

# The Sunday Services

[The usual list of Sunday church notices will be found on page 7.]

## Amusements and Lectures

10c per line, or 2c per word, each insertion.

## South Africa in Song and Story

AUDITORIUM—GOOD FRIDAY.

## Famous African Boy Choir.

PLAN OPENS WEDNESDAY.

ADMISSION—25 AND 50 CENTS.

## WOMEN'S ART CLUB EXHIBITION—

Public Library, open 10 to 6. Admission 5c.

## DO NOT FAIL TO HEAR MISS GEORGIA

Calver, pianist and graduate of the D. Y. School of Expression, assisted by go. 1 musical talent, in Astin Street Methodist lecture room, Good Friday evening.

## PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—SPEC-

IAL low rates for balance of season. Call or write for circulars. Private tuition any hour. Haydon & McCormick.

## WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS

will be open Saturday and Sunday only during the winter months. Col. E. Edmunda, Proprietor.

## PARIS HOTELS—RATES ARE REA-

SONABLE in Paris. F. B. Clarke, Richmond Street, next Advertiser, has special facilities to give you good accommodation at low rate if you book with him.

## TWO PAULATIAN NEW SHIPS, THE

Tunisian of the Allan Line, sailing from Portland to Liverpool, Saturday, April 21. Ivernia, Cunard Line, sailing to Liverpool, Saturday, April 22. F. B. Clarke, Richmond Street, next Advertiser.

## ME. BOPHIA SCALCHI, THE WORLD-

RENOUNDED prima donna contralto, supported by her specially selected company of operatic stars, will positively appear at the new London Opera House, Tuesday evening, April 7. Prices 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. Subscribers' list will remain at Northern's Monday and Tuesday. Plan for subscribers will open one day in advance of general public. Do not miss hearing the singer who ever distinguished herself with Adelina Patti.

## VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBYN

Shedden, Northern's rooms. Residence 588 Dundas. Concert engagements. Pupils prepared for concert and church solo engagements. Phone 1260.

## R. B. MILLARD, TEACHER OF DANC-

ING, 342 Princess Avenue. Special attention to the waltz. Private classes taught at low rates. Terms according to the number of pupils. Satisfaction guaranteed. Private lessons any hour.

## Meetings.

## WOMAN'S METHODIST MISSIONARY

Society—London's district convention, Wellington Street Church, Monday, April 9, 1900. Afternoon session 2 o'clock. Programmed with interesting items will be presented, including vocal numbers by well known singers. Address by the Rev. W. C. West, China, will appear in the evening at 8 o'clock. The choir of the church will be present.

## WESTERN ONTARIO COMMERCIAL

Travelers Association (room 3rd floor, Hiscox Building)—The regular quarterly meeting will be held on Saturday, April 7, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. W. L. Underwood, president; Alfred Robinson, secretary.

## Domestics Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

## WANTED—GIRL—MRS. COLEMAN, No.

2 Seale's Terrace.

## WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL

servant; no washing; good wages; references. Apply 387 King Street.

## WANTED—GIRL—FAMILY OF THREE—

Apply 230 Dundas Street.

## WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PAILOIR

Maid, where housework is required; references required. Apply in the evening Mrs. V. Cronyn, 594 Dundas Street.

## WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—

Apply Mrs. Carpenter, 235 Dufferin Avenue.

## Male Help Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

## WANTED—FARM HAND. APPLY

Walter Nixon, Arva P.O. 26th Ave.

## WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER

trade. We are all direct graduates of the college until competent, without limit to time. We also teach complete outfit of tools to each student. Two years apprenticeship saved. No better business than barbering. Demand for our graduates. Beautifully illustrated catalogue and all particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

## WANTED—WE WANT YOU TO KNOW

that we do all classes of job work in plumbing and tin-smithing, repairing of stoves and furnaces, and make a specialty of curing poorly heated houses. All Thompson's 424 Richmond Street. Phone 708.

## WANTED—FARM HAND, SINGLE, ONE

accustomed to cows. Address Box 7, this office.

## Agents Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

## WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD

address to 183 DUNDAS STREET. SANBORN & TREBILCOCK.

## WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN TO MAN-

AGE branch office for established manufacturing house; salary \$125 per month and extra commissions; must furnish \$1,000 cash and satisfactory references. General Manager, 300 Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSEER WILL

never regret sending a p. c. to Cooper, Drawer 581, London, Ont. He will offer you more opportunities to make money selling goods employing sub-agents than any other man in Canada. Try him.

## WANTED—AN HONEST, ENERGETIC

and intelligent man as canvasser and collector for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Splendid chance for advancement to right man. Apply personally between 7 and 8 p.m. tonight to G. H. Smith, superintendent, Room 4, Dufferin Block.

## 30 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD-

DRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Company, Box 4467, Windsor, Ont.

## AGENTS WANTED—\$3 A DAY SURE

A 25 new household articles, sell in every house, retail 10c to 50c 50 per cent profit. Norton & Co., Barrie, Ont.

## 30 A DAY EASILY MADE—A

most wonderful improvement in a currying comb. Salesmen wanted everywhere. Apply the London Specialty Manufacturing Co., 200 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Mention Advertiser.

## I WANT YOU TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR

Roswell's tea and coffee. Trading stamps given. 713 Richmond Street.

# There Is a "Best"

QUEEN \$3

## QUALITY

Boots for ladies are the best value in American fine footwear in the world. Price the same here as in American cities.

Other dealers may tell you that you must pay a dollar more for American leading, advertised footwear. That is true, in this city, EXCEPTING the famous Queen Quality footwear.

We are showing twenty-four new styles in lace or buttoned shoes, Oxford ties, patent kid, enamel, vici and other special styles. All sizes, half sizes and widths. Ladies are cordially invited to inspect the new stock.

In men's footwear, WE do the business, keeping everything. Control the Slater \$3.50 and \$5.00 men's fine shoes. Our new spring stock is now complete.

## POCOCK BROS

New stock of Trunks and Valises, just in, at low prices.

## Female Help Wanted

WANTED—COAT, VEST AND PANT-MAKERS. Apply Walter Fairbairn, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

WANTED—AT ONCE—GIRLS, 10 FIRST-CLASS hats and cap makers. London Hat and Cap Mfg. Co., 355 Clarence Street.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS. APPLY Parisian Steam Laundry, 260 Dundas Street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAIST HAND AT ONCE. Apply J. C. Halliday, 115 Dundas Street.

## Board and Lodging.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in private family at 123 Horton Street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—PRIVATE family. Conventuals. Apply 413 King Street.

## Articles For Sale.

PRIVATE SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Everything new, Monday and Tuesday, 381 Princess Avenue.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—THOROUGH-BRED White Leghorns, 75c per setting. Box 2, Ealing P.O.

CHAD TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, fruit trees, shrubs and bushes, evergreens, all kinds, by the hundred or thousand; 5c and up. Fruit trees, shrubs and bushes, evergreens, all kinds, by the hundred or thousand; 5c and up. Fruit trees, shrubs and bushes, evergreens, all kinds, by the hundred or thousand; 5c and up.

FOR SALE—BOY'S BICYCLE—SUITABLE for a boy of 12 to 14 years of age. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 70 Elmwood Avenue, South London.

SEED OATS, BLACK TARTARIAN, THIRD year from imported seed, guaranteed clean, 40c per bushel. Thos. Bate, 105 & 107 Westminister Street, London.

FOR SALE CHEAP—200,000 SHINGLES, 10,000 feet dry homlock, 1,000 cedar posts. Sutherland's yard, Full Mill Street, London.

CALL AT PARISH'S FURNITURE STORE if you want to sell or exchange your old furniture or stores for new. Good assortment of furniture on hand. 357 Talbot Street, south of the market.

SAMPLE CURTAIN ENDS, TWO YARDS long, 15c and 25c each. Extra value in lace curtains at 25c pair and upwards. Sample carpet, 15c and 25c. Ladies' print wrappers, 5c and 10c. Ladies' shirt waists, 5c and 10c. Ladies' colored undershirts, 5c and 10c. Ladies' regular 2c and 3c. Ladies' aprons 15c, worth 25c. Ladies' large linen aprons, with bib and pocket, 25c. Double fold all wool serges, 45c yard. Plain dress goods, 45c yard and upwards. White lawn, 45c and 50c. Men's overalls in denim, duck, moleskin, 60c, 75c and 80c. Men's working pants, 50c, 75c and 80c. Men's felt hats, 25c to 50c less than standard price, large stock received from the manufacturers. All the latest shapes, shades and colors, prices 60c to \$2.75, at Cunningham's new drygoods store, 662 Dundas Street.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE LARGE stock of new bicycles arriving for our cycle delivery, we will sell our last year's wheels at 30c and upwards, all in good condition. H. Cunningham, 702 Dundas Street.

## BEST HARD WOOD—

Long blocks or split. Send in your order for delivery. R. J. WEBSTER, 718 Richmond Street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—THOROUGH-BRED White Leghorns, 75c per setting. Box 2, Ealing P.O.

A BARGAIN FOR SATURDAY—ONE fancy Walnut Burl Upright Piano, 7 octaves, 3 pedals, mandolin attachment, carved and painted, made in oak, only \$150 and on easy terms of payment. See Bell Street, Heintzmann & Co., 217 Dundas Street, corner Clarence.

GEO. H. BELTON, LUMBER, SHINGLES, POSTS, ETC.

Having a large stock on hand, purchase to force the advance in lumber, we are in a position to quote you lowest possible prices.

Yards—London and Barrie. xt

## "BELL PIANOS"

183 DUNDAS STREET. SANBORN & TREBILCOCK.

OFFICE DESKS—SOLID OAK CYLINDER tops, worth \$20, for \$16. Keene Bros. Cash Business Furniture, 183 Dundas Street.

EXTENSION AND STEEL-DESKS, SAV-ERBUCKS, quilt and curtain frames. The Waggoner Ladder Co., Limited, 472 William Street, Telephone 1192. A quantity of 3-inch spruce and some all timbers cheap.

CHEAP WOOD FOR ONE MONTH—We will sell a half cord of good dry blocks body wood, ash, elm and soft maple for \$2.15 each. Hard wood blocks and split wood, hard and soft oak, at lowest cash price. Green & Co., 747 William Street and G. T. R. Phone, 1301.

KEENE'S STOVE WAREHOUSE—MOVED to Stringer's old stand, 141 King Street. Stoves of all kinds bought.

## NEW AND SECOND-HAND BICYCLES

for sale—Fires and Sundries, etc. Get your bicycle examined and repaired now to avoid the spring rush. Lowest prices. D. McKendry & Co., 265 Richmond Street. One door south of G. T. R.

NOWHERE ELSE IN THE CITY CAN you get the following prices, quality considered: Quirt bottle calump, extra quality, 15c; choice pickles, 10c bottle; vinegar and nut pickles, 15c quart; 4 lbs. choice prunes, 25c; cooking figs, 5c lb.; good dried apples, 12c lb.; evaporated apples, 8c lb.; good lemons, 12c doz.; slightly damaged lemons, 5c doz.; small russet apples, 20c peck. Frauds & Talbot, corner of Lyric and Dundas.

## BEEF, BEEF, BEEF—SHIRLOIN and

Porterhouse steak, 10c; round steak, 9c; rib roast, 10c; and good steaks, 6c, at Park's corner Market Lane.

## BEST QUALITY HARD WOOD; ALSO

soft wood and shaks. Phone 132. B. H. Gillies & Co., Lumber and Wood Dealers.

## DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD

Jewelry made up-to-date at small expense. J. Z. Westland, 265 Richmond Street, upstairs.

# SPRING HAS COME

and found us prepared and waiting for you with all the latest styles in ladies', men's and children's shoes, Oxfords and slippers in all the new and correct styles, and they are beauties. Those who want the finest shoes, for the money, that have ever been seen in London, should look at our new American lines, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

## J. S. Brown & Co.

145 Dundas Street.

## Business Chances.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STOCK—DRY-GOODS, groceries, house and grocery, caps and ready-made clothing. Brick store and dwelling overhead can be rented reasonably. S. McCormick & Son, Lucan, 28c wt.

CAMERON'S COAL YARD TO LET—THIS well-known coal yard, with business established for many years, to rent. Possession will be given May 1. Apply to Purdon & Purdon, solicitors, corner Dundas and Talbot Streets.

TO LET—WAGON SHOP—IN THORNDALE; first-class stand, good business, only shop in village. Apply E. Dunn, Thorndale, or 411 King Street, London.

FOR SALE—STOCK INVESTMENT—will pay 8 per cent per annum half yearly; apply to John A. Moody, broker, 385 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

## Miscellaneous.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, 2804 Dundas Street, Ealing. Ellen M. Knappe, director. Shakespearean classes every Monday evening at 8. \$1.25 for course of ten lessons.

MISS MARGUERITE BAKER, GRADUATE of the New York and Boston Universities, receives pupils in elocution and physical culture. Children's class, 34 Waterloo Street. 25c wt.

HORSE RACING—A WELL-KNOWN layer of odds (bookmaker) on the Metropolitan Race Tracks will accept amounts of \$100 and upwards, to be used cooperatively. Paid investors over 500 per cent last season. Write for particulars. P. O. Box 1374, New York.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MACHINISTS, and Electricians—Send 10 cents for a complete pamphlet, containing list of questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, Geo. A. Zeller, Bookbinder, 401, 403, 405, U. S. A. Mention London Advertiser.

WOOD-TURNING IN ALL ITS branches; ordered work a specialty. H. Drayton, at Hillier & McKimley's, corner Kidout and Bathurst Streets.

WATSON & CO.—HOUSE-BOILERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton Road. Phone 1231.

F. R. KEYS OFFICE WILL BE AT THE F. R. KEYS OFFICE, 355 and 357 Clarence Street for the present.

WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD AND SILVER. S. K. Milroy, infg. Jeweler, 555 Dundas Street.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING electro-medical apparatus of all kinds. R. M. Miller, 265 Dundas Street, Spencer Block.

## Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—UNIT-FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Co. Phone 310.

TO RENT—BY MAY 1, FURNISHED house, all modern conveniences, beautiful situation. South London. Apply 60 Kingwood Avenue.

TO LET—TWO STORY, SEMI-DETACHED brick house, 7 rooms, 555 Dufferin Avenue. Apply 555 Dufferin Avenue.

TO LET—HOUSE—35% KING STREET West. Apply George Powell, 514 Queen's Avenue.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE HOME—This spring, in delightful neighborhood, on Dufferin Avenue, near Park; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences. Apply to Mr. Heath, Confederation Life Offices, Market Lane.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, 61 COLBORNE STREET, 4 bedrooms, large parlors, etc., large lot, barn, lawn, small fruit. Possession May 1. Fred W. Matthews, U. S. Inspector's office.

TO RENT—STORY AND A HALF HOUSE on William Street, north of P. R. J. W. G. Winnett, Barrister, etc., 420 Talbot Street.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. Apply 555 Talbot Street.

TO LET—BRICK RESIDENCE—108 FORWARD Avenue, ten rooms, furnace, city water, bath, etc.; fine lawn, large garden, and other good outbuildings. A bargain. \$1,500. Apply J. M. Daly, 10 York Street.

TO LET—45 PICCADILLY STREET, TWO-STORY brick dwelling, with stable. Apply J. W. Cunningham, 34 Dundas Street.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE No. 266 KING Street. All modern improvements. Apply next door, to Isaac Waterman.

TO LET—THE MOST SATISFACTORY and best vans in the city. Good storage for pianos and furniture. Office and storage, 37 Carling Street. Phone 1102; night phone 1107. Book your orders as early as possible. No connection with any other firm.

COTTAGE TO LET—No. 8 OXFORD Street. Alex. Harvey.

## Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—SETTING HENS—WILL PAY fair price. Address "Poultry," 25c wt.

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL GROCERY store and dwelling. Box 3 Advertiser.

WANTED—HORSE TREAD POWER. Apply Bert Lawson, Miltown P.O. 25c wt.

WANTED—GOOD YOUNG HORSE; MUST be sound and suitable for delivery. In exchange for heavy mare, about 1,100 lbs. and sound; will pay difference in price. Answer by letter only, state price and where to be seen. A. B. Advertiser's office.

DRESS SUITS FOR SALE OR TO RENT in first-class condition. A. P. Salisbury, 40 King Street.

# Real Estate.

FOR SALE—14-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 9 rooms, new, pleasant location, convenient modern improvements, no better investment. 188 Lorne Avenue, afterwards. 38c wt.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK COTTAGE, very cheap, on Central Avenue, between Adelaide and Elizabeth Streets; fine location to build cottages to rent; no better investment anywhere. Apply 688 Adelaide Street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 316 Grey Street. Must be sold at once. Parties leaving city. 55 Wellington Street. 26c wt.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, very cheap, on Central Avenue, between Adelaide and Elizabeth Streets; fine location to build cottages to rent; no better investment anywhere. Apply 688 Adelaide Street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO BRICK cottages in North London. Apply Casey, Barrister, 30 Dundas Street.

FOR SALE—MODERN COTTAGE, ON Central Avenue, near Talbot Street. Easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM AND CITY property, 3 different places, situated on 2, within 1 1/2 miles of city, 40 acres, 13 1/2 acres, 12 acres, 12 acres wheat, large barn and orchard on premises; also building known as Collins' Hall and vacant lots in city. Apply D. Collins, executor; R. H. Dignan, solicitor.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—LARGE house and grounds, No. 109 Wharncliffe Road, lately occupied by late Thomas Dickson, only \$300 down secured. 133 Richmond Street, London. 24c wt.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOUBLE BRICK dwelling, Nos. 131 and 133 John Street, on easy terms to close out estate. M. J. Kent, executor, 133 Richmond Street.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR New Normal School. Will sell cheap, on easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout Street.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES—LONDON TOWN, 10 miles from city, with 200 acres of stock and implements; fine buildings; bank barn, good stables, good spring water, varieties of fruit. Franklin Nelson, Byron P.O.

FOR SALE—LOT, 16 SOUTH HALF OF Longwood Road; good stock cultivation, well fenced, spring creek through it, bank barn, new frame house, brick stable, 16 miles from London, three from Delaware. Occupied by James Fisher, junr. Apply on premises. Christina Postoffsky.

THREE NICE BRICK COTTAGES, CENTRAL Avenue; 2 new 2-story brick houses, Helmut House; 1 new brick cottage, all modern, south of C. E. R. Road, with 2 to 6 acres. J. F. Sanger, 403 Richmond Street.

FOR SALE—\$200 DOWN, BALANCE easy, two-story nine acre Springbank property; bargain. Apply 24 Stanley Street.

\$175 EACH—TWO FINE LOTS, CON-venient to C. P. R. and G. T. R. shops; good locality. Apply at once, 554 Ontario Street.

BARGAIN—HYMAN STREET, SMALL new house, finished in style; bath, furnace, maple. Also vacant lot, \$50. Apply 113 Maple Street.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE LOTS JOINING



# Four Thousand Rebels Submit

## During General Clements' March Northward.

**British Scouts Report 12,000 to 18,000 of the Enemy Moving South From Thaba N'Chu—Hussars Sent to the Assistance of Irish Fusiliers at Reddersburg—Methuen's Success—Heavy Loss Sustained by the Boers in the Death of Gen. Villebois Mareuil—10,000 Remounts for the British Arriving.**

London, April 7.—4.30 a.m.—It is asserted that 4,000 rebels surrendered during Gen. Clements' march northward. The Boers will do their utmost to hold Ladybrand and Thaba N'Chu, both being rich grain producing districts.

Not a word regarding the affair at Reddersburg has been allowed to come through except the dispatch of Lord Roberts. It is therefore impossible to form any notion as to what has happened. Meanwhile the British public is beginning to realize the immense difficulties to be overcome even before Pretoria is reached. This body of some 500 British troops, without guns, which disappeared so completely within 35 miles of the great British army, had for its business to guard a section of nearly 90 miles of railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein. It is said that the Boers who captured the British at Reddersburg belonged to Olivier's commando. If so, he has not retired north, and hopes are expressed that he may still be cut off.

### BOER DESIGNS.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The Boers are apparently making an attempt to redeem their promise to retake Bloemfontein. A considerable force has moved south through Thaba N'Chu. Gen. Tucker's isolation at Kameel is more apparent than real, since the open ground north of Bloemfontein offers small opportunities for Boer tactics. They may possibly engage him to distract attention from operations elsewhere."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Thursday, says: "A seditious meeting was summoned by Transvaal emissaries today at Leuwburg, but nobody attended. Boer patrols from Brandfort have cut out the telegraph wires between here and Boshof."

### BOERS IN FORCE.

The British scouts reported yesterday that a force of from 12,000 to 18,000 Boers had been seen beyond Bosman's Kop, moving from Thaba N'Chu to the south. The enemy, by appeals and menaces combined, are vainly trying to induce the burghers to take the field again.

A Bloemfontein dispatch, dated the 5th, says: "The first cavalry brigade, under Col. Porter, reconnoitred eastward today beyond Louw Kop. They found 150 Boers, and opened upon them with shells. The Boers dispersed instantly."

Small bodies of Boers can be seen in the vicinity of this town and the Boers are still in the neighborhood of the waterworks. Lord Roberts is taking steps to meet the activity of the Boers.

The Boers were in force yesterday sixty miles south of Bloemfontein. They had a brush with the British patrols.

Advices from Springfontein, dated 6 p.m., April 6, announce that the Boers have been sighted west of the railroad.

### THE LOST COMPANIES.

The lost companies are probably part of the force guarding the railroad at Boshof, 30 miles south of Bloemfontein. The Boers are evidently operating in force near the railroad, and there is a possibility of the line being interrupted for a brief period at any time.

As the captured British soldiers were in a position to defend themselves for nearly 24 hours and were then forced to surrender, the fighting must have been severe.

### SENT TO THE RESCUE.

Norval's Pont, April 5.—A detachment of Hussars, who were proceeding hence to the relief of Ladysmith, reported to have been detained at Edenburg, about 15 miles southwest of Reddersburg, in the Orange Free State, and dispatched to the assistance of the Irish Fusiliers captured near Reddersburg.

### CORRECTED CASUALTY LIST.

London, April 6, 7.20 p.m.—The corrected list of Sannas Post casualties gives the following totals: Missing,

### "77"

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific "Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on, Grip, Influenza, Cold in the Head (a perfect Specific), Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pains in the Back and Chest, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" restores the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins and so breaks up the Cold.

"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket; at drug stores or mailed on receipt of price, 25c.

Dr. Humphreys' Book of Diseases sent free. Be sure to get

323; wounded, 83; killed, 4. The missing include 134 artillerymen, 25 Life Guards, 22 men of the Tenth Hussars and 51 of Roberts' Horse. The others are divided among numerous regiments.

### Boer Reports.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Colonel Plumer's force is returning north."

According to advices from Pretoria all British subjects have been ordered to quit Pretoria and Johannesburg immediately, except some 400, who are permitted under a recent law to remain in the Rand. Those who are expelled number about 600.

Another Boer version of the fighting with Col. Plumer's force says that four officers and thirty men were taken prisoners at Ramathlabama. It appears that the names Cecil and Granville, which were originally supposed to indicate two of the officers captured at that time, should have been read together as the name of one officer.

