VOL. XXXVI., NO. 417.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

WHOLE NO., 11426.

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The Sunday Services

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

Amusements and Lectures 10c per line, or 2c per word, each inser-

AUDITORIUM-GOOD FRIDAY.

Famous African Boy Choir. PLAN OPENS WEDNESDAY. ADMISSION -25 AND 50 CENTS. 26u ty

YOMEN'S ART CLUB EXHIBITION-Public library; open 10 to 6. Admission 5 cents. ONT FAIL TO HEAR MISS GEORGIA Calver, elocutionist, and graduate of the roit School of Expression, assisted by the color of Expression, assisted by the color of the color of the color of the list 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. Dayton & McCormick.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS will be open Saturdays and Sunday only during the winter months. Cole &Edmunds, Proprietors.

PARIS HOTELS-RATES ARE REA-SONABLE in Paris. F. B. Clarke, Rich-mond street, next Advertiser, has special facilities to give you good accommodation at a low rate if you book with him.

TWO PARATIAL NEW SHIPS, THE Tunisian of the Allan Line, sailing from Portland to Liverpool, Saturday, April 21. Ivernia, Cunard Line, New York to Liverpool, Saturday, April 28. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

ME. SOPHIA SCALCHI, THE WORLD-RENOWNED prima donna contralto, supported by her specially selected company of operatic stars, will positively appear at the new London Opera House, Tuesday evening, April 17. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 50 and \$2. Subscribers' list will remain at Nordheimer's Monday and Tuesday. Plan for subscribers will open one day in advance of general public. Do not miss hearing the only singer who ever divided honors with Adelina Patti.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN Studio, Nordheimer's rooms. Residence 338 Dundas. Concort engagements. Pupils prepared for concert and church solo engage ments. Phone 1360.

R. B. MILLARD, THACHER OF DANC ING, 342 Princess avenue. Special attention to the walts. Private classes taught at low rates; terms according to the number of pupils Satisfaction guaranteed. Private lessons and beauty and the second pupils Battera cons any hour.

Meetings.

WOMAN'S METHODIST MISSIONARY WOMAN'S METHODIST MISSIONARY Society—London's district convention, Wellington Street Church, Monday, April 9, 1900. Afternoon session 3 o'clock. A programmecrowded with interesting items will be presented, including vocal numbers by woll known singers. Miss Bi wellil from Chen-Teu, West China, will speak in the evening at 8 o'clock. The choir of the church will be present.

WESTERN ONTARIO COMMERCIAL Hiscox Building)—The regular quarterly meeting will be held on Saturday next. April 7, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend. W. L. Underwood, president; Alfred Robinson, secretary. 22c yvt

Domestics Wanted.

le 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; ne washing; good wages; refer-ces. Apply 387 King street. 221f ANTED-GIRL-FAMILY OF THREE-Apply 380 Dundas street. 250

NTED-AN EXPERIENCED PARLOR

MAID, where housemaid is kept; refer-snoes required. Apply in the evening Mrs. V. Cronyn, 594 Dundas street. 24c WANTED - GENERAL SERVANT-AP-PLY Mrs. Carpenter, 253 Dufferin ave-

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. 26u bw WANTED-MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. We give all the advantages of our college until competent, without limit to time. We also donate complete out it of tools to each student. Two years apprenticeship saved. No better business than barbering. Good demand for our graduates. Reautifully illustrated catalogue and all particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College. Chicago, Ill.

WAZTED-WE WANT YOU TO KNOW that we do all classes of job work in plumbing and tinsmithing, repairing of stoves and furnaces, and nake a specialty of curing poorly-heated houses, at Thompson's 424 Richmond street. Phone 708. ANTED-FARM HAND; SINGLE; ONE accustomed to cows. Address Box 7, this office.

Agents Wanted.

le 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 travel and appoint agents. \$50 month, expenses. J. P. Beaty, 113 Confeder-ation Life Bidg., Toronto, Canada. 26n tx WANTED-ENERGETIC MAN TO MANAGE 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. 26us

A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER WILL never regret sending a p. c. to Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont. He will offer you more opportunities to make money selling goods or employing sub-agents than any other man in Canada. Try him.

WANTED-AN HONEST, ENERETIC 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 O. H. Smith, superintendent, Room 4, Duffield Block.

A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR ADDRESS and we will show you how to make \$8 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send no 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 Com pany, Box A407, Windsor, Opt.

A CHAPTE WANTED 62 A DAY SILVER

AGENTS WANTED—\$3 A DAY SURE;
25 new household articles, sell in every
house, retail 10c to 35c; 50 per cent profit.
Norton & Co., Sarnia.
25h

TO S6 A DAY EASILY MADE—A comb; g designed wanted everywhere. Apply the London Specialty Manufacturing Co., 200 Pundas street, London, Ont. Mention Advertises.

There Is a "Best"

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

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 laced 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.

POCOCK BROS

Our new spring stock is now complete.

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. 26c

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

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS IRONERS. AP-PLY Parisian Steam Launcry. 26u WANTED-GIRLS-PARISIAN STEAM 26u WANTED - EXPERIENCED WAIST hand at once. Apply J. C. Halliday, 115 Dundas street. 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. Conveniences. Apply 413 King

Articles For Sale.

PRIVATE SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS— Everything new, Monday and Tuesday. 391 Princess avenue.

E BRED White Leghorns, 750 per setting. Box 22, Ealing P.O. 26k tywt SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, of the traces, shrubs and bushes, evergreehs, all kinds, by the hundred or thousand; 5c and upwards, each; elematis, all colors, vines, roses and plants; pruning and grafting a specialty; instructions given. Chas. Baker Nursery, corner Ridout and Brick street, London P. O. 26u&bw

FOR SALE-BOY'S BICYCLE-SUITABLE I for a boy of 12 to 14 years of age. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 70 Elmwood avenue, South London. 26n

CEED OATS, BLACK TARTARIAN, THIRD 40c per bushel. Thos. Baty. lot 18, con. 2. West-min-ter. 20u t&bw FOR SALE CHEAP -200,000 SHINGLES 100,000 feet dry homlock, 1,000 cedar posts. Sutherland's yard, Pall Mail street, London. CALL AT PARISH'S FURNITURE STORE U if you want to sell or exchange your old furniture or stoves for new. Good assortment of cook stoves or hand. 357 Talbot street, south of the market.

SAMPLE CURTAIN ENDS, TWO YARDS SAMPLE CURTAIN ENDS, TWO YARDS long, 15c and 25c cach. Extra value in lace curtains at 25c pair and upwards. Sample carpet ends, 15 cents. Union carpets, one yard wide, 25c yard. Ladies' print wrappers, \$1, worth \$1.25. Ladies' shirt waists, 50c and 75c, worth 75c and \$1. Ladies' colored underskirts, 50c and \$1. regular 75c and \$1.25. Ladies' large linen aprons, with bib and pocket, 25c. Double fold all wool serges, 25c yard. Plaid dress goods, 6c yard and upwards. White lawn, 45 inches wide, 10c yard. Men's overalls in denim, duck and moleskin, 50c, 75c and \$1 pair. Men's smocks, 50c, 75c and \$1. Men's working pants, \$1 and \$1.25 pair. Gentlemen's felt hats, 25c to 50c less than standard price, large stock received direct 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 now wheels arriving for our bicycle livery, we will sell our last year's wheels at \$20 and upwards. All in good condition. Sale commences Tuesday next. J. H. Cunningham, 702 Dundas street.

REST HARD WOOD-

Long blocks or split.

Send in your order for prompt delivery.

R. J. WEBSTER.

Phone 1283.

718 Richmond street.

FOR HATCHING-THOROUGH-BRED White Leghorns, 75c per setting.
Box 22. Ealing P.O. 14bu

A BARGAIN FOR SATURDAY—ONE fancy Walnet Burl Upright Piano, 73 octave, 3 pedals, mandolin attachment, carved panels, full music tack, only \$250 and on easy terms of payment; 1 Bell organ, \$25. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence. GEO. H. BELTON,

LUMBER, SHINGLES, POSTS, ETC.

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

Yards-London and Sarnia.

BELL PIANOS —
183 DUNDAS STREET.
SANBORN & TREBILOOCK. OFFICE DESKS-SOLID OAK CYLINDER tops, worth \$20, for \$15. Keene Bros. Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 127 King street. EXTENSION AND STEPLADDERS, SAW-BUCKS, quilt and curtain frames. The Waggoner Ladder Co., Limited, \$72 William street. Telephone 1102. A quantity of 3-inch spruce and some sill timbers cheap.

CHEAP WOOD FOR ONE MONTH—WE will sell a haif cord of good dry blocks bedy wood, ash, sim and soft maple for \$2.15 cash. Hard wood blocks and split wood, hard and soft coal, at lowest cash price. Green & Co., yard William street and G. T. R. Phone, 1,391. KEENES STOVE WAREHOUSE RE-MOVED to Stringer's old stand, 141 King street. Stoves of all kinds bought,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BICYCLES for sale—Pires and Sundries, etc. Get your bloycle enameled and repaired now to avoid the spring rush. Lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Righmond street. One door south G. T. R.

NOWHERE ELSE IN THE CITY CAN you get the following prices, quality considered: Quart bottle catsup, extra quality. 15c; choice pickles, 10c bottle; vinegar and mustard pickles, 15c quart; 4 lbs. choice prunes, 25c; cooking figs, 6c lb.; good dried apples, 7c lb.; evaporated apples, 8c lb.; good lemons, 12c doz.; siightly damaged lemons, 5c doz.; small russet apples, 20c peck. Faulds & Talbot, corner of Lyle and Dundas.

BEEF, BEEF, BEEF - SIRLOIN AND
Porterhouse steak, 10c; round steak, 9c;
ribroast, 9c; bolling meat 5c and 6c, at Park's
corner Market Lane.

BEST QUALITY HARD WOOD; ALSO soft wood and slabs. Phone 1312. D. H. Gillies & Co., Lumber and Wood Dealers. WANT YOU TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR Roswell's tens and coffees. Trading stamps riven. 743 Richmond street.



SPRING HAS COME

and found us prepared and waiting for you with all the la est 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, boots and shoes, hats, caps and ready-made clothing. Brick store and dwelling overhead can be rented reasonably. S. McCormick & Son, Lucan, Ont.

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 Purdom & Purdom, solicitors, corner Dundas and Talbot streets.

TO LET-WAGON SHOP-IN THORN-DALE; first-class stand, good business, only shop in village. Apply E. Dunn, Thorn-dale; or 411 King street, London. 23n FOR SALE-STOCK INVESTMENTwill pay 8 per cent per annum half yearly; sold at par. Apply to John A. Moody, broker, 308% hichmond screet. London, Ont. 21n

Miscellaneous

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, 280%
Dundas street. Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe, director. Shakespearean classes every
Monday evening at 8. \$1 25 for course of ten
lessons.

MISS MARGUERITE BAKER, GRAD-UATE of New York and Boston, re-ceives pupils in elocution and physical culture. Children's class, 394 Waterloo street. 25c tyt HORSE RACING — A WELL-KNOWN layer of odds (bookmaker) on the Metropolitan Race Tracks will accept amounts of \$100 and upwards, to be used co-operatively.

Paid investors over 500 per cent last season. Write for particulars. P. O. Box 1374, New ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MACHINISTS and Electricians—Send 19 cents for new 40 page pamphlet, containing list of questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, Geo. A. Zeller, Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. Mention London Advertiser.

W OOD-TURNING IN ALL ITS branches; ordered work a specialty. H. Drayton, at Hilliard & McKinley's, corner Ridout and Bathurst streets.

WATSON & CO. - HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194
Hamilton road. Phone 1231. F. B. LEYS' OFFICE WILL BE AT THE London Hat, Cap and Mantle Manufacturing Company, 355 and 357 Clarence street for the present. WANTED TO BUY - OLD GOLD AND silver. S. K. Milroy, infg. jeweler, 256

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING M. Millar, 280½ Dundas street, Spencer Bloo

Houses, Etc., To Let. TO LET-UNION FURNITURE VAN-Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs. Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of Lon-don Furniture Co. Phone 310.

TO RENT-BY MAY 1, FURNISHED house, all modern conveniences, beautiful situation, South London. Apply 60 Elmwood

TO LET-TWO STORY, SEMI-DETACHED brick house, 7 rooms, 565 Dufferin avenue. Apply 563 Dufferin avenue. TO LET-HOUSE-33½ KING STREET
West. Apply George Powell, 374 Queen's
26c

TO LET-VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, this spring, in delightful neighborhood, on Dufferin avenue, near Park; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences. Apply to Mr. Heath, Confederation Life offices, Market Lane. 26tf TO LET-BRICK COTTAGE, 611 COL-BORNE street, 4 bedrooms, large parlors, etc., large lot, barn, lawn, small fruit. Pos-session May 1. Fred W. Matthews, P. O. In-spector's office.

TO RENT-STORY AND A HALF HOUSE on William street, north C. P. R. J. W. G. Winnett, Barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street, ywt TO LET-BRICK HOUSE, MODERN IM-PROVEMENTS. Apply 866 Talbot street. 22n ywt

TO LET-BRICK RESIDENCE-108 FOR WARD avenue, ten rooms, furnace, city water, bath, etc.: fine lawn, large garden, grapes and fruits, stables and good pasture; will rent reasonable. Apply to J. M. Daly, 19 York street, TO LET 455 PICCADILLY STREET, TWO-

STOBY brick dwelling, with stable. Apply J. W. Cunningham, 854 Dundas street. 5tf TO LET-BRICK HOUSE-No. 386 KING street. All modern improvements. Apply next door, to Isaac Waterman, TO LET-THE MOST SATISFACTORY and best vans in the city Good stores and best vans in the city. Good storage for planes and furniture. Office and storage, 97 Carling street. Phone 1162; night phone 1167. Book your orders as early as possible. No consection with any other year nection with any other vans COTTAGE TO LET - No. 8 OXFORD 18td

Wanted.

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

WANTED-SETTING HENS-WILL PAY
feic price. Address "Poultry," Adver WANTED TO RENT-SMALL GROCERY store and dwelling. Box 8 Advertiser.

WANTED-1-HORSK TREAD POWER.
Apply Bert Lawson, Nilestown P. O. 24c W ANTED—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 office. DRESS SUITS FOR SALE OR TO RENT in first-class condition. A. P. Salmbury,

Real Estate.

FOR SALE-1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 9 rooms, new, pleasant location, convenient, modern improvements, no better investment, 636 Lorne avenue, afternoons. 26k tzxt FOR SALE-FINE BRICK COTTAGE. recellently situated, can be purchased cheap; owner leaving city. Apply on premises, 473 Princess avenue.

FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 316 Grey street. Must be sold at once. Par-ties leaving city. 85 Wellington street. 26u LOR SALE-SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS Yery cheap, on Central avenue, between Adelaide and Elizabeth streets; fine location to build cottages to rent; no better investment anywhere. Apply 588 Adelaide street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO BRICK cottages in North London. Avery Casey, Barrister, 90 Dundas street. Si t

FOR SALE—MODERN COTTAGE, ON Central avenue, near Talbot street. Easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout street. 181f wt EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM AND CITY PARCUTOR'S SALE OF FARM AND CITY property—3 different places, situated on con. 2. within 1½ miles of city, 40 acres, 13½ and 8½ of first-class land, 12 acres wheat, large barn and orchard on premises; also building known as Collins' Hall and 6 vacant lots in city. Apply D. Collins, executor; R. H. Dignan, solicitor.

FOR SALE-ON EASY TERMS-LARGE house and grounds, No. 109 Wharncliffo road, lately occupied by late Thomas Dickison, only \$500 down or secured. Apply 433 Richmond street, London. 24n wty

FOR SALE—LARGE DOUBLE BRICK dwelling, Nos. 181 and 183 John street, on easy terms to close out estate. M. J. Kent, executor, 433 Richmond street. 20n tyw

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR new Normal School. Will sell cheap, on easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout street. 161f ywt FOR SALE-50 ACRES—LONDON TOWN-SHIP. 4½ miles from city; with or without stock and implements; frame buildings; bank barn, good stables, good spring water, several varieties of fruit. Franklin Nelson.

FOR SALE—LOT 16, SOUTH HALF OF Longwood road; good state cultivation, well fenced, spring creek through it, bank barn, new frame house, stone cellar under all. Sixteen miles from London, three from Delaware. Occupied by James Fisher, jun, Apply on premises. Christina postoffice. 87 bu&14but

THREE NICE BRICK COTTAGES, CENTRAL avenue; 3 new 2-story brick houses, Hellmuth avenue; 1 new brick cottage, all modern, south of C. P. R.; house, with 2 to 6 acres. J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond street.

