents. One week longer. 55n

INSURANCE.

Queen Insurance Co

Funds available for security of Queen policy holders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent, 422 Richmond Street. 'Phone 242. ywt

BICYCLES.

THE IMPERIAL BICYCLE IS AN ideal wheel. It is made from the finest material known to bicycle construction. The best seamless tubing, drop forged, steel frame connections, reinforcements throughout, special square forged crown, tool steel bearings, all bright parts heavily plated on copper, and frame finished in four coats, hand-rubbed enamel. It is a handsome, stylish wheel, not exceeded in quality or appearance by any wheel on the market. The price is all right, too, $35. There is none better at any price. Guaranteed catalogue. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street, London 44tf-ywt

LEGAL CARDS.

TENNENT & COLERIDGE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London. $500,000 private and trust funds to loan on first mortgage, 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. ywt

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont.; Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BARRISTERS, solicitors etc. Office, room 117 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

TOOTHE & FAULDS—BARRISTERS, etc., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

CASEY & MORWOOD, BARRISTERS, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy; Philip E. McKenzie, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

HELLMUTH & IVEY, IVEY & DROMGOLE, Barristers, etc., Over Bank of Commerce.

JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

BUCHNER, CAMPBELL & GUNN, barristers, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

E. H. JOHNSTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Barrister, etc., 87½ Dundas street. 'Phone 1,401.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner, Campbell & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL HAS MONEY to loan on farm property. Large loans preferred. Write Box 88, Advertiser. 10tf

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries etc., 78 Dundas

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ and 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London. street London.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. 'Phone 960. Residence, 287 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 176 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

McDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DENTISTS, 183½ Dundas street. 'Phone 702

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 413 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster St. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 640 Wellington street.

ALICE CALDER STOCK — SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted 23tf

Railways and Navigation

WRITE FOR

Forest, Stream and Seashore = An Illustrated Book of 170 Pages.

ISSUED BY THE

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

describing the route of the

Maritime Express

leaving Montreal 12 noon daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, Prince Edward Island—the Garden of the Gulf—Halifax, and the Sydneys. Grand Trunk express leaving London 6:45 p.m. makes connection at Montreal.

Apply to Wm. Robinson, 10 King street west, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Opening Navigation.

Navigation will open on Upper Lakes on Saturday, April 19.

Steamship "Manitoba" will leave Owen Sound about 1:30 p.m., on arrival of train due to leave Toronto at 8:25 a.m.

Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, steamships "Alberta," "Athabasca" and "Manitoba" will leave Owen Sound on arrival of above train.

FURTHER PARTICULARS LATER.

W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

TEUTONIC SAILS APRIL 23rd
CYMRIC SAILS APRIL 25th.
OCEANIC SAILS APRIL 30th.
MAJESTIC SAILS MAY 7th.
CELTIC SAILS MAY 9th.
GERMANIC SAILS MAY 14th.

Saloon rates from $50 up. Second saloon from $40 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

$59.25

London to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., and Return,

for meeting of Independent Order of Foresters at Los Angeles, Cal., May 1 to 8, 1902. Round trip tickets will be sold, valid going

April 19th to 26th, 1902

Returning valid until June 25, 1902. Through fast trains daily, with all modern equipment, wide vestibule coaches, Pullman and Cafe parlor cars. For further particulars apply to agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" corner, Richmond and Dundas. M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Cheap Round Trip Excursion

to

San Francisco

and

Los Angeles,

April 19 to 26.

Full particulars at the City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street, or depot, Clarence and Bathurst streets. Telephone 205.

G. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASSR. AND TICKET AGENT. JOHN PAUL, CITY PASSR. AGENT.

ALLAN LINE

SS. SARDINIAN will sail from MONTREAL to GLASGOW direct on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, at daylight, carrying second cabin passengers only.

Montreal to Glasgow, $35; return ticket, $66 50. Tickets will be good by the mail service, Liverpool to Montreal, on payment of $5 additional.

London agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

J. H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 327 King street. Residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Treatment of dogs a specialty. 'Phones 278 and 682