The report that Mr. Steyn has been appointed to the command of the Free State and the further report that the Free State has arranged a loan from the Transvaal for war purposes are both confirmed.

### The Situation.

#### BOER AIMS.

Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the Morning Post, says: "The Boer strategy at present may have one or more of several aims. The idea of cutting off the British detachments is natural and obvious. So is the plan of striking at the railway south of Bloemfontein. The plan of collecting a large force in the hills near Thaba N'Chu is that of a flank position. The theory of it is that a strong Boer force here would threaten the British communications when the British advance is resumed, and therefore that Lord Roberts will have to attack and clear these hills before moving forward. If he moves east to attack them, the Boer forces east of Kameel would move south against his communications."

Ten thousand remounts from South America are due to arrive during the coming week at ports of Natal and Cape Colony. Remounts are anxiously awaited at Bloemfontein.

Another batch of 1,500 Boer prisoners was removed on Thursday from the transport Cambridge. The men presented a woe-begone appearance. Many of them were sick, and their baggage consisted of Kaffir blankets, canvas water bottles and cooking utensils. One of the prisoners died of smallpox and four others were fatally ill.

#### METHUEN'S SUCCESS.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Boshof, dated Thursday: "Lord Methuen's relieving force was concentrated here today. The Boers are in force a few miles distant, on the Vaal River. This town is practically deserted, all the men being with the commando under 'Commandant Duplessis,' who controls the district. Lord Methuen commands in a spirited little action nine miles to the southeast, where he surrounded 70 Boers on a kopje. Not a man escaped. We took 54 prisoners, 60 horses and a quantity of baggage. Gen. De Villebois was killed during the action. A Boer hoisted a white flag and then fled immediately after, killing a British officer. The murderer was instantly shot."

It is stated that most of the prisoners captured at Boshof are foreigners. In the death of General Villebois Methuen, the Boers lost their best instructed soldier in continental methods of warfare. As the late Gen. Joubert's chief of staff, his brain devised the Boer defenses against Gen. Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith. He was the most notable of all the soldiers of fortune serving with the Boers.

#### LOYAL MESSAGE.

London, April 6.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has received a cable dispatch, sent through the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, from the officers and men of the Irish squadron of Roberts' Horse, expressing the loyal devotion of the troops on the eve of Queen Victoria's departure for Ireland, and their own departure for the front, and their gratification at her visit and their ability to fight in her name.

Her majesty has replied to this message as follows: "The Queen thanks you for your message, which has greatly touched her majesty. She is very glad to be again in your native land, where she has received a most loyal and hearty welcome. The Queen trusts that good fortune may follow you all." Dunraven's Sharpshooters started for South Africa today, amid the scenes of enthusiasm. Lord Dunraven, at the last moment, decided to accompany the force, and has been posted as a supernumerary captain on the battalion staff. The corps is formed of men chosen for their shooting capabilities. In one company alone seven of the men had figured in the final stage of the Queen's prize at the Bisley shooting tournament.

### The Canadians.

#### LIVELY WORK CUT OUT.

Bloemfontein, April 4.—There has been a reorganization of the Mounted Infantry corps of the army under Lord Roberts at this point, the new division

being placed under the command of Gen. Hamilton. It is composed of two brigades, one being composed of the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and the other colonial units here. This brigade has been placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hutton, who has arrived at the front.

The second brigade, which is made up of regulars and volunteers, imperial troops, will be under command of Major Ridley.

This organization of the Mounted Infantry corps of Lord Roberts' army probably indicates an early advance movement of the entire British army northward in which movement the Canadians and other Mounted Infantry divisions will act as the advance guard of scouts, patrolling and clearing the country in front of the main army during the march. In this event, we are likely to have some very lively work to do, as the country is said to be fairly swarming with small bodies of Boers entrenched at favorable points and artfully concealed in the spruits.

## Captured!

About 200 Insurgents  
Corralled at Kenhardt.

Boer Prisoners Make a Break  
From Simons Town.

Fourteen Got Away, One Killed and  
One Wounded—Gen. Roberts' List  
of Reddersburg Casualties.

Cape Town, April 6.—A determined attempt to escape was made today by the Boer prisoners at Simon's Town, and fourteen of them succeeded in getting away.

In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was recaptured, but about fourteen are missing. Sentinels have been placed at different parts of the town, and the station is under military supervision.

#### CAPTURED 200 BOERS.

Carnarvon, Cape Colony, Friday, April 6.—It is reported that 200 insurgents, who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons had occupied Kenhardt and who were on their way to that place, have been captured by the British troops.

The Canadian artillery has returned here from Van Wyksvlei.

#### THE REDDEBSBURG LOSSES.

London, April 7.—1.05 p.m.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows: "Bloemfontein, Friday April 6.—The casualties at Reddersburg were: Officers killed, Captain F. G. Casson and Lieut. C. R. Barclay, both of the Northumberland; wounded, 2; captured, 8. Non-commissioned officers and men killed, 8; wounded, 33. The rest were captured. Our strength was 167 mounted infantry and 424 infantry. The enemy was said to be 3,200 strong with five guns."

## ROBBERY AND CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Fiendish Treatment of a Defenceless  
Colored Woman F. v. Glencoe  
People Arrested.

The respectable inhabitants of the village of Glencoe are greatly exercised over a most dastardly outrage which was perpetrated on Tuesday night last. The house of a respectable colored woman named Dorsey was entered by nearly a dozen young men. The woman was first beaten and then criminally assaulted, the assault being accompanied by violence of the most execrable description. The crowd secured about \$15 in cash that was in the house, and the effect of the exposure alone would have soon caused death. She is still in a critical condition, and may not recover.

High Constable McLeod took up the case, and has already arrested five young men in Glencoe, on suspicion of being concerned in the crime. They are Wm. Archer, Mat Fimmore, Mont. Golding, James Kelly and Archie McCallum. Some of them are connected with respectable families. The arrest of the remainder of the gang is looked for.

#### STRATHROY.

Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meekison.

Strathroy, April 6.—Miss Jessie McBeth has returned to Strathroy after spending a few days at home here.

The last meeting (for the term) of the Collegiate Institute Literary Society was held in Form III, yesterday afternoon. A good programme of songs, recitations and readings was presented.

The Ladies' Aid of the Front Street Church will give a photograph concert on Monday evening, April 9, in the auditorium of the church.

Mr. W. S. Wilkinson, provincial organizer for the I. O. F., is in town in the interest of the order, and will probably remain a couple of weeks.

Rev. T. M. Fothergill will be in Strathroy this week assisting Rev. H. C. Speller in special evangelistic services.

Miss Edith Bradshaw, of Brooklyn, is the guest of her grandparents, James Bowley, Napierston.

Miss Brackbill, who has been a missionary for several years in China in connection with the W. M. S. of the Methodist Church, will give an address on mission work in China on Sunday evening in the Front Street Methodist Church. A collection in aid of the funds of the Women's Missionary Society will be taken up.

Joseph Edwin Jacques, of Toronto, has arrived in Strathroy and entered into partnership with S. M. Smythe, in the Strathroy furniture factory business.

The Miriam Hive of the L. O. T. M. will hold an "At Home" in Robertson's Hall on Wednesday evening, April 11.

Every animal kept by man, excepting the cat, is taxed in Austria, and now there is a proposal to tax guinea

## Warning!

Foreign Ministers at Shanghai  
Sent China an Ultimatum.

"Boxers" Society Must Be Suppressed Inside of Two Months,  
or Troops Will Be Landed.

London, April 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the American, British, German and French ministers have sent a joint note to the Chinese foreign office, demanding the total suppression of the Society of Boxers within two months, and announcing that otherwise the powers mentioned will land troops and march into the interior northern provinces, Shan Tung and Chih Li, in order to secure the safety of foreigners.

According to the same dispatch, the American, Italian and French legations are now provided with naval guards from the large gathering of war ships at Taku.

Liu Kun, Yih, viceroy of Liang Kiang, has had three audiences with the Dowager Empress relative to the emperor, and it is believed that he has impressed her with the advisability of restoring his majesty to power.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Debate on the Budget Continued  
—Progress With Bills.

Ottawa, April 6.—The reading of Col. Otter's first report of the battle of Passburg by Dr. Borden was the feature of the day's proceedings in the house. The references to the bravery of the troops, the courage of Dr. Eliot and Rev. Father O'Leary, and the magnificent work of Private Hornbrook, were enthusiastically applauded. Dr. Montague, Mr. Dobell and Mr. Roche spoke on the budget. Mr. Heyd moved the adjournment of the debate.

Col. Tyrwhitt asked if it was true that reports from South Africa were sometimes not given out until a day after they were received. Dr. Borden replied that such reports were always given out at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Adolphe Caron and Sir Charles Tupper suggested that telegrams and reports should be read to the house, as in England, and asked that the report received from Col. Otter this morning be read. Dr. Borden thereupon read the report, published in another column. It was received with repeated applause.

House adjourned at 11 p.m. The following bills were passed through the committee stage: To incorporate the Gaspe Short Line Railway Company—Mr. Lemieux. Respecting the Resignation and Western Railway Company—Mr. McCallister. The following bills were passed: Respecting the Montreal and Gatineau Colonization Railway Company—Mr. Bourassa. To incorporate the St. Marys River Railway and Colonization Company—Mr. Oliver. Respecting the Bridge Company—Mr. Talbot. Respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company—Mr. Hurley. Respecting the Oshawa Railway Company—Mr. Burnett.

## DEAD BOOKS

Literary Work of the Last Period  
Weak and Commonplace.

"The decade which is now nearing its end will be found, I think, when looked at retrospectively, to have been the most sterile decade of the whole century whose close it marks," writes Harry Thurston Peck, in *Ansies's* for February. "It is a decade in which some eminent authors have finished their careers, and in which other eminent authors have deteriorated and sunk to the level of the commonplace, but in which scarcely one author has arisen to do original and splendid work imbued with a vitality that is sure to make it live throughout the years that are to come."

Take fiction, for example. Robert Louis Stevenson's career laps over so as to include the first four years of our decade, yet in those four years he wrote nothing that can be ranked with the best work; for one cannot consider "David Balfour" to deserve a place beside "Kidnapped," of which it is a sequel. Mr. Henry James is still numbered among our living authors, and is still industriously writing; yet of him it also may be said that his most characteristic and most enduring work was written more than ten years ago.

There are scores of men in every community, who flatter themselves that they could run a newspaper better than the editor of best skill and training, and perhaps nothing except such an experience as Mr. Sheldon has come through would disturb their confidence in themselves.—Canadian Baptist.

## CELLULOSE STARCH

Requires no Boiling.

Housewives can have Collars, Cuffs, etc., as perfect as any Steam Laundry can turn them out, and with a finish equal to new.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

If your dealer does not have

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HAMS  
AND BACON

send us a card and we will tell you where you can get them.  
Cured only by

The Brantford Packing Co., Limited,  
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#### STOCK:

50,000 shares were placed on the market for public subscription at ten cents (10), but this is partly taken up, and orders will be filled in rotation.

Maps, circulars, subscription blanks and all information can be had at company's office.

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to see how thoroughly ephemeral the fiction of the past ten years has been. It is necessary only to call to mind a few of the books that enjoyed at the time of their publication a tremendous vogue. There are, for example, "The Heavenly Twins," "Ben Hur," "The Red Badge of Courage," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Tribles," "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "Quo Vadis," and more recently "King Solomon's Mines" and "Hugh Wynne." Any one of these at the time when it first appeared would have been described by thousands of readers as a genuine addition to the literature that will last. But who thinks of any of them in that way now? They entertained them amusements; they served their purpose; they have already ceased to be sold; and, to all intents and purposes, they are forgotten."

## FAMOUS CHARACTER DEAD.

There has lately died in England a man as well known for his early criminal record and late Christian zeal as our own Jerry Macaulay. His name was Archie Sloos, but he was known as "Dad" Sloos for so many years that he seemed to have no other name. He had spent forty years of his sixty or seventy inside one prison or another, and he used humorously to allude to himself as the "ex-Duke of Portland," as most of his incarceration had been in the prison by that name. He bore the scars of 300 lashes by the cat-o-nine tails, and was probably as hopelessly a case as all the millions of London could afford. But one night, years ago, while looking round for some opportunity to commit further burglary, he strayed into a Salvation Army meeting, and was "himself used," to say the least, to the grace of God. He left a new creature in Christ Jesus, and to the end of his days bore the Master he had accepted. His story was published in the Westminster Gazette some years ago, and it has done not a little to commend the army to the English public. Like Jerry Macaulay he was buried with honor, and was by the best men in the city.—The Interior.

#### LEGION OF SHELTONS.

The general conviction appears to be that Mr. Sheldon has made a failure of the attempt to show what a daily newspaper ought to be. The result could hardly be otherwise, for he came to the work without adequate training for it, and with preconceived opinions on the plan upon which a daily paper should be conducted, formed upon too narrow a range of thought and experience. There are scores of men in every community, who flatter themselves that they could run a newspaper better than the editor of best skill and training, and perhaps nothing except such an experience as Mr. Sheldon has come through would disturb their confidence in themselves.—Canadian Baptist.

## BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

In our warehouses we have a large range of second-hand Pianos, taken in exchange when selling our own instruments, that we are prepared to sell at a mere fraction of manufacturers' prices.

The stock also embraces a number of organs of some of Canada's best-known makers that will be sold at the very lowest prices.

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Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicocele, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. J. C. Knap, 302 Hill Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific "Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on, Grip, Influenza, Cold in the Head (a perfect Specific), Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pains in the Back and Chest, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" restores the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins and so breaks up the Cold.

"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets, just fits the vest pocket; at drug stores or mailed on receipt of price, 25c.

Dr. Humphreys' Book of Diseases sent free. Be sure to get



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They will cost you little more than ready-made clothing. Why not leave your order?

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### Blue and Black Serges,

Imported goods, made to your measure.  
Suits.....\$11 50 and \$12 50

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Fine Whips, fawn and drab, to your measure.....\$12 00

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Long, silk velvet collar, vent back, to your measure.....\$15 00

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Double Trading Stamps All Next Week.

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## SPORTING NEWS

### BASEBALL.

Hamilton, April 6.—The Herald says: Yesterday afternoon, while waiting to hear from President Powers, of the Eastern League, as to the success of the Hamilton-London application for a franchise, the gentlemen interested in the combination got together and informally organized a company to control the team. W. J. Reid, of London, who has been financially interested in baseball for more than 20 years, was elected president, and Geo. Stroud, jun., of this city, secretary-treasurer. Pete Lohman, the clever London manager, was appointed manager, and he, in consultation with Chub Collins, will select the players. It is proposed to organize a company with \$3,000 paid-up capital, which is believed to be sufficient to carry it through the season no matter what might happen.

Lohman and Collins are of the opinion that Sievers and Cooper, the London southpaws, are speedy enough for the Eastern, and two other pitchers of note will be signed, while Lohman and "Shorty" Conwell will alternate behind the willow. Hart, the Western League first baseman, with whom the London management had some trouble last season, has already been signed. Mohler, whom Chub Collins believes to be the fastest fielding second baseman in minor company, will be retained for the keystone sack, but new men will have to be secured for short and third. In the outfield, Charley Jones, London's clever player, and Hamilton, whose work last year was of the electric order, will be retained, and a right fielder, who can hit the ball, will be gathered in somewhere.

All this, of course, is upon the assumption that the Hamilton and London combination will be granted the necessary franchise in the Eastern League. This, however, is by no means certain. President Powers is a very careful dodger, and cannot be counted upon until he is finally nailed down. If the matter does not come to a head in a day or so, Hamilton and London will have to drop it, and go ahead with the proposed International League.

Over in Michigan, where George Black, Fred Eddy and Bo Nedham have been industriously working all this week, things are said to be sailing along nicely with the prospects brilliant enough for the organization of the league. There is little or no time to be lost in either event, and the Hamilton-London magnates are disposed to force the issue with the Eastern League.

**HARTFORD UP AGAINST IT.**  
Hartford is backing out of the Eastern. Manager Barnie finds that there are many who are desirous of seeing an Eastern League team there, but there are few who care to subscribe for stock. He has failed to raise the necessary amount of stock. This will make the London-Hamilton deal a sure go, as Hartford was the only team between them and a franchise in the Eastern.

### FLYS.

Acc Stewart, the Indianapolis second baseman, who has been at the pest house near Memphis, for the past ten days, suffering from an attack of

smallpox, will be released about the first of next week.

A strictly amateur team will be placed in the field in Brantford, and the management think that it will be the best aggregation that Brantford has seen in some years.

Gus Guerrero, the veteran six-day "ped," has been engaged by "Buck" Ewing as head measurer of his New York players. Ewing has put up "Sweet-boxes" at the Polo Grounds, and after practice each day has Guerrero and his assistants work on the men.

New York has offered \$10,000 for LaJoie, of Philadelphia.

Port Huron wants to get in the International League. Al. Hill and Arthur Kerry, of Chicago, are behind the club.

Rochester will miss Shortstop Bean. Frank Bonner is utterly at sea in the position. He averaged about three errors a game in the St. Louis series. This is what Dooley says: The Montrealers will spend the entire month of April in Paterson, N. J., where I have engaged grounds for their training and where we have a scheduled number of exhibition games with clubs in the National, Eastern and State leagues, and with independent clubs. Some of the dates are taken up as follows: April 7 and 8, with Worcester; April 10, with the New Yorks at New York; April 14, with the Brooklyn, at Brooklyn; April 15, 16, 17, with New York or Brooklyn at Paterson; April 18, 19, 20, with Toronto at Atlantic City, N. J.; April 21 and 22, with the Paterson club; April 23, with Schenectady; April 24, with Troy; April 25, with Albany. On April 26, the Eastern League season opens, that you see that the Montrealers have a busy season ahead of them."

Billy Congalton leaves Guelph today for Wheeling, W. Va., where he reports for the season.

### TURF.

#### YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Benning, Washington, D. C.—Boney Boy, Jupiter, G. E. Wrightman, Brisk and Harry Lucasco.

At Oakland, San Francisco—St. Hampton, Allenna, Lilly Diggs, Roumante, Sly and Wyoming.

At Memphis, Tenn.—Tildy Ann, Denman Thompson, The Rush, Molo, Braw Lad and Chenier.

### FISTIC.

Detroit, Mich., April 6.—Champion James J. Jeffries knocked out John Finnegan, of Pittsburgh, before the Caddis, A. C. tonight in 55 seconds.

### TRIGGER.

New York, April 6.—The fifth day of the Interstate association's live bird tournament at Interstate Park, Queens, L. I., opened this morning. Many of the shooters left for their homes last evening after the grand American handicap was finished, so that when the first event was called today there were not more than 70 shooters on the ground. Of that number 62 were entered in the consolation handicap, 15 birds, the first contest scheduled. Howard Bates, who won the great American handicap, missed his fourth bird. When the race was finished these men had clean scores: S. M. Van Allen, C. W. Edd, J. S. Fanning, F. T. Price, A. A. Wayman, H. C. Blake, W. W. Travis, C. C. Nauman, jun., E. D. Fulford and R. C. Helkes, and they each received \$50. At the finish there were six straight: Van Allen, Budd, Money, Marshall, Barker and Helkes. A 50-bird race, \$50 entrance, all 30 yards

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of everything when buying your bicycle from us.  
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YOU CAN HAVE WHAT YOU WANT.  
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rise, will be the programs for tomorrow.

### NOTES OF SPORT.

Iowa State has passed a law prohibiting boxing of any sort.

Brantford cricketers are now waiting anxiously for the opening of the season. The club is in good shape financially and desires to arrange dates for the season's games. The officers are: Honorary president, Mayor Cockshull; president, Principal Dymond; president, E. M. Shadhalt; vice-president, R. Edwards; treasurer, J. Hall; secretary, P. A. Errett.

### Amusements.

PORTER J. WHITE AT LAST RIGHTFULLY CLAIMS THE GOAL. MONEY AND TALENT LAVISHLY DISPLAYED.



Last night, when Porter J. White gave his semi-spectacular production there was very little standing room in the house. The play was beautifully and elaborately staged, so far as scenery and electrical effects were concerned, and was also well costumed. But the production did not depend entirely upon the beauty of the stage setting nor the brilliance of the electrical display; but the acting was excellent, and much of it above the ordinary. The Mephisto of Mr. White was well received and in harmony with the production. The Marquis of Miss Olga Verne was sweet, beautiful and strong. The delineation of Faust was also excellent. Another welcome feature which was properly appreciated was the song of the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana."

It has never been sung so well or with such a superb voice in a local theater before. It was a good deal of a surprise last night, and altogether unexpected—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

Porter J. White and his company will appear at the London Opera House on Good Friday, April 13.

GOATS LEAD SHEEP

Two or More of Them With Every Big Flock on the Mexican Ranges.

"An average Mexican sheep flock numbers about 2,000, and there were ten or more big flocks with every flock I saw on the range," said A. C. Grimshaw, who recently returned to New York after a six months' stay in Mexico and the west. "I learned that the goats are kept with the flocks as leaders. Being venturesome and intelligent, they will go anywhere the shepherd directs, and the silly sheep, who might otherwise balk or stampede at some trifling obstacle or alarm, follow them unhesitatingly. The goats set the pace for the flock, and as they are brisk, untiring walkers, keep the sheep on the move, saving the shepherd much trouble."

The Mexican shepherd also has his dog, though not a true-bred, close-mouthed, handsome animal like the Scotch collie. The dogs are mongrels, in all varieties and degrees, the only point of uniformity among them being their extreme viciousness in appearance and in disposition toward strangers.

They are kept with the flocks as leaders, and might at a little distance be easily mistaken for wolves. But ugly and mean as they are, the Mexican shepherd has learned the value of having them so that they are as serviceable as the collie to the shepherd of the Scottish lowlands. The Mexican shepherds are loyal to his master and quick to understand. Many a Mexican shepherd owes his life to the fidelity of his dog in the sneaking approach of hostile Indians or of their ambush in his path ahead.

"Returning to the original subject, a pair of goats once led a flock on a long journey. A shepherd of Valenzuela County, New Mexico, herding a flock of wethers on a range remote from the home camp, had the misfortune to lose his dog, through the attack of a mountain lion, and to break his leg on the same day. Had the dog been alive he could have sent him to the home ranch to summon assistance. As it was, he had to see the sheep wander away, while he dragged himself to the place where his provisions were stored and waited for such help as chance might bring him. Five days later the sheep, led by the corporal goats, appeared at the home ranch, eighty miles away. They had crossed two mountain ranges by paths of their own finding, and out of a flock of 1,900 sheep only seven were missing. There was, of course, much good luck in this, for a dash of timber wolves among them would not only have meant the killing of many sheep on the spot, but would have scattered the rest far and wide. The marvel was the intelligence of the goats in returning by an unfamiliar path to the place where they had been bred and the faithful faith of the sheep in their leadership. Of course the arrival of the sheep at the home ranch led to the sending out of a searching party for the shepherd. He was brought in a litter rigged between two donkeys, and though his injury had become very painful through neglect, proper surgical treatment brought him around all right."—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

## EXPENDITURE \$750,000,000

British Chancellor's Revised Estimates Before Parliament.

Revenue Expected to Reach the Sum of \$635,000,000.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland—Gloom Caused by Reddarsburg News—Ocell Rhodes Keeping Quiet.