FOR SALE - \$200 DOWN. BALANCE easy, buys choice nine acres Springbank property; bargain. Apply 24 Stanley street.

\$175 FACH-TWO FINE LOTS. CON-shops; good locality. Apply at once, 554 On-tario street. BARGAIN-HYMAN STREET, SMALL new house, fluished in style; bath, furnace, mantel. Also vacant lot, \$650. Apply 113 Maple street.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE LOTS JOINING village Mount Brydges, house 1½ stories, seven rooms, wood house and stable; five or ten acres as desired. Also 3½ acres, house 1½ stories, six rooms, stable, good water, five minutes walk station. Seventy acres excellent grass land; well watered, quantity good timber on lot. Apply Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges, 14k t

POR SALE-GOOD FRAME COTTAGE. brick foundation, good locality. Apply
155 Clarence street, City.
24c POR SALE-SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS. F southwest corner Oxford and Wharneliffe. Apply Lock-box 51, Florence, Ont. 23n xwttts



Grasp Your Opportunities.

The magnificent residence of the late T. D. Hodgens, M. L. A., tegether with three acres of land, having a frontage of about 370 feet on Waterloo street and 370 feet on Grosvenor. The residence contains drawing-room, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchens, five or six bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; well finished throughout; hot-water heating; slate roofing: conservatory; also frame sheds and brick stables; large ornamental grounds. Don't let this opportunity slip by We will be pleased to error into ornamental grounds. Don't let this opportunity slip by. We will be pleased to enter into full particulors if you call.

A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.

Molsons Bank Buildings,
H. ARMITAGE,
London, Ont. C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Manager. Telephone 642.

The Western Real Estate Exchange.

781/2 Dundas St., London. Telephone 696. FOR SALE-FOR SALE—
132 acres, township of Westminster; 121 acres cleared; dark clay and sandy loam soil; 4 acres orchard; living water; two-story brick house, 10 rooms; good barns and outbuildings, all in good repair; 8 miles to London; school on the corner.

100 acres, township of Warwick, south of Egremont road; all cleared; excellent clay loam soil; 2 acres orchard; well watered; 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms; good barns, granary, etc.; only 60 rods to school, on gravel road. Price, \$4.000. Price, \$4.000.

75 acres, township of Westminster; clay loam soll: 2 acres orchard; living water; 1½-story frame house, with stone cellar; two barns and other good outbuildings a bargain; 34,500.

100 acres, township of Plympton; 90 acres cleared; clay loam soil; 3 acres orchard; 32 acres fall wheat; first-class frame house and good outbuildings; 2 miles to Wyoming \$5,200.

100 acres, township of McGillivray; soil, clay loam; all drained by tile; well watered; 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms; brick cellar; barn, 50x80 foet, on concrete wall, with stable for 40 head of cattle; drive barn, etc. near Parkhill; high and public schools. \$5,500.

of cattle; drive barn, etc.. near Parkhill; high and public schools. \$5.800.

55 acres, township of Aldborough; 45 acres cleared; 5 acres orchard; 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; good barn and drive barn, etc.; sandy loam soil. Cheap, \$1.850.

100 acres township of Westminster; clay loam soil; 2 acres orcharu; two-story brick house, 12 rooms; a very fine house; barns and other good outbuildings; on gravel road; good locality, \$6.700. One acre of land in Oil Springs; two houses

One acre of land in Oil Springs; two houses and two oil wells, pumping, and some fruit on this property. A good investment; will exchange; \$2,000.

House and lot in the town of Petrolia; lot 50x 150 feet, and 14-story frame house, in first class condition. \$900.

We have a great number of city, suburban, town, village and farm properties for sale. Come and see our lists.

S. W. FAWCETT, JAMES BURROWS.
Sooretary. Manager.

Private and company funds to lend on mortgages, and other securities at lowest rates of interest.

TENNENT, McDONAGH & COLERIDGE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London.

It is better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust .- Johnson. He that hath a trade bath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an of-

P. Walsh's Bulletin. 15 Bruce street—A new 1½ story frame house, brick foundation, 7 rooms, finished in style; lot 33 by 120 feet. Price \$1 900

1 Beaconsfield avenue-A new 11/2 story brick house, stone front foundation, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 40 by 200 feet. Price on application. 258 Cheapside street A new 11/2 story brick house, 7 rooms, storm sash, frame barn, to be sold at a bargain, or would be exchanged for five or six acres close to the city.

432 Charlotte street, East London-A frame cottage, brick foundation, 5 rooms and summer kitchen; lot 45 by 150. Price. \$650.

423 Dufferin avenue—A new 2 story brick house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, nice lot. This is a splendid home; price on application.

532 Dufferin avenue—A splendid 2story brick residence, 10 rooms, modern

improvements, corner lot, 90 by 130 feet; shade and ornamental trees. To be sold cheap. Inspection invited.
788 Elias street—New frame cottage, on brick foundation; 6 rooms and summer kitchen; lot 36 by 175 feet. Price,

548 Elizabeth street—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation; 7 rooms, finished in style; large lot. Price at

1,027 Florence street-A large twostory frame house, 14 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; close to G. T. R. car shops. This property must be sold;

a bargain assured.

381 Hamilton road—A solid brick cottage of six rooms, in good repair; corner lot. This property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. 456 Piccadilly street—A handsome two-story brick house, stone front foundation; 9 rooms; all modern im-

provements; lot 52x130 feet; a pretty home at a bargain to close. Those grand lots on the corner of Waterloo and Piccadilly streets. Lots on the Renwick survey on Ox-ford and Wellington streets.

Lots on the Hamilton road and Redan street.

Lots on Beaconsfield avenue, Evergreen avenue, and on Woodview ave-

nue. South London. 591 Princess avenue-A new 11/2-story brick house; 8 rooms; finished in style; frame barn; lot 40x150 feet. Price on application. Intending purchasers will do well by calling on us, as we have a large num-

ber of lots to select from.

Phone 1021

P. WALSH, 110 Dundas street. London Real Estate Agency. Oxford street residence—No. 420, fine 2-story brick residence in the most desirable part of the city, lot 140 feet on Oxford by 220 on Thornton avenue, bath, furnace, electric lighting; big snap. Owner leaving for Northwest.

426 Piccadilly—Very attractive house, 8-roomed, 2-story brick residence, almost new, stone foundation and cellars, beautiful versands house handsomethy respect throughout

anda, house handsomely papered throughout, a model home, must be sold at once. Owner removed from the city.

For speculators—A block of 30 good building lots, way down in price, in the northern part of the city. Great chance to make money.

Two acres—Gordon estate, south west corner Maitland and Cheapside streets, two of the finest acres in the northern part of the city.

SEWER TENDERS

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF the following sewers will be received until 8 o'clock on Thursday. April 12:
Colborne street, Dundas to King.
York street, Colborne to Burwell. Colborne street, King to York.
Specifications and forms of tender at this office.
A. O. GRAYDON,
ALD. W. H. WINNETT, City Engineer.
Chairman No, 2 Committee. 26u ty

TENDERS FOR RELIEF WOOD

TENDERS FOR ABOVE WILL BE RE-Wednesday, April II.

Form of tender on application.
A. O. GRAYDON,

ALD. PLANT, Chairman No. 3 Committee. TENDERS FOR WATER

TENDERS FOR ABOVE WILL BE RE-Wednesday, April 11.

Specifications and forms of tender on applica-tions. A. O. GRAYDON, ALD. FRANK PLANT, Chairman No. 3 Committee.

Auction Sale Household Furniture,

J. W. JONES HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED by Mr. John Gillean to sell at his residence, 642 Waterloo street, on Thursday, April 12, at 10:30 a.m., his household effects, comprising piano, easy chairs, secretary, bookcase, center tables, Brussels and tapestry carpets, sofas, curtains, poles and blinds, hanging and other lamps, sideboard, dining tables and chairs, breakfast table, contents of four bedrooms in suites, toiletware, bookshelf, crock-ery, cook stove, washing machine, lawn mower, garden tools, kitchen utensils, etc. J. W. JONES,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUCTION At Jones' Auction Room, Tuesday, April

10. at 10:30 a.m. STEINWAY PIANO, DRGAN, PARLOR suite, easy chairs, center tables, lounges, sofas, fancy stands, bronzes, cutlery, glassware, Brussels carpets, Jap. rugs and matting, baby chairs, dish covers, sideboards, bedroom suites, robes, bedsteads, iron bed, feather bed, toiletware, hall stand, bath tub, rockers, pictures, bureaus, White sewing machine, cook stove, parlor stove, pony cart, walnut bookcase, small cabinet, etc. No reserve. cabinet, etc. No reserve.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer,

By Auction Terrace, Three Houses

and Building Lot, On Tuesday April 17, at 2:30.

THERE WILL be sold by public auction, at the room of J. W. Jones, the terrace of 3 houses on the corner of Taloot and Fullarton streets, and known as 104, 106, 108 Fullarton street. Also the building lot adjoining on Talbot street. 28 feet. This property is in the heart of the city, and always rents well, and affords a good opportunity for investors, and will be sold to close the Webster estate. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to J. W. JONES, auctioneer.

You can buy one pound of Purity Baking Baking Powder, and with it make the most delicious and tempting tea bisouits and cake. Use our Baking Powder and you will always have success in your cooking.

Cairncross & Lawrence PHARMACISTS, ETC.,

216 Dundas Street.

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DEMOCRATS WIN

Kentucky Court of Appeals Gives Them the Governorship.

Frankfort, Ky., April 7 .- The court of appeals has handed down a decision in the governorship case in favor of the Democrats. The opinion is by six of the judges-four Democrats and two Republicans. One Republican, Durelle, dissented. The Republican judges, Burnham and Guffy, gave a separate opinion, which agreed with the Democrats in its conclusion. The concurrence of Judges Burnham and Guffy with the four Democratic judges was a surprise generally, but to the Republicans especially.

CHICAGO TROLLEY LINES TIED

UP. Chicago, April 7 .- A strike of 100 power-house employes of the Chicago City Railway Company tied up 170 miles of electric lines last night for two hours at the busiest time. The men

who went out objected to a change from an 8 to an 8½ hour day. DEATH OF REV. E. H. KRANZ. New York, April 7 .- Rev. Edward Horatio Kranz, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at 28 West Eighty-fourth street, died last night at his residence. He was trus-tee and first vice-president of the New York Graduates Society of Magill University; president of the New York Churchmen's Association, and a prominent member of the Canadian So-

ciety of New York. The country southwest of Austin, Texas was visited by a cloud-burst last night. The Nueces River and other streams were converted into raging torrents, that overflowed thousthe valleys.

Auction Sale.

He tions from Mr. I. M. Weeks to sell at his residence, 374 Horton street, on Tuesday, April 10, 1900, at 10:30 a.m., the following household effects: Oak bedroom suite, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, lounge, extension table, cupboard, pictures, carpets, mattresses, springs, bath tin, two cases birds, Bell, organ 5-octave, nearly new; cook stove, coal or wood, baseburner, with oven, and gas stove.

H. PORTER & CO.,

26u Auctioneer, 97 Carling street.

By Auction--City Property and

Household Furniture. THERE WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the premises, No. 270 Clarence street Wednesday, April 18, at 1:30 p. m., wednesday, April 16, at 1:30 p. m., that choice frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, city and soft water: lot 30x220, close to M.C.R. and G.T.R. stations. Also parlor suite, carpets, lace curtains and blinds, sideboard, dining table, bedroom suite, square baseburner with oven, good, etc. For full particulars apply to J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. 26c tty

Mortgage Sale.

Contrage Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE powers of sale contained in four certain mortgages made by one William Slater, which mortgages will be produced at time of sale, there will be old by public auction by J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, London, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1900, at the hour of 2:30 in the afternoon, the following properties, viz.: First—That part of block D, on the east side of Bichmond street and on the west side of Clarence street, V shaped, being the most northerly angle of said block. It extends south on Richmond and Clarence streets 89 feet 6 inches, Secondly—That part of lot 14 (according to registered plan No. 170), on the north side of Albert street, which has a frontage of 32 feet and seven inches, on the west side of Richmond street, and a depth of 136 feet, on which is erected that shop known as No. 581 and 588 Richmond street, which said parcels are more fully described in said mortgages. These are good properties and are worthy the attention of purchasers. The first-doscribed parcel has thereon a good brick and a good frame building, being Nos. 576 and 578 on east side of Richmond street. The second parcel has erected thereon a good brick store, three stories high, with all conveniences for carrying on business; it is at present divided into two tenements; all the buildings are in good condition.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid at time of sale, and the baiance within 14 days thereafter. A portion of the purchase money may be secured by mortgage on the property. For further particulars apply to GREENLEES & BECHER, vendors solicitors, London, Ont.; or to J. W. JONES, auctioneer, London, Ont. Dated at London, 31st March, 1900.

MANANCHARKANAN MANANCHARAN MANANCHA 1900 1900 **SPRING**

Our new stock is now complete. Beautiful assortments of the newest materials

Suits and **Overcoats**

SLATER BROS.

399 Bichmond Street

Four Thousand Rebels Submit

During General Clements' March Northward.

British Scouts Report 12,000 to 18,000 of the Enemy Mov ing 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 as- | 363; wounded, 83; killed, 4. The missserted that 4,000 rebels surrendered during Gen. Clements' march northward. The Boers will do their utmost to hold Ladybrand and Thaba Nchu, both being rich grain producing dis-

Not a word regarding the affair at Reddersberg 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 Nohu. Gen. Tucker's isolation at Karee 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 Leouwberg, but nobody at-tended. Boer patrols from Brandfort have cut 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 Nehu to the south. The enemy, by appeals and menaces combined, are vainly trying to induce the burghers to take the

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

ed 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 The Boers were in force yesterday

sixty miles south of Bloemfontein. They had a brush with the British Advices from Springfontein, dated 6

p.m., April 5, announce that the Boers been sighted west of the rail-

THE LOST COMPANIES.

The lost companies are probably part of the force guarding the railroad at Bethany, 30 miles south of Bloom-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

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 detaching hence to Bloemfontein are reported to have been detained at Eden-burg, about 15 miles southwest of Reddersburg, in the Orange Free State, and dispatched to the assistance of the Irish Fusiliers captured near Redders-

CORRECTED CASUALTY LIST. London, April 6, 7:20 p.m.-The corrected list of Sannas Post casualties gives the following totals: Missing,

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific Seventy-seven" breaks up CAds that lang on, Grip, Influenza, Cold in the lead (a perfect Specific), Catarrh, loughs, Sore Throat, Pains in the Back and Chest, General Prostration and

restores the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins and so breaks up the Cold. consists of a small vial of pleas-

pellets, just fits the vest pocket; it drug stores or mailed on receipt of Humphreys' Book of Disease

ing include 134 artillerists, 25 Life Guards, 22 men of the Tenth Hussars and 51 of Roberts' Horse. The others

Boer Reports.

are divided among numerous regi-

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, "Colonel Plumer's force is re-

turning 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 ex-

pelled 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 sup-posed to indicate two of the officers captured at that time, should have been read together as the name of one

The report that Mr. Steyn has been appointed to the command of the Free Staters 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 Nchu is that of a flank The theory of it is that a position. 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 from Kroonstadt 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 1,300 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 Mafeking 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 commanded 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 fired 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 Mareuil, 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 soldiers of fortune serving with the

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 mes-sage 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 usual 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.

Ricemfontein, April 4.-There has been a reorganization of the Mounted Infantry corps of the army under Lord now there is a proposal to tax puscy Roberts at this point, the new division in that country.

Gen. Hamilton. It is composition two brigades, one being formed of the Canadians, Australians, New Zaslanders 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.

Major Ridley.

This organization of the Mounted in-fantry corps of Lord Roberts' anny probably indicates an early advance movement of the entire British army

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, patroling 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 bedies of Boers entrenched at favorable points and artfully concealed in the spruits.

200 Insurgents About Coralled at Kenhardt,

Boer Prisoners Make a Break From Simons Town.

Fourteen Get Away, One Killed and One Wounded-Gen. Roberts' List of Reddersberg 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 succeded in get-

In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was recaptured, but about fourteen are missing. Sentries 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 Wyksviel.

THE REDDERSBURG LOSSES. London, April 7-1:05 p.m.-Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows: "Bloemfontein, Friday April follows: "Bloemfontein, Friday April
6.—The casualties at Reddersburg
were: Officers killed, Captain F. G.
Casson and Lieut. C. R. Barclay, both
of the Northumberlands; 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 vs Glencoe Peorle 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. crowd secured about \$15 in cash that was in the house, and then carried Mrs. Dorsey to an icehouse near and left her lying on the ice. She remained in an unconscious condition all night, and was only discovered in time to save her life, as the effects 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 young men in Glencoe, on suspicion of concerned in the crime. They are Wm. Archer, Mat Filmore, Mont. Golding, James Kelly and Archie Mc-Callum. Some of them are connected with respectable families. The arrest of the remainder of the gang is looked

STRATHROY.