London, April 7.—In moving the third reading of the finance bill in the House of Commons, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave revised estimates for 1900, the revenue being placed at £127,520,000 and the expenditure at £150,000,000. The deficit, he said, would be met partly from the war loan and partly from treasury bills. Each week, he declared, showed a greater improvement in trade, which would offset the losses caused by the premature withdrawal of bonded goods. The bill passed its third reading by 103 votes to 16.

### THE QUEEN IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, April 6.—Evening.—In spite of the fact that it was raining, Queen Victoria drove out this morning in the viceregal grounds in a garden chair. Owing to the continued wet weather she did not visit the city in the afternoon, merely indulging in a short carriage drive in the park and over the roads in its vicinity.

The Queen drove out in an open carriage accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and a lady-in-waiting, and escorted by four mounted constables and a sergeant of the Dublin police. She returned at 5:30 p.m. Crowds of people filled O'Connor street in fruitless anticipation of seeing the Queen pass.

The Dublin police, by order of the government, seized the United Irishman, as "a print calculated to produce discontent, dissatisfaction and disloyalty." The immediate cause of the seizure was an article entitled "The Famine Queen."

### GLOOM IN DUBLIN.

Lord Roberts' dispatch describing the disaster at Reddarsburg, was printed in the Dublin evening papers and created general depression. It brought the populace with a quick turn from the rejoicing over the Queen's visit to the great issues of the war, and cast a sudden gloom over the gayest of the party at the castle.

The news of the death of Gen. De Villebois-Mareuil was posted in the French chamber of deputies and senate, and caused a painful impression.

### STEAMER SUNK.

Cape Town, April 7.—The British steamer Mexican, of the Union Line, which arrived here March 14, from Southampton, and which left here April 4, has been sunk in collision with a cattle transport. The Mexican's passengers returned here on board the cattle boat.

### RHODES KEEPS QUIET.

London, April 7.—Ocell Rhodes is well and cheerful, but is much more exclusive than he was on his previous trip home. This is doubtless owing to the fact that Dr. Rutherford Harris, the former secretary of the British South African Company, and Alfred Beit, the South African financier, have been kept at Funchal, Island of Madeira, and advised him to observe reticence. The public did not show the slightest interest in him.

### SMALLPOX IN ROME.

A Rome dispatch says: Smallpox is almost epidemic here, although the newspapers deny the existence of the disease, fearing to injure the business of the store keepers during the Easter season. Among Americans ill from smallpox at the Lazaretto are Rev. M. Archer, of Morris, Minn., and others.

### CABLE NOTES.

General rebellion in China is likely to follow the expected death of Emperor Kwang-Su.

Ecuador announces officially that the Galapagos Islands will not be sold to the United States.

It is asserted that on March 24, near Hakodate, a Russian warship and a Japanese cruiser exchanged hostile shots.

The wedding of the Japanese Prince Imperial and the Princess Kujo Sadako is set for May 9.

United States Secretary Hay has sent a strong protest to Sultan Abdul Hamid against cutting off the importation of American meat into Turkey.

Last year Turkey imported \$13 worth. During the March quarter 31 persons were convicted in Berlin of lese majeste. The sentences aggregated 176 months of imprisonment. Prince Lynar, who married an American and who was formerly attached to the German embassy in London, was sentenced to one year's detention.

### CONFESSED TO MURDER.

Montreal, April 7.—Villa Bourassa, under arrest on a charge of killing his wife in the city home on Visitation street, has made a confession.

### STRANGLER HER BABE.

Scranton, Pa., April 7.—Mary Sallowsky, aged 32 years, living in the Providence section, is under arrest, charged with choking her new-born child to death. The body was hidden in the cellar of her home. Her husband made the charge against her. The woman claims the child was dead when born, and to hide her shame from her husband, whom she recently married, she had hidden it.

### LAXA-CARA is a mild, effective laxative, prepared in a tablet form, and has the appearance and taste of candy. It is very popular with the children. Try it; 25 cents per box at druggists.

Steam railway passenger rates in India average 2.35 cents per mile first class, 1.13 second class, and only 0.3 for third class. That is incomparably cheaper than charges in the United States and Canada.

In Paraguay cotton grows the whole year round, and from one planting two crops are produced. The plant, after it has borne, is cut down, and from its roots grow another plant.

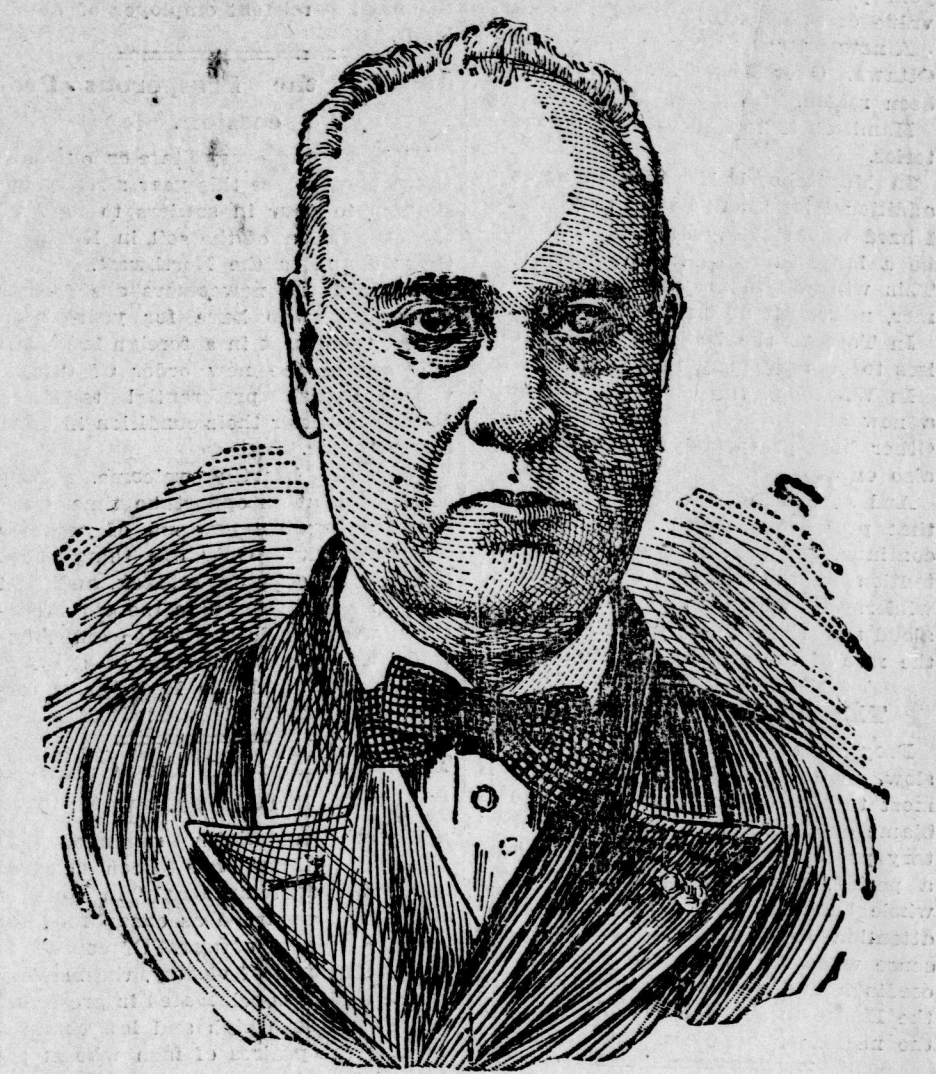
Why will you allow a cough to lace your throat? Buy Bungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing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

## THE FOUNDER OF THE I. O. F.

In the United States, a Prominent Lawyer, Journalist, and Politician, the Victim of Kidney and Liver Disorders,

Now Proclaims to All the World the Wonderful Merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the Comforters of His Old Age.

With the single exception of Dr. Oronhyatekha, no leader among the Foresters is more popular than Col. A. B. Caldwell, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is familiarly known in the Order as "father."



As the founder of the Independent Order of Foresters in the United States, as a prominent lawyer, journalist, and politician, and through his efforts in organizing the National Guard under Governor Seymour, his reputation has become national.

To his many friends throughout the length and breadth of the land and to all sufferers the world over, Col. Caldwell proclaims the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have proven so wonderfully efficacious in curing him of kidney ailments, torpid liver, and constipation.

Over his own signature Col. Caldwell writes as follows:

"For the good of the community I volunteer this testimonial to the value of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I used them for nearly one year for kidney disorders, torpid liver and constipation, and I can say that I never before met with such a mild and efficacious laxative. I take one pill a day before retiring, and the effect is wonderful in producing calm repose, excellent appetite and good digestion. I am now 73 years of age, and look upon Dr. Chase's medicines as the companions and comforters of my latter days."

Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills are famous the world over. They are endorsed by the best physicians, recommended by prominent people in all walks of life, and have the largest sale of any similar remedy in Canada or the United States. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers. Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

SERVICE PAPER PRAISES CAN. ADIANS.

The Navy and Army, illustrated, has the following paragraph in its war summary, concerning the Canadians in the fighting at Paardeberg, Feb. 27: "At 3 o'clock on that morning the gallant Canadians, under Col. Oller, crept up within 100 yards of the Boer trenches, with two companies of Royal Engineers, supported by the 1st Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry. The Canadians behaved with the utmost bravery, and when a terrific fire was opened on them they maintained their position, while the Engineers dug trenches, a position having thus been established from which an attack could be delivered. Oller saw that his case was hopeless, and he decided to capitulate. It was peculiarly gratifying that the coup de grace should have been delivered by the brave Canadians 'clenching the matter'—a gallant deed," said Lord Roberts, "worthy of our colonial comrades." The utmost enthusiasm has been aroused throughout the Dominion, and the brave men who fell on Feb. 27 have done much to seal with their blood the compact of kinship and loyalty to the Queen and empire between Canadians and Britons."

IT WASN'T.

A laughable but rather embarrassing case of mistaken identity took place the other day in a large drapery shop. A gentleman who is a little too fond of joking entered the shop for the purpose of meeting his wife at a certain counter. Sure enough there stood a lady dressed to his eye, at least, just like the woman he was after.

Her back was turned, and no one was near her; so he quietly approached, took her by the arm, and said, in a voice of simulated severity: "Well, here you are, spending my money as usual, eh?"

The face turned quickly towards him was not his wife; it was that of an acid, angry, keen-eyed woman of about fifty years of age, who attracted the attention of everybody in that part of the shop by saying, in a loud, shrill voice:

"No, I ain't spending your money, or

no other man's money, and I'll—"

"I beg your pardon, madam," cried the confused gentleman. "I supposed you were my wife, and—"

"Well, I ain't just your wife, nor no other man's, thank fortune, to be jamed at every time I buy a yard of ribbon! I ply your wife, if you go about shaking her like you did me. If I was her, I'd—"

The chagrined joker waited to hear no more, but made his way out of the shop amid the titters and sly chuckles of those who had witnessed his confusion.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Our New Assortment

Sweet Home Soap Premiums

is the best yet, including

Ladies' Sterling Silver Watches,

Sterling Silver Thimbles, Orange

Spoons, Sugar Shells, Butter

Knives, Salts, Peppers, Napkin

Rings, Chain Bracelets, Pen

Knives, Scissors, Perfume, Sachet

Powder, Cloth Bound Books,

Popular Music, etc.

Read the Wrappers for particulars.

PREMIUM DEPARTMENT,

197-205 South Street,

THE LONDON SOAP CO.



## London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1882.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, April 7.

## Evidences of Prosperity.

One thousand additional looms are to be added to the Valleyfield Cotton Company's works.

Shipping on the St. Lawrence promises to be unusually brisk this year. So does the shipping on the great lakes.

Manufacturers everywhere in Canada are busy. Many are working overtime.

The local papers say that there will not be an idle man in Ottawa this summer either for indoor or outdoor employment.

Men are being advertised for to work on the new railways in Northern Ontario and Manitoba. It is expected that the Great Northern, now being built from Winnipeg westward, will reach Edmonton this fall.

The total trade of the Dominion this year promises to reach the colossal value of \$375,000,000.

A new cotton factory is to be built in Ottawa. Over \$200,000 stock has already been raised.

Hamilton is to have several new factories.

In Manitoba, half a million acres of additional land will be set to yield No. 1 hard wheat this year. There will also be a large increase in the territories. This will add to the prosperity of farmer, merchant and railway man.

In Toronto the building trade promises to be very busy this year.

In Winnipeg, the C. P. R. will build a new station and magnificent hotel. Other big prospects in building are also on foot.

And so everywhere there is evidence that prosperous times are with us to continue, and that no one is paying attention to the voices in the political wilderness, which have been crying aloud that the country is suffering from the rule of the present Government.

## The Dawdling Commons.

Progress in the House at Ottawa is slow. We cannot say which side is most to blame; but probably there is blame on both sides. When parliamentary proceedings extend over too long a period, the public get sick of the whole business, and cease to give the attention so desirable. There is no sense whatever in these dawdling proceedings, and we would strongly advise the House to get a move on, transact the necessary business, and adjourn.

## British Good Sense.

One reason why Britain gets along so well with her outlying possessions, in these later days, is tersely stated by the Chicago Journal: "When the Boers are conquered and their republic destroyed," says our contemporary, "they will still get a better government than Mr. McKinley proposes to give Puerto Rico. Great Britain does not erect any tariff walls against her dependencies."

On the contrary, she admits to her markets everything that they send to her, at highest market prices, and gives them the protection of her navy on the high seas and her army on land should at any time their integrity be menaced by a foreign power.

These are some of the reasons which have moved the present Government of Canada to grant the motherland a preference of 33 1/3 per cent in her markets over all other countries.

The new departure will have the indorsement of the great mass of the Canadian people.

## Belated Kicking.

How great is the simulated indignation against the railways of the Opposition politicians, who, while their party was in power, bound the country by the tightest of legal bargains to the chariot wheels of the railway magnates. The time to kick was before the bargain with the C. P. R. was made—not now, when the railway company is merely doing what it was authorized to do by the charter which the then Government voted it.

## A Lesson From England.

That Canada is away ahead of the Motherland in the matter of laws restricting the sale of liquor was well exemplified in the British House of Commons the other day. They have a Sunday closing law in Scotland, and also in Wales, but in the remainder of England the liquor dealers continue to sell on Sunday while the churches are not open. An exception is now made to this rule. Mornmouthshire lies adjacent to Wales, and a bill has just passed the House of Commons providing that on Sunday all places for the sale of intoxicants in that county must be closed. The example of Wales was contagious. One house member, indeed, declared that he was a beer-drinker, but he "thought that to be driven to drink bottled beer on Sunday was not too high a price to pay for the boon of an orderly Sunday."

Englishmen who favor temperance reform rejoice at this indication that their principles have made some headway. But they are still a long way behind Canada. This country, according to Rev. Dr. Clifford, who recently made a trip around the world, has the most progressive and best administered laws with regard to the control of the liquor traffic that there are in the world. And its people drink less and are better behaved than any others. This should be borne in mind by those of our friends who are inclined to fall into the rank of the chronic grumbler, who, for political reasons, is continually bewailing the degeneracy of the times and the backwardness of the Dominion in this and other respects. The Dominion is not backward; it is forward. Canadians are in the front rank in this as in other regards.

## Sir Richard Cartwright's Speech.

In this issue we print a full and accurate report of the powerful speech delivered by the great parliamentarian, Sir Richard Cartwright, in the budget debate at Ottawa. We would suggest that the speech be carefully read, and that the paper be kept as a storehouse of reference.

## Child Labor and Trade Restriction.

In Daleville, Ind., a school board officer found a number of children, 14 years of age and under, who attended school all day and then worked until 2 o'clock the next morning in glass factories!

It is apparent from this revelation that there is work at home for some of the missionaries who come over the borders to teach Canadians what is their duty with regard to labor.

It is also made evident that the claims for the high protective tariff that it prevents child labor and promotes the welfare of the workmen cannot be maintained.

The most ardent trade restrictionist is apt to be the hardest taskmaster, the most persistent employer of child-labor.

## Joining the Prosperous Procession.

Michigan and every State on our southern borders are this year already beginning to pour in settlers to take up the cultivation of the soil in Northern Ontario and in the Northwest.

Many of the newcomers are former Canadians, who have for years been trying their luck in a foreign land, but who see in the new order of things, with a British preferential tariff, a chance to better their condition in their former home.

They are heartily welcome. They come back at an opportune time. Canada has begun a new era of progress and prosperity. Only one thing could give her an effectual setback, and that would be a reversion to the old conditions, when trade restriction and monopoly was the programme of the Administration, and the Red Parlor dictated its policy for the benefit of a few.

## The Welfare of the Common Soldier.

We are sometimes reminded that "Tommy Atkins" has been treated somewhat contemptuously in time of peace, and regarded as cheap food for powder in time of war. Of course, in the enthusiasm of victory, the bravery of the soldier is celebrated in prose and verse, and both high and low combine to sing the praises of men who at the call of duty have walked into the very jaws of death. That is all very well in its way, but it is increasingly felt that there must be something more practical and permanent. It is a pity that so many soldiers are needed, but it is also palpable that the empire needs, and will need for some time to come, a large number of men for defense and for police work in various parts of the world. Britons at home and abroad having faith in their national mission, are prepared to bear the burden, but they feel that if possible compulsory service must be avoided, and that men who serve the state must be decently cared for.

The Spectator says: "The nation as a whole has come to feel that it must have a thoroughly efficient army for defense and for the work of imperial police, and rather than not have such an army it would even agree to compulsory service. But it does not love, and rightly, the militarism which is apt to come with compulsion, and therefore, it is determined before it tries a new plan, to see if it cannot get the army it wants without compulsion. Now, the obtaining of that army in the last resort depends upon recruiting, and recruiting depends upon offering terms of service which will attract a sufficiently large number of men."

Of course, it is not possible to make the position of a common soldier an easy and lucrative one, but much can be done to make the service more attractive. The men must feel that they are going to have officers who know their business, and who will not expose them to useless dangers. Then intelligent young men must have before them the prospect of promotion, according to their diligence and skill. And further, the men who do hard work for small pay must be decently cared for, and this is the point emphasized at present by the English journal quoted above, which says: "Here comes in what we have termed the Prince of Wales' opportunity. He is already convinced of the soundness of making the common sleeping and eating places of our barracks something more than watertight sheds, and if he will only lend the great weight of his influence, and lead the movement for what we may term Rowtonizing our barrack accommodation, he will, we believe, do more to popularize the army and to give it a larger area of supply for recruiting than can be accomplished by any other means."

Whoever leads the movement, it is a useful movement, if the army is to continue to be a real part of the national life.

A curious statistician has figured out that there are 7,000,000 dogs in the United States, in addition to the very large number that escape both the assessor and the dog catcher.

Mon. Clarke Wallace and his co-directors of the Woodbridge Fair, it was shown in Parliament the other night, got their bills for the last exhibition from the United States. The principal figures, the Montreal Star correspondent avers, was a ballet dancer. The excuse, we suppose, will be that Canadian printers do not produce that kind of work! Perhaps not; yet the printers of Canada do put out show-bills second to none on this continent. But what about Mr. Wallace's alleged reluctance for home industry? It does not count when Mr. Wallace and his associates have wants to supply.

## THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

## THE RUNIANS, GRAY CARRIE CO.

## SPECIAL FOR EASTER WEEK

ALL next week we'll have a special exhibit of Easter Goods, and we extend a hearty invitation to all to visit the store and see our grand displays. We have provided bountifully for the Easter Season. All over the store, which is sparkling with newness and beauty, will be found magnificent showings of pretty things, useful things and novelties. Special Easter prices all next week.

## Easter Dress Goods.

111 Yards Homespun Checks and Plaids, new spring goods, for skirts, in gray, tans and light new tints; price 55c per yard. Easter week, to clear ..... 50c  
220 Yards, 16 pieces, all grays and fawns, heavier mixed and plaids, in new spring colorings, newest designs and weaves, for skirts; price 85c to 90c a yard. Easter week, to clear ..... 85c  
380 Yards Plain Whip Cords, 44-inch, all wool; very special lines and good dark colors; regular price 50c and 75c a yard. Easter week, to clear ..... 35c

## BLACK GOODS.

20 Pieces Black Figured Dress-goods, 44 inches wide, all wool, Priestley's and Gold Medal Brands; regular price 75c, 90c and \$1. Easter week ..... 65c  
12 Pieces Black Figured Dress-goods, 44 inches wide, all wool and mohair designs, in skirt and dress lengths; prices \$1, \$1 1/2 and \$1 50. Easter week, to clear ..... 85c  
15 Pieces Black Silk and Mohair Crepons and Figured Poplins; special for skirts and dresses, in elegant designs; regular price \$1 50 a yard. Easter week ..... \$1 00  
N. B.—Skirts made of any of the above lines for ..... 50c

## Spring Jackets.

Our Easter week offerings will be marked by a special display of Ladies' Spring Coats, beautiful garments and excellent value, including one case 30 days overdue. This lot will sell at the following prices: \$75 to \$85 Jackets ..... \$65 00  
\$60 to \$75 Jackets ..... \$50 00  
\$50 to \$60 Jackets ..... \$40 00  
All sizes, in shades of fawn, gray, nutria, lined and half-lined with silk. Somebody will lose on this deal, but whoever buys will come out ahead.

## Laces and Veilings.

367 yards Fancy Cotton and Silk Laces, in black, cream, white and butter, 4 to 8 inches wide, regular 15c, 20c and 25c per yard. Special during Easter week ..... 10c  
43 yards Torchon Lace, 12 yards on each card, regular 15c, 20c and 25c each. Very special during Easter week, per 12 yards, 10c and 15c  
239 yards Silk Net Veiling, all colors, plain and spots; regular 35c and 40c per yard. Special during Easter week, 2 yards for ..... 35c  
6,000 yards Narrow Valenciennes Lace, at half-price, viz., 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c, 56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

## 35c Veilings for 25c.

About 300 yards Veilings, black, brown, navy, spots and plain, 35c goods, for ..... 25c

## Hose.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose, double knees, spliced heels and toes, sizes 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, plain and ribbed, sizes 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Heavy Cotton Hose, 12 yards on each card, regular 15c, 20c and 25c each. Very special during Easter week, per 12 yards, 10c and 15c. Children's Black Cashmere Hose, fine ribbed, sizes 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Ladies' Black Lisle and Cotton Hose, with natural cashmere soles, seamless, sizes 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, double heel and toe, regular 3 pairs for \$1. Special Easter week, per pair ..... 55c

## Parasols.

Special sale in Ladies' Umbrellas, silk and wool cover, steel rod. Paragon frame, regular \$1 25 and \$1 50. During Easter week ..... \$1 00  
Ladies' Parasols, Black, Giber covering, fancy handles, regular \$1. During Easter week ..... 75c  
Ladies' Parasols, strong frame, plain and fancy handles. Special during Easter week ..... 50c

## Easter Millinery.

"Nothing equal to it in the city." That's what we hear nearly every hour of the day. Certainly our Millinery is in a class of its own, having no parallel. It reflects the dictates of those who set the pace in the fashionable millinery centers of the world, and you don't have to pay much more than you do for the ordinary kind.

## Easter Belt Novelties.

Stylish patent leather effects, in narrow Button Belts and Dog-Collar Belts, special ..... 50c  
Patent leather, tan, gray, brown, in undressed kid, newest things, for each ..... 25c  
Tans, browns and black, in very handsome Dog-Collar Belts, worth \$1 00 and \$1 25 each; Easter sale price ..... 75c and \$1 00  
New designs in Metal Buckle Belts, Chains and Purses, in silver gray, gun metal, French grays and steel.  
Dainty Easter novelties in Turkish Paper, Knives, Wedgewood Plaques, Austrian Vases, Vase-like Jars and Fern Pots.

## Special in Purses.

Seal Finger Purses, from 25c each to ..... \$1 75  
A few very fine Seal and Plain Purses, extra special, at ..... \$1 00

## Easter Linens.

Fine Bleached Table Damask, 72-inch, Easter sale price ..... 90c  
Fine Irish Linen Damask, 88-inch, handsome patterns, Easter week 75c  
Elegant Linen Sets, cloth and napkins to match, special Easter prices from ..... \$5 00 to \$15 00  
Beautiful Swiss Goods, in Dollies, Centers, Oblongs and Squares. Just new; all sizes; special prices.

## Hats and Caps.

10 dozen Men's Fine Fur Belt Hats, new Fedora and stiff shapes, silk bands and trimmings; best Russia leather sweat bands, black and brown; regular \$1 75 and \$2 each. During Easter week ..... \$1 25  
Men's and Boys' Caps, fancy checked and plaid tweeds, navy and black serge, corduroy, self-peaks, hook-down shape, 35 dozen in the lot; regular price 20c to 35c. During Easter week ..... 15c

## Lace Curtains.

Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long ..... 50c  
Lace Curtains, 3 and 3 1/2 yards long, taped edges ..... 75c  
Lace Curtains, 3 and 3 1/2 yards long, dainty patterns, special ..... \$1 00  
Lace Curtains at \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00 to ..... \$12 00

## Extra Special.

About 800 yards Fancy Organdie Dress Muslins, good patterns and colors, usually sold from 15c to 25c a yard. For Easter week ..... 5c  
Another lot high-class Dress Muslins, with some Fancy Piques and Linens, worth from 20c to 35c a yard. This lot goes on sale for Easter week at, per yard ..... 8c  
20 pieces Heavy Homespun Cotton Tweeds, suitable for skirts or suits, in gray and blue grays, 27-inch, worth 12 1/2c yard. For Easter week ..... 8c

## Easter Kid Gloves.

We are very enthusiastic about our Kid Glove showing, which is really the best we have ever made; elegant styles, excellent qualities and perfect fitting.

When you see our Kid Glove display you see the best in the market. Perrin's "Rocquaine," two large pearl clasps, heavily embroidered points, in modes, tans and grays ..... \$1 00  
Perrin's "Belfort," two clasps, with black, self and white points, pique sewn, in tans, modes, grays and blues ..... \$1 00  
Perrin's "Capital," two clasps, in pearl and Tuscan shades, with black and self points ..... \$1 00  
Perrin's "Egmont," two clasps, with self, black or white points, in new shades of tan, mode, blues, red and gray ..... \$1 00  
Perrin's "La Rive," two clasps, with heavy black or white stitching, in grays, modes, tans and black; very stylish ..... \$1 25  
Perrin's "Zovonne," black, undressed, with new stitching and two clasps ..... \$1 25  
Perrin's "Beatrix," two large clasps, with heavy black or white stitching, in tans, modes, black and white; very special. Easter week ..... 75c  
Special line of French Kid Gloves, in tans, browns and black; regular \$1 25. Easter week ..... 65c

## Waists and Blouses.

A lot of new Silk Waists, in newest colors and designs; prices ranging from ..... \$6 50  
Ladies' Percale Blouses in new stripes and colors; to sell, 75c and \$1 00  
Ladies' Percale Blouses in light or dark blue, white, tucked yoke; serviceable and stylish ..... \$1 00

## Easter Whitewear Sale

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Gowns, Hubbard style, tucked yoke and square neck, finished with Lionsdale frills. Easter sale price ..... 75c  
Ladies' Fine Nainsook Gowns, yoke of fine tucks and lace insertion, trimmed with Torchon lace; regular \$1 25. Easter sale price ..... \$1 00  
Ladies' Fine Nainsook Gowns, revers and yoke of lace insertion and beading, edged with Torchon lace. Easter sale price, \$2 00  
Ladies' Fine White Skirt, muslin umbrella frill, trimmed with bold or lace. To sell special, \$1 00  
Ladies' Fine Muslin Skirts, lace and embroidery insertion and deep frill or Valenciennes lace, extra wide and muslin dust frill; regular \$2 50. To sell ..... \$2 00

## Corsets.

Ladies' heavy Jean Corsets, double side steels, perfect fit; per pair ..... 50c  
Ladies' Short Corsets, steel bones and trimmed with lace, made on French model; per pair, \$1 and \$1 25  
Crompton's Latex Corsets, heavy cord filling and stockinet sides, suitable for stout figure, pair ..... \$1 25

## Fancy Soaps.

Old Brown Windsor, per cake, 1c, 2c, 3c  
Hyacinth, box of 3 cakes ..... 15c  
Golden State Beauty, box of 3 cakes ..... 15c  
Bouquet Violet, box of 3 cakes ..... 10c  
Puck Label, 3 cakes ..... 10c  
Bouquet de Fleurs, box of 3 cakes ..... 15c  
Lady Minto, box of 3 cakes ..... 25c  
Lana Oil, cake, 8c; box ..... 25c  
Heliotrope Blanc, box of 3 cakes ..... 20c  
Buttermilk, box of 3 cakes ..... 25c

## Elegant Wash Fabrics

There seems to be no end to our display of Wash Goods, and every day brings forth something new. Yesterday we opened a case of Fine English Cambrics, the very latest Fouldard design, handsome goods, choice colorings and modest prices; 22 inches, only ..... 12 1/2c  
32-inch Satin Stripes, 14 helio, maize and pink; a choice and exclusive line; very special ..... 25c  
32-inch Fancy Zephyrs, another exclusive line; in pink, blue, etc. .... 20c  
32-inch Fancy Spot Muslins, with solid over-check, in pink, blue, helio, cardinal and navy; this is one of our choicest lines, made on French model, in different sized cords, from ..... 12 1/2c to 50c  
Checked and Striped Gingham and Batistes, the leading shades, from ..... 25c  
Mercerized Satens, plain and black striped, 32 inches, choice goods for waists ..... 35c  
Mercerized Satens, in black and white, navy and white, royal and white, 32-inch, 36-inch, 38-inch and 40-inch, 30c and 25c  
Striped Satens Skirts, heavy make, in black and white, helio and black, blue and black ..... 25c

## The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 Dundas Street, London.

and to none on this continent. But what about Mr. Wallace's alleged reluctance for home industry? It does not count when Mr. Wallace and his associates have wants to supply.

## Yearly Profits of \$40,000,000.

(From the "Literary Digest.")  
The interesting revelation made by H. C. Frick, executive manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, to the effect that the company's net profits for last year were \$31,000,000, and that the gross profit for this year will probably be twice as much, has drawn several sensational headlines from the press. According to Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie is trying to make

him surrender his shares to the company for about \$6,000,000—shares which Mr. Frick values at over \$16,000,000. And Mr. Frick has bought out in the court of common pleas at Pittsburgh for an equitable accounting. In his bill in equity, Mr. Frick says:  
"The business from 1882 to 1890 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and bounds from year to year until, in 1890, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in steel profits, after paying expenses of all kinds, \$25,000,000. In November, 1892, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at \$42,500,000."  
"Carnegie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000, and approved his ability in an extraordinarily prosperous time to sell the property on the London market for \$210,000,000, or \$500,000,000. In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps \$1,170,000,

given him as a mere bonus for his 90 days' option to sell him 58.6 per cent interest in this steel company for \$157,950,000. Frick's 8 per cent, on that basis, would be worth \$16,238,000."  
Some of the press are interested in the spectacle of Mr. Carnegie in court as defendant in a case where he is charged with "illegal and fraudulent conduct," and where one of his business transactions is referred to as a "fraudulent scheme." The indications are, remarks the Minneapolis Times, that Mr. Frick "will be able to drag the price of three or four libraries from the unwilling pockets of the glibly Scot." Other papers take the opportunity for a fine at the tariff.  
Thus the New York Times says:  
"Mr. Frick's terribly candid exposure of the extravagant benefits which production confers upon the manufacturer at the expense of the helpless consumer makes it impossible that the

Republican party or any other party should longer defend or maintain the barriers against competition which have made it easy for the Carnegie works to earn profits of from 80 to 180 per cent upon a capital which appears to have been largely in excess of the actual cost of the plants engaged in the business."  
"If lower tariff had cut down the price of steel, the same paper points out, it would make a vast difference to the building trades, to the railroads, and to the general business of the country. What a monstrous notion of our infant industries appears to be in the light of these revelations!"  
"Difficulties give way to diligence, and disease germs and blood humor disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken."



**To Do All Costs More****Than to Do Well.**

This "wise saw" might properly read, "It costs more to be ill than to be well." The source of all health is rich, strong blood. It is to the body what the mighty streams are to the earth. If the blood is pure, the body thrives; if the blood is weak or impoverished, then every pulse-beat carries weakness instead of strength.

Why make the cost of living more than it need be? Purify your blood and give your constitution a chance to do its level best. The only perfect blood purifier and vigor-maker in existence is the world-famed Hood's Sarsaparilla. It brings good, perfect health. It never disappoints.

**Erysipelas Sores.**—After a scarlet fever a running sore was left on my nose. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My brother was also relieved by it of erysipelas in his face. ELIA COURSE, Burden, N. B.

**Bowel Trouble.**—My mother, Mrs. John Ried, suffered with bowel trouble for four years and tried different doctors, but obtained no relief until she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this medicine entirely cured her. LIZZIE RIED, Tracy Station, N. B.

**A Good Medicine.**—"We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." R. S. PETER, publisher Bee, Atwood, Ont.

**Loss of Appetite.**—"I was in poor health, troubled with dizziness, tired feeling and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and after while I felt much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up." LIZZIE A. ROSSALL, Old Chelsea, near Old Chelsea, N. Y.

**Dyspepsia.**—"For twelve years I was dyspeptic and broken in health, had terrible pains in my back and was unable to work. When I had taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I recovered my health, and since then I have been well." J. B. MAXON, 322 6th Street, Oswego, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

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

**THE MARKETS****Local Market.**

London, Saturday, April 7. All portions of the square were crowded this morning; the market clerk was kept busily engaged in finding space for the farmers' vehicles that arrived later in the forenoon. The offerings were not of an unusual character, nor did the state of prices afford any unusual features. The supply of butter was not as large as was expected, although there was a decided slump in the prices of wholesale lots, in which point, the market reached the level of 14 cents. An effort was made by all dealers to maintain the retail price and in this they were uniformly successful. Eggs were in good demand, especially among shipmen to eastern markets. A fairly active trade characterized the meat market. Prices remained unchanged. Good beef was in demand. Poultry also was eagerly sought after, and as the supplies of this line have not been excessively large recently, no trouble was experienced in making sales. A slightly downward tendency was noticeable in the price of maple syrup, which was purchased in large quantities and was purchased freely. Although vegetables are none too abundant as yet, there were larger quantities offered than has been customary recently. The bright appearance of the market was increased by the large numbers of beautiful flowers that were for sale, and which were disposed of readily.

**A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.**  
Wheat, white, per bu ..... 63c to 65c  
Wheat, red, per bu ..... 63c to 65c  
Wheat, red, per bu ..... 63c to 65c  
Oats, per bu ..... 34c to 36c  
Peas, per bu ..... 60c to 62c  
Corn, per bu ..... 42c to 43c  
Barley, per bu ..... 38c to 39c  
Rye, per bu ..... 55c to 56c  
Buckwheat, per bu ..... 48c to 50c  
Beans, per bu ..... \$1 to \$1.35

Grain deliveries were light today, and consisted mostly of wheat and oats. Prices unchanged. A few lots of peas were sold at \$1.05 to \$1.20 per cwt. Hay receipts were good, and sales quick; \$3.50 to \$3.50 were ruling prices. Young pigs sold at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Live hogs brought \$7.50 to \$8. Dressed ones, \$7.25 to \$7.50; demand for all good, but the young pigs sold slow. Quotations:

**GRAIN.**  
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.05  
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs. 1.05  
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 1.05  
Oats, per 100 lbs. 0.70  
Peas, per 100 lbs. 1.00  
Corn, per 100 lbs. 0.80  
Barley, per 100 lbs. 0.80  
Rye, per 100 lbs. 1.00  
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 1.00  
Beans, per bu. 1.00

**PROVISIONS.**  
Cheese, per lb. 12c  
Eggs, single dozen 12c  
Eggs, fresh, dozen 12c  
Butter, 1 lb. 12c  
Butter, 2 lb. 12c  
Lard, 1 lb. 12c

**WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.**  
Eggs, store lots, doz. 12c  
Butter, pound rolls, dozen 12c  
Butter, crock, 12c  
Butter, rolls, store lots, 12c

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs. 5.50  
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs. 5.50  
Pigs, young, per pair 4.00  
Pigs, young, per pair 4.00  
Pigs, young, per pair 4.00  
Pigs, young, per pair 4.00

**AND OTHERS.**  
Hops, per ton 5.00  
Hay, per ton 3.00  
Clover, per ton 3.00  
Clover, per ton 3.00

**VEGETABLES.**  
Potatoes, per bag 0.50  
Potatoes, per bag 0.50  
Potatoes, per bag 0.50  
Potatoes, per bag 0.50

**FRUIT.**  
Apples, per bushel 1.00  
Apples, per bushel 1.00  
Apples, per bushel 1.00  
Apples, per bushel 1.00

**MEAT.**  
Beef, per lb. 12c  
Pork, per lb. 12c  
Lard, per lb. 12c  
Butter, per lb. 12c

**SEAFOOD.**  
Fish, per lb. 12c  
Shellfish, per lb. 12c  
Crustaceans, per lb. 12c  
Mollusks, per lb. 12c

Wheat, No. 1, per bu.	63c	65c
Wheat, No. 2, per bu.	63c	65c
Wheat, No. 3, per bu.	63c	65c
Oats, per bu.	34c	36c
Peas, per bu.	60c	62c
Barley, per bu.	38c	39c
Rye, per bu.	55c	56c
Buckwheat, per bu.	48c	50c
Beans, per bu.	\$1.00	\$1.35

**SEEDS.**

If you want CLOVER, TIMOTHY or other seeds that are the very best, come to us. We have them.  
**A. M. HAMILTON & SON.**

**St. Thomas Market.**

St. Thomas, March 24.—Wheat, per bu, 67c; oats, new, 30c to 32c; peas, 65c; barley, 45c to 55c; rye, 60c; corn, 45c; flax seed, per cwt, \$2.45 to \$2.50; timothy seed, \$1.25 to \$1.75; clover seed, per bu, \$4.70.

**The Oil Market.**

Petroleum: The local oil market remains at \$1.75 and \$1.75 for Petroleum and Oil Springs receipts respectively.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7.—Oil opened at \$1.60; closed at \$1.60.

**English Markets.**

Ruling prices for the past four market days: The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given.

	April 4.	April 5.	April 6.	April 7.
WHEAT—				
Red Winter	0 0	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2
No. 1 Nor. Spring	0 1	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2
W. 42	0 2	0 2 1/2	0 2 1/2	0 2 1/2
No. 1 Cal.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
July	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aug.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sept.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Feb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
April	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
May	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0







## Sunday in London

## What Is Going On In The Leading Churches Of The City.

**ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST** Church—The pastor, Rev. Thomas B. Johnson, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**ARKIN STREET METHODIST** Church—The pastor, Rev. J. W. Holmes, will preach at both services. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 8 p.m.

**CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH**—Rev. W. J. Ford, pastor. Morning, "The Power of the Ministry." Evening, "Were the Former Times Better, and if so, Why?" Monthly fellowship meeting at 10 o'clock a.m.

**CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN** Church, corner Waterloo and Grey streets—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., "Paul Visits Europe"; 7 p.m., "Abraham Intercedes for Sodom." Bible Class and Sabbath School at 8 p.m.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF** Dundas and Elizabeth streets—Rev. C. Sinclair, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**COLBORNE STREET METHODIST** Church—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST** Church—The pastor, Dr. Saunders, will preach. Morning subject, "A Great Ambition"; evening subject, "A Glorious Vision." Morning, Anthem, "Te Deum Laudamus" (Woodward); solo, "The Palms" (Faure). Evening—Anthem, "Hearken Unto Me, My People" (Sullivan); trio, "Praise Ye" (Verdi); solo and chorus, "I Was Wandering and Weary" (Barby).

**ELDER BALLENGER WILL SPEAK** in the Society Hall, 664 Dundas street, tomorrow evening, 7:30. Subject, "The Wise and the Foolish."

**EMPEROR AVENUE METHODIST** Church—Rev. A. G. Harris, pastor. Sunday School anniversary. Rev. A. C. Crews, general secretary, will preach morning and evening. Mass meeting in afternoon. Addresses by Rev. A. C. Crews and J. J. Sinclair.

**FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST** (Scientists), corner Richmond street and Princess and Park avenues (formerly St. James' Presbyterian Church)—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Doctrine of Atonement." Wednesday evening (testimonial) meeting at 8 o'clock. Sunday School immediately following morning service. D. S. Robb, C.S.B., First Reader; Mrs. Edna S. Robb, C.S., Second Reader. Residence 233 Princess avenue. Christian Science Reading Room open daily from 2 to 6 p.m. All welcome.

**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**—Rev. E. Clarence Oakley, pastor. Palm Sunday service by the pastor. Morning, "The Story of Palm Sunday." Evening, "The Kingdom and the King." Special Pastoral services each night next week, excepting Saturday. Rev. C. C. Owen and Rev. W. J. Clark will assist the pastor. All invited.

**FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV.** J. V. Smith, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The New Apostolate." Evening subject, "The Living Present." Morning, Anthem, "We Praise Thee, O God" (Woodward); solo and chorus, "The Palms" (Faure). Evening—Special music will be given by the choir, when selections from Gounod's oratorio "The Redemption" will be rendered. Special offerings for the India famine relief fund.

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

**HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST** Church—Rev. J. G. Falls, pastor, will preach at both services. At 11 a.m., subject, "Teachers"; at 7 o'clock, subject, "Marked and Known." Sunday School at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

**KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN** Church—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor. Rev. Robert McIntyre will preach. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

**KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—**South London—Rev. J. G. Stuart, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subjects—Morning, "Conscience"; evening, "The Heart Barred Against Christ."

**MEN—HEAR MR. JOHN MCCOOL** at the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday at 4:15.

**MEMORIAL CHURCH—Rev. C. C.** Owen, B.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Divine service, 11 a.m. Very Rev. Dean Ames, D.D., will preach. 7 p.m. the rector will preach. During Passion Week there will be service every evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Holy Communion, Thursday evening.

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

**ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN** Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Rev. Prof. Ballantyne, of Toronto, will preach at both services. Sabbath School, 3 p.m.; pastor's Bible class, conducted by Rev. Frank Ballantyne, Monday, Y. P. S. C. E., Wednesday, prayer meeting, Thursday, 3 p.m. W. F. M. S. Gaelic service in lecture room at 4:30 p.m., conducted by Rev. A. Stewart.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—PALM** Sunday—Morning, "Venite" (Monk). Benediction (Best). "Benedictus" (Baker). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dana, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Bridgewater). "Cantate Domino" (Bridgewater); another, "Daughters of Jerusalem" (Bever). Preacher, the Dean. Collection for mission fund.

**TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "Captured and Forged Into the Ranks"; 7 p.m., "Economy" (Gray). Miss E. Noble, Evening Anthem, "Say, Watsonian, What of the Night?" (Sullivan); and all welcome.

**WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST** Church—Rev. J. Edg, pastor, both services. Morning subject, "Spiritual Foes"; evening subject, "Objects of Love." Morning—Anthem, "The King of Love My Shepherd" (Shelley); solo, "The Golden Pathway" (Gray). Miss E. Noble, Evening Anthem, "Say, Watsonian, What of the Night?" (Sullivan); and all welcome.

"The Garden of Sorrow" (Heckler), H. R. McDonald.

**THE BISHOP OF HURON WILL** preach in St. James' Church, South London, Sunday evening.

**THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS** will hold Sunday School service next Sunday at 2 o'clock, in Duffield Block.

## CLERGY PROTEST

**Preachers Condemn Kimberly Bombardment.**

**Boers, They Say, Purposely Shot Down** Children—They Want Dutch Pre-eminence Forever Ended.

London, April 6.—This remarkable story came from Kimberley under a recent date:

The ministers of the Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and Jewish congregations held a meeting, and issued an important manifesto dealing with the whole political situation in South Africa. Most of these ministers have lived and worked in the country for many years, and they state that they feel constrained to express their convictions owing to the misapprehension prevailing among the religious public at home. Their conclusions are:

"First—it was the Boer Government, and not the British, which declared war, and it was the Boers who invaded British territory. Moreover, the persistent refusal of the Transvaal Government to accept the reasonable offers of the British Government, and the complicated terms offered by the Boers made it difficult to believe that the latter really desired a peaceful settlement.

"This conviction is emphasized by the fact of the tremendous munitions of war which the Boers have put into the field, and which must be the result of many years of preparation."

"Second—We must condemn the conduct of the Dutch commandos in their method of shelling the town of Kimberley at intervals from Nov. 7 to Feb. 15, when the siege was raised. Three or four thousand shells, some of them 100-pounders, were poured into the heart of the town, and even into the suburbs consisting solely of working-men's cottages, both town and suburb being crowded almost exclusively with women and children, as the Boers well knew, while the forts occupied by the citizen soldiers were for the most part left unharmed."

"When we saw homes destroyed, a mother and three children stricken down here, a mother and the babe at her breast killed there, and other similar heart-rending occurrences caused by shelling, and when we have read in their own papers that the bombardment of defenseless women and children was done deliberately and with intent, we naturally feel indignant and desired that the true character of these men should be known. The writers proceed to give extracts from the Bloemfontein Express and the Diggers' News, containing official accounts, and admitting the deliberate shelling of the town and of depriving the lives lost and the damage done to private property. And they conclude with the following pronouncement:

"In view of a future settlement, and having regard to the past conduct of the Boers, especially their treatment of the natives and colored people in the Transvaal, and with a view to the best interests of the whole community of South Africa, it is our earnest hope that the Boers will be allowed to settle on the land which they have seized to be unworthy of it. They have abused their power and neglected their opportunities."

Having adduced facts condemnatory of the treatment of the natives and colored people by the Boers, the writers proceed:

"We therefore ask that in any future settlement equal rights be given to all men, and that the British and other settlers in the Transvaal may enjoy the same liberty that the Dutch enjoy in the Cape and Natal. Our strong conviction that no settlement will avail which does not thus give equal rights to all, and that government will give that guarantee of security, so essential to the peace and prosperity of South Africa, which is not under the control of the British flag. Any endeavor to patch up a peace while giving the slightest predominance to the Dutch would result in consequences and would only result in having to do over again in the future the same gruesome work now being accomplished. Any attempt at compromise would mean friction, unrest and more bloodshed in days to come.