Advertiser Agent, J. D. Meektson. Strathroy, April 6 .- Miss Jessie Mc-Beth has returned to Detroit after spending a few days at home here.

The last meeting (for the term) of ciety was held in Form III. yesterday afternoon. A good programme of songs, recitations and readings was The Ladies' Aid of the Front Street

Church will give a phonograph con-cert on Monday evening, April 9, in the auditorium of the church. Mr. W. S. Wilkinson, provincial erganizer 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 was in Sarnia this week assisting Rev. H. C. Speller in special evangelistic services. Miss Edith Bradshaw, of Brooklyn, is the guest of her grandfather, James

Bowley, Napperton.

Miss Brackbill, who has been a missionary for the past seven 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 Woman'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 busi-

The Miriam Hive of the L. O. T. M. will hold an "At Home" in Robertson's Hall on Wednesday evening, April 18.

Every animal kept by man, excepting the cat, is taxed in Austria, and

Sent Chies en Ultimatum.

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

London, April 7.-A special dispatch from Shenghal 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 Chi 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 wer ships at Taku.

Lin Kun, Yith, vicercy of Liang Klang, 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.

PARLIAMENT

Debate on the Budget Continued Progress With Bills.

Ottawa, April 6.-The reading of Col. Otter's first report of the battle of Paardeberg 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. Fiset and Rev. Father O'Leary, and the magnificent work of Private Hornibrook, were enthusiastically applauded. Dr. Montague, Mr. Dobell and Mr. Roche spoke on the budger. 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 mo-

Sir 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. Ofter this morning be read. Dr. Borden thereupon read the report, published in another column. It was received with repeated ap-

Plause.

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 Restigouche and Western Railway Company Mr. McAllister. The following bins were passed: Respecting the Montfort and Gatineau Colonization Railway Company Mr. Bourassa. To incorporate the St. Marys River Railway and Colonization Company—Mr. Oliver. Respecting the Quebec Bridge Company—Mr. Talbot. Respecting the Bay of Quinte Rail-

way Company-Mr. Hurley. Respect-

in the Oshawa Railway Company-Mr. Burnett. The following bills were given second readings: To confer on the commissioner of patents certain powers for the relief of the Frost & Wood Company—Mr. Cowan. Respecting the Toronto Hotel Company—Mr. Osler. To incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company-Mr. Campbell. To incorporate the Acadia Mortgage Company—Mr. Russell. Respecting the National Sanitarium Association—Mr. Maclean. To incorporate the Yale Mining District Railway Company—Mr. Bostock. To incorporate the Lake Superior and Hudson Bay Railway Company-Mr. Dyment. Respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company Mr. Dyment. To incorporate the Canadian Steel Company—Mr. Calvert. Respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian

DEAD BOOKS

the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company—Mr. Edwards.

Literary Work of the Last Freed 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 Ainslee's for "It is a decade in which 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. Since 1890, though he still shows us his continued possession of the qualities that have made him so exquisite a master of psychology, he never reaches new the level of 'The American' 'The Europeans' and 'The Point of View'; while in criticism and miscellaneous writing he has of late done practically nothing. In fiction by Americans there is also nothing which both belongs to this decade, and at the same time to the permanent records of literature, Howells, like his literary congener, Mr. James, is still producing novels; but they are novels written rather for entertainment than for fame, and the two books of his which best deserve to live—'A Modern Instance' and 'The Rise of Siles Lapham'—belong to an fider earlier period of his career. In order , tist.

Requires no Boiling.

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

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H. C. BECHER, ESQ. S. MUNRO, ESQ., DIRECTORS FOR ENGLAND:

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condents in Great Britain, the Bank of Scotland) PROPERTIES:

100 acres of valuable lands in the famous Lardeau district of Kootenay, B. C., with fine ore showing. Excellent transportation (being on the projected line of railway up Lardeau River), water power, etc. Other properties will be added as the board may deem advisable and necessary.

50,000 shares we 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 com-

207 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, CAN.

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 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 Zenda,' Trilby,' 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,' 'Quo Vadis,' and more recently 'King Noanett' and 'Hugh cently 'King Noanett' 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 or they amused; 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 Macauley. His name was Archie Sloss, but he was known as 'Dad" Sloss 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 hopeless 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 as he himself used to say "What forty years of prison life could not do the grace of God did in a minute." He left, a new creature in Christ Jesus, and to the end of his days honored the Master he had accepted. His story was published in the Westmin 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 Macauley he was buried with honor, lamented by the best men in the city.

-The Interior. LEGION OF SHELDONS. The general conviction appears to be that Mr. Sheldon has made a failbe 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 ducted, 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 considerable of themselves. Canadian Banfidence in themselves. Canadian Bap-

ARGAINS IN

In our warerooms we have 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 num ber of organs of some of Canada's best-known makers that will be sold at the very littlest prices.

If you have any thought of buying a Piano, whether new or second hand, you study your interests by becoming acquainted with the stocks in these warerooms.

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HEINTZMAN & CO., 217 Dundas Street,

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Having made arrangements to continue the business formerly carried on by D. Collins & Co., I am in a position to give satisfaction to all favoring me with their orders. Phone 890.

D. COLLINS, 9 Blackfriars St.

CLARKE & SMITH, Undertakers and Embalmers Scientific work, first-class ap pointments.
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Of great interest to men-young and old. We are making a great hit just now.

Ready-to-Wear Clothing Made to Your Measure

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

COME AND SELECT YOUR CLOTH.

Blue and Black Serges,

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

Black Clay Worsteds,

Spring Overcoats,

Fine Whips, fawn and drab, to your meas-

Spring Overcoats,

Long, silk velvet collar, vent back, to your

Remember--Made to Your Measure.

Double Trading Stamps All Next Week.

J.H.Chapman&Co.

126-128 Dundas treet, London.

Hamilton, April 6.-The Herald says: 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 man-ager, 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 play-er, and Hemphill, 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

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 Interna-

tional League.
Over in Michigan, where George Black, Fred Eddy and Bo Needham 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 East-ern. 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

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 masseur of his New York players. Ewing has put up "Sweat-boxes" at the Polo Grounds, and after practice each day has Guerrero and his assistants work on the

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

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 Mon-treals 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 Brooklyns, at Brooklyn; April 15, 16, 17, with New York or Brooklyn at Paterson; April 18, 19, 20, with To-ronto 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, so that you see that the Montreals 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 Bennings, Washington, D. C.-Boney Boy, Jupiter, G. E. Wrightman, Brisk and Harry Lucesco. Oakland, .. San .. Francisco-Sir

Hampton, Ailenna, Lilly Diggs, Rou-mante, Sly and Wyoming. At Memphis, Tenn.—Tildy Ann, Denman Thompson, The Rush, Molo, Braw Lad and Chenier FISTIC.

Detroit, Mich., April 6.—Champioa James J. Jeffries knocked out John Finnegan, of Pittsburg, before the Cadillac, 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, Queen's, L. I., opened this morming. 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 grounds. Of that number 62 were entered in the consolution handicap, 15 birds, the first contest scheduled. Howard Bates, who won the great American handi-cap, missed his fourth bird. When the race was finished these men had clean scores: S. M. Van Allen, C. W. Budd, J. S. Fanning, F. T. Price, A. A. Way-man, H. C. Blake, W. W. Travis, C. C. Nauman, jun., E. D. Fulford and Ace Stewart, the Indianapolis second baseman, who has been at the pest house near Memphis, for the past ten days, suffering from an attack of bird race, \$50 entrance, all 30 yards

What's the Best Cigar in the Town?

DAVID HARUM

A Ten-Center of Exceptional Value.

McLEOD, NOLAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS.



OU HAVE THE PICK

of everything when buying your bicycle Any Tire-Any Saddle-Any Handlebar. YOU CAN HAVE WHAT YOU WANT. HORTON & MANVILLE, DUNDAS

rise, will be the programme for to-

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 presidents, Mayor Cockshutt and 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 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 conceived and in harmony with the production. The Marguerite 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." 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.)

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 number about 2,000, and there were ten or more billy goats 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 lead-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 some trifling obstacle or alarm, follow Hakodate, a Russian warship and a them unhesitatingly. The goats set the Japanese cruiser exchanged hostile pace for the flock, and as they are shots. brisk, untiring walkers, keep the sheep on the move, saving the shepherd much Imperial and the Princess Kujo Sa-

The Mexican shepherd also has his dog, though not a true-bred, clear-cut, 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 ugliness in appearance and in disposition toward strangers. Some are shaggy beasts, with pointed muzzles, and might at a little distance be easily mistaken for wolves. But ugly and mean as they are, the Mexican shepherd has the art of training them so that they are as serviceable as is the collie to the shepherd of the Scottish moorlands. The Mexican sheepdog is logal to his master and quick to understand. Many a Mexican shepherd owes his life to his dog, who notified him of the sneaking approach of hostile Indians or of their ambush in his path

"Returning to the original subject, a pair of goats once led a flock on a long journey. A shepherd of Valencia 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 tuck 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 implicit faith of the sheep in their leadership. Of course the arrival their leadership. Of course the arrival of the sheep at the home ranch led to the sheep at the home party for the shepherd. He was brought in on a litter rigged between two donkeys, and though his injury had become very painful through neglect. proper surjectal treatment brought him around all right."—New York Sun.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing the affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, 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 Reddersburg News-Cecil 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 with-drawal of bonded goods. The bill passed its third reading by 103 votes

THE QUEEN IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, April 6.—Evening—In spite of the fact that it was raining, Quean 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 after-noon, merely indulging in a short car-riage 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 Dublin police. She returned at 5:30 p.m. Crowds of people filled O'Connor street in fruitless anticipation of see-

ing the Queen pass.
The Dublin police, by order of the government, seized the United Irishman, as "a print calculated to produce discontent, disaffection 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 Reddsburg, 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.

don. April 7.—Cecil Rhodes

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, met Mr. Rhodes at Funchal, Island of Maderia, 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 III from smallpox at the Lazaretto are Rev. M. Archer, of Morris, Minn, and

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 It is asserted that on March 24, near

The wedding of the Japanese Prince

dado 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 less majeste. The sentences aggregated 176 months of imprisonment. Prince Ly-

who was formerly attached to the. German ambassy in London, was sentenced to one year's detention. CONFESSED TO MURDER Montreal, April 7 .- Villa Bourassa, under arrest on a charge of killing

nar, who married an American and

his wife in the city home on Visitation street, has made a confession. STRANGLED HER BARF

Scranton, Pa., April 7.—Mary Saliw-sky, aged 32 years, living in the Providence section, is under arrest, charged with choking her new-born child 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.

LIAXA-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 how et

Steam railway passenger rates in India average 2.36 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.

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 nth e United States, as a prominent lawyer, journalist, and olitician, and through his efforts in organizing the National Guard under Governor Seymour, his reputation has become

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 en. dorsed 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 pose; 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. Otter, 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 brilliancy, and when a terrific fire was opened on them they maintained their fusillade, while the Engineers dug trenches, a position having thus been established iron which an attack could be delivered, Cronje 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 'clinching 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 Fe. 27 have done much to seal with the ir blood the compact of kinship and lo valty to the Queen and empire between Can-adians and Britons."

A laughable but rather embarrassing case of mistaken identity took place the other day in a large draper's shop.

A gentleman who is a little too rond 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 acrid, angry keen-eyed woman of PREMIUM DEPARTMENT, about fifty years of age, who attracted the attention of everybody in that part of the shop by saying, in a loud,

"No, I ain't spending your money.

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 jawed at every time I buy a yard of ribbon! I pity 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 con-

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Our New Assortment **Sweet Home**

Premiums is the best yet, including Ladies' Sterling Silver Watches. Sterling Silver Thimbles, Orange Spoons, Sugar Shells, Butter

Knives, Scissors, Perfume, Sachet Powder, Cloth Bound Books. Popular Music, etc. Read the Wrappers for partic

Knives, Salts, Peppers, Napkin Rings, Chain Bracelets, Pen

THE LONDON SON PCO

London Adbertiser.

and Militar John Cameron

London, Saturday, April 7.

Evidences of Prosperity. One thousand additional looms are to be added to the Valleyfield Cotton Com-

pany's works. Shipping on the St. Lawrence promto be unusually brisk this year. So does the shipping on the great lakes. Manufacturers everywhere in Canade are busy. Many are working over-

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

playment_ 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 fac-

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 prom-

ises 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 The Welfare of the Common 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 repub-He 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 331/2 per cent in her markets over all other countries.

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

Related 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 madenot 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. Monmouthshire 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 we believe, do more to popularize the 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 flouor 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 continu-bly bewailing the degeneracy of the times and the backwardness of the Desinjon in this and other respects.

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 ac-curate report of the powerful speech delivered by the great partiamentarian, 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

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 can not be maintained

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

Joining the Prosperous Procession.

Michigan and every State on our sou them 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.

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 come, a large number of men for defense and for police work in various parts of the world. Britons at home and abroad having gaith 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

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, 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 needful movement, if the army is to continue to be a real part of the nation's 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 satcher.

Hon. 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 figure, 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 sec-

SPECIAL FOR EASTER V

LL 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 nov-Edentification of the early trust elties. 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 \$5c per yard.

Easter week, to clear 50c 220 Yards, 10 pieces, all grays and fawns, heather mixed and plaids, in new spring colorings, newest, designs and weaves, for skirts; price 85c to 90c a yard. Easter

BLACK GOODS.

20 Pieces Black Figured Dress-goods, 44 inches wide, all wool, Priestley's and Gold Medal Brands; regular price 75c, 90c and 12 Pieces Black Figured Dress-goods, 44 inches wide, fine wool and mohair designs, in skirt and dress lengths; prices \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50. Easter week, to clear ... 850 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

Spring Jackets.

Our Easter week offerings will be 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 22c per yard. Special during Easter week 43 cards Torchon Lace, 12 yards on each card, regular 15c, 20c and 25c each. Very special during Baster week, per 12 yards. 10c and 15c 239 yards Silk Net Veiling, all col-35c Veilings for 25c.

Hose.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose, double knees, spliced heels and toes, sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, at, per and ribbed, sizes 81/2, 9, 91/2. Spe-

10 dozen only Fast Black Seamless Cotton Hose. During Easter fine ribbed, sizes 5% to 8; regular 35c to 60c per pair. During

Hose, with natural cashmere soles, seamless, sizes 8, 81/2, 9, 91/2, Special, per pair 25c Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Coshmere Hose, seamless feet, double heel and toe, regular 3 pairs for \$1. Special Easter week, per pair 25c

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, in Black Gloria covering, fancy handles, regular \$1. During Easter week 750 Ladies' Parasols, strong frame, plain and fancy handles. Special

"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. Waterproof Coat Sale.

Stylish patent leather effects, in narrow Button Belts and Dog-Collar Belts, special Sec Patent leather, tan, gray, brown, in undressed kid, newest thing, for, each 25c Tans, browns and black, in very handsome Dog-Collar Belts month. handsome Dog-Collar Belts, worth \$1 00 and \$1 25 each; Easter sale price 75c and \$1 New designs in Metal Palley Belts, Chains and Purses, in silver gray, sun metal, French grays and Dainty Easter novelties in Turkish Paper Knives, Wedgewood Placques, Austrian Vases, Vas-sline Jers and Fern Pots.

Special in Purses.

Seal Finger Purses, from 35c each to \$1.75 A few very fine Seal and Plain Purses, extra special, at\$1.00

Easter Linens.

Fine Bleached Table Damask, 72inch, Easter sale price ... 90c Fine Irish Linen Damask, 68-inch, handsome patterns, Easter week 75c Elegant Linen Sets, cloth and napprices from \$5 00 to \$15 00 Beautiful Swiss Goods, in Doilies, Centers, Oblongs and Squares. Just new; all sizes; special prices.

Hats and Caps.

10 dozen Men's Fine Fur Felt Hats. new Fedora and stiff shapes, silk bands and trimming, best Russia. leather sweat bands, black and brown; regular \$1 75 and \$2 each. leh's and Boys' Caps, famey check and plaid tweeds, navy and black serge, corduroy, self-peaks, hookdown shape, 35 dozen in the lot; regular price 20c to 35c. During Easter week

Lace Curtains.

Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long50c Lace Curtains, 3 and 3½ yards long, dainty patterns, special ...\$1 00 ace Curtains at \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00 to \$12 00

Men's Navy Blue, Fine Twill Waterproof Coats, sewn seams and facings, fly front, self-collars; regular price \$5. Quarter Men's Waterproof Costs, dark gray oheck patterns, sewn and vulcanized seams, with 26-inch capes; regular price \$5. Quarter Men's Waterproof Coats, fine twill whipeord, light fawn color, deep velvet collar, double-breasted, full length box back; regular price \$7 50. Quarter of\$5 63 Men's Waterproof Utsters, fine cov-ert cloth finish, sewn seams, ventilated sleeves, deep velvet, collars, light brown shade; regular price

collars, full length, deep rubber facings, all seams sewn and vulcanized, very dressy coat, fast colors; regular price \$12. Quar-Boys' and Youths' Rubber Coats; regular price \$2. Quarter off ..\$1 50 Several Odd Coats to be cleared at special reduced prices.

Special Easter Sale of Glassware

[In the Basement.]

6-inch Berry and Salad Dishes, 8inch Berry Bowls in crystal and emerald, Cream, Sugar and Spoon Holders, Trays, Pickle Dishes, Covered Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Pickle Dishes, 7-inch Crystal Vases, choice, each 15c Salt and Pepper Cruets, 1/2-gailon Water Jugs, Cake Stand, 8-inch Berry Bowls, 10-inch Oval Salad and gold, each 25c, 30c and 35c

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 Violets, box of 3 cakes.... 10c Bouquet de Fleurs, box of 3 cakes. 15c Lady Minto, box of 3 cakes. 25c

Easter Kid Gloves.

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

When you see our Kid Glove display you see the best in the market. Fowne's "Rocquaine," two large pearl clasps, heavily embroidered points, in modes, tans and black, self and white points, pique sewn, in tans, modes, grays ed, with new stitching and two Perrin's clasps, with heavy black or white stitching, in tans, modes, black and white; very special. Easter

Waists and Blouses.

A lot of new Silk Waists, in newest Ladies' Percale Blouses in light or

Easter Whitewear Sale

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Gowns, Hubbard style, tucked yoke and square neck, finished with Lonsdale 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 em broidery or lace: To sell special.\$1 00 Ladies' Fine Muslin Skirts, lace and embroidery insertion and deep frill of 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 filling and trimmed with lace, made on French model; per pair..\$1 and \$1 25 Crompton's Yatisi Corsets, heavy cord filling and stockinnet sides. suitable for stout figure, pair ... \$1 25

Elegant Wash Fabrics

display of Wash Goods, and every day brings forth something new. Yesterday we opened a case of Fine English Cambrics, the very latest Foulard designs, handsome goods, choice colorings and modest prices; 32 inches, only...12%c 32-inch Satin Stripes, in blue, helio, maize and pink; a choice and exclasive line; very special 250 82-inch Fancy Zephyrs, another exclusive line; in pink, blue, etc... 300
32-inch Fancy Spot Muslins, with
solid over-check, in pink, blue, helio, cardinal and navy; this is one of our choicest and best lines. 45c striped, 32 inches, choice goods white, navy and white, royal and white, 32-inch, per yard...20c and 250 Striped Sateen Skirtings, heavy

make, in black and white, belio and black, blue and black 250 The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

Extra Special.

and colors, usually sold from 15c to 25c a yard. For Easter

Linens, worth from 20c to 35c a yard. This lot goes on sale

suits, in gray and blue grays; 27-inch, worth 121/2c yard. For

for Easter week at, per yard..... 8c

Easter week 80

About 800 yards Fancy Organdie Dress Muslins, good patterns

Another lot high-class Dress Muslins, with some Fancy Piques and

20 pieces Heavy Homespun Cotton Tweeds, suitable for skirts or

208, 210, 210, 212 Dundas Street, London.

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

Yearly Profits of \$40,000,000

[From the Literary Digest.] The interesting revelation made by H. C. Frick, erstwhile manager of the Carnegle Steel Company, to the effect that the company's net profits for last year were \$31,000,000, and that the profits for this year will probably be twice as much, has drawn several exchanging to Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegle in trying to make

him currender his shares to the com-

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 suit in the court of common pleas at Pittsburg for an equitable accounting. In his bill in equity, Mr. Frick \$2.98:

"The business from 1892 to 1900 was shortmously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to rear until, in 1830, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in act profits, after paying expenses of all kinds, \$21,000,000. In Moreomber, 1899, Carnerie estimated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000, and Frick their estimated them at \$42,500,—

"Corregie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000, and avowed his shifty in ordinarily property at the London market for £100,000,000, or \$500,000,000.
"Is May, 1899, Carnesia actually received in cash and still keeps \$1,170,000,

ness transactions is referred to as a "fraudulent scheme." The indications are, remarks the Minneapolis Times, that Mr. Frick "will be able to drag that Mr. Frick "will be able to drag the price of three or four libraries from the unwilling pockets of the canny Sect." Other papers take the opportunity for a fling at the tariff. Thus the New York Times says:

"Mr. Frick's terribly candid exposure of the extrayagant benefits which protection confers upon the manufacturer at the expense of the beipless consumer makes it impossible that the

given him as a mere bonus for his 90 days' option to sell him 58.5 per cent interest in this steel company for \$157.- 950.000. Frick's 6 per cent, on that basis, would be worth \$16.238,000."

Some of the press are interested in the spectacle of Mr. Carnegle in court as defendant in a case where he is charged with "illegal and fraudulent conduct," and where one of Ms business."

If lower tariff had cut down the price of steel the same paper points.

price of steel, the same paper points out, it "would make a vast difference to the building trades, to the railroads,

To Do III Costs More

Than to Do Well.'

This "wise saw" might properly read, "It costs vore to BE ill than to BE vell." 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 b 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 exist-ence is the world-famed Hood's Sarsaparilla. It brings good, perfect health.

Erysipolas Sores — "After 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." ELLA COURSER, Burden, N. B.

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 har." this medicine entirely cured her." Lizzie Run, Tracy Station, N. B.

A Good Medicine — "We have taken Hood's Sarsapartila in our family as a spring medicine and used Hood's Pills for billousness and found both medicines very effective. For impure bleed we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." R. S. Pelton, publisher Bee, Atwood, Ont. Loss of Appetite - "I was in poor

and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and after awhile I felt much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up." Lizzie A. Russell, Old Chelsen, near Ottawa, Que.

Dyspepels—"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 Sarsaparille I recovered my health.

I always recommend it." J. B. Manor, 362

Sth Street, Oswego, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and

Never Disappoints

Local Market.

London, Saturday, April 7. All pertions of the square were crowded this morning, and 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 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 pound rolls reached the level of 14 cents. An effort was made by dealers to maintain the retail price and in this they were uniformly suc-cessful. Eggs were in good demand, especially among shippers to eastern markets. A fairly active trade characterized the meat market. Prices re-mained unchanged. Good beef was in demand. Poultry also was eagerly sought after, and as the supplies in 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 offered 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

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT	
Wheat, white, per bu63c to 66c	3
Wheat, red, per bu 63c to 66c	3
Wheat, red, per bu65c to 66c	•
Oats, per bu34c to 34c	3
Peas, per bu	:
Corn, per bu43c to 43c	:
Barley, per bu381/2c to 381/20	3
Rye, per bu56c to 56c	:
Buckwheat, per bu48c to 571/20	3
Beans, per bu\$1 to \$1 33	j

Grain deliveries were light today, and consisted mostly of oats and wheat. 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 \$9 50 were ruling prices. Young pigs sold at \$4 to \$6 a pair. Live hogs br ught \$5 75 to \$6. Dressed ones, \$7 25 to \$7 50; demand for all good, but the young pigs sold slow. Quotationes:

Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs. 1 05 @ 1 10

	05	60	1 10
Whoat, spring, per 100 los	97		1 03
Pege per 100 lbs	00	6	1 15
Corp per 100 lbs	30	0	80
Barley, per 100 lbs	90	0	1 10
Bre per 100 lbs 1	00		1 00
Suckwheat, per 100 lbs			1 20
Beans, per ba. PROVISIONS.	00	9	1 35
Cheese, per 16	12	0	13
Begs, single dosen	125		. 14
Mane, fresh, basket, dozen	12		13
Butten, 10, large rolls or socks	18		20
Butten pound rolls, retail	19	6	20
hard, per lo	8 7	0	10
WHOLESALE DEALERS		HOL	8
Begs, store loss, doz	19	0	12
Butter, pound rolls, backets	17		18
Buston, Crook	15	ě	16
Butter, rolls, store lots	14	0	14
MIVE SWOOK			
Hogs, Mgbs, per 100 lbs	5 50	-	5 50
Book almost	5 76	ä	6 75
Hogs, singers	00	ŏ	5 00
Piers, young, per pais	1 00	è	6 00
Pige, young, per pais	3 00		3 00
Ducks, per pair	75		80
Unmeens, Spring, per pair	45		60
HAY AND SEE	30	•	40
Can not the	8 50		9 50
Sere W. per load	3 00		3 00
Burew. per ton	6 00		6 00
Cloverseed, sed, per bu	5 50		6 00
Strew, per leed Strew, per ton. Cloverseed, sed, per bu. Cloverseed, alsyke, per bu. V EGET A BLES	6 W		6 60
Potation, per bag	50		60
Purples per per bed	20		40
Cabbage, per des,	50	ě	80
Purnish new, per bag	1 00		1 00
Onlens, per bag	1 %		1 35
Betrots,			40
Perenips	75	3	70
Parenipe. Artichokes, per bag	15	200	1 00
Bavory and Sage, per dos	40	8-3	40

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 5c; timothy seed, \$1 25 to \$1 75; clover seed, per bu, \$6 70.

The Oil Market. Petrolia Topic: The local oil market remains at \$1.75 and \$1.79 for Petrolia and Oil Springs receipts respectively.
PITTSBURG. Pa., April 7.—Oil opened at \$160; closed at \$160.
OII. Oil Y. April 6.—Credit balances, \$160; certificates, no bids or offers.

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		April		April		April		April		April		April 5.		April 6.	
	WHEAT-			-													
	Red Winter	0	0	6	1%	6	136	6	116								
	No. 1 Nor. Spring	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1								
	Walla		2	6	2	8	2	0	0								
	No. 1 Cal	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2								
34	March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
	May	5	101/4	5	101/4	5	103/8		101/8								
	July	5	9%	5	93/4	5	91%	5	9%								
	CORN-					23.3											
	New		134	23	134	4	21/4	4	2%								
	Old	4	2	1	21/2	4	3	4	314								
	Feb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
	March	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
	May	4	114		1%	4	*	4	3%								
	July		1/8	0	14	4	134	1	278								
-	Flour.	10	174	18	6	18	6	18	21/8								
		5	716		71/2		71/2		9								
	Pork	58	9	58	92	58	9 9	61	3								
1	Lard		ő	35	6	35	6	36	9								
	Tallow	99	6	28	6	28	6	28	ő								
	Bacon, light	40	0	41	0	41	6	41	6								
	Cheese, white		6	59	6	59	6	59	6								
	Cheese, colored	63	6	63	0	63	0	68	Ö								
	Dair		200	37.0		3504											

NEW YORK, April 6 .- Butter steady; western creamery, 18c to 21c; do, factory, 17c to 181/2c; imitation creamery, 17c to 191/2c; state dairy, 18c to 201/2c; state creamery, 18c to 21c. Cheese quiet and weak; fancy large white, 12%c to 12%c; do, colored, 13c to 13%c; small white, 13c to 13%c; do, colored, 131/4c to 131/2c.

CHICAGO, April 6.-Butter easy; creameries, 16c to 20c; dairies, 15c to 18c. Cheese firm, 12c to 13c.

American Markets

CHICAGO, April 6.-The bears had their innings on 'change today. This was heavy liquidation in both corn and provisions, and selling of wheat and provisions, and selling of wheat on the fine weather. Oats followed corn. The grain markets closed steady at a decline, but provisions seemed inclined towards weakness. May wheat closed %c to %c; May corn, %c to %c; May oats, %c to %c, under yesterday, and provisions from 5c down in ribs to 30c lower in pork. Receipts Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 360 cars; oats, 175 cars; hogs, 24,000 head. The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat, April, 66%: May, 66% to 66%: July, 68%: Sept., 68%: Corn—April, 39%: May, 40%: July, 41c; Sept., 41%. Oats—May, 24%: July, 41c; Sept., 41%. Sept., 68%c. Corn—April, 39%c: May, 40%c; July, 41c; Sept., 41%c. Oats—May, 24%c; July, 24%c to 24%c; Sept., 23%c. Mess Pork—May, \$12 67%; July, \$12 67%. Lard—May, \$6 62%; July, \$6 72%; Sept., \$6 82%. Short ribs—May, \$0 92%; July, \$5 30; Sept., \$6 77%. Cash quotations—Flout, steady. No. 3 spring wheat, 63c to 66c; No. 2 red wheat, 69%c to 70c. No. 2 corn, 59%c to 40c; No. 2 yellow corn, 40c. No. 2 corn, 59%c to 25%c; No. 2 white, 28%c to 29c; No. 2 white, 28%c to 29c; No. 2 white, 27%c to 28%c. No. 2 rye. 56c. No. 2 barley, 41c to 45c. No. 1 flaxseed, \$170. Prime timothy seed, \$2 35 to \$2 40. Mess pork, \$12 05 to \$12 70. Lard, \$6 65 to \$6 70. Short rib sides, \$6 90 to \$7 15. Dry salted shoulders, 6%c to 6%c. Short clear sides, \$7 15 to \$7 30. Sugar, unchanged; cut loaf, \$6; granulated, \$5 44. Eggs, steady, fresh, 10%c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 37,000 bushels; wheat, 71,000 bushels; corn, 313,000 bushels; barley, 48,000 bushels. Dushels, SHIPMENTS-Flour, 48,000 barrels; wheat, 103,000 bushels; corn. 109,000 bushels; oats, 245,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 47,000 bushels.

Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, April 6 .- Cattle-Receipts.

2,500; generally firm and active; best on sale today, \$5.40; good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.80. Hogs—Receipts today, 27,000; top, \$5.57½; mixed and butchers, \$5.30 to \$5.57½; light, \$5.25 to \$5.52½. Sheep and lambs active; stronger; good to choice wethers, \$6 to \$6.30. NEW YORK, April 6.-Beeves-Recelpts, 2,053; 2 cars one sale; god steers firm; others steady; bulls and cows easier; all sold; steers, \$4 15 to \$5 40; tops, \$5 75; bulls, \$3 50 to \$4 25; cows, \$2 15 to \$4. Cables weak; exports none; tomorrow, 424 cattle and 6,445 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 328; active and firm; all sold; veals, \$5 to \$7 25; Sheep and lambs-Receipts, ,904; 9 cars on sale; sheep scarce and higher; lambs firm; all sold; common to good sheep, \$5 to \$6; no prime here, clipped sheep, \$4 50 to \$4 75; lambs, \$7 to \$8 40; clipped lambs, \$6 75; spring lambs, \$3 to \$5. Hogs—Receipts, 3,133; one deck on sale; market higher; whole range quoted at \$5 40 to \$5 80. er; whole range quoted at \$5 40 to \$5 80. EAST BUFFALO, April 6.—Cattle—Fair inquiry; feeling steady. Calves in moderate supply; good demand; choice to extra, \$7 to \$7 25; good to choice, \$6 50 to \$7. Sheep and lambs—Active demand; lambs choice to extra, \$8 to \$8 20; good to choice, \$7 75 to \$8; common to fair, \$6 25 to \$7 25; sheep, yearlings, \$6 50 to \$7: mixed sheep, \$6 25 to \$6 50; wethers, \$6 50 to \$6 75; the close was about steady. Hogs opened active: \$6 30; wethers, \$6 30 to \$6 75; the close was about steady. Hogs opened active; heavy, \$5 80 to \$5 85; mixed generally \$5 80; Yorkers, \$5 60 to \$5 75; pigs, \$5 30 to \$5 40; generally, \$5 35; roughs, \$5 to \$5 25; stags, \$3 50 to \$4 50; the close eased up a little.

eased up a little.