"Peace, progress and liberty can only be secured by creating a new government in the Transvaal—a government based on the people's will; a people resolute and free. Let there be given such government, founded on principles of righteousness, liberty and equality and supported in a paternal manner by the British empire, to which should be given authority to see these principles duly carried out; then developments will take place in this truly remarkable country which will gladden all her friends."

Sealby, supported by her great company of operatic stars, will positively appear in London Tuesday evening, April 17.

The annual production of jute fabrics in Germany now amounts to \$11,900,000 in value.

## TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

**Pure Indian or Ceylon.**

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, but it does not require much.

Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

**Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co**  
100 DUNDAS ST.

## MURALO

The new Wall and Ceiling Decorations. Call and see samples of work; also our new and artistic designs in Wall Paper.

**E. N. HUNT, 192 Dundas street.**

## THE LEGISLATURE

**Provisions of the Measure Regarding San Jose Scale—Private Members' Bills Dealt With.**

Toronto, April 6.—Hon. Mr. Dryden, in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the San Jose scale act, explained that instead of the compulsory destruction of infested trees it was proposed by regulations to encourage the removal of such trees by the purchase of materials.

He reviewed the experiences of the last three years in Ontario in connection with the San Jose scale, and the legislation that had been passed from time to time looking to the eradication of the pest. The scale was first discovered in Ontario in 1897, up to which time neither fruit-growers nor experts had any idea that it had gained a footing here. It was demonstrated beyond all doubt that it was really the San Jose scale by sending samples to Washington. Subsequently officers of the government were sent to the United States to make investigations regarding the pest. The first discovery of the scale was made in the township of Niagara, and later on it was found in the county of Kent. It had been transmitted in both instances in stock brought from the United States. By the same medium it was spread all over the United States. Investigation led to the discovery that a considerable shipment of infested apples had been sent into this country, and the government were at considerable pains to trace it and stamp it out by sending inspectors to various points. Mr. Dryden then spoke of legislation enacted to cope with the infestation. He said that inspectors had found the scale to exist particularly in two sections of the country, the Niagara district and the county of Kent. It was suggested now that the government encourage the nurserymen to treat their stock with the hope of eradicating it this year, but to prevent its spreading. The proposal was to make regulations in reference to the treatment of the scale, with the government bearing half the expense of the cost of treatment. The present amendment would not take away the power to destroy the trees. By their precautionary methods the infestation had destroyed the scale in at least 100 different places in the province. It would take the scale a long time to spread all over the country, provided all the nursery stock was fumigated. Mr. Dryden said that the full responsibility for the action was fully taken by the government. The bill was advanced a stage. Dr. McKay's measure, relating to medical colleges and schools in affiliation with the University of Toronto, came up in the legislature today for the first time on the motion for its second reading. The minister of education did not favor the proposal, but he moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Joyce inquired regarding the proposal to place a sum in the supplementary estimates for erecting a monument in memory of Canadian volunteers who have fallen or may fall on the field of battle in South Africa. The premier said it would be premature to place a sum in the estimates this year, but after the war, and when the volunteers had returned the matter might be considered.

Mr. Hoyle moved for a return showing the various unexpended grants to railways; the amounts to be paid in cash subsidies and grants of lands in the province. The premier said the amounts of cash and land to be given could not be ascertained. He suggested that Mr. Hoyle call for the amounts of cash and land which have been earned. Mr. Hoyle assented.

The provincial secretary laid on the table a return showing that the quantity of binder twine sold from the central Prison in 1899 was 335,760 pounds, the highest price received being 11 cents per pound. There is no indebtedness to the province on account of any twine sold during the year 1899.

Mr. Russell (East Hastings) moved the second reading of his bill to permit municipalities to adopt the system of proportionate representation. The premier, in view of the late stage of the session, asked that the measure be withdrawn. There were, however, large sections of the community who directly represented our existing system but he was sure there was no minority anywhere in this province suffering disadvantages through lack of representation.

Mr. Whitney did not favor the bill, and it was withdrawn.

**SCRAP IRON ASSESSMENTS.**  
Dr. Fyne's bill, which aims to abolish the scrap iron assessment, was referred to the municipal committee, where it will be considered co-jointly with others of the same class.

The attorney-general proposed that the municipal committee should name a date for the consideration of the whole question, so that the municipalities might be represented.

After advancing a number of private bills against the house adjourned. The statement that the government proposed to grant \$40,000 for municipal sanatoria for consumptives turns out to be an error. The sum is \$4,000. The error arose through a misprint in the bill.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

Last year 7,000 tons of steel rails were delivered in Calcutta from the United States, and a large number of American engines have been constructed for various roads. Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

**SAVED.**—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

A pretty face is often made prettier by good teeth. The teeth that give you the best you will ever have. Andrews' Plugs are common sense treatment for toothache. Price, 10 cents per bottle. Andrews' Dental Cream, 14 Young street, Toronto.

## ASHANTI TRIBES ON THE WARPATH

The King of Bekwi Alone Remains Loyal.

Concessions Made by China to Russia—Emperor Signing of Slew Poleson.

Accra, British Gold Coast Colony, April 6.—The situation in Ashanti is unchanged. A Coomassie runner reports that all the Ashanti tribes are in arms, the king of Bekwi alone remaining loyal. It is believed that the Ashanti golden stool has been found, and that the rising is due to the endeavor of the governor of the colony, Sir Patrick Mitchell Hodgson, to take possession of it.

**RUSSIA GETS CONCESSIONS.**  
Oriental advices just received say that Russia has succeeded in extracting the Taung Li Yamen to grant her authority to construct a railway from Kalgan to Pekin. Russia also obtained railway concessions from Lohan to Honan Fu. British residents in China are much concerned, and demand that Britain shall take a firmer stand.

**A FARICAL MEETING.**  
The audience of the foreign ministers on March 8 with the Chinese minister, the emperor dowager and the heir apparent, was a disgraceful farce. According to a Peking dispatch the ministers were shabbily treated, and given to understand they were not wanted. The emperor spoke but one word. That was when he drew out of his sleeve the reply to the ministers and handed it to Prince Cheng. He appeared sleepy and feeble, glancing furtively along the line of visitors as if sadly hoping to see the face of some friend. His aunt, the dowager empress, obstinately refused to open through the thickly lifted curtains. The audience was over in ten minutes.

**THE EMPEROR IN A BAD WAY.**  
The emperor looked very pale, and is believed to be slowly dying of poison. Reports say the coronation robes for the new emperor have been ordered, and that the Kwan Hwa Kung Hui has been sent for, as a customary when the emperor reaches the age of 30 years.

The empress dowager has received a beautiful china vase from the pope, through the apostolic delegate in Peking, as an expression of gratitude for the protection of Roman Catholic worship in China.

**UNDER GERMAN RULE.**  
A special to the Chicago Record from Apia, Samoa, dated March 17, says: The imperial German flag was raised and undisturbed German rule over the islands of Upolu, Manono, Apolonia and Lavalu began on March 1. The ceremony took place at Malulu, in front of the governor's house. Fully 5,000 native Samoans, besides nearly all the foreign residents, were present. All the vessels in the harbor ran up their bunting, and almost every building in town displayed the national colors.

## City Hall Notes

The work of assessment will commence during the last week of April. The city will be worked by Commissioner Grant, and Clerk A. Black, Assessor Andrus and Clerk H. Dreaney. Assessor Toll and Clerk George Dobie.

Inspector Bell has had the dog-pound prepared for the summer, and will send out the dog-catchers next week.

Summonses will soon be issued to the milkmen who are tardy in their payment of licenses, so that they may all be paid before the inspection, which commences April 21.

Tax Collector Hayes received taxes amounting to \$2,700 during the past week.

Mayor Rumball is going to Toronto next Tuesday, and will then learn what steps must be taken to assure victory for the city when the Port Stanley Electric Street Railway bill again comes before the railway bills committee.

Engineer Graydon has another sample of a better style of "titter" at his office. It is made of galvanized iron stands about three feet high, and has a cover, so that the papers could not be blown out on the street.

Inspector Sanders has placed a 2-year-old boy in a foster-home in London township, and still has others unprovided for.

## 520 PER CENT

The Franklin Syndicate Began the Swindle With a \$10 Bill.

New York, April 6.—The inquiry to determine the question as to whether or not William F. Miller operated the 520 per cent Franklin syndicate as a swindle, has begun. In making his presentation address to the jury, Prosecutor Clarke said that Miller attempted to steal deliberately from those who invested in the Franklin syndicate. The indictment against Miller charged him with stealing \$1,000 from Catharine Moore. Mr. Clarke said that Miller never had any connection with Wall street except to invest \$1,000 in stocks and lose it. Miller started his swindle on a \$10 note. He started it by interesting boys in it, and then it developed and was developed by tricks, until it got so large that he could hardly handle it.

Mr. Clarke said he would prove that the scheme was started by Miller among the boys in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. He got the boys to form a club, with a capital of \$10, which he was to invest in Wall street and pay the club \$1 a week. He said that when the scheme grew to such an extent that he needed a lot of money to pay the investors, he spent \$18,000 in one month in advertising in newspapers throughout the country. Mr. Clarke said that nobody was behind Miller. The only man connected with him was Schlesinger, and he was taken into the concern because it grew too big for Miller to handle.

## WEST HURON APPEAL

Toronto, April 7.—The court of appeal was asked yesterday by Mr. W. D. McPherson, representing the petitioner, and Mr. W. McDonald, representing Hon. J. T. Cairns, to fix a date for the hearing of the latter's appeal against the decision unseating him as member for West Huron. They stated that both parties were anxious to have the case determined, and suggested that it be heard during the second week of the May sittings. The court adjourned yesterday for three weeks, and if the full bench of five judges necessary can be secured for the May sittings the case will go on.

## THE WORD RHEUMATISM

Is Used to Cover a Multitude of Diseases.

[New York Journal, March 11, 1900.]  
"Nowadays the word 'Rheumatism' is used to cover a multitude of diseases. They are allied by the common bond of what the physicians call uric acid poisoning—an excess of uric acid in the blood, and are, generally speaking, 'kidney troubles'—with the real cause of danger not so much in the aches and pains—the signals of distress given out by the muscles and joints—as in the gradual vitiation of the blood by the failure of the kidneys to eliminate the deadly poison, called 'uric acid,' from the 'physical economy.' This vitiation of the blood results in 'rheumatism'—although it is a vague word, and a variety of symptoms which not infrequently end in what is called Bright's disease—the disease of which James G. Blaine, Mr. Cleveland's great political rival, died. It is the disease which medical authorities say is becoming more and more alarmingly prevalent in the United States of America, especially among the thinking, planning and writing classes—the classes made up of the kind of men that it is the fashion to call distinctively 'brainy men.'"

From the reading of intelligently edited papers, and from examinations for life insurance, the great public is rapidly learning the fact that the human system becomes thoroughly poisoned when the kidneys fail to do the work nature intended them to do, and that if not speedily cured, rheumatism, heart disease, Bright's disease, and death, surely follow. The kidneys, and they alone, purify the blood. Tonics and so-called spring medicines prove costly and miserable failures. There is one scientific, vegetable specific for all kidney troubles—Warner's Safe Cure—a preparation with 21 years of success behind it. A positive cure for sick and tired-out kidneys. Not an experiment nor a good, but a soothing, harmless, yet conquering friend. Give it a chance today to do you lasting good.

## BRAINS, BRAIN AND BRAVERY

It matters little how recklessly brave be the private soldiers of any army, if they be not properly led. The officers should be, not alone brave, but wise and keen. To have healthy bodies and clear brains, proper food is necessary, and no food is as health-giving, and as body-building, and as brain-feeding as our Granose and Granola. Read what Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, says of our foods:

Sanitarium Health Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
Gentlemen—I have examined your health food (Granose) and to some extent have tested and used it, and as far as I am able to judge, it is a very excellent and healthful food. By your method of preparing this food, you seem to have retained the sustaining qualities and removed the objectionable elements, in a way that makes the food very desirable and valuable. Your great work of charity is also most commendable.  
Very sincerely yours, NELSON A. MILES, Major-General, U. S. A.

A postcard to us brings you particulars.  
Manufactured in Canada only by

**Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co.,**  
651 Colborne Street, - - London.

24u wt

The Distinguishing Characteristics of

## CRESCENT BICYCLES

Lightness, strength and durability, graceful appearance and beautiful plain black finish.  
Rims rich rosewood finish, with nickel-plated spoke eyelets.  
Ball retainers and felt washers at all bearings.  
Ladies' wheels fitted with aluminum chain guards, doing away with broken laces.

**Men's Chainless Crescents, \$60.**  
**Ladies' Chainless Crescents.**

The acme of perfection in bicycle manufacture. They lead in hill climbing. Moderate in price. Not in any Canadian combine. Call and examine at

**REID'S HARDWARE,**  
118 (North Side) Dundas Street.

## A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC COMPOUND

**NOVO.**

A Medicated Toilet Soap of the Purest. Awarded Silver Medal Greater Britain Exhibition, 1897.

A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE NOVO.

WHAT IT WILL DO.  
1—Prevents all contagious diseases from approaching where it is used.  
2—It will clean and polish paint work and not kill the gloss on the paint.  
3—It will clean carpets without taking them up.  
4—It will clean linoleums like new.  
5—It will clean bicycle chains and rims.  
6—It will clean boots and best paint cleaner on walls. Try it on finger marks on doors.  
7—It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton clothing. Also cleans coat collars and hats.  
8—It contains no alkali and is strongly recommended for washing the head, as it imparts a silky and natural gloss to the hair, and is especially useful for children.  
Price 12c & 20c Block.  
Novo is claimed to be the cheapest and best paint cleaner on market. Try it on finger marks on doors. Full directions on each block.

R. H. LAVERS & CO., Ltd., Atlas Works, East Floss, Diskenhead, Liverpool, Eng.

A. M. SMITH & CO., Sole Agents for London.

## USE EDDY'S BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market.

For Sale Everywhere.

Advertise in the Advertiser.





### The Business Rush

Which has of late spread over the whole land makes a demand for people with business education. The most competent have the preference. We give you a good course in either business or shorthand. Catalogues free.

**FOREST CITY BUSINESS & SHORT-HAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT.**

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

### Fancy Worsteds

and Tweeds from the best foreign mills is the stock you have to select from here. No two suits alike.

O. LABELLE, 372 Richmond St.

### Doyle's Liniment.

The Greatest known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST or BACK, or wherever a LINIMENT is required. It also cures the worst case of PILES.



TRADE MARK, Registered.

See what a St. Thomas policeman says about Doyle's Liniment.

St. Thomas, August 27, 1899.  
J. W. Doyle—DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 23rd inst. I am as well as I was at nineteen years of age. Have not had any symptoms of rheumatism since I have been using your Liniment. Further—While wheeling to Fort Stanley I came into collision with another wheelman and injured my knee so that it swelled to twice its natural size. The doctor said it would have to be tapped. I said I thought not—that I had Doyle's Liniment. He wanted to know what the doctor said. I told him to call in a couple of days and I would show him. He called, and I showed him my knee, from which the swelling had all disappeared. He said: "Keep right on with what you are doing." I cannot speak too highly of it.  
Yours truly,  
W. M. PALMERSTON,  
St. Thomas Police Force.

The only known Remedy that will Cure the Sprained Coffin-Joint of a Horse.  
Price 60 cents per Bottle.  
Sample Bottle, 25c.  
JOHN W. DOYLE, London, Ont. yrt

### Wall Paper

Our spring stock is now in and includes all the newest designs from the best makers. Get your Papering and Painting done before the rush starts.  
H. & C. COLERICK,  
442 Richmond Street.

### FITZGERALD and FITZGERALD

Legislators 171 Dundas Street, Fitzgibbon Block  
FAIRBAIN  
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

OUR AIM—To make pure, wholesome bread.  
OUR OBJECT—To be able to satisfy our customers in every way possible.

DEAN & CO., Bakers,  
547 Hamilton Road.  
HOT X BUNS GOOD FRIDAY.

THOMSON & FLOUR  
IS ALL FLOUR.

Not a grain of adulterated substance will be found in our flour. They are pure wheat all the way through. Gaining hosts of women admirers for it. Have you tried it yet?

J. D. SAUNBY, Proprietor.  
PHONE 132.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

James F. Hunt & Sons' Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. We have New Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions, Bras and Iron Bedsteads, sold by the pound. Ticks filled with feathers. Upholstering and repairing. Stoves bought and sold. 833 Richmond Street North. Telephone 297.

Scalchi, the world's greatest prima donna contralto, includes London in her farewell tour.

Electric Turkish Baths. You cannot have good health with impurities in the blood, and the best way to eliminate them is to take a good Turkish bath, with massage, at 320 Dundas Street. It will purify the blood better than medicine.

### HIGHEST CASH PRICE

paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper dross.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company,

## OUR YOUNG MEN'S HATS FOR SPRING 1900

are the hats that are worn in New York and other fashionable centers.

Spittal, Sabine & Co., 158 Dundas St.

## Columbia AND Hartford Bicycles

A good bicycle is a splendid investment. A poor one is dear at any price.

WM. GURD & CO. 185 Dundas Street.

### SPRING SUITS and OVERCOATS...

All the newest patterns are on our tables.

Southcott's 361 Richmond Street.

### METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, April 6-8 p.m.—The distribution of pressure is becoming more disturbed. There is a depression developing over Alberta, another over the western lakes, while off the Atlantic coast there is a depression of some importance passing northeastward toward Newfoundland. The outlook is for warm weather from the Rocky Mountains to the lakes, and rising temperatures in the eastern provinces. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48-60; Kamloops, 50-62; Prince Albert, 28-64; Qu'Appelle, 40-70; Winnipeg, 36-74; Port Arthur, 36-48; Parry Sound, 28-50; Toronto, 41-51; Montreal, 38-48; Quebec, 32-50; Halifax, 28-48. Local temperatures: The highest and lowest reading of the thermometer at the observatory here on Friday, April 6, were: Highest, 52°; lowest, 38°. Today the sun rose at 5:49 a.m., and set at 6:51 p.m. The moon rose at 9:58 a.m., and set at 2:05 a.m.

### WHEN IN DOUBT

about what kind of bread you should use, get JOHNSTON BROS. XXX. It is the most dependable kind—always made as good as bread can be made. Phone 818.

## Too Late

is of no avail after you have missed the train or an important appointment. Get one of our guaranteed watches.

We repair watches, clocks and jewelry.

### THOS. GILLEAN

402 Richmond Street.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

### London Advertiser.



## A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mrs. I. Golding, of Maberly, who has been visiting her son, Mr. A. Golding, of 990 Dundas Street, returned home this morning.

—Right Rev. Bishop McEvay will be present at vespers and preach tomorrow evening at St. Mary's Church, Hill Street, this city.

—Rev. Dr. Livingstone last night related his experiences in South Africa, before a fairly large audience, in the Askin Street Methodist Church.

—Thomas Jenkins, ex-sergeant of the police, has purchased and is now in possession of the tobacco business carried on for many years by J. B. Smyth.

—Court Pride of the Dominion, A. O. F., whilst club journeyed out to the east end hall last night, and took the scalps of the East End Whist Club, the result being plus 10.

—Mr. George England, attendant at the asylum, this week received a handsome diploma on the completion of his scholarship in stationary engineering, with the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton Pa.

—The Temperance and Moral Reform Association met in the T. M. C. A. on Thursday, and was presided over by Rev. Dr. Saunders, Mr. Sinclair acting as secretary. The license commission will be waited upon by a committee, who will endeavor to prohibit li-

## Gold Rings...

Our stock is replete with as fine an assortment of rings as one would wish to see. The settings are the newest and most fashionable designs. Critical examination tends to confirm the fact that our prices are the fairest.

GAVE HIM A SEND-OFF.

The G. T. R. station restaurant was the scene of an enjoyable supper last night. A number of employees of the Hobbs Hardware Company and their friends assembled, to tender a farewell to Mr. G. E. Potter, who has severed his connection with the firm to enter business for himself in Berlin. After full justice had been done to the edibles provided, the following toast list was introduced: "The Queen," "Nadon," "The Army and Navy," "The Army and Navy," "Our Boys in South Africa," John Drewe and Major Baxter; "Our Employers," Wm. Kennedy, Wm. West, W. A. Eastwood; "Our Guest," Mr. Potter; "The Ladies," T. H. McCurdy, R. W. McCurdy; "Our Host," Frank Henry. Interspersed with the toast list were songs by Messrs. J. B. Young, John Drewe, John Bowey, Geo. Rumball, Hector Macfie, A. Sippl and others. "Prot." Golden, Frank Gruber, pianist, and Tony Vita's harpers also contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. T. H. McCurdy was chairman and W. A. Eastwood filled the vice-presidency. The gathering broke up with "Auld Lang Syne."

WARD, THE JEWELER,

374 Richmond Street.

## Palace Cafe,

388 Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall.

Meals and lunches served at all hours. Business men's dinner, from 12 to 1:30, 25c.

## Welland Vale Bicycles

(Perfect, Garden City and Dominion)

excel in quality and finish. Fully guaranteed. Having bought a large stock, we are selling bicycles at the lowest possible price.

## STRINGER'S,

155 KING STREET.

Branch Showrooms—874½ Richmond St. Mtz

censes in West London. It was decided also that the attention of the Dominion Government will be directed to the evils of the canteen system in the militia camps.

—The last men to be enlisted by Superintendent Moffatt here were G. E. White and Charles Stewart, both of this city. The company of 22 were sworn in by Police Magistrate Love last night and left for Toronto this morning.

—An acceptable medium of advertising the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo, May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901, has just been issued by the publicity bureau. It is a neat pocket measure, specially adapted for newspaper men's use.

—The annual meeting of the McClary Manufacturing Company was held recently. The officers elected were: John McClary, president; W. M. Garthshore, vice-president and manager; George McClary, treasurer, and J. K. H. Pope, secretary.

—An enjoyable entertainment was given the inmates at the Home for Incurables last evening by members of the Southern Congregational choir, and Sunday school. The programme was throughout was bright and pleasing. Misses Bright, Northey, Parry, Cook, Perrin and Blackwell gave a physical drill and other numbers were as follows: String and harmonica selections, Messrs. Bright brothers and Parry; quartet, Imrie brothers; recitation, Miss Kate Cook; solo, Miss Ethel Perrin; solo, Mr. Ellis Parry; recitation, Mrs. A. E. Imrie; quartet, Miss Cannon; recitation, Annie Evans; recitation, Mary McMahon; instrumental, Mary Boston; recitation, Willie Hassard; recitation, Melbourne Brock; recitation, Clara Bailey; dialogue, Miss Carrick's class; recitation, Mary Love; recitation, Madeline Gustin; recitation, Ralph Maybank; recitation, Jessie McDonald; kindergarten song, infant class; recitation, Harry Garwood; recitation, Annie Evans; recitation, Mary McMahon; instrumental, Mary Boston; recitation, Willie Hassard; recitation, Melbourne Brock; recitation, Clara Bailey; dialogue, Miss Carrick's class; recitation, Mary Love; recitation, Madeline Gustin; recitation, Ralph Maybank; recitation, Jessie McDonald; kindergarten song, infant class; recitation, Harry Garwood; recitation, Annie Evans; recitation, Mary McMahon; instrumental, Mary Boston; recitation, Willie Hassard; recitation, Melbourne Brock; recitation, Clara Bailey; dialogue, Miss Carrick's class; recitation, Mary Love; recitation, Madeline Gustin; recitation, Ralph Maybank; 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LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

## Sir Richard Cartwright Powerful and Brilliant Address by the Minister of Trade and Commerce In the Budget Debate—A Speech That Should Be Clipped Out and Kept for Future Reference.

During the course of the budget debate at Ottawa, still in progress, a most powerful and interesting address was made by Sir Richard Cartwright, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The veteran orator was in great form, and with his wit, his impressive figures, his searching analysis, and his large views, eloquently expressed, the speech made a remarkable impression on the House. We propose to devote some considerable space in this the largest daily circulation in Canada, outside Montreal and Toronto, to his address, to the end that the public may share with the House in the pleasure and instruction therein contained. We would suggest that the speech, after perusal, be preserved for future reference.

### OPENING.

Sir Richard, in opening, indulged in some witty chaff, at the expense of Mr. Foster, who had preceded him. Mr. Fielding's speech, said Sir Richard, had given Mr. Foster an extremely hard pill to swallow:

Seven millions and a half of surplus, a volume of trade rising, within four years, from a little over \$200,000,000 to well-nigh \$400,000,000 in the approaching year, all the evidences that could well be imagined, all evidences the honorable gentleman had ever used together in former years, as evidence of wealth and prosperity, doubled, tripled, quadrupled, negotiations opened for the purpose of extending our trade relations, the securities of Canada admitted within the channels of commerce, trusts which shall be open for investment, and last of all, and worst of all for these honorable gentlemen, the proof that we still adhere to the letter in the preference we have accorded to the mother country. The honorable gentleman has intimated on more than one occasion, that times have changed. You and I, Mr. Speaker, can both remember the time when we had to battle with the beasts at Ephesus, and when we had to confront the Conservative cohorts, who were all drawn up in line and cheering the slogan of the flag and an appropriation. Sir, unhappily, the appropriations are not for them; still more unhappily, the old flag at long last, cleansed and purified, has been rescued in fair fight from the hands of the miscreants who traded on it, and degraded it, and the old flag now waves better and purer and loftier than ever, over the ranks of the men who, first among colonists, have granted voluntarily of their own free will, a substantial preference and advantage to the goods and merchants of the motherland.

### SYMPATHIZES WITH MR. FOSTER.

To have to see such things, Sir Richard went on to say, must be pretty hard for the ex-finance minister. Accordingly, Sir Richard sympathized with him:

"I sympathize with him from the very bottom of my heart. I myself have had hard luck, but, sir, that is, after all, the fortune of war, and the honorable gentleman must learn to bear it. Still I sympathize, not so much, perhaps, with the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) as with his colleague, the honorable baronet, who leads the opposition. Just fancy, Mr. Speaker, if that honorable gentleman in his time had had a surplus of \$7,500,000, how the weikins would have rung. Had the honorable gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) had the luck to preside over the colonial premier at the diamond jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty, how he would have gloried his office, and how he must feel that it was the cruellest turn of fortune that took away from him both the surplus and the chance of figuring conspicuously before the eyes of assembled Anglo-Saxons in London. I have said it was the fortune of war, and here let me recall to my elder colleagues what occurred in 1873. It is no news to them, that if ever there was a government, and if ever there was a man, who were made scapegoats for the sins and follies of their predecessors, it was Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Mackenzie's administration. I remember very well how, when the Mackenzie administration was formed we inherited from these honorable gentlemen—some of them now before me—or from their predecessors, legacies which might well have appalled any government. We came into office in 1873 to find that \$5,000,000 a year had been added to the annual expenditure of Canada, for which no provision had been made. We came into office to find liabilities incurred to the tune of \$100,000,000 for which no provision whatever had been made, and here let me point out that \$5,000,000 a year in those days and \$100,000,000 were far more than would have been an addition of \$10,000,000 a year, or of \$200,000,000 to our general public debt today. And, sir, immediately after, after we were well settled in office, we were called upon to face one of the most tremendous and world-wide depression

of trade that ever rolled over the English-speaking world, Great Britain not excepted. A little while ago, the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) talked of the financial cyclone that had struck the United States between 1892 and 1895. I was through both of these periods, and I can tell him that the depression that prevailed in the United States between 1873 and 1878, compared with the depression from 1892 to 1895, is as the Rocky Mountains to the hills on the other side of the Gattineau. Then we had to wrestle with a great fall in value, and inevitably with a great loss of revenue, and lastly, we had to face three bad harvests in succession. Now, what did the honorable gentleman's friends, and what did the honorable gentleman's colleagues do under those circumstances? He has been appealing to us, not now for the first time, but scores of times within the last few years, for indulgence and consideration because his deficits were due to circumstances, that neither he nor any other government could control. He has been appealing to us over and over again for indulgence on the very grounds, only by no manner of means so well established, as those on which we might well have pleaded for indulgence in the time to which I have alluded. I am in the judgment of those honorable gentlemen who sat in parliament with me in those days, when I was under those circumstances, that of making any fair allowance, or any allowance at all, for the misfortunes to which the Mackenzie government were exposed? Did they admit that the causes were beyond the control of any government? It is not too much to say that the way in which they aided us by doing anything that malice and misapprehension could imagine to inflame the passions of the ignorant masses against us for misfortunes that could be averted by no possible exertion on our part. I well recollect that there was nothing that these honorable gentlemen did not stoop to in those days. I well recollect that they induced manufacturers who were carrying on their business at a reasonable profit to suspend operations for the purpose of inflaming their operations against the Liberal party. I remember well that Parliament Square was filled with a raging mob, not one of whom appeared to be hungry, but a great many of whom appeared to be drunk, brought there, I believe, hired to come there for the purpose of creating a popular uproar against the Mackenzie government. I remember when an Orange demonstration was engineered in the city of Montreal for the purpose of setting religion against religion and race against race, if it were to the detriment of the Liberal party. What did these men care then, or what do they care now, if the Orange demonstration was run red provided always that they secured a point against a Liberal administration. Mark, Mr. Speaker, the moment the Conservative party came into office all these demonstrations ceased, and I believe I am correct in saying that from that day to this no Orange party has flaunted itself in the streets of Montreal."

### THE CHARGE OF INCONSISTENCY AS TO EXPENDITURES.

Sir Richard next dealt with the charge of inconsistency which Mr. Foster in his preceding speech had brought against himself and other Liberals, in that they admitted a different policy in the matter of expenditure to be justifiable now, in 1900, from that which they admitted in 1895. On this point Sir Richard said:

"Sir, I say here, as I said before, that the Liberal party were perfectly right then and they are perfectly right now. The circumstances of the case called imperatively in the loudest possible tones for strict and rigid economy in 1895, the circumstances of the case warranted free and judicious outlay for proper purposes in 1900. The honorable gentleman is perhaps not aware of a few facts which I think he ought to be made aware of, with respect to the position in 1895 and the position in 1900. As the house knows, I have always called attention from both sides of the house to the extreme danger in a country like this of allowing our fixed charges to increase in too great a ratio to the ordinary expenditure of Canada. I want to present to this house a very brief statement which will show them, without going into minute detail, what sort of position we had got into in 1895, and how thoroughly just were the criticisms I and others leveled against the policy of the government at that time. In 1895 the gross receipts of Canada for consolidated revenue purposes were \$33,375,000. The charges for collection of revenue amounted to \$9,115,000, and the fixed charges, including the treaty obligations to Indians, interest, sinking fund and subsidies, amounted to \$18,000,000. In all \$27,115,000 had to be paid out of \$33,375,000 before you had a farthing available for ordinary purposes. The balance in our hands at the expiration of that year amounted therefore to \$6,260,000 for all purposes."

"Under the estimate submitted by my honorable friend for the year 1901, our charges for collection for revenue will amount to \$10,725,000, and our fixed charges to \$18,800,000, making a total of \$29,525,000; and if my honorable friend's

expectations are realized, as there is every reason to believe they will be, we will have available for our ordinary expenditure, not \$6,800,000, but \$21,475,000. I take it that honorable gentleman of the other side are not children or fools. Do they presume to tell us that the same line of policy with regard to details of expenditure ought to be pursued when your whole available revenue is less than \$7,000,000, which is justified when your available revenue exceeds \$21,000,000? Do they think that there is no ground for a new departure when we exchange a deficit of \$4,000,000, such as we had in 1873, for an estimated surplus of \$7,500,000, such as exists in this year? Do they think that the expansion of trade from \$224,000,000 to the sum it is estimated we will approach next year, about \$4,000,000, is no ground for adopting a more liberal policy of expansion now than we deemed it wise to adopt then? There is not a man in all Canada who will pretend to say that a person whose income is suddenly raised from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year will not be fully justified in engaging in many items of expenditure which, on his salary of \$1,000 would be gross extravagance. There is the best and the only answer I deem it necessary to give to the charge of inconsistency on our part. It is perfectly true that very gross extravagance did prevail before our advent to power, especially in the way of increasing the fixed charges of Canada to the extent they were increased in the years preceding our entrance into office. That is perfectly true, but, all the same, the conditions have so wholly changed between 1895 and 1901 that there is no ground for saying that the policy we advocated a line of economical conduct then we are inconsistent in advocating a reasonable expansion now. Moreover, then, as the honorable gentleman admitted, there was a period of almost total stagnation in trade, as he also knows, we are now in a period of very general expansion and prosperity, I am happy to say."

### THE PRESENT PROSPEROUS TIMES.

Sir Richard Cartwright then directed attention to the very remarkable difference between the prosperity that now exists and the prosperity that was claimed to exist from 1878 to 1895.

Sir Richard proceeded to say: "I deny the claim made by those honorable gentlemen that Canada prospered under their national policy. I say that Canada did not prosper as a whole, although it may be true that certain individual localities, and a certain number of sources of wealth, have enjoyed considerable prosperity from the impositions laid on the country. But, so far as the so-called prosperity did exist, that prosperity, I repeat, was deceptive and partial. It was confined to a small class, the great masses had no share in it, and to all intents and purposes it was that kind of prosperity which consists of robbing Peter to pay Paul. If ever one man's gain was another's loss, it was under the policy of high taxation initiated by those honorable gentlemen, and to a great extent happily redressed by us. What was the condition of things in Canada during that period? Is there a man here who can tell me, under the policy of high taxation, the sources of wealth, the sources of gain, the sources of prosperity were depressed to a degree never before known in Canada? From Canada, from the sources of wealth, the rate of tens or hundreds of thousands, but of millions all told. Is there any man who knows anything of the real condition of Canada who will deny that all over Canada at that time debt was increasing, lands were being lost, lands were sinking in value, and often absolutely unsaleable besides? Compare the situation now. Where is the farmer, the miner, the lumberman, the manufacturer, the merchant in Canada who is not prosperous and satisfied with the condition of things today? Sir, I am happy to be able to say that almost all those conditions to which I have referred have been completely reversed in the last two years. Throughout all Canada agriculture is thriving, land is rising in value and finds plenty of purchasers now, where before you might have put up a dozen of farms without receiving a single bid. I am happy in being able to say that the records of the loan companies show that our farmers are paying off their mortgages, that the exodus is at an end, that trade is expanding in all directions, that new sources of wealth are opening up on every side, and that at last we have entered on an era of prosperity such as Canada was hoping for and was promised many a long year ago, that new sources of wealth, that new sources of gain, that new sources of prosperity were returned to power."

### HOW MUCH CANADIANS PER HEAD SELL TO BRITAIN.

On the subject of the relative purchases by Great Britain from the United States and Canada, Sir Richard made the following interesting analysis:

"Now, the honorable gentleman told us that the purchases made by England from the United States were enormously in excess of those made from Canada. Quite true. It is extremely probable that England, in dealing with

over seventy millions of people, would buy more than she buys from the people of Canada. But the honorable gentleman undertook to analyze the matter, and I took down his figures, which, I believe, are liberally correct. He showed that England bought about \$300,000,000 of foodstuffs and breadstuffs from the seventy or seventy-five millions of people of the United States, averaging about \$4 per head, while she bought from us, with our five and a half millions, about \$62,000,000 worth, or over \$11 per head from us, as against \$4 per head from the United States. So, in proportion to our population, we supply England with three times as much as the United States, and our exportation to England, as everybody knows, is very rapidly on the increase. And, as my honorable friend reminds me, there is an extreme probability that a very considerable portion of the exports credited to the United States are really Canadian products which go through that country."

### WHAT DOES THE OPPOSITION PROPOSE TO DO RE THE BRITISH PREFERENCE?

Sir Richard presently moved the adjournment of the debate; but before doing so, directed one or two pointed queries, and also made a hit which much amused the house, referring to the occasion when the colleagues of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, to use a well-known baseball phrase, "went out on strike." Said Sir Richard:

"Now, sir, I would like to know what the honorable gentleman proposes to do about the British preference, enough to tell us that it was a fair question to ask him what they were going to do about it, and that it was a question that must be answered—and he immediately proceeds to dodge it, and evade it, and has given us no answer, unless it be that we are to interpret his statement that an accomplished fact is an accomplished fact, and that his friends are afraid to raise their little finger against it. The honorable gentleman, the other evening, I am told—had not the pleasure of being present—read an amendment which he proposed, as I understood, to move in opposition to our policy, and explaining and defining theirs. Where is that amendment? Are we not to have it? Surely the honorable gentleman who read it from his place in this house is not going to deprecate the moving of so important an amendment to another and secondary hand. Or does my honorable friend, the leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) think that so gross a slur on a task is one that he should not trust even to so trusty a subordinate? The honorable gentleman told us that the Liberal-Conservative party never changed its principles. Well, that may be. Some people would say there would be a difficulty in changing what did not exist. But when he goes on to tell us that the Liberal-Conservative party went out on principle, must beg to differ with him, understood that that declaration of the Liberal-Conservative party went out on strike." (Hearty laughter, in which the whole house joined.)

### SIR RICHARD RESUMES.

Sir Richard, on resuming, paid his respects to Mr. Foster in a very lively fashion. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, I must frankly and candidly admit that when two nights ago I pledged myself to the house that I would read and analyze the speech of the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster), I did not at the moment quite understand what a task I had set myself to. It is one thing to listen to a speech even of that duration, with a friend on the right and a friend on the left, with whom you can take counsel, and with a reasonable interval allowed for refreshments; and quite another thing to sit down and wade through it in cold blood. Nevertheless, sir, I thought that I would do it, and I trust that it will be accounted to me for righteousness that having pledged my word to do it, I have done it. Sir, that mine enemy had written a book, but Mr. Speaker, if the book which King Solomon had in his eye was half as prosy as the speech of my honorable friend, I take leave to think that that wise king's exultation must have been greatly diminished, or he would have added a rider to the proverb: 'Oh, that mine enemy had written a book, and that mine enemy had had to read it.' Sir, I have the speech here in extenso, five and fifty pages of Hansard, and I have waded through, and I give the house my word that I have been unable to discover five new ideas in those five and fifty pages."

"Sir, I have looked in vain over the speech for anything like a clear declaration of his policy. I have looked in vain for anything like a declaration of his policy of reduction of expenditure, which he would recommend us to adopt. I look in vain for any fruitful suggestions, and I hope he will not take it amiss, if I say, that so far as I could judge, the speech was made up in about one-third of honest and honorable, and one-half of snarling platitudes, peppered and salted, I will admit, with a great variety of tabulated misstatements, and also certain gross blunders, which I will leave far to the subjects they discuss."

"Now, I want to put in all sincerity, one or two questions to my honorable friend. What does he mean by it all? What does he hope to get by it? And, sir, I must ask my honorable friend, where does he expect to go, if it be true, that for every idle word a man speaks, he must render a strict account hereafter?"

"Sir, I take the liberty of telling him that the people of Canada, in mass, and at large, do not care a decimal point, one, or for the matter of that, two, for all the tabulated statements which he put together."

### WHAT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA DO LIKE.

and do want to hear, are such broad facts as we heard from another quarter a few nights before. They like to hear that we have a surplus of \$7,500,000; they like to hear of a probable total growth of trade, of \$150,000,000 in three years. They like to know that our growth of trade in three years, equals, if it does not exceed, the growth in the preceding 30 years. They

like to know that we are able to borrow money at 2½ per cent, and that our securities, at long and last, are rated, for purposes of investment, by English trustees, on a par with English consols. And, lastly, they like to know—although it is not a good Christian feeling, I dare say—that when English goods imported into this country, have to pay \$2,000,000 more, \$130 to the annual per capita charges upon the people of Canada, than the Canadian consumer is benefited by the operation. These are the facts the people like to hear. And, as for my honorable friend's further points, as for his policy of pin-pricks, his piousness, his criticisms and quibbling, all I can say is that I do not believe they will affect one vote, except adversely to himself, in the event, which I deem very unlikely, of any of his constituents perusing his speech of their own proper will and motion."

### COMPARISONS.

Sir Richard replied to some of Mr. Foster's comparisons as to expenditures, and said:

"The fact is you can make no honest comparison, no fair comparison, between one year and another, if you add capital and ordinary expenditure together. Take this very case in point. Some one has found the government dawdling along with the construction of our canals, taking ten years to build what ought to have been done in five. My honorable friend opposite puts his hand to the plow, and does the same year's work that I have taken his predecessors, according to past experience, thirteen years to do, or at least six or seven years. Yet, because he completes the canals and spends a few millions more a year than they did, therefore, forsooth, the charges on the country are ever so much higher in the years when my honorable friend completed the canals, than in the other years when honorable gentlemen opposite were dawdling over the job."

Sir Richard then showed that, having reference to any per capita calculation of Mr. Foster's service for service, the present government were not doing the country less than he and his friends governed it. Sir Richard Cartwright then said:

"Moreover, sir, I challenge entirely his averages and her percentages as they are applied to tariff matters. Had the honorable gentleman thought of the question for a moment, or if any honorable gentleman chooses to think on the question for one moment, he will see that necessarily and obviously, as any tariff, the more the tariff, the more the country is benefited, the more the country can make no possible fair comparison between a tariff which was avowedly protective and a tariff which we intend, at any rate, to make a tariff for revenue purposes. Just in proportion as any tariff is protective, so far as the tariff is prohibitive, and as Canada's tariff is prohibitive, a great quantity of goods, you can make no comparison whatever between it and a revenue tariff whose object is to admit a reasonable rate as the goods the country may happen to require. Why, sir, if I chose, I venture to say I could draw a tariff, with a few strokes of my pen, under which, while it would be protective to the highest possible degree, I would have a very much lower average of duties on the goods I did admit into the country than under an ordinary revenue tariff. The thing is easily done—put a very moderate duty on the goods you wish to admit, and put an absolute prohibitive duty on the goods you wish to exclude; and the result will be that your protective tariff will levy a very fair rate of duty, nominally on dutiable goods. Yet, the honorable gentleman, ignoring these facts, which every firm in political economy should be familiar with, gets up and gives us page after page of what I have rightly called his statements of averages and percentages. And yet, he has the audacity to lecture me because I do not think much of such averages or percentages."

### UNFAIR FIGURES.

Sir Richard dealt strongly with Mr. Foster with unfairly stating the comparative figures of capital and interest accounts, as between the late and the present governments. The speaker said:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the point is this, that the honorable gentleman, on going out of office, left a considerable amount unchanged, which ought to have been charged, and it is charged up by my honorable friend beside me. It is rather an inconvenience to some of his statements, that it should have been there charged, and he naturally squirms under the infliction."

"Now I come to another statement; I come to the statement, twice repeated by him, that his expenditure for 1896 was \$41,702,000. That means, according to him, the total expenditure, capital and interest, I come then to his comparison of the expenditures for 1897, 1898 and 1899, which he represents correctly enough, to be \$40,000,000, \$45,000,000 and \$51,000,000 respectively. Here I want to call attention again to the dishonest character of this whole business. He takes two years of three years each, and, in the face of the fact that the great bulk of the additions are represented by the new services, to which I have alluded, the honorable gentleman deliberately goes to lead his hearers to believe that the Reform government had, without a corresponding credit to the country, added many millions a year to the total expenditure. For reasons which I have given, I object in toto to his false comparison, and his pious doubling together the expenditures in such a manner. No good result can be arrived at from it; no comparison can be made under it, but a great deal of misleading and error will arise from it. Then, a little further down I come to the honorable gentleman's estimate of population. Now, sir, for convenience sake, as I want to get through with this speech of his, I will reserve until I come to deal with the census, merely stating that the statement which I made at Toronto, that the population of Canada was increasing and had increased at a greater ratio during 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 than it had in the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, is a statement which I am prepared to maintain in detail and give good reasons for—a statement which I think any honorable gentleman who has any knowledge of the movement of population will know to be, on the face of it, prima facie, likely to be correct. But, here, I come to where the honorable gentleman was getting in his fine work. Here is the per capita expenditure, and here the honorable gentleman goes on to

point out that, in 1895, the per capita expenditure, putting both capital and interest together, came to \$341 per head, while, under the present administration the honorable gentleman says the per capita expenditure has risen to \$372 per head in 1899. I put it to this house, I put it to all fair-minded men, would any man, from that statement not imagine that we had added \$130 to the annual per capita charges upon the people of Canada, when he knows that between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 of this total will cost the people nothing at all, because the money that goes into the Yukon comes out of the Yukon, because the money that goes into the railways comes out of the railways, because the money that goes into the sinking fund goes to reduce our debt, and these will not cost anything at all. If the honorable gentleman wished to make a fair comparison, he would have deducted all these items, and if he had done so the addition to the public expenditure of \$130 per head would have shrunk into miserable proportions. But he would not do that, nor would he make any allowance for the fact that my honorable friend beside me (Mr. Blair) had been completing the canals at speed, whereas he and his friends had been dawdling along with them, and because he spent more on the railways, the honorable gentleman did, he assumes that the burdens of the people have been raised in proportion. In 1895, and I am now taking the honorable gentleman's own figures and his own estimate of the population we had population of 5,000,000, and an expenditure chargeable to consolidated revenue of \$38,132,000. What did that represent? That represented, for all services that were performed by the honorable gentleman and charged to consolidated fund in 1895 an annual charge of \$7.62 per head. In 1899 we had an annual expenditure, after deducting the Yukon expenditure, after deducting the extra expenditure on the railways, after deducting the sinking fund and the charges for interest, to meet liabilities incurred by him—we had an expenditure of rather under \$39,000,000, as against \$38,132,000 in 1895. In these four years may have been increased a quarter of a million, and therefore, our per capita charge for purposes of discharging these identical services in 1899 was about \$7.40 instead of \$7.62. We did the same work as they did for 20 cents per head less, and if you estimate the population in 1899 at \$5,400,000, or 150,000 larger than his estimate, you would have had an expenditure of \$7.18 per head instead of \$7.40. I will come to deal with that matter a little later on, but I repeat that, service for service, and deducting those services to which I have alluded, which did not cost the people anything, and I have pointed out this government in 1899, was doing the work, at least, 20 cents a head cheaper, which means a million of dollars on the average cheaper in comparison with the population than these honorable gentlemen were doing it in 1895."