TORONTO, April 6.—At the western cattle market today the run was 35 loads, made up of 600 cattle, 995 hogs and 270 sheep and lambs. Export cattle—Discouraging cables from England caused a weakened demand here; offerings met a slow sale, at \$4 50 to \$4 75 per cwt for heavy grades, and \$4 40 to \$4.60 per cwt for lighter stock; a few extra picked lots realized more than the market price. stock; a rew extra picked lots realized more than the market price. Butchers' cattle—Fair demand for choice stock, but offerings of such were large; choice easter cattle for outside points sold as high, as \$4 25 to \$4 50 per cwt, but quotations generally were considerably lower; good cattle sold at \$3 50 to \$4 per cwt, and lower grades accordingly. Export cattle sold at \$3 50 to \$4 per cwt, and lower grades accordingly. Export bulls steady, at unchanged prices. Feeders—Few offered to a good demand, at \$3 75 to \$4 for short keep steers and \$3 60 to \$3 75 for light stock. Stockers—Demand good; offerings moderate, and prices firm. at \$3 35 to \$3 70 for steers weighing 500 to 900. to \$3 70 for steers weighing 500 to 900 lbs; stock helfers and bulls sold at \$2 50 per cyt. Bulls—Light offerings, to a moderate demand at steady prices. Sheep—Receipts larger and prices steady, with a good trade, at \$3 25 to \$4 per cwt for export ewes. \$2 50 to \$3 per cwt for export ewes. \$2 50 to \$3 per cwt for bucks and butchers' sheep at \$3 to \$4 per head. Lambs—Good trade at firmer prices, at \$4 50 to \$5 75 per cwt and \$5 75 to \$6 12½ per cwt for ploked ewes and wathers. Horse unchanged, at \$6 50 to \$5 75 per cwt and \$5 75 to \$6 12½ per cwt for ploked ewes and wathers.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES. London, April 6.—Here and in Liver-pool prices are unchanged, but weak-er, at 11c to 11½c per 1b (dressed weight); refrigerator beef is 9%c per

THE GOSSIP OF

England Startled by the Attack on the Prince of Wales.

Coolness of His Royal Highness Evokes Great Admiration.

Necessity for Army Reform Placed in a Strong Light-Obstacles in the Way of Imperial Federation.

[Special London Cable Letter.] London, April 7.-The scatter-brained outh and his three-franc pistol gave England a thrill that has not yet been quite effaced by the instant knowledge that the Prince of Wales was unharmed. This is the first time the prince has been attacked, though the assassination of the Queen has been attempted five times-by Oxford in 1840, by Francis in 1842, by Bean in the same year. by Hamilton in 1849, and by MacLean at Windsor in 1882. The life of no monarch in Europe has been in danger so many times as her Majesty Queen Victoria, though, with the exception of Emperor William, the hereditary ruler of every principal country has had at lease one experience with a would-be assassin. THE PRINCE WAS COOL.

The Prince of Wales' demeanor when he emerged from the smoke of the gunpowder, and requested those who had laid hands upon Sipido not to treat him harshly, is admired immensely. In perfect composure the prince returned to his carriage, and sat down to a game of nap with the gentlemen attending him. He displayed similar impassiveness in the south of France at the time of the terrible earthquake several time of the terrible earthquake several years ago. He was asleep when the shock was first felt, was awakened at once, and warned to escape, but he refused to be deprived of his rest by so trivial a thing as an earthquake. It is for such qualities as these that the prince is admired, as well as for his uniform good feliowship in social life. The attempt upon the prince has placed in still clearer relief the chivalrous reception of the Queen.

ARMY REFORM NEEDED. Mr. George Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary for war, appeared in the House of Commons this week with back numbers of several magazines, containing articles about West Point, and with papers concerning the United States system of providing for officers. He read from these at intervals during the sitting. Mr. Wyndham is thoroughly awake to the need of making the profession of arms possible to poor men. Everyone here knows that in either the army or navy subalterns have to spend \$500 to \$1,000 yearly, outside of their pay, which is scarcely more than enough to pay their mess bills. The viceough to pay their mess bills. The vicechancellor of Cambridge, when inviting applications for commissions the
other day, said the candidates would
have to show that they possessed means
enough to enable them to hold commissions, and the head master of Harrow
recently wrote, "the army is the profession of rich men." Mr. Wyndham, who
has had the courage to explain in the
House of Commons his feeling that
something is wrong, and he is working
out a plan to make it possible for
subalterns to live on their pay. Army
men are divided into factions on the
subject.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION. The Australian commonwealth delegates and the imperial government, as represented by the law officers of the erown, are, after prolonged discussion, deadlocked over this clause of the Australian constitution: "No appeal shall be permitted in any way involving the interpretation of this constitution, or of the constitution of a state, unless the public interests of some part of her majesty's dominions other than the commonwealth or a state are in-volved." The government holds that the clause brings in a wholly new element into imperial affairs, and that the vital pivot of a possible future federa-tion would cease to exist with respect to Australia. The mission of the delegates is to get the constitution accept-

REMEDIES THE SET \$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, for the bath, CU-TICURA (ointment), for the skin, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, for the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else

CUTICURA SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.—
CUTICURA SECULIAR DEFINES THE blood and circulating finite of HUMOS GREMS, and thus removes the crazes, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (Ointment), the great skin ours and purest of emollients, cteanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with less of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Bold throughout the World. CUTICUEA SOAP, 28c.; CUTICUEA (clintment), 30c.; CUTICUEA RESULVEST, 50c, and \$1. FORTER DEVO AND CUEA, CORN, fello Propa, Boston. How to Cure Terturing Skin Diseases, free.

THE WEATHER TODAY Fine and mild; local showers.

Novelties for Easter Gifts.

In our notion department are always to be found knickknacks and articles of adornment sought for by ladies. The stock here, as in other departments, is always the latest.

These days we are showing new nevelties for Easter gifts, such as Fancy Rings and Buckles for Pulley Belts and Collars, in Silver Gilt, French Gray, Gilt Enamel and Mexican Gold, from 10c to 65c each; also a nice assortment of Belt Clasps in Mexican Gold, French Gray, Gilt. Silver, Cut Steel and Jet, from 25c to \$2.75. Some very handsome Chain Girdles, in Gilt Silver, Oxidized, etc., with purses to match, from 50c to \$1 25 each. Coin and Jeweled Elastic Belts at \$1 each.

Stylish Colored Dress Goods.

Sterling value always. Invariably the best in quality and full measure in quantity. Trade with us and see. A visit is more convincing than anything we might say here.

46-inch Taffetas, pure wool, something entirely new, plain weave, can be tucked like silk, really handsome, in brown, cream, grays, fawns, blues, greens and helio, per yard...... 44-inch Wool Poplins, splendid value, in browns, fawns, greens and blues, per yard..... 44-inch Wool Poplins, silk effect, all new shades of rose, helio, blues, greens, fawns, browns, per yard..... 44-inch Serge, fine finish, in beautiful shades of castor, fawn, myrtle, royal, dove, navy, rose, nile, per yard.... 44-inch English Whipcord, in sapphire, sage, castor, fawn, rose and myrtle, remarkable for wear and lovely

finish.... 46-inch Twilled Amazon, extra heavy, make handsome suits, in cardinal, castor, light brown, navy, sapphire,

SAXONY SKIRTS-Made of Saxony Plaids, manufactured expressly for us from the finest wool. Another shipment just arrived. They only come in skirt lengths and in beautiful designs. Don't fail to see them. They are so pretty, so stylish, so cheap-\$4 50 and \$5 for the novelty skirt.

We have on view, ready for all comers and all tastes, a large and complete line of Wash Goods, in a great var-Wash Goods.

Challie patterns, floral grounds, striped, in blue and pink, alternate stripe, and helio and green, making a very pleasing effect. Per yard

White ground, polka dot with stripes in blue, helio and gold, every appearance of silk White ground, mercerized stripe in helio, blue and pink, very rich, and washers

iety of popular patterns and designs. Pink, blue and cream ground, checked with black, silk effect, choice goods for waists. Per yard...... 450 Helio ground, checked with black, only a lim-

ited quantity, splendid appearance. Per

Special Prices Special Corsets.

45c

NEW CENTURY. - A special make of ladies' corsets; made of American jean, good steel filling, two side steels on each side, strapped bust, five hook clasps, lace and ribbon trim. A great low-priced corset for 50c

EXCELSIOR. Of strong jean, five hook clasps, long waist, two side steels on each side, trimmed with lace and draw ribbon. Splendid wearing corset 750

QUEEN MOO.-White or gray, of imported coutil; black, of fine sateen; 12 inch five hook clasps, best tempered steel filling, sateen strips, trimming of lace and draw ribbon top and bottom, for \$1 00

No. 239 .- R. & S. Corsets of imported sateen, flossed at upper and lower edge, finished with silk embroidery, 131/2 inches long in front, two side steels, extra long waist, cut low around bust and over hips; in white,

If there isn't anything to prevent, shop early on Saturday. We close our store at 7 p.m. in order to relieve our large staff of employes from duty, not because it wouldn't pay us to keep open. We are pleased to observe that many of our customers are buying earlier.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street, - -

London, Ont.

Prench P. D. Corsets.



These World-Renowned Corsets are positively without rivals for FIT, COMFORT and DURA.

To be had only at Smallman & Ingram's

ed as it stands, as anything changing it would have to be voted upon by the Australian people. The discussion came to a point where no further progress could be made. The delegates are now cabling to their government for instructions. Propositions for getting over the difficulty are under consideration. One is a supplementary arrangement, provided the British ministry, after further reflection, should decline to accept the clause.

A NEW WORD WANTED. Mr. Arnold White, the author, in this week's Academy, asks the assistance of "poets, men of imagination and masters of language," in devising a term to replace "colonists," as a description of Canadians, Australians and South Africans. Mr. White points out that "colonists" is not good enough, and is resented. "Britisher." Mr. White thinks, might do.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILD REN WHILE TEMTHING, with PERFECT SUCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLIAYS all PAIN: CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every pant of theworld. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A room may be quickly freed from the smell of tobacco smoke by plac-ing in it a pail of water containing a handful of hay, which will absorb all the odor of tobacco. Constipation means decay of the bowels. Flush your system clean and pure by the aid of LAXA-CARA TABLETS. The most highly recommended laxative in the market. Druggists, 25 cents per box.

You experience the pleasure of a thing well done when you embroider with Brainerd & Armstrong, Asiatic Dye Silk, because it is brilliant—and lasting. 376 shades true to tone and name. Put up in soil proof, tangle proof patent "holders." Send a one cent stamp or three "holder" tags for our "Blue Book"—tells exactly how to embroider 50 different flowers and leaves. The Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine-25c. a year. CORTICELLI SILK CO., Ltd. St. Johns, P. Q.

All You Need. Scotsman \$40 bicycles contain the best possible material. You pay for nothing unnecessary. You do not pay for numerous options. You get value—good value—goodness. 340 cannot buy you more bicycle value than is in the Scotsman SCOTSMAN \$40 BICYCLES. All constructions are high-grade. You get the local guarantee.

The National Cycles Undemobile Co Limited

You get "all you need." Buy a Scotsman. See it. Ask us for a catalogue. The National Cycle & Automobile Company, Limited. 34 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Summonses have been issued against

Summonses have been issued against 14 persons to appear at the Halton spring assizes on April 24, at Mitton, to answer the charge of corrupt practices at the general elections. Those called to appear are Hugh H. Hanna, W.

F. H. BUTLER, STOCK BROKER.

Blocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton to the standard for cash or on margin. Send or vest pothet manual Long distance phone. The Correspondents, J. Kelly & Co., New York. OFFICH—Tecumseh House, London.

Geo. McBean & Son. We are open for offers of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILLS EED. If offering please state state

Toronto Stock Market. TORONTO, April 7.

	260
Ontario	128
Toronto	241
Merchante163	161%
Gommerce150	148
Imperial	210
Deminion270	268
@endard	197
Hamilton	1854
British America,117	1164
Fostory Assessment 100	158
Western Assurance	213
Gonsumers' Gas	
Hontreel Gas	188%
Dominion Telegraph	128
Morthwest Land Company, pref. 53	52%
Canada Pacific Ry. Stock 971/2	971/4
Commercial Cable Company171%	171%
Commercial Coupen Bonds	
Com. Registered Bonds	
Hell Telephone. Company	179
Michelieu and Ontario11416	118%
Montreal Street Railway	
Boronto Street Railway 100%	100%
London Electric	120%
Leaden Street Railway	£ 199
Dominion Savings and Invest	75
Muron and Brie L. and S	177
Haron and Erie, new	
Lon. and Can. L. and A	63
Low. Blid Coll. IA Bild A	100

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL, April 7. dian Pacific. 9734

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prihwest Land, pref

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81

tminion Cotton

103 125 141 75 100%

New York Stocks. Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Te

BUTTER. EGGS

Abbott Produce Co.. 172 Hing Street, London. Phone 1238

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, April 7.-Wheat-Quiet, at 65%c to 66c for red and white west; goose, 69c west, and 70c on low freight to New York; spring, 66½c

east: Manitoba wheat steady, 811/2 for No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, Sarnia; 70c affoat at Fort William, May, and sold at 81c at North Bay. Flour-Unchanged, at \$2 85 to \$2 90 for cars of Ontario patents in barrels west; Manitoba flour is steady, at \$3 90 to \$4 for patents; and \$3 60 for strong bakers. Millfeed—Nominal; cars of shorts are nominal, at \$18, and bran at \$17 west. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 42c west. Buck-wheat—Steady, at 49½c. Rye—Steady. at 51c west. Corn-Steady, at 421/2c bid for Canada yellow west; American is quoted at 48c for new No. 3 yellow, at Toronto. Oats—Steady, at 26½c, and white at 27c to 27½c west. Peas—Steady, at 60½c bid west. Butter— Dairy pound rolls, 16c, and large rolls and tubs at 15c to 16c; creamery, 21c for tubs and 22c for prints. Eggs-New-laid, in case lots, firm, at 14c to 14%c. Dressed hogs—Steady; car lots on track here would retch about \$7 per cwt.

American Markets

NEW YORK, April 7 .- Flour-Receipts, 42,200 barrels; sales, 2,100 packages; state and western quiet, and about steady. Rye flour—Inactive; fair to good, \$2 90 to \$3 15; choice to fancy, \$3 20 to \$3 50. Wheat—Receipts, 66,600 bu; sales, 515,000 bu; option market opened fairly steady on lack of bullish statistics Monday, sold off under real-tizing, but rallied on firmer Paris market; May, 73½c to 73¾c; July, 73%c to 73¾c; Sept., 73%c to 74c. Rye—Dull; state, 57c, c.i.f., New York, car lots; No. 2 western, 62c, f.o.b.,

Ask Your Grocer Distinctly for



afloat. Corn—Receipts, 48,800 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; option market declined at first under renewed unloading, but later recovered on a demand from shorts and a fair European demand; Sept., 46c to 46½c. Oats—Receipts, 224,000 bu; options dull and barely leady. Butter—Receipts, 3,111 packages; market barely steady; state dairy, 17c to 20c; state creamery, 18c to 21c; factory, 16c to 18c; imitation do, 17c to 19c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,475 packages; market easy; fancy, large, white, 12½c to 12½c; fancy, large, colored, 13c to 13½c; fancy, small, white, ored, 13c to 134c; fancy, large, colored, 13c to 134c; fancy, small, white, 124c to 13c; fancy, small, colored, 13c to 134c. Eggs—Receipts, 11,119 packages; market firm; state and Pennsylvania at mark, 124c to 13c; western storage, 124c; southern at mark, 11c to 12c. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 27c; contributed, 1995, tost 48c. ing, 3%c; centrifugal, 1896 test, 4%c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c; refined, steady. Coffee—Quiet. Lead—Dull. Wool—Dull. Hops—Quiet.

BUFFALO, April 7.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 northern, 79%c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 74%c; No. 1 white, 73%c asked. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 45%c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 2 corn, 44%c on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 301/2c.

DETROIT, April 7.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 72½c; No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; May, 73½c; July, 72%c. TOLEDO, O., April 7.—Wheat—Cash, 72c; May, 73½c; July, 72½c. Corn—May, 40½c; July, 41½c. Oats—May, 25½c.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; generally steady; good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5 80; poor to medium, \$4 25 to \$4 90; stockers and feeders, um, \$4 25 to \$4 90; stockers and feeders, \$3 50 to \$3 85; cows, \$3 to \$4 50; heifers, \$3 25 to \$4 75; canners, \$2 to \$2 75; bulls, \$2 75 to \$4 25; calves, \$5 25 to \$7 25; Texas fed steers, \$4 to \$5 10; Texas bulls, \$3 20 to \$3 60. Hogs—Receipts today \$20,000; Monday, 32,000; left over, 2,290; 2½c to 5c lower; top, \$5 521/c; mixed and butchers \$5 30 to \$5 521/2; mixed and butchers, \$5 30 to good to choice heavy, \$5 35 to \$5 521/2; rough heavy, \$5 20 to \$5 30; light, \$5 20 to \$5 50; bulk of sales, \$5 35 to \$5 50.

A Soft. Smooth Hand... -IS DESIRED BY

-NEARLY EYERYONE. -BY USING

are removed.

Chapped hands, face and lips are not known where this new preparation is used.