### PLEASANT LITTLE INSINUATIONS.

The honorable minister of finance (Mr. Fielding) most correctly stated that, in the years from 1873 to 1893, the debt had increased at the rate of \$5,500,000 a year. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) was not able to impugn the correctness of this statement, but, because, he took upon himself to read the honorable minister of finance a long and very severe lecture. And why? Because the honorable minister of finance had stated the figures? Not a bit of it. But because he did his friends were occupied in building the Canadian Pacific Railway at the time. What on earth had it to do with the argument of the honorable minister of finance, whether the policy of building the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any other railway? The honorable minister of finance was simply stating the fact that, in these eighty years, on the average, the public debt had increased at the rate of \$5,500,000 a year. The honorable gentleman could not deny it, and so he turned around and attacked the honorable minister of finance as if he had been guilty of some serious inquiry, and he made a simple statement of fact. I must make a little criticism of my honorable friend (Mr. Fielding) beside me, and I hope he will take it in good part. I have a criticism to make of my honorable friend, and it is this: Mr. Foster—Be careful now. The minister of trade and commerce (Mr. Fielding) stated that in these three years he had added \$7,500,000 to the public debt, or \$2,500,000 a year. That was nominally correct, but—let the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) prick up his ears—the honorable minister of finance was practically nearly \$1,000,000 astray."

Mr. Foster—That is your finance minister for you. The Minister of Trade and Commerce—Why? My honorable friend had very wisely and properly contracted a 2½ per cent loan in London at a discount of 9 or 10 per cent, a wise transaction, a prudent transaction, a transaction from which Canada will benefit largely, though nominally it will represent an increase of debt of about \$1,000,000, and the difference must be deducted from the \$7,500,000, and he did not take credit for it. He allowed it to be supposed—and there I blame him—he allowed it to be supposed that this had been the money spent instead of \$1,000,000 of it being a discount. My honorable friend the minister (Mr. Fielding) has charged himself, in my calculation, with \$350,000 a year more than he ought to, and I hope he will take a note of it."

The honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) in giving an enumeration of the various causes which led to the increase of the debt: The Canadian Pacific Railway, the canals—and, by the way, the Intercolonial Railway, which includes, I suppose, the St. Charles branch, and a very beautiful piece of administrative work that was. Mr. Foster—Almost as good as the St. Francis locks. The Minister of Trade and Com-




TAYLOR'S  
**CLUB**  
 GLYCERINE SOAP  
 FOR THE TOILET  
 Manufactured by  
 JOHN. TAYLOR &  
 TORONTO

to \$319,000,000, being an increase of 100,000,000 during those few years.

The honorable gentleman, I had this in his hand, and the reasons for his best account to himself, I present me as speaking of the when I spoke of the year 1895, the figures are not only accurate within the mark. I turn to the and navigation returns, and I said, that in 1895 the grand total of trade was \$224,420,000, and in 1899 the grand total volume was \$321,000,000. Will the honorable gentleman's arithmetical faculties permit him to deduct 1894 and 1895 from the product? If he does, he will find that the difference is 97, and in the future, if he will take my friendly advice, he will be careful to correct a statement before he verifies the figure. I will now look the grand total, which differs a little from some of the computations, though not in this case, because I was going to 1898, and in doing so, the only possible point, which would make the comparison, the fact that the honorable gentleman made before him, and ample facilities to learn what the real would not trouble to make provision for himself, to suppose of his myrmidons told him I made a mistake, and he swears, and so he makes a mistake, which is only \$15,000,000 less

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to our late importations the preference cut we have just made, the average, deducting wines and spirits, would amount to a very little over 20 per cent on English goods imported into this country. The balance of our imports consist of articles like coal, \$3,500,000; sugar and molasses, \$6,500,000; spirits, wines and beers, about \$2,000,000; fruits and provisions, \$7,000,000; articles subject to specific duties, about \$2,000,000, and a number of miscellaneous articles that I have no time to enumerate.

"And here comes in a point to which a good deal of attention is directed. The honorable gentleman, in part of his speech, made a reproach to my honorable friend, because he intimated that English merchants were looking here for a market, and he went on to say: 'When English merchants want to import produce, they go to the United States, and he gave a long list of all the articles they import from the United States. Sir, as I pointed out the other evening, in proportion to population

ENGLAND NOW BUYS  
Three times as much per head from us as she does from the United States. We sold England, of provisions, about \$62,000,000 worth, in round numbers, last year, on the basis of 5,400,000 of a population. The Americans, with a population probably of 75,000,000, sold, according to the honorable gentleman's statement, which I think is substantially correct, about \$300,000,000 worth, therefore, at the rate of \$11 per head sold to Great Britain, and an average for the Americans, in the same lines, of \$4 per head, sold to Great Britain. More than that, I do not think that the honorable gentleman has been paying very close attention to the United States trade statistics of late. If they had, they would have noticed this remarkable fact, that according to their latest statistics, and revised, and, therefore, perhaps to be taken with some care, the total exportation of British goods to the 75,000,000 people in the United States has shrunk to something like \$18,000,000, which, being an average of \$11 per head. The total importation of British goods into Canada amounts to \$37,000,000 all told, free and dutiable, being an average for Canada of goods purchased from Great Britain of about \$17 per head, as against \$11 per head of goods sold to the United States. Now, if that kind of thing goes on, the time is not far off when our \$500,000 will take half as much of the south of the border will take, at any rate in proportion to their population, an infinitely larger percentage than our American neighbors will take.

"The Minister of Trade and Commerce. The fact that the honorable gentleman has been paying very close attention to the United States trade statistics of late, I am speaking from memory, but I think that Great Britain sold between £80,000,000 and £90,000,000 sterling of goods to the colonies, and that the colonies sold to all the rest of the world about £145,000,000 or £150,000,000. If these figures be correct, the question of preferential trade within the empire is susceptible of a new and much more important development than any of us supposed a little while ago.

"Now, I come to consider another matter; I come to consider

#### THE BENEFIT THAT ACCRUES TO CANADA

from this preferential tariff. These honorable gentlemen make light of it; these honorable gentlemen tell us that business is business, and that commercial men have no sentiment in business. I tell them, and I am in the judgment of merchants and exporters, of every man who has to do with all the rest of the world, if not more, I am speaking from memory, but I think that Great Britain sold between £80,000,000 and £90,000,000 sterling of goods to the colonies, and that the colonies sold to all the rest of the world about £145,000,000 or £150,000,000. If these figures be correct, the question of preferential trade within the empire is susceptible of a new and much more important development than any of us supposed a little while ago.

#### WOMAN'S PLUCK WINS.

A Lady Who Cured Her Husband of the Liquor Habit Writes a Pathetic Letter.

She writes: "I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Samaritan Prescription for my husband, 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 Samaritan 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 at 4 o'clock he was sober, and a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered some time that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future before me. I was 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 whiskey 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 the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from his 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."

A pamphlet in plain, sealed envelope sent free, giving testimonials and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaritan Prescription. Correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address: The Samaritan Remedy Co., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.  
Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas street, London.

honor to see that no bad or damaged articles, bearing the Canadian hand-mark, go from his own market to Great Britain. They will reap the benefit. These honorable gentlemen ought to be made to see that the Canadian goods given to them on Friday ought to have made an impression upon them. My honorable friend was to blame in one other respect beside the one which I have noted. When speaking of the enormous advantage which Canada might derive from her securities being placed in the list of those open for investment to English trustees, he estimated that the increment would be 2 1/2 per cent to the purchasing price of our securities. I had occasion to study that subject more than a quarter of a century ago, and although things have altered somewhat since then, they have not altered so much as he has. I say that he is too cautious, that he has greatly underestimated its probable effect altogether, and the great advantage it will be in view of the fact that we have recently introduced a 2 1/2 per cent loan. It is not an easy thing to float securities at that rate against the natural dislike of the English stock exchange to seeing any new low-priced securities introduced among them. And when my honorable friend estimates it at 2 1/2 he hardly estimates one-half, or one-third, of the benefit which is likely to accrue to Canada from that matter, but in God's world, but for this preferential tariff to Great Britain.

I do not want to mix up the question of the

#### SENDING OF THE CONTINGENTS

with paltry mercantile considerations. Yet, it is true, that, in all probability, all the money that the contingents have cost us will be paid two or three times over; first, by the advantage gained by admitting our securities on even terms, and next, by the fact that, in consequence of our sending the contingents the attention of the British Government has been attracted to Canada, and the honorable minister of agriculture (Mr. Fisher) has been able to negotiate the sale of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of hay which have been purchased together with a great many other articles opening up, with England, and with certain other countries which we would never have obtained at all but for the attention attracted to us by the action of this government. What does the honorable gentleman (Mr. Montague) say?

Mr. Montague—I was not speaking to the honorable gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) but I was merely asking if the sales of hay were not probably due to cold storage.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce. No doubt, incidentally they were. The fact that the honorable minister of agriculture has been eminently successful in aiding and developing the sales of agricultural products of various kinds, through the attention he has wisely bestowed upon the subject of cold storage, has helped, as it always will help, to introduce other articles to the notice of English purchasers. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) noted one thing. He noted that there had been an increase in our trade with the United States, that we are purchasing more than ever from the United States. I have no time to go into details. I have no time to show to the colonies, we purchased on a free list, from the United States was purchased for our own benefit and eminently, for the benefit of our manufacturers, for the benefit of our farmers, purchased to please ourselves, and for our own advantage. I did not purchase these articles to oblige the United States, but for our own benefit. But, my point is that the very fact that our purchases from the United States have increased, in spite of the fact that we levy a much higher tariff on them than upon Great Britain proves conclusively that we have, at long last, got a revenue tariff. The distinctive mark of a revenue tariff and of a protective tariff are that under a protective tariff, goods are excluded, while under a revenue tariff goods come in. They come in under our tariff, that is proof that we have a revenue tariff, and it is a good proof, to my mind, that we are, to all intents and purposes, largely working under a revenue tariff at this present moment.

Now, I want to say a word as to

#### OUR POLICY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

This is a grave question, a question to which I invite the attention of the honorable baronet opposite (Sir Charles Tupper), who, upon more than one occasion, and, in opposition to his own colleagues, has shown that he really did appreciate the importance of the question. We are abundantly willing to trade with the United States, but we are also able to do without them. Time was, when, when would not have said that. There has been a very great and important alteration in many of the conditions regulating the commerce of the world within the last fifteen years, and in consequence of the fact that we do not stand still on this side of the house. I recognize the fact quite clearly, and I say that we are now very much better able to do without the United States than we were before. But, above all, do not let us make the mistake of believing, or supposing that the trade of a kindred people, numbering 75,000,000, adjacent to us, will ever be anything but a matter of the greatest possible advantage to Canada, and that it can be obtained upon anything like fair terms. Our trade can compare, and the Americans are watching it closely, very favorably with the American trade. If the honorable gentleman's calculations be correct, we are at the close of the present year, or of the ensuing year, I think, of the present year, our total trade will amount to \$35,000,000, and with a population of 5,400,000, which goes into quite percentages, is something like \$70 per head for every man, woman and child in Canada. The total American trade is about two thousand million dollars with a population of 75,000,000. That is something like \$28 or \$29 per head, as against \$70 per head for Canada. Our tariff, particularly since this cut has been made, will compare most favorably with that of the United States, and I say that about \$35,000,000 of dutiable goods were imported into the United States in the last year, for which I have returns, on which they will have \$202,000,000 of duty, equal to 52 per cent. Now, this year, on the dutiable goods that we imported we did not levy more than 27 or 28 per cent.

WHAT WE HAVE BEEN SAYING TO THE UNITED STATES

is this: That if they do not want to trade with us we are able to do without them, we are able to prosper, we are able to increase enormously the value of our trade. More than that, we are showing them, and they know it, that the trade of Canada is more to the United States—if she could get it—than the trade of all the rest of the new world, with Mexico thrown in, and the West Indies to boot. Sir,

the United States may refuse to trade with us—that is their business—but the United States cannot refuse to compete with us, and we are teaching them that just so much as they refuse to trade with us, they gain the course, just so much sorer and more certain they make the competition which they will have to face in these markets which are naturally open to both.

(Cheers.) Now, Sir, if the house will permit I think I will call it 6 o'clock, because there are one or two objects of a different character which I propose to enter upon as soon as the house resumes.

After recess, Sir Richard Cartwright continued: Mr. Speaker, when the house rose, I had occasion to make a few remarks on the extent and importance of the trade now maintained between England and the United States, and the trade between England and Canada. I pointed out that although I was not disposed to claim perfect accuracy for the figures I gave (Cheers.) Now, Sir, if the house will permit I think I will call it 6 o'clock, because there are one or two objects of a different character which I propose to enter upon as soon as the house resumes.

Without getting a very satisfactory answer.

last night, but I observed that about a week ago one honorable gentleman now before me, one of the leaders of the opposition, speaking on the proposal submitted by my honorable friend from Halifax (Mr. Russell) delivered himself as follows:

"I will read, in order that it may go on record side by side with the amendment on which we are called to vote, these views, which I propose to present in a notice of motion."

Formal notice given—the identical words given to us, and here the words are:

"That this house is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in and commerce between these countries, and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

I do not know, Sir, whether that remarkable declaration came from the honorable member for York in one of those moments of weakness which are peculiar to him; but if it expresses his views, and if he expressed them, I think the time has come now for them to put themselves on record and to explain clearly and distinctly to Canada and to the British people what their policy on this matter is. Such an answer as he gave is not likely to be satisfactory either here or on the other side of the Atlantic. A formal declaration such as he proposed to vote on the other night would at least have the merit of being clear and distinct. These men are distinctly opposed to a policy of preferential trade. (Hear.)

In this connection I desire to call attention to the utter absurdity of these views, which have been held in the course of recent debates, and during the past few years on the attitude by



Headache may be called a woman's ailment. Some men suffer from it. But almost all women have to endure its pain with much recurring month. This fact points at once to the intimate relation between the health of the delicate womanly organs, and the general health of the whole body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes headache by banishing its cause. It cures the diseases which irritate the delicate womanly organs, fret the nerves and waste the strength. It increases the vitality and builds up the nervous system. "Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

"I want to praise your medicine," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Burney, of Crescent City, Putnam Co., Fla. "I have been sick for twenty years, and have been almost in bed five years, and now I am able to work all day. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Pell's.' I praise your medicine to all. I had the headache but it is gone. My throat is well and cough gone. My old troubles are better. I tried many other kinds of medicine and four doctors."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION  
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG  
AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

my right honorable friend, the first minister, on this same question of preferential trade. Times without number we have been told that the right honorable first minister threw away what he had, and that he had no more to offer. He was pleased to call most golden opportunities on the occasion of the jubilee year. Times without number we have been told that he had merely to ask and have, that if he had not illustrated the patriotic intentions of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, and various other worthies, when he arrived on the other side of the Atlantic, he could not have asked for a complete and absolute preference for Canada, and a discrimination in favor of our products. Sir, I doubt whether a more

#### UTTERLY UNFOUNDED, UNREASONABLE AND UNFAIR STATEMENT

was ever made by any factious political partisans in the world. In the first place, I have the speech delivered by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at the Canada Club dinner on March 25, 1896. I observe that Mr. Chamberlain speaks very fully, very clearly and very distinctly, as to the proposition contained in the resolution, and that the honorable gentleman said he would submit, the proposition frequently advocated by the honorable member for North Bruce (Mr. McNeill), the proposition which the honorable gentleman declared my honorable friend had only to ask for to obtain. What Mr. Chamberlain says is this:

"I see no use in shutting my eyes to the consequences of the proposition which I desire to consider with an impartial mind. The first thing is to establish the facts, and the facts are as I have stated. In return, under this proposal, we should get a small advantage, a preference, of it may be 2 per cent, it might even be 5 per cent, in our competition with foreign manufacture in the colonial market. Now what, then, is the proposal we are asked to con- sider in its present form? It is a proposal for a free trade country, and I say that in its present form it is a proposal which it is impossible for use to adopt."

Is that the language of a man from whom my honorable friend had only to ask in order to obtain what he required? Mr. Chamberlain goes on:

"The percentage, therefore, would be much more in favor of the colonies than it would be in favor of the United Kingdom. But the second point, which is much more important, is that our foreign trade is so gigantic in proportion to the trade of the colonies that the

benefit of the arrangement of this kind would fall with much greater weight on the United Kingdom than upon our fellow-subjects in the colonies. I therefore think we may very fairly ask our fellow-subjects in the colonies to better their offer if, as I believe, they desire to proceed upon those lines, and if those lines do really offer the best direction in which we can proceed."

Then he quotes Lord Ripon's dispatch, which is the following effect:

"The resolution (that is, the resolution of the Ottawa conference) does not advocate the establishment of a customs union comprising the whole empire, whereby all the existing barriers to free commercial intercourse between the various members would be removed, and the aggregate customs revenue, equitably apportioned among the different communities, would be a permanent and stable source of revenue."

Mr. Chamberlain may have been willing. I think he has always expressed himself as willing to consider a proposition as to sweeping away all customs barriers between ourselves and Great Britain, and making some discrimination, although he has always admitted that it would be almost impossible to carry it. Then he goes on to say:

"We are not continuous countries; we are countries, as I have said, separated by thousands of miles, and the circumstances of our different countries vary so considerably that it is even more difficult to arrange as to general free trade within the empire exceptions must be made in the case of articles that are chiefly taxed for revenue purposes."

All this shows clearly and distinctly the absolute correctness of the statement of my right honorable friend, that no encouragement was held out to him by any person having any authority to speak for the British people, that the British Government, lending any ground for believing that he had asked at the time he proposed the preferential tariff, a discrimination in his favor, particularly in food products, in which we chiefly rely for our subsistence, and in which the remotest chance of its being granted. But, Sir, this matter, I think, has been put beyond any possibility of doubt by a letter which I also will place on Hansard, addressed by the Duke of Devonshire to my honorable friend Mr. Mulock. It is dated the 2nd of May, 1896, and is as follows:

"Privy Council Office, May 2, 1896. 'My dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 1. The best answer I can give to your inquiries is to inclose you a copy of the report of the speeches made on the various occasions in the summer of 1895, when I had the pleasure of meeting the colonial premiers, in my capacity as president of the British Empire League."

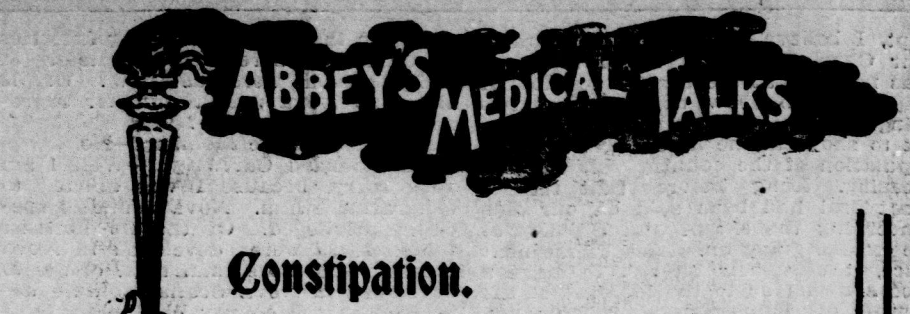
"I do not think that in any of those speeches you will find anything to justify my opinion, as to the question of the policy of granting preferential trade to the colonies, which appears to have been held by Sir Charles Tupper and by some of the other members of the House, which seek to attribute to me, and to the protectionist heresies to members of the Unionist government."

"It was, no doubt, my speech at Liverpool on June 12, 1897, which was referred to by Sir Charles Tupper, and my admission that free trade had not done for us all that was once expected, may have been commented on by free traders or opposition journals."

"But while I congratulate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Dominion of Canada on the offer which has been made to admit British goods at reduced rates, as compared with those on the goods of other nations, as an important step in the direction of imperial union, I had no authority to offer, and did not offer, to Canada a preference in British markets. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter."

"I understand the English language, I think, as well as the honorable baronet, and I say there never was a more absolute and complete contradiction put on paper to the assertion that my honorable friend had only to ask and have, than the declaration contained in that same letter. But incidentally I may remark that I hold another communication here, in the shape of an extract from Lord Rosebery's speech on Nov. 1, 1897. Lord Rosebery quotes Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech as follows:

"There are parties who hope to main-



Constipation.  
The meaning of this term is too well known to all to require explanation. When this condition maintains, the poisonous material which is no longer fit for use is absorbed into the system, causing a self-poisoning.

The causes of constipation are many and varied. Among the more common may be mentioned a poor stomach digestion, a deficiency of bile in the intestines, a lack of secretion in the bowels, and a want of the natural muscular contraction of the intestines.

In this condition Abbey's Effervescent Salt is nature's best assistant. It stimulates and restores the stomach digestion, increases the flow of bile into the intestine, and causes a watery flow from the intestinal glands. Thus the natural downward action of the intestines is restored, rendering it easy to secure a free action of the bowels, which is one of the most important requisites to health. Thus Abbey's Salt helps nature to rid herself, in a natural way, of this condition, and does not act, as the ordinary laxatives do, as a false stimulant which reacts and leaves the patient in a worse condition than before.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.

tain the British Empire on lines of restricted trade. If the British Empire is to be maintained in its present form, it must be upon the most absolute freedom, political and commercial. In building up this great enterprise, to deviate from the principle of freedom will be to so much weaken the ties and bonds which now hold it together.

Commenting on this, Lord Rosebery goes on to say:

"Well, that is a view I hold, and that I believe you hold in this hall. I believe."

Mark this: "I believe that anything in the direction of an imperial commercial league would weaken this empire internally, and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world."

And he goes on to say, referring to the proposal made by honorable gentlemen opposite:

"The proposal, if I understand it rightly, would tend to interpose checks upon the free import of the goods of the people. I believe that that is absolutely impracticable, and that if it were practicable and were done in the name of empire, it would only succeed in making the empire odious to the working classes of this country."

Now, Sir, I have read Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Chamberlain's, and the Duke of Devonshire's views—the three men, perhaps, in England, who would, in their various capacities, be the most likely to have entertained such a proposal as my honorable friend might have made. Each and every one of them, in some way, emphatically and in some less—puts down the proposal, the clearest manner to prove that unless and until the colonies were prepared to grant something like free trade in British goods—and I never succeed in making the honorable gentleman understand that the British goods perfectly free into Canada—unless and until that would be done, they would not be prepared to undertake or carry out any scheme of discrimination in favor of the colonies. These circumstances honorable gentlemen opposite, if they are wise and honest, will cease from this time forth all these statements and declarations as the so-called loss of golden opportunities on the part of my honorable friend.

Let me turn to another question, and an interesting one, which comes up incidentally in connection with the budget. After all is said and done, the basis of national wealth—the item which counts for most in the estimation of the world—is the number of intelligent and prosperous men and women in the country. A question has arisen between myself and the honorable member for York (Mr. Foster) as to the amount of population in Canada at the present moment, which I am disposed to estimate at a considerably greater number than he is willing to allow. The honorable member will understand, bases his opposition to my calculations on some statements which he finds contained in the blue book, the true basis of population, and I might have appeared at any time in the last twenty years, and in no way represent the opinion of any one of authority or weight as to the population of the country. They simply show that if the growth of Canada, in any one particular series of years, is exactly identical with its growth as ascertained during the last decade, the result would be so and so. That is all that is pretended to be established, yet the honorable gentleman brings these figures forth, as if they were formidable and well-sustained calculations, which rendered impossible the statement made that the evidence in our possession shows pretty clearly that in all human probability, the increase of population in Canada in 1897, 1898 and 1899 has been very much greater than in the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and is probably not much short of 100,000, and possibly 125,000 per year.