Price 25 Cents. W. T. Strong & Co., Dispensing Chemists,

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Latest Probabilities.

roronto, April 7-10 a.m.-Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Fine and decidedly mild

Mr. R. C. Telfer, C. P. R. operator, is relieving Mr. Rowe, of East London

-The Bishop of Huron is announced to preach in St. James' Church, South London, tomorrow evening. -Rev. Prof. Ballantyne, the former

pastor of Knox Church, South London, will preach in St. Andrew's Church -Rev. Dr. Antliffe has been appoint-

ed acting principal of Wesleyan Theological College at Montreal, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Shaw. -The Charles Baker, charged at the

police court yesterday with cruelty to animals, is not Charles Baker, the nurseryman of South London. -The water in the river still continues high, having only gone down about a foot from the mark reached at

its highest point in the beginning of the

-Two young women, one colored and one white, were charged at the police court this morning with vagrancy. Both were let go on suspended sen-There were no other cases.

-The dainty decorations of the windows at Woods' Fair have aroused more than ordinary comment during the past few days, and have attracted the attention of large numbers of pass-

-Squires Lacey and Smyth have made a remand until Thursday next in the case of Alex. McDonald, charged with having criminal relations with a West Nissouri girl under 14 years

-Evangehists Kennedy and Whyte are still at Shedden, and are having very successful meetings there. Full houses greet them. The preaching of Mr. Kennedy is magnetic, while Mr. Whyte is no less with his singing. Shedden never had such a shaking

-W. D. Love, of La Gran Fundicio, Central Mexico, will not return to London in June with his sister Isabella, as was expected. Police Magistrate Love has received word from his son that he will continue in the employ of the Gugenheim Smelting Works Company for a year and a half

longer. -The funeral of Miss Mary Connor took place this morning from the family residence, 576 Grey street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, and then to the Catheolic Cemetery. The large attendance testified to the esteem in which Miss Connor was held. Rev. Father Traher officiated at the church, assisted by Fathers Aylward and McEwan.

Fathers AyiWard and McLwan.

—Rev. Dr. Antliff, who has been appointed acting principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, has been on the college staff for six or seven years, going to Montreal from this city, where he was paster of the Dundas Center Church. He is still a member of the London Conference. Previous to coming here he acted as paster of the Do-

minion Square, and Douglass Methodist Churches, in Montreal. He is a graduate of Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M. A.

he took the degree of M. A.

—Mr. F. C. Jervis, 23 Wortley road, has left his home at this number in this city, and has purchased the hotel in Mount Brydges from Mr. Bignall. Mr. Will F. Jarvis has sold out his cigar business on Dundas street, and will join his father in the running of the hotel. Mr. F. C. Jarvis formerly owned the hotel in Delaware, and his many friends will be pleased to know of his present location.

—Miss Else Clark the brilliant and

—Miss Else Clark, the brilliant and eloquent young Afrikander, who has lived in South Africa all her life, will tell the true story of the Boers, on April 13 (Good Friday), at the Auditorium. She will be assisted by Mr. J. H. Balm-She will be assisted by Mr. J. H. Balmer, speaker and singer, and the famous South African boy choir. This choir is unique, being the only one of its kind in the world. The choir is composed of representatives of the Zulu, Basuto, Kaffir and Bushman tribes of South Africa. Miss Clark has met President Kruger, and will tell some thrilling stories of South African life.

STRUCK ON THE HEAD. About 12 o'clock noon today a man named Dunn, employed on the yard engine at the G. T. R. shops, was struck on the head by a car wheel, which fell off a load of wheels on a flat car. A bad cut was inflicted. Dunn was able to walk home after the accident. THE CIGARMAKERS.

A well-attended meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union was held in Sherwood Hall last night, with President Kelly in the chair. The membership for the city now numbers 223, London being the chief cigarmaking center in the Dominion. It was decided to give Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and first vicepresident of the International Cigar-makers' Union a great reception on AT OSGOODE HALL

order of master in chambers dismiss- | tect their villages. ing motion by defendants for security for costs for plaintiffs. Action upon He assigned \$1,000 of the amount claimed to his brother-in-law, the plaintiff tivity, and numbers of British troops
Porter, and is now out of the jurisdicare arriving daily." tion. The defendants contended that the assignment to Porter was inoperative to confer upon him a right of aceasily defeated, and therefore his presence in the jurisdiction, he being financially worthless, should not avail to

DOMINION SURPLUS

peal was hopeless. Appeal dismissed, with costs to plaintiffs in any event.

Announced by Minister Fielding in His Budget Will Be More Than Realized.

[Special to The Advertiser per C.P.R.] finances of the Dominion for the nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, in today's Canada Gazette, shows that the revenue for that period was \$36,850,079, compared with \$33,058,841 for the same nine months last year, or a gain of \$3,791,231.

The expenditure was \$26,051,536, an increase of \$930,639 over 1899, or a betterment of \$2,860,591. There was a capital expenditure of

\$645.706—about half a million dollars less than for the same period in the previous year For the month of March alone there

is a gain of \$797,855 in revenue, and a decrease in expenditure of \$490,517. The surplus which Mr. Fielding announced in his budget speech will be more than realized.

THE QUEEN

Spending a Pleasant Day in Dublin-Children's Fete in Phoenix Park.

Dublin, April 7.-The weather is milder, and it is not raining. Queen Victoria is spending an active day. After breakfast she drove out in a donkey carriage.

Children arrived in large numbers throughout the morning from all parts of the country to attend the fete in Phoenix Park.

The streets were full of picturesque processions of boys and girls, all the children carrying small Union Jacks. probably for the first time in their lives. They were in charge of priests, sisters and teachers.

During the afternoon her majesty

drove from the viceregal lodge to Phoenix Park and reviewed the children. It is estimated that from 35,000 40,000 youngsters were present. The Queen, accompanied by the princesses, drove through the extended iines of children, bowing repeated ack-newledgments of their joyous hurrahs. At about the senter of the lines a stand was erected, which was occupied by the lady mayoress and others. little girl presented the Queen with bouquet, to which a card was attached, bearing the inscription: "To Our Beloved Queen, from the Children of Ireland. Queen's Day, April 7, 1900." After driving up and down the lines several times, amid ever-increasing cheering, her majesty returned to the

SOLDIER'S GOOD FORTUNE

Gunner Napoleon Comtais, of the R. C. A., Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec, April 2.-Napoleon Comtais. gunner, No. 2 Company of the Royal Canadian Artillery, stationed at the citadel here, considers himself a lucky man. He will wear the Queen's uniform for years yet. He expected at one time that kidney disease would necessitate his quitting the service. But he heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Gunner Comtais received a letter re-cently asking about his cure. He re-

Royal Canadian Artillery Library. Dear Sir,—I received your letter, and hereby certify that I was cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. By them I can be a soldier a few years yet. GUNNER N. COMTAIS,

No. 2 Co., R. C. A., Quebec. We have many great sopranos, but only one great contraite—Scalchi.

Of the Military Situation in South Africa.

Boers in Force at Wepener, North of Smithfield.

Bnemy Show Great Activity Around Bloemfontein-Numbers of British Troops Arriving Daily.

London, April 7-2:35 p.m.-The Boers are in force at Wepener, north of Smithfield, Orange Free State, and are threatening Gen. Brand's colonial divisions, the main body of which, with the artillery, is at Wepener.

A telegram which left Maseru, Basutoland, north of Wepener, at midnight, describes the Boers as being "in great force," but as afraid to make a frontal attack. It is added that they were endeavoring to turn the British position by crossing the Basuto frontier by a road skirting Caledon River, the road emerging south of Wepener. The Basutos are excited. Assistant Commissioner Griffiths, with a force of police, left Cranston vs. London Mutual Life In- Masera on Friday, going where the surance Company-W. E. Middleton, Boers are about to trespass, and the for defendants, appealed from order tribesmen engaged for railroad work of Boyd, C., in chambers, affirming at Broemfontein are deserting to pro-

BOER ACTIVITY.

Reports reach Maseru of Boer aca fire policy. The plaintiff Cranston's tivity in the Orange Free State. property was insured, and he sustained a loss for which the claim is \$2,600. Bloemfontein, dated Thursday, says:

The alleged ill-treatment of the far mers who gave up their arms has called to the front the "Friend of the Free tion, and if he was suing alone for his State," published by the correspondents part of the claim his action would be under military supervision. In its consave the other plaintiff from giving ed to account. We show leniency and security at least for his major part of tolerance towards rebels, and we exthe claim. E. Taylor English, for pect our example to be followed by security at least for his major part of the claim. E. Taylor English, for plaintiffs, contra. Held, that, it being conceded that Porter's name could ing conceded that Porter's name could shall exact from the two presidents full reparation for cruelty and inhuman-

properly joined as a plaintiff, and he being liable for all the costs, the ap-The army people at Bloemfontein are depending on water drawn from the

ANOTHER ESCAPE.

Sergt.-Major Broker, who, it now appears, escaped from Pretoria with Capt. Haldane and Lieut. Le Mesurier, has reached Lorenzo Marquez. He lost his companions at Elands River, ob-tained a situation as bar-man at a railroad station, and eventually made his OXFORD RANGE

Special to The Advertiser per C.P.R.]

Ottawa, April 7.—A statement of the

Cape Town for Bloomfontoin Friday Though Lord Roberts lost nearly a thousand men this week he is stronger relatively, as four times as many men have been landed at the Cape. BUGLE BLASTS.

The prisoners and guns taken at Sannas Post have arrived at Pretoria. Lloyd's patriotic fund has made a grant of £100 to the Canadian patriotic fund.

The secretary of the London fund for the Canadian contingent in South Africa has received three packages of warm clothing from the Princess Louise, which will be forwarded immediately to their destination.

As numerous prisoners are now held on both sides and the numbers are about equal, the question of exchange was mooted in the House of Com-mons last evening. This elicited a reply that the government had no intention of proposing an exchange.

Women's Art Club Exhibit.

One of the best exhibitions in the

history of the Woman's Art Club was opened in the Public Library yesterday afternoon. It is the club's eighth "annual," and should be largely attended. Over one hundred pictures, including some that were leading features of the exhibition in Toronto recently, are shown. All the exhibits are by Canadians, with the exception of a couple of gems by Miss W. D. Hawley, of Paris, France, and a sample of Mile. Marie Jacounchikoff's odd work, the property of Miss Carlyle. M. Sanborn, M. Baylis, F. Cole and M. Phillips, of Montreal, are among those who have pictures on view, and Toronto is represented by Sydney S. Tully, McGilli-vray Knowles, G. E. Spurr, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reid, Laura Muntz, C. M. Manley, C. S. Hagarty, E. Windeat, E. R. Heaven and M. E. Dignan. Among the Londoners whose names are on the catalogue are Principal E. Rose, Caroline Farncombe, E. Morphy, C. Jeffrey, B. Watkins, M. Gilmore and E. Woodman, and Mrs. Land. Miss Florence Carlyle, of Woodstock, has several very clever works entered. Three marine views by W. St. Thomas Smith, of St. Thomas, also attract much attention, and are highly praised. Among the new names is that of Miss Maud Colclough, of Glencoe, whose work is full of promise. The general standard of the work by the local artists is highly creditable, and must be gratifying to the promoters of the club. In conjuncwith the exhibition, the London School of Art and Design offers an interesting attraction for the visitors. About the walls of the school room, which is on the same floor as the Art Club rooms, a large number of specimens of work by the sixty pupils in attendance are shown. Good, hard work is being done in the institution, the practical nature of which is apparent from the specimens shown. It is a splendid opportunity for citizens to become familiar with the schood, and one that should be taken advantage of by a great many, for the merits of the in-stitution ought to be more widely recognized. Among the free-hand drawings, some by E. E. Nobbs are exceptionally strong. They stand out prom-inently by reason of their excellence, but many clever sketches by other pupils are also shown. The exhibition will continue all next week.

The great and only Scalohi is com-Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Spring Requirements

Alabastine, per package, 40c. Burril's English Ready-mixed Paint, per gallon, \$1.20; per quart, 35e. 14-tooth Garden Rakes, 25c each. Whitewash Brushes, Carpet Tacks.

Furniture Polish Feather Dusters. Clothes Wringer, Royal Canadian, or Royal American, \$2.50 each Grand Rapid Sweepers, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

Cowan's Cash Hardware,

127 Dundas Street, London.

Buys an A. O. K. or BIG 4, Union Made CIGAR. For sale everywhere.

WM. ATKINS, Manufacturer.

ACCEPERER BEREEFER

The Open Door

Is At JOHN FERGUSON & SONS'. 174 to 180 King Street.

Open for inspection all the year round. We carry the greatest variety of Housefurnishings to be found west of Montreal, and a low range of prices on all

Brass and Iron Beds.

40 different designs in Brass and White Enamel to select from. Every style of finish-bronze-moss, green and blue tints. See the new creations in Marbleized goods. What we have we sell-no use holding it. We emphasize the very low prices.

FERGUSON'S

Fine-Finished Furniture Warerooms.

under military supervision. In its contents it says: "When the question of settlement comes, those who are responsible for the outrages will be call-

Than you've known before, with

formly all over. Their special patented diffusive flue construction keeps the heat absolutely uniform at back, front and sides. And the fire can be regulated to a nicety, so that you're sure of just the heat you want-just when you want it. Everybody praises them improvements, at our agent's,



JOS. W. CHAMBERS,

382 Richmond Street, - - London Agent.

Steamship Arrivals. April 6.
Pennsylvania New York Hamper Pomeranian Portland Liverpool Manchester Important Manchester New York Theresa. Bremen New York
Werkendam Rotterdam New York
London Portland
Assyrian Antweep Portland Werkendam..... Assyrian Antwerp Manchester City Manchester City Manchester Kaiser Friedrich New York Manchester Maiser Friedrich New York Manchester Mancheste

TOD SLOAN A WINNER. London, April 6 .- At the first day of the Derby spring meeting today Mr. G. Cottrill's Lackford, with Sloan up, won the Doveridge Handicap Plat of 600 sovereigns. Fourteen horses ran-Sioan also won the Welbeck Handicap on Zanoni, while J. H. Martin landed the La Rosiere colt a winner in the Sudbury stakes.

A DINNER PILL - Many persons suffer excruciating agony after par-taking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is lil-a a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's table Pills are wonderful correctives troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convey th food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

CHINA PAINTING lesson is impossible, but perfect dyeing, at home too, is possible with

Maypole Soap.

WASHES and DYES Send for FREE book on home DYRING to A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.



CIGAR is made is a matter of considerable importance to the particular Our workrooms are clean, light and pleas-

ant. are skillful and efficlent, using the best materials.

DALY, CLARKE, & CO.

Dyeing and Cleaning. There is one place, and only one in the city, where first-class work is the rule and not the exception. That place is

STOCKWELL'S DYE WORKS, 250Dundes Street. Phone 601.

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THOS. JENKINS (ex-sergeant of the police). Has purchased the Tobacco and Cigar business 133 DUNIAS SIERE, Molsons Bank.



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Examination Free.

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None equal. Greater capacity. Turns easier han an other Separator. Write for particulars and prices. JOHN S. PEARCE, 417 Talbot St., London, Western Agt

street, to 402 Clarencestreet, one door south of Dundas street, where we will be pleased to meet all our old and new B.GIDLEY & SON, Merchant Tailors.

METROPLIANS, at 15c per doz. FRIEND'S, U7 Dundas Street.

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

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. J. W. Holmes, will preach at both services. Sunday School and Bible Classes at

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH Rev. W. J. Ford, pastor. Morning, "The Proper Work of the Ministry." Evening, "Were the Former Times letter; 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."
Dible Clean and Sakhath School at m., "Abraham Intercedes for School at Bible Class and Sabbath School at

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, Rev. 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 the fact of the tremendous munitions Unto Me, My People" (Sullivan); trio, "Praise Ye" (Verdi); solo and chorus, "I Was Wandering and Weary"

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

EMPRESS 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 (Scientist), 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 (testi-monial) meeting at 8 o'clock. The 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 Special Passiontide services each night next week, excepting Saturday. Rev. C. C. Owen and
the Boers, especially their treatment
of the natives and colored people in tor All invited.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH-REV J. V. Smith, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The New Apostolate." Evening "The New Apostolate." Evening subject, "Must the Dead Past Rule the Living Present?" Morning—An-them, "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 ren-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. Fallis, pastor, will preach at both services. At 11 a.m., subject, "Teachers"; at 7 Known." Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

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

MEN-HEAR MR. JOHN McCOOL at the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation on Sunday at 4:15. b

MEMORIAL CHURCH — Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., rector. Holy Commun-ton, 8 a.m. Divine service, 11 a.m.; Very Rev. Dean Innes, 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. McGillivray, 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.

T. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church-Rev Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Rev. Prof. Ballantyne, of To-rento, will preach at both services. Sabbath School, 3 p.m.; pastor's Bible class, conducted by Rev. Frank Bal-lantyne; Monday, Y. P. S. C. E.; Wednesday, prayer meeting; Thurs-day, 3 p.m., W. F. M. S. Gaelic ser-vice in lecture room at 4:30 p.m., confucted by Rev. A. Stewart.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL-PALM Sunday-Morning-"Venite" (Monk), "Benedicite" (Best), "Benedictus" (Stamer), Preacher, Ray, Canon (Stather). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Bridgewater), "Cantate Domino" Bridgewater); anther, "Daughters of fusalem" (Elvey). Preacher, the Collection for mission fund.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastors. II a.m., "Captured and Forced Into the Ranks"; 7 p.m., "Economy"; 3 p.m., Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class. Seats free and all welcome.

TELLINGTON STREET METHO-DAST Church—Rev. J. Edge, pastor, toth services. Morning subject, "Spiritual Foes"; evening subject, "Objects of Love." Morning—An-"Objects of Love." Morning—Anthem, "The King of Love My Shep-lers of (Shelley); solo, "The Golden Pathway" (Gray), Miss E. Noble. Evening—Anthem, "Say, Watchman, What of the Night?" (Sulli an); solo,

"The Garden of Sorrows" (Heckler), preach in St. James' Church, South London, Sunday evening.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS will hold Sunday School service next Sunday at 3 6 clock, in Duffield Block

Preachers Condemn Kimberly Bombardment.

Boers, They Say, Purposely Shot Down Children-They Want Dutch Predominance Forever Ended.

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

The ministers 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 prevaiing among the religious public at home. Their conclusions are:

"First-It was the Boer Govern-ment, 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

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 co duct of the Dutch commandos in their method of shelling the town of Kimberley at intervals from Nov. 7 until 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 a suburb consisting solely of workingmen's cottages, both town and su-burb 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 unmolested.

"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 saw it stated in their own papers that the bombardment of defenseless women and children was done deliberately and with intent, we naturally felt 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 glorifying in the lives lost and the damage done to private property. And they conclude with the following pronouncement: "In view of a future settlement, and

the Transvaal, and with a view to the best interests of the whole community of South Africa, it is our earnest hope that no supremacy will be allowed to the Dutch. They have shown themselves 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 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 no 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 be fatal 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

"Peace, progress and liberty can only be secured by creating a new government in the Transvaal—a gov-ernment broad-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 em-pire, 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."

Scalchi, supported by her great company of operatic stars, will posi-tively appear in London Tuesday evening, April 17.

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

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 Cevlon.

Make your The in an earthen pot, Buy our 25c or 35c Indian

MURALO

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

THE LEGISLATURE

Provisions or 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 compulwas proposed by regulations to en-courage owners of orchards to treat trees that were infested by assisting them in the purchase of materials. He reviewed the experiences of the last three years in Ontario in connection with the San Jose scale, and the leislation 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 received from a New Jersey nursery. By the same medium it was spread all over the United States. Investigation led to the discovery that considerable shipment of infested stock had been imported 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 the legislation enacted to cope with the difficulty. The inspectors had found the scale to exist particularly bad in two sections of the country, the Niagara district and the county of Kent. It was suggested now that the government encourage the nurserles to treat their trees, not with the hope of eradicating it this year, but to prevent its spreading. The propesal 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 government had destroyed the scale in at least 100 different places in the 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 he would take the full responsibility for the action taken in the rest and the action taken in the past, and thought it was fully justified by re-sults. 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. Joynt inquired regarding the proposal to place a sum in the supplementary estimates for erecting a manument in memory of Canadian volun-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 mat-ter might be favorably considered.

Mr. Hoyle moved for a return show-ing 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

Mr. Russell (East Hastings) moved the second reading of his bill to per-mit 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, of course, large sections of the community not directly represented our existing sys-tem but he was sure there was no minority anywhere in this province suffering grievances through lack of repre-

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

Dr. Pyne's bill, which aims to abolish the scrap iron assessment, was refer-red 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 municipali-

After advancing a number of private bills a stage the house adjourned.

The statement that the government proposed to grant \$40,000 for municipal advances of the statement of t cipal sanatoria for consumptives turns out to be an error. The sum is \$4,000. The error erose through a misprint in the bill.

THERE is not a more dangerous fect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged effi-cacy. It cures someness 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 con-tracted for by various roads. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

LIFE 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' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting no 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

The King of Bekwi Alone Remains Loyal.

Concessions Made by China to Russia.
-- Emperor Bying of Slow Poison.

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, Bir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, to take possession of it.

RUSSIA GETS CONCESSIONS. Oriental advices just received say that Russia has succeeded in causing the Tsung 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 demain that Britain shall take a firmer stand.

A FARCICAL MEETING. The audience of the foreign ministers on March 8 with the Chinese minister, the empress dowager and the heir apparent, was a disgraceful farce! cording to a Pekin 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, ob-served every movement through cau-tiously 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 Kwang Hsu's coffin has been sent for, as is 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 Pekin, 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 undisputed German rule over the islands of Upolu, Manono, Apolima and Lavy began on March 1. The ceremony place at Mulinuu, 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 harbors 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 gity will be worked by Commissionteers who have fallen or may fall on er Grant, and Clerk A. Black, Assessor the field of battle in South Africa.

Andrus and Clerk H. Dreaney. Asses-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 license fees, 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

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 Electric Street Rallway bill again comes before the railway bills commit-

Engineer Graydon has another sample of a better style of "Mtter can" 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 Lon-don township, and still has others un-

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 planned to steal deliberately from those who invested in the Franklin syndicate. The indictment against Miller charged him with stealing \$1,000 from Catharine Moeser. Mr. Clarke said that Miller never had any connection with Waii 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 Mr. Clarke said he would prove that

the scheme was started by Miller among the boys in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. He go 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 Schlessinger, and he was taken into the concern because it grew too big for Miller to handle.

WEST HURON APEAL.

Toronto, April 7.- The court of appeal was asked yesterday by Mr. W. peal was asked yesterday by Mr. W. D. McPherson, representing the petitioner, and Mr. W. McDonald, representing Hon. J. T. Garrow, 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 by good teeth. The teeth nature gave you are the best you will ever have.
Andrews' Plugs are common sense treatment for toothache. Price, 10 cents per bottie. Andrews' Dental 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 en

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 goad, but a soothing, harmless, yet conquering friend. Give it a chance today to do you lasting good.

BRAINS, BRAWN 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 you health food (Grapose) 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. NELSON A. MILES, Very sincerely yours,

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

The Distinguishing Characteristics of

RESCENT 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

HARDWARE.

118 (North Side) Dundas Street.

A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC COMPOUND A Medicated Toilet Scap of the Purset. Awarded Silver Medal Greater Britain Exhibition, 1867.

A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE NOVO. WHAT IT WILL DO. Reg. No. 3007.

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, will clean carpets without taking them up.

3—It will clean linoleums like new.

5—It will clean bicycle chains and rims.

Novo is claimed to be the cheapest and best paint.

Novo is claimed to be the cheapest and best paint.

The strength 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. R. H. LAVERS & CO, Ltd., Atlas Works, East Float, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Eng. A. M. SMITH & CO., Sole Agents for London.

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The Greatest known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELL INGS, 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.

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 Port 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 d—I that was. 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, WM. PALMERSTON,
of 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. ywt

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.

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OUR OBJECT--To be able to satisfy our customers in every way possible.

DEAN & CO., Bakers, 547 Hamilton Road.

HOT X BUNS GOOD FRIDAY.

POBEST QUEEN FLOUR IS ALL FLOUR.

Not a grain of adulterated substance will be found in our flours. They are pure wheat ail the way through. Gaining hosts of women adminers for it. Have you tried it yet!

J. D. SAUNBY MONE 132. Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

James F. Hunt & Sons'

Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. We have New Mattresses, Feather

Pillows, Cushions, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, sold by the pound. Ticks filled with feathers. Upholstering and re-pairing. Stoves bought and sold. 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Scalchi, the world's greatest prima onna contralto, includes London in er 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 \$20 Dundas street. It will purify the

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Canada Smelting and Refining Company,

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

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Bicycles A good bicycle is a splendid invest-

WM. GURD & CO.

185 Dundas Street.

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and OVERCOATS... All the newest patterns are on our

Southcott's 361 Richmond

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, 36-48; 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 sets at 6:51 p.m. The moon rose at 9:58 a.m., and sets at 2:05 a.m.

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 import-

ant appointment. Get one of our guaranteed watches. We repair watches, clocks

and jewelry. 0000000000000000000000

THOS. GILLEAN 402 Richmond Street.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.

—Mrs. I. Golding, of Maberly, who has been visiting her son, Mr. A. Golding, of 930 Dundas street, returned home this morning.

-Right Rev. Bishop McEvay will be present at vespers and preach tomor-row 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.

-Court Pride of the Dominion, A. O. F., whist club journeyed out to the east end hail 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 Y. M. C. A. on
Thursday, and was presided over by
Rev. Dr. Saunders, Mr. Sinclair acting
as secretary. The license commission—
as will be waited upon by a committion of it was freely expressed; more

Gold Rings...

Our stock is replete with as fine an assort-ment 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.

WARD, THE JEWELER, 374 Richmond street.

388 Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall.

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 prices.

STRINGER'S

Branch Showrooms-874% Richmond St.

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 Sup-

erintendent 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 -An acceptable medium of adver-

tising 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 Mc-

Clary Manufacturing Company was held recently. The officers elected were: John McClary, president; W. M. Gartshore, vice-president and manager: George McClary, treasurer, and J. K. H. Pope, secretary.

-An enjoyable entertainment was given the inmates at the Home for Inthe Southern Congregational choir, and Sunday school. The programme 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 Per-rin; solo, Mr. Ellis Parry; recitation, Mrs. A. B. Imrie; quartet, Miss Cannom, Messrs. Cannom, McGinnis and Imrie: duet, Messrs. McGinnis and Imrie; solo, Mrs. Bloy. Miss J. E. Claris was accompanist.

-The annual treat of St. Andrew's Church Sunday school was given last night, when the lecture room was crowded by the pupils and their friends. Supper was served from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock, and afterwards a number of gramaphone selections were given by Mr. Wm. Abbott. The following programme was then introduced: Instrumental duet, Misses Walker and Johnson; quintet, Emery brothers; kin-dergarten song infant class; dialogue, Miss Hopkirk's class; recitation, Mary Love; recitation, Madeline Gustin; recitation, Ralph Maybank; recitation, Jessie McDonald; kindergarten song, infant class; recitation, Harry Har-wood; recitation, Annie Evans; reci-tation, May McMahen; instrumental, Mary Boston; recitation, Willie Hassard; recitation, Melbourne Brock; recitation, Clara Bailey; dialogue, Miss Carrick's class; recitation, Herbert Maybank. In the course of the evening prizes were presented by the pastor to Leonard Tai. Christine Merchant, Louie Darch, Fred Riddell and Ella Leohard, and an healt of Mr. Course Lochead, and on behalf of Mr. George Mathewson, secretary of the Sunday school, to Ralph Maybank and Harold Leslie. The programme closed with a number of stereopticon views, illustrating missionary work in all lands, by Dr. Crawford, and some scientific views, by Mr. Govenlock. A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A special to the Toronto Globe from Dawson, via Victoria, B. C., dated March 29, says: Corporal M. W. Watson, Yukon field force, from London, Ont., shot himself on March 27 and died today. The verdict was accidental

Corporal Watson was connected with Wolseley Barracks here for nearly ten years, and was well-liked. He was orderly-room clerk for some time. He leaves a widow, the daughter of D. Kennedy, of the Pipe Line road. Mrs. Watson has lived with her father since the departure of her husband with the Yukon force, two years ago.

PALM SUNDAY. Tomorrow will be Palm Sunday, and the last Sunday of Lent. It is called Palm Sunday from the custom of blessing branches of the palm tree, or of other trees substituted in those countries in which palm cannot be procured, and of carrying the blessed branches in procession in commemoration of the triumphal entry of our Lord into Jerusalem, as descibed in the Gospel. The date of the origin of this custom in the Christian church is uncertain. Ven. Bede was the first writer to mention it in Western Chrisendom, and it is certain that the usage

"AT HOME." The members of St. James' Church Literary and Debating Society were

existed as early as the seventh cen-



THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY, Telephone 929.

75 Bruce Street.

so, perhaps, because the results of the arduous labors of the decorating com-mittee were pleasingly effective. No formalities were allowed to deter a free intercourse, and so the time was spent, varied only by the rendition of an impromptu programme, and the music of Italian harpers. Meanwhile in an adjoining room, light refreshments were served. To the 250 guests who were present it was an evening of exceeding pleasure. GAVE HIM A SEND-OFF.

The G. T. R. station restaurant was the scene of an enjoyable supper last night. A number of employes 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," "National Anthem"; "The Army and Navy, and Our Boys in South Africa," John Drawe and Major Bayter: "Cur Emp and 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. Sippi and others. "Prof." Golden, Frank Gruber, planist, and Tony Vita's harpers also contributed to the enjoyment of the contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. T. H. McCurdy was chairman and W. A. Eastwood filled the vice-chair. The gathering broke up with "Auld Lang Syne."

Langtry in London.

Mrs. Lily Langtry, with her company of artists, passed through London yesterday afternoon, her special car being attached to train No. 2, due to leave here at 4:40. The company is en route from Detroit to New York. The ministers of Detroit succeeded in having the production of Mrs. Langtry's play, "The Degenerates," prohibited in the City of the Straits, so the company went across the river and played in Windsor.

An Advertiser representative saw Mrs. Langtry for a few minutes before the train pulled out. He had boarded the car in search of her manager, Mr. H. B. Harris, but as that gentleman was not to be located, Mrs. Langtry was approached.

The Jersey Lily looked up with a charming smile. "I am glad to see you," she said graciously. "Do you know, I like Canadian reporters much better than those American reporters. They are so bold; don't you think

The reporter hazarded the observation that the American newspaper men generally had their nerve with them.
"Yes," proceeded Mrs. Langtry. "In New York especially, they interviewed me, and then went and wrote a lot of things I never said. I am sure you would not do that, would you?' The press man assured her that he not think of such a thing, and ed it. then asked her if she had anything to say about her Detroit experience. Her eyes flashed.
"Yes, I have something to say,"

she replied; "much more to say than there will be time to say to you. We have been made the object of disgraceformance highly, and said there was nothing whatever objectionable in it. Why, we played for months in London, and Mr. Grundy let his own daughter appear in it. That such a fuss should be made about the play is simply pre-

posterous." You have played here in London, have you not, Mrs. Langtry?"
"Yes; I played here about twelve years ago. I remember the occasion because it was the same night that the Chicago anarchists were hanged. Mr. Harris was speaking of playing here tonight, but the time for announcing the engagement is too brief. We labored under the same disadvantage last night in Windsor."

Your efforts in New York in aid of the British soldiers have gained you hosts of friends in Canada," said the "I did all I could. You know, I am particularly interested in South Africa. My own 'Absent-Minded Beggar' is out there, you know. I do hope no

nasty Boer tries to shoot 'him," By this time the train was pulling out of the station, and, much as the interviewer would have liked to con-

GRAPE-NUTS CURE.

Good Food Works Salvation.

"When I began the use of Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, I was sufferng with nervous and stomach trou-1 found that Grape-Nuts furnished a nourishing, satisfying meal, that the stomach took to beautifully. I feel so much more satisfied and wellfed after a meal of Grape-Nuts, and do not have that disagreeable gorged and tight feeling in the stomach which so often used to accompany my meals when I was using other foods.

"This proves to me that Grape-Nuts food is a highly condensed and nourishing food which satisfies the system as no other food does, and causes no indigestion. It is a Godsend to all sufferers of stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have several neighbors who are using both Postum Cereal Coffee and Grape-Nuts, and they wonder how they ever did without either, since learning how good and beneficial they are. One lady has a family of growing school children. She says they use nothing else for their luncheon at noon but Grape-Nuts with milk. They all enjoy the food very much and feel well fed. She states that when the children come in from school, they are not starved for a piece of something to eat, as they formerly when they lunched from all other foods

"This has convinced her that Grape-Nuts food sustains the system longer than any other food. The fact that it is thoroughly cooked and ready for Immediate serving is of great value, especially when one is in a hurry. Please do not publish my name." The name of this lady can be had by application to the Postum Cereal Co., Limited Battle Creek, Mich tinue the journey, there were cold,



COVERT TOP COATS

bearing the Fit Reform

label are unequaled for style and service? We start with a splendid quality Covert Top Coat, made in a fashionable length, lined with English Beatrice Twill, and beautifully tailored, at

\$10.00.