That assertion was made by me, I think, with good cause. If there is one fact better established than another, it is this, that when a country is really prosperous, its population grows more rapidly than when it is not. In the second place, it is tolerably well ascertained by a great census of evidence that the exodus which did so much to deplete Canada, practically ceased by the year 1896, on the admission of these honorable gentlemen's own journals, and on the evidence supplied to us in various shapes and forms by our various municipal authorities and others. We have not in Canada, unfortunately, any ade-

quate system of vital statistics, and I am obliged to proceed by guesswork to a certain extent, where in England I could speak with positive authority. But I think most people will admit that I am not making a very bold assertion when I say that in Canada, being a young country with a very large amount of untilled and uncultivated land, the natural increase of births over deaths ought at least to equal the rate of increase in such a country as England and Wales. I think that is a fair proposition to advance, and in doing so I say nothing of the well-known exceptional fecundity of a certain portion of our population.

"I find by the very last returns for the year 1897 that the increase in England amounted to 1 1/2 per cent for that year, and it was greater in some other years. I contend that it is clear to demonstration that during our prosperous years, our increase was not likely to fall below that of England and Ireland, and in addition we have the proof in fifty different ways. We have proof from the sales of land by the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the number of homesteads taken up, from the reports of our immigration agents, and from the well-known fact that a very large additional mining population was brought into Canada in 1897, 1898, and 1899. Including, of course, the population of the Yukon—these furnish as strong a prima facie case as is possible to make out, that the population, in all human probability, has increased very much more rapidly in the years I have named, from 1897 to 1899, than from 1892 to 1895, according to honorable gentlemen opposite, were years of depression in Canada, when he was reduced, as he tells himself, to the condition of a breadwinner. More than that, I do not think that he or any man in this house would get up and state their belief that the growth of population in Canada was a little greater in July, 1895, than it was in July, 1896, and in addition we have the condition of the country in those four or five years, and its condition since, was as great from the 1st of July, 1891, to the 1st of July, 1895, as it was from the 1st of July, 1895, to the 1st of July, 1899. And yet, Sir, if these statements are to be accepted as unanswerable evidence, according to them the increase of population was a little greater from the 1st of July, 1891, to the 1st of July, 1895, than it has been from the 1st of July, 1895, to the 1st of July, 1899. I do not think it is necessary for me to waste more words in saying that the whole of the evidence, and the preponderance of the evidence, and I might have added the evidence afforded by the enormous increase in the importation of settlers' goods, goes to show that the odds are immensely in favor of my proposition that the growth of population since we came into office, is considerably greater than before. I would add for the further information of the house, that in the decade from 1881 to 1891, these same changes returned show—going on just as they had done before—a total increase in population in Canada at the rate of over one hundred thousand per annum, being exactly 100 per cent more than the actual increase reported under the census. Of course, that was all right, according to the honorable gentleman then, though I called attention long before it was recognized, to the probable error that excluded the evidence, and I might utter unreliability and absurdity of calculations made in that way, and for that purpose. I regret that they should have appeared there, because unlearned and ignorant persons like the honorable member for York (Mr. Foster) and the editor of the Star, are misled by them, and I do not want them to be misled by anything appearing in a government book, no matter how fully it may be accounted for and explained afterwards.

Now, the honorable gentleman made one remark to me to which I wish to call a little attention. The honorable gentleman is most jealous, everybody knows, of the honor of public men. He declared:

"I think it is the duty of the honorable minister of customs, of the honorable minister of finance, and of the honorable minister of trade and commerce, to set this matter right at once, for, Sir, the canker and the virus of suspicion and non-confidence is in no better way imported into the government of the country than where you cannot take its blue-books, solemnly given to the people as facts, as in every respect true to fact, and make your calculations upon the basis of the circumstances which actually exist."

Sir, these are really valuable words, and deserved to be emphasized and remembered.

Now, about eight or nine years ago, we had occasion to have a census in this country. It so happened that it was very much in the interest of honorable gentlemen opposite—I may ex-



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*Civility is particularly due to all women," said Chesterfield. If you wish to be popular as well as civil, give your friends Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea*

## THE TRIUMPH OF TRUE LOVE

He buried his face in the fur cloak, and wept aloud. They drew back from the wailing, pitiful cry, unwilling to intrude upon him in his sorrow. Then, when the passion of his grief had ebbed, he rose and stood before them. He laid one hand upon the fur cloak, as though caressing what lay underneath.

"I need make no apology, gentlemen," he said. "She who lies here was my dearly loved wife, whom I have never ceased, and never shall cease, to love."

And then the heavy task came of making home what everybody believed to be the body of Violante Lady Selwyn. Lord Vivian regained his outward calm; in heart and soul there surged a torrent of grief, of remorse, of bewildered sorrow and hopeless despair, that knew no words—but he came of a race strong to bear. When the first sharp pang was over, he began to arrange so that all honor should be paid to the body of his wife. He would not leave her. Hastily writing a note to Mrs. Selwyn, he sent Nicolli back to Florence with every detail of the accident, while he remained at Sedl.

Mrs. Selwyn was dreadfully shocked. For many days afterward she was exceedingly ill, both in body and mind. She would have given all she had in the world to have had the unhappy girl back again.

No one ever knew how Beatrice Leigh felt that intelligence. She it was who received Nicolli, and who, at Mrs. Selwyn's request, read her son's note. She said the usual civil things; lamented with all due propriety the sad accident; condoled with Mrs. Selwyn; hoped Lord Vivian would not be uncomfortable—but no one ever knew what she really thought and felt. As she went upstairs after reading the letter, there was a smile on her face, and a fire in her eyes, that did not speak of sorrow. And in the meantime the state-room of the sunny black steamer, all put into mourning, all the outward forms and customs were observed; and the day after the fatal accident at Sedl, the remains of the supposed Lady Selwyn were brought home to Florence. There was a grand funeral, attended by all the nobility and many of the poor of Florence. Lady Violante Selwyn was laid to rest in the white marble monument was raised, and on it in letters of gold, was inscribed:

To the Memory of  
Violante Lady Selwyn,  
Beloved wife of Lord Vivian Selwyn,  
Who died in the 23d year of her age,  
Regretted and mourned by her  
Sorrowing Husband.

### CHAPTER XXII.

Two days after the grand funeral that had aroused the attention of all Florence, Horace Temple arrived at the villa. Never once since his daughter left him had he been invited to see her. Lord Vivian had been several times of asking him to the castle, but Lady Violante never seconded his wish. She shrank with sensitive dread from seeing her father exposed to the quiet sarcasms of Beatrice Leigh. His life had passed in a miserable, divided between his literary studies and his law books, he knew even less than she did of etiquette and ceremony. She pictured him to herself in the state-room, shy, reserved, and a cipher in her new and magnificent home. For those reasons Horace Temple had never been to Selwyn Castle. He spent a few weeks with Lord Vivian and Lady Violante in London, when Mrs. Selwyn and Miss Leigh were away. Once, too, his daughter had been to visit him, taking with her the help of the Selwyns, little Rupert. And Horace Temple, when he saw the magnificence of her surroundings, the luxury in which she lived, looked into her beautiful face, noted its weary expression, and said to himself that all was not well.

He never saw her again. Lord Vivian wrote to him at once, but by some accident the letter was delayed; and when he reached Florence the grave had closed over her fair head.

They will never forget the sorrow of that solitary night, when he, a man of dignity and self-possession that was not his by nature. No fear of Beatrice Leigh's sarcasms and Mrs. Selwyn's slights now.

They paid due homage to the simple, truthful character, to the grief that seemed boundless. In vain they pressed him, after that long journey, to remain for a day or two in Florence.

"I only came," he said, "hoping to see my daughter's face; as that is gone forever from the sight of men, I will return."

No persuasion could change his resolution. He said to himself that the home from which his daughter had fled should not shelter him.

"I should like to see Violante's grave," he said to Lord Vivian. And the master of Selwyn Castle, feeling humbled, he hardly knew why, in the presence of the man who had trusted him with his greatest treasure, took him there.

The sun was shining brightly, and the warm air was odorous with the perfume of almond and orange blossoms; the joyous music of the singing birds rose shrill, clear and sweet to the blue skies; such a morning as makes men's hearts glad with sense of infinite delight. They passed the calm, deep river, and came to the sunny cemetery, where the dead sleep, lulled by Nature's own music.

The grave where they had laid her was under the shade of a tall tree with crimson flowers. The grass had not grown over it—the soil was freshly turned. They stood side by side—the husband and father—too deeply moved for words.

"Heaven knows," said Horace Temple, at last, "I little dreamed of such an ending as this to my darling's bright life."

"Her life," said Lord Vivian. "Believe

me, I would cheerfully have given my life for hers."

"As this may be the last time we meet," said Mr. Temple, "let me ask you for the truth. I do not yet understand what drove my daughter from home to her death."

Lord Vivian raised his haggard face, and the morning sun, shining on it, showed the deep lines that care and sorrow had graven there.

"She was not happy," he replied, "but, as I am a true man, I can hardly tell you why. She was jealous, I fear, and it was utterly without cause. She has never been quite happy, I'm afraid; but, truly as the sun shines above us, I declare to you I do not know why."

"I blame you," said Horace Temple. "I cannot help it. It seems to me that you might have shielded my daughter from sorrow. I trusted her to you, and you have betrayed the trust."

Lord Vivian bowed his proud head in humility before the man whose only treasure he had taken from him, and lost.

"I will say good-bye to you here, Lord Vivian," said Horace Temple. "It is probable that we shall meet again. The only favor that I ask from you is that I may sometimes see Violante's child."

So by the grave they parted, never in this world to meet again. Horace Temple went home, and Lord Vivian returned to the villa, haunted by the face and voice of his lost wife.

As a matter of course, their plans were all altered now. Lord Vivian was not to leave him, and Beatrice was only too pleased to remain. The master of Selwyn Castle declared that he would remain at Florence until the white marble monument had been erected for his wife's grave was completed. So the villa was shrouded in mourning and gloom; no more festivities, no more laughter or song. The guests who had crowded there fell off one by one. Only Countess Stiland and Prince Cesare remained, and they felt anxious and uneasy in a house where all was mourning and gloom.

And Beatrice Leigh waited her time. Her behavior during those days was nearly perfect. She saw but little of Lord Vivian, avoiding him when it was possible, yet ministering quietly and unobtrusively to him. To the motherless child, Rupert, she was all. She played with him, cared for him, did all she could to supply his mother's place. In the same quiet way, the management of the household fell to her. She never said a word of complaint. No smile of exultation ever appeared on the beautiful lips, but none the less deep in her heart she felt that she had succeeded, that her victory was won.

It was settled that she should remain in Florence until the monument was finished, then return to Selwyn Castle.

Quietly and unobserved, Lady Violante Selwyn had stolen from the station yard. Dressed in a dark cloak, her golden hair hidden beneath a plain dark bonnet, she was secure from recognition. Her plan was to remain near Florence a few days, until the search for her was over, then on to Genoa, and, with her maid, go straight to England.

Silently and swiftly she threaded the quiet streets of the sleeping city; she left it behind her at last, and walked on until she came to the little village of Campo—a village that seemed to have been forgotten by the world. It lay among the purple Italian hills, and had no great charm either of scenery or anything else. Tourists never went there, the inhabitants spending their time in visitors never came. But Lady Selwyn remembered having driven through the village once with Vivian, and he had said that if anyone were ever lost there it would be difficult to find their way. She was bright when she reached the quiet place. She took two rooms in the house of a respectable widow, and waited there until she thought it safe to go to Genoa.

There she passed the first day in what seemed to her one long dream of pain, unable to think clearly, or to remember, or to plan for the future, or do anything, except realize that she had left husband, child and home for a second day. The second day passed in the same manner; hour after hour Violante Selwyn sat in her solitary room watching the clouds that drifted along the blue sky and the birds that sought eagerly the shelter of the green boughs.

[To be Continued.]

## Light and Shade.

The glorious summer has chased the winter. The winter of our discontent. But you'll observe—may, do not smile. The slush is here which should have went.

First Tramp—Say! dat bulldog gev you a lively chase.

Second Tramp—Dat's right. I never knowed I wuz capable of sich extrordinary mobility.

"When Cholly went to school he promised to become a mathematical prodigy."

"Is it possible?"

"Yes; it took him so long to learn addition that his teachers thought he was going to break the record!"

Dozer—I see your crowd is calling for a reform in the town government for next year.

Dinner—Yes, siree! and mark this, by fair means or foul, we're determined to get it.

Teacher—Tommy, can you give me a sentence in which "but" is a conjunction?

Tommy—See the goat butt the boy. "But" is a conjunction, and connects the boy with the goat.

Cobbie—I don't think the landlord of the Ocean Bar House liked what I said to him before I went in bathing.

Stone—What was that?

Cobbie—I asked him if there were any other sharks around.

"I have got great trouble in keeping the wolf from the door," said Barrows. "Humph!" said the inventor. "I'd never try to. If a wolf comes to my door I'd kill him and eat him, using his skin for an overcoat."

## AROUND THE LAMP.

One of the sweetest things about pain and sorrow is that they show us how well we are loved; how much kindness there is in the world; and how easily we can make others happy in the same way when they need help and sympathy.

### WHEN SUMMER'S JUST AHEAD.

How can the day be dreary,  
How can the heart be sad,  
How can the soul be glad—  
When all the gods are glad—  
When every bud is leaping,  
Triumphant from its bed,  
When March is spent and sleeping,  
And summer's just ahead?

There's joy among the flowers,  
There's glee upon the hills;  
There's laughter in the showers,  
That swell the leaping rills;  
There's gladness in the hedges,  
Where happy songsters wed,  
Exchanging loving pledges,  
With summer just ahead.

There's joy in every cluster  
Of seeds upon the slope,  
Each morning lends new luster  
Unto the shield of hope!  
Why should a heart beat sadly,  
An eye look out with dread,  
When all the woods ring gladly  
And summer's just ahead.

### SPRING FASHIONS.

Plain dress fabrics are the most fashionable this spring, as they have been for several seasons past. Ladies' cloth, broadcloth and Venetian cloth are the three favorites among smooth-surfaced dress goods, and on these machine stitching, now so popular, appears to the greatest advantage.

Jacket costumes for spring wear have box-pleated skirts, and tight-fitting jackets with flare collars, or rolling collars, with small lapels. Their sleeves, almost without exception, are close fitting, and are without cuffs, although sometimes the wrist edge is shaped and extended over the hand. Much machine stitching is seen on these costumes, and when well executed certainly forms a neat and stylish finish. Rows of uneven stitching, however, detract materially from the garment they are intended to ornament.

Shirt waists are growing more and more elaborate with every succeeding season and now are far from the plain linen or percale models of four or five years ago. Now they have fancy yokes, bolero jackets, chemises and vests, and no material is considered too handsome to use for their construction, nor any trimming too fanciful for their embellishment.

Many very handsome draped skirt models intended to be made in thin wash fabrics have gored slip skirts, either with or without flounces. These slips are generally made of a contrasting color of material to that of the skirt, and are either soft-finished taffeta or Japanese, is, of course, the richest and lightest material to use for them, but so many cotton fabrics are now made with the silky finish that in nine cases out of ten these will be used.

French broadcloth—which is really a fine grade of ladies' cloth—dotted with tiny silk or velvet-covered buttons, is used for fronts, collars and revers, and is an evidence of the continued demand for polka-dot effects.

Cotton crepon is a novelty, especially when polka-dotted, and it is claimed by the manufacturers that such material will launder as well as a smooth surfaced one. Certainly the fabric is light, cool and attractive.

Javanese crepe is another novelty. This is woven in horizontal tucks, and will probably be much used in the many waists and skirts in which tucking is a prominent feature.

Buttons of all kinds play a prominent part in dress decoration. The handsomest are the carved pearl, either white or smoke, but the most novel are the large ornate ones of silk or velvet, worked with beads or tiny spangles.

Silk gingham is striped with a decided cord in contrasting color, the ground work of the fabric, the plain portion being frequently worked with polka dots the color of the stripe. Madras gingham is shown in wide stripes of color, separated by narrow stripes of white or black, and make handsome morning costumes when a little plain gingham is combined with them.

### THOROUGHNESS.

A want of thoroughness in whatever is undertaken is perhaps one great cause of men's failure. A practical writer on that topic gives the following good directions: "Never leave what you undertake to learn, until you can reach your arms around it, and clasp it." "It is not the amount of reading you accomplish that will ever make you learned; it is the amount you retain. Dr. Abernethy maintained that the mind beyond which it was not capable of taking in more. Whatever was pressed upon it afterwards crowded out something else."

### PLAIN FOOD.

While it is true that "variety is the spice of life," the best judgment of careful students is in the line of simplicity in the matter of food. Have an adequate supply, have it thoroughly and intelligently cooked, and let it be plain, simple, digestible. In a western health journal, peremptorily, if not very elegantly, remarks: "Never have a great variety at one meal, but make the variety from one meat to the next. Did you ever see a pig eat a conglomeration of mass your stomach contained after eating a variety at one meal? If not, just imagine all you have eaten and drank mixed up in a bowl, and then ask yourself the question which I ask, is any wonder people have dyspepsia?"

### BAKED APPLES.

Baked apples are a recent addition to the exhibit of the fruit stands and stationary push-carts at the street corners. The apples are usually cold, and are sold in little wooden dishes. They are sold at 5 cents apiece, and the vendors say that they are about the most profitable item in their business. During the recent cold weather some of the more enterprising peddlers were enabled by the assistance of friendly roast peanut men in the neighborhood to offer hot apples, and

to these the nickels flowed in a constant stream.

### MADAME PATTI'S AUDIENCE OF ONE.

Madame Patti has been telling an interesting and true story concerning herself. She had arranged to sing at a big concert in the United States, but when the night arrived the weather was very bad, and she felt she could not venture out. At the last moment she notified the management, who in turn notified the public, and she fled to her room in her hotel. After waiting there for some little time she was disturbed by the continual sobbing of a little child in the next apartment. The crying became so distressing and hysterical that she felt impelled to go out what was the matter, and going to the room found a little girl in bed sobbing her heart out. After some coaxing and pressing Madame Patti learned that the child's mother had gone to the concert to hear her sing. "Mother's gone to hear Madame Patti, and I wanted to go, but mother said it was too wet and foggy, but she's gone and I wanted to go, oh! so bad. I never have heard Madame Patti sing, and she's going away tomorrow!"

All this information and lament came out by degrees, Madame Patti goes on to say, and between gasps and sobs and groans she said, "I soothed the pretty thing as well as I could, and at last told her I would sing to her. But she would not hear of it; she wanted Madame Patti, and evidently thought I would make a very poor substitute. However, after a while I persuaded her to let me try—and not particularly graciously, she consented, and I sang—for it was, I have said, only the foggy night air and the child was gratified, and applauded and encored me. Presently I found her sitting up in bed and gazing at me intently, and suddenly she cried, with pleasure in her voice, 'Why, yes, that was Madame Patti!' And the child's happiness seemed to be complete."

### THE DANGER OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

A New York oculist believes that from continued exposure of the eyes to electric light a slighter race may be evolved. To remedy this he believes that electric lights should be abolished, and fluorescent tubes substituted in their place, giving a steady light, no more expensive. It is said that arrangements are being made to light an entire block in New York by fluorescent tubes.

### A BANQUET UNDERGROUND.

Lord Beauchamp, the governor of New South Wales, has had a novel experience. Some of the roads find it a good policy to provide their employees while off duty with a waiting-room where there are no temptations to vice, and they are liberal contributors to these homes. The most costly was built at Temple, Texas. Some of these roads have plans on foot for the extension of the work to all the points which constitute the ends of their divisions. Miss Helen Gould, who takes an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the employees of the Missouri Pacific, was a liberal contributor to the Railroad Y. M. C. last year as she had previously been. Eight railway branches have their plans already out, and their buildings in progress of erection. It sometimes looks as though the railway, with its strict enforcement of temperance among employees, the encouragement of leisure hours, might become one of the most potent moral agencies in the country at large. The strongest roads in the United States today are those that are making cities proud of their terminal stations, their employees grateful for profit-sharing and accident insurance schemes, and the morale of the line elevated by associations that preserve self-respect and insure conscientious service.

### SALT IN A TON OF SEA WATER.

In a ton of Dead Sea water there are 137 pounds of salt; Red Sea, 93; Mediterranean, 85; Atlantic, 81; English Channel, 72; Black Sea, 26; Baltic, 13; and Caspian Sea, 11.

### ABOUT THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

The Great Wall of China was recently measured by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer. His measurements showed the height as eighteen feet. Every hundred yards there is a tower 25 feet high. For 1,300 miles the wall goes over plains and mountains, every foot of foundation being of solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry.

### NOVEL USE OF ELECTRICITY.

Electricity is soon to be put to a novel use by Anton Schulze, a florist, of College Point, L. I., who will try the power of electric light to hasten the blooming of flowers. He devotes much attention to chrysanthemums and carnations, and believes that if his greenhouses are brightly illuminated during the night his plants will flower in at least half the usual time they require. He has closed a contract with the New York and Queens Electric Light Company, to have electric lights in large numbers put in all his greenhouses.

### FASTEST NAVAL VESSEL AFLOAT.

The Viper is the latest addition to the navy of Great Britain. She can go better than 35 knots an hour, the highest speed ever attained by any vessel. She is a torpedo boat destroyer, and in construction resembles the Turbina, the turbine principle being used to propel her and with the greatest success. There is an almost entire absence of vibration, which enables the guns to be trained with great accuracy. General description—Length, 210 feet; beam, 31 feet; displacement, 250 tons; indicated horse-power (about) 11,000; speed, 35.5 knots, or nearly 41 statute miles.

### AN EMPRESS WHO WRESTLES.

The Empress Dowager of China is described by an English lady, who has spent the greater part of her life in the Celestial Empire, as a much more remarkable woman than most Europeans suppose. She is an ardent painter, and her pictures are said to be admirable specimens of Chinese art. Strange as it may seem, her majesty is also said to be fond of wrestling, and frequently indulges in this rather unusual form of exercise. She is well read, is fond of European music, and has some skill as a pianist. She is said both by her friends and enemies to be absolutely without any sense of fear, and to have spent her life has been attempted a number of times.

### EGG MEMBRANE IN SKIN GRAFTING.

Medical science has discovered that the hen's egg provides an admirable substitute for human flesh to graft on open human wounds. The substitute is the delicate membrane that immediately lines the inside of a hen's egg. The German surgeons first found that this membrane can be successfully used as the nucleus for granulation of open wounds. The surgeons of the St. George Hospital in Brooklyn were the first in America to adopt the practice the Germans discovered.

"Murder will out." Impurities in the blood will also be sure to show themselves unless expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Write for Samples and Price Lists (sent post free) and save fifty per cent.

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Which being woven by hand, wear longer and retain the rich satin appearance to the last. By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more than that usually charged for common-power loom goods.

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