Finer qualities in various shades of tan, olive, gray, and brown, with silk and mohair sleeve linings, at

\$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

These garments are ready-to-wear at once, and you will find them equal to any that you can have made to measure at your tailor's at double the price.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe, ROBERT M. BURNS.

180 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont.

The Full Report

Has been received from the Superintendent, showing result of our witner's work. We have 2241/2 feet of underground work completed, giving us as results, the fact that we have located a well-defined ledge, some 40 feet wide, carrying ore. In our last tunnel we have found shipping ore in bunches. The quartz and formation is improving, and the Superintendent sums up the improvements by saying: "So we should very soon have shipping ore." The original report can be seen at Company's office.

The Scottish-Canadian Mining and Development Co., of B.C., Limited. A. E. Welch, Manager, 207 Dundas Street. Phone 1090.

"Good-bye and thank you, Mrs. Lang-

try," he said.
"Au revoir," she responded, brightly. "I will be back, you know. I like America," and the last glimpse of her showed her settling back in her seat and picking up her interrupted book.

CRUSADE OF THE CITY ENGINEER

Backed by the Board of Education-

Various Matters Before No. 1

Committee. Cards, containing hints re beautify- an intermediary, and even ing the city, will be placed in all the schools. City Engineer Graydon made the suggestion and No. 1 committee of the board of education last night adopt-

his application. Both were filed for

reference. A teacher appeared before the comhave been made the object of disgrade ful persecution. Why, we played in late five times last month. For the street railway service was responsible, she said. The other occasion was the relief of Ladysmith the morning the relief of Ladysmith was announced, and she stopped to read the builetin. She was excused. Miss Ethel B. Howie was granted permission to enter Queen's avenue kin-

dergarten as a student teacher. Consideration of the proposal to re-arrange the work of kindergarten arrange the work of kindergarten teachers was deferred until next Thursday evening, when Miss McKenzie, the supervisor of kindergartens, will be

present.
Mrs. Boomer wanted the committee to discuss the effect of the board's re-commendation that no new subjects be taken up in the schools until the department makes provision for them. "Was it intended to cut out domestic science?" she asked. The chairman, on being appealed to, ruled the discussion out of order. All the members were

GIST OF THE NEWS

DECEMBER DE COMPTE DE COMP A young son of Mr. Jas. Sunley was drowned at Guelph.

Gen. Otis has been ordered to return from the Philippines at his own re-President McKinley says the United States buildings at the Paris Exposi-

tion will be kept closed on Sunday. Hundreds of Porto Rican poor and destitute are pouring into Ponce, im-ploring relief, food and work. The same situation exists at San Juan.

It is said the Conners syndicate is interested in a new line of vessels being built by the American Shipbuilding Company, to carry grain from the up-per lakes to Montreal.

Judge Dugas has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into certain charges which have been lodged against the conduct of the gold commissioner's office at Dawson. Kansas City business men have rais-

ed enough money to immediately re-build the burned convention hall. The insurance was \$150,000 and the business men made it up to \$224,500. A large seizure of millinery has been made by the customs officials at Mon-treal, and the firm concerned has put up a deposit of \$12,000 with the

up a deposit of \$12,000 with the gov-ernment awaiting the decision of the minister of customs. The W. C. T. U. is migrating from the Chicago Woman's Temple to Evanston. Rest Cottage, the residence of Miss Frances Willard during her later

years, will be the headquarters of the National W.C.T.U. after Monday. At a mass meeting in Topeka, Kan., Friday night, for inaugurating a movement to raise a million bushels of corn for the famine sufferers of India, Rev. C. M. Sheldon started the subscriptions by pledging \$1,000 of his share of the profits resulting from the Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital. Fifteen hundred dollars and a carload of corn ware pledged at the meeting.

PRIVATE FOREST. Montreal, April 7.-Private H. Fer-

were pledged at the meeting.

hard considerations that forbade. est, of F Company, first Canadian contingent, whose death from fever at Bloemfontein has been announced, was not a French-Canadian, as has been stated, but was a nephew of Mr. Forest, managing editor of the Montreal Witness, and was a clerk in the office of Price Bros. & Co., at Chicoutimi. He was only 21 years of age, and belonged to the 61st Battalion, and was the only English-speaking mem-ber of that battalion who volunteered.

HARRY WILLIAMS.

Toronto, Ont., April 7.—It is stated that Henry Williams, who will be hanged on Good Friday for the Var-coe murder, is a German, whose fam-ily are well-to-do. Williams' lawyer was put in communication with the family of the condemned man through made to save his life. It is the desire of the family and of Williams himself that his identity remain unknown.

MURDERER CUTS HIS THROAT. Detroit, April 7.—Henry Edward Hamberger, the 20-year-old youth who teaching staff sent his photograph with | der in the first degree and sentenced to Jackson prison for life, added a new chapter to the story of his morbid life by cutting his throat with a razor o'clock yesterday morning. The wound is a very serious one, and the doctors of St. Mary's Hospital, where Hamberger was taken, say that the chances for recovery are all against

You know all about it. The rush, the worry, the You go about with a great weight resting upon

you. You can't throw off this feeling. You are a slave to your work. Sleep fails, and you are on the verge of nervous exhaustion.

What is to be done?

been lifting up the discouraged, giving rest to the overworked, and bringing refreshing sleep to the depressed.

No other Sarsaparilla approaches it. In age and in cures, "Ayer's" is 'the leader of them all." It was old before other sarsaparillas were born.

\$1.90 a bottle. All druggists. Aver's Pills aid the action of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. They cure bilious-

ness. 25 cts. a box. "I have used Ayer's medicines for more than 40 years and have said from the very start that you made the best medicines in the world. I am sure your Sarsaparilla saved my life when I first took it 40 years ago. I am new past 70 and am never without your medicines."

FRANK THOMAS, P. M.,

Jan. 24, 1899.

Enon, Kansas.

Write the Decler.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt re-

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 Dowerful 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 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:

Secen 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 gentleman had ever ...ed together in former years, as evidence of wealth and prosperity, doubled, trebled, quadrupled, negotiations opened for the purpose of extending our trade tions, the securities of Canada admitted within the charmed circle of 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 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 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 loftler 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 mo-

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

"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 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 welkin would have rung. Had the honorable gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) had the luck to preside over the colonial premiers at diamond jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty, how he would have glorified his office, and how he must feel that it was the cruelest turn of fortune that took away from him both the surplus and the chance of figuring conspicuously before the eyes of assembled Anglo-Saxondum in London. I have said It was the fortune of war, and here let me recall to my elder colleagues what occurred in 1878. It is no news to them, that if ever there was a govern-ment, and if ever there was a man, 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 ministration was formed we inherited from these honorable gentlemen-some of them now before me-or from predecessors, legacies which might well have appalled any govern-ment. We came into office in 1873 to find that \$5,000,000 a year had been added to the annual expenditure of Canwhich not one farthing's 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 almost, after we were well settled in office, we were called upon to face one of the most tremendous and world-wide depres-

honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) ary expenditure, not \$6,800,000, but talked of the financial cyclone that \$21,475,000. I take it that honorable had struck the United States between gentlemen on the other side are not 1892 and 1895. I was through both of children or fools. Do they presume to 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 Gatineau. Then we had to weestle 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 which neither he not any other gov-ernment 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 nonorable gentlemen who sat in parhament with me in those days, when I ask, did these honorable gentlemen under those circumstances ever dream 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 was by doing anything that malice and misapprehension could imagine to inflame the passions of the ignorant Moreover, then, as the honorable genmasses against us for misfortunes that could be averted by no possible exer-tion on our part. I well recollect that there was nothing that these honorgentlemen did not stoop 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 operatives against the Liberal party. member well that Parliament Square was filled with a raging mob, not one of whom appeared to be hungry, but 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 express purpose of setting religion against religion and race against race if it were to the detriment of the Lib-What did these men care then, or what do they care now, if the streets of Montreal were to run red provided always that they scored 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 saving that from that day to this no Orange procession has flaunted itself in the streets of

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 The circumstances of the case called imperatively in the loudest possible tones for strict and rigid economy in 1895; the circumstances of the case warrant free and judicious outlay for proper purposes in 1900. The honorgentleman 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 a ways 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 \$33,978,000. 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 \$33,978.000 before you had a farthing available for ordinary purposes. The palance in our hands at the expiration of that year amounted therefore to 6.863,000 for all purposes.

"Under the estimates 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 \$29,526,000; and if my honorable friend's

sions of trade that ever rolled over the expectations are realized, as there is English-speaking world, Great Britain every reason to believe they will be, not excepted. A little while ago, the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) ary expenditure, not \$6,800,000, but these periods, and I can tell him that | 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? 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 1875, 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 this absurd 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 pre-ceding 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 justification for saying that because we advocated a line of economical con-duct then we are inconsistent in advotleman admitted, there was a period of almost complete stagnation, while, 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 1896. 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 favored few, did succeed in reaping 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 honorable gentlemen, and to a great extent happily redressed by us. was the condition of things in Canada during that period? Is there a man stituency who can gainsay my state-ment, that during that period agriculture was depressed to a degree never before known in Canada? From Canada our people were fleeing, not at the rate of tens or hundreds or 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, mortgages were creasing, 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 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 for and was promised many a long year, but has never enjoyed until the Liberal party 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 analy-

"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

stuffs from the seventy or seventy-five millions of people in the United States, averaging about \$4 per head, while she bought from us, with our five and a half millions, about \$62,600,000 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 the, 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 wellknown baseball phrase, "went out on strike." Said Sir Richard:

"Now, sir, I would like to know what the honorable gentleman proposes to do about this preference. He was good 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 to mean that he and his friends are afraid to raise their little finger against it. The honorable gentleman, the other evening, I am told-I had not the pleasure of being present-read an amendment which he proposed, as I understand, with the full concurrence of his party, to move in opposition to our pollcy, 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 delegate the moving of so important an amend-ment to another and secondary hand. Or does my honorable friend, the leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) think that so grave and solemn 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—that may be. Some people would say there would be a difficulty in changing what did not exist. But goes on to tell Liberal-Conservative party went out on principle, I must beg to differ with him. I understood that that section 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 live-

ly fashion. He said: "Mr. Speaker, I must frankly and candidly admit that when two nights ago I pledged myself to the house that would read and analyze the speech of the honorable member for York (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 counlowed for refreshments; and quite another thing to sit down and wade through it in cold blood. Nevertheless, air, plighted words must be redeemed, 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.it was a remark of King Solomon's, 'Oh, that mine enemy had written 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 would have been greatly damped, or he would have added a rider to the proverb: 'Oh, that mine enemy had written a book, and that mine other enemics here in extenso, five and fifty pages of Hansard, without one stop. Five and fifty pages of Hansard have I waded through, and I give the house my word that I have been unable to discove five new ideas in those five and fifty

"Sir. I have looked in vein over the speech for anything like a clear declaration of his policy. I have looked in vain for anything like a declaration of the scheme of reduction of taxation, 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 equal parts, one-half of scrap-book, and one-half of snarling platitudes, peppered and salted, I will admit, with great variety of tabulated misstatements, and also certain gross blunders, which go rather far to justify statement I have made on former occasions, that my honorable friend, quick and smart as he undoubtedly is, is one of those pretenders who have very little real knowledge of the subjects they

"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 think I must ask my honorable friend, where does he expect to go to, If it be true, that for every idle 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 supplies 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

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 telerably correct. He showed that England bought about \$300,000,000 of foodstuffs and bread stuffs from the seventy or seventy-five millions of people in the United States. try, have to pay \$2, Yankee goods have to pay \$3, and, furthermore, the Cana-dian consumer is benefited by the operatton. These are the facts the people like to hear. And, as for my honorable friend's further points, as for his pol-icy of pin-pricks, his picayune criti-cisms 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 un-likely, of any of his constituents per-using his speech of their own proper will and motion."

COMPARISONS.

Sir Richard replied to some of Mr. Foster's comparisons as to expeditures,

"The fact is you can make no honest comparison, no fair comparison, be-tween one year and another, if you add capital and ordinary expenditure to-gether. Take this very case in point. We come in and find the late government dawdling along with the con-truction 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 in three years what it would 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 than in the other years when honorable gentlemen opposite were dawdling over the job."

Sir Richard then showed that, hav-

ing reference to any per capita cal-culation of Mr. Foster's, service for service, the present government were

governing the country for 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 on 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, from the very nature of the case, you 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 that tariff is prohibitive; and, as Canada's protective tariff excluded a great quantity of goods, you can make no comparison whatever between it and a revenue tariff whose object is to admit at a reasonable rate all the goods the country may happen to require.
Why, sir, if I chose, I venture to say 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 choose 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 low rate of duty, nominally on dutiable goods. Yet, the honorable gentleman, ignoring these facts, which every tyro in political economy should be familiar with, gets up and gives us page after page of what I have rightly called his mis-statements of averages and percentages. And yet, he has the audacity to lecture me because I do not think much of such averages or per-

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

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

"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 \$43,000,-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 periods 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, Yukon railways, sinking fund and such the honorable gentleman deliberately aims 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 to his practice of 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 this until I come to deal with the census, merely stating that the statement which I made at Toronto, that the population of Carada 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 pre-pared to maintain in detail and give good reasons for—a statement which, I think, every honorable gentleman who has any knowledge of the movement of population will know on the face of it, prima facie, likely be correct. But, here, I come to where the honorable gentleman was geting 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 capital expenditure, putting both capital and interest together, came to \$8 41 per head, while, under the present admin-istration the honorable gentleman says to \$9 72 per head in 1899. I put it to this house, I put it to all fair-minded men, would any man, from that state ment not imagine that we had added \$1 30 to the anual per capita charges upon the people of the country with-out giving any advantage in return. That is the inevitable inference, the only inference which the honorable gentleman could wish the people to draw from that statement of his. Now, I am going into details about this. I will assume my estimate of population to be correct, and I will take af-terwards the honorable gentleman's estimate, and see how the thing will work out. The house will know, as the honorable gentleman has worked it out in detail, that he represents that we have added \$1 30 as between 1895 and 1899, to the annual charges put 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 compari-son 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 than 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 a population of 5,000,000, and an expenditure charge-able to consolidated revenue of \$38,-132,000. What did that represent? That represented, for all services that were performed by these honorable gentlemen 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 expenditures on 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. According to his own account, the population in these four years may have been increased a quarter of a million, and, therefore, our per capita charge for purposes of dis-charging these identical services in 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 I will come to deal with their matter a little later on, but I rereat that, service for service, and deducting those services to which I have alluded, which did not cost the people anything, as I have pointed out, this government, in 1899, was doing the work, at least 20 cents a head cheaper, which means million of dollars on the average heaper in comparison with the popul lation than these honorable gentlemen

were doing it in 1895. "Now I come again to one of the honorable gentleman's

PLEASANT LITTLE INSINUATIONS The honorable minister of finance (Mr. Fielding) most correctly stated that, in the years from 1878 to 1898, the debt had increased at the rate of \$6,500,000 a year. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) was not able to impugn the correctness of this statement of increase, but, he took upon himself to read the honorable minister of finance a long and very severe lecture. why? Because the honorable minister of finance had misstated the figures? Not a bit of it. But because he 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 they were building the Canadian Pacific Railway or any other railway? The honorable minister of finance was simply stating the fact that, in these eighteen years, on the average, the public debt had increased at the rate of \$6,500,000 a year. The honorable gentleman could deny it, and so he turned around and attacked the honorable minister of finance as if he had been guilty of some serious iniquity in making a simple statement of fact. I may just 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 -Do not be afraid. My honorable friend (Mr. Fielding) stated that in these three years he had added \$7,750,-000 to the public debt, or \$2,500,000 a 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 Com-nerce-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 \$7,750,000, 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. Fos-ter) in giving an enumeration of the various causes which led to the in-crease 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

Mr. Foster-Almost as good as the St. Francis locks. The Minister of Trade and Com-

The honorable centlemon coes a to say, and mark this:
"On the Northwest rebellion we see that \$6.00,000 out of the revenues of the revenues of the paid nothing. Sir, it is not the purpose of this covernment create rebellions and to charge it cost up to the people of Canta. Here I come to a statement such I do not exactly understand, it which I give the honorable The honorable sentlemon roes ut which I give the honorable eman (Mr. Foster) the benefit of. le states that in 1892 the remission of taxation was \$5,200,000, and in the remission was \$4,000,000. I was the token the token to the honorable antieman manages to show that the nission of sugar taxation could have mted to \$5,200,000. we ever obtained from sugar, the best of my recollection, was put 33,200,000. The honorable gentle-(Mr. Foster) is, no doubt, a of parts, but how he deducted a of \$5,200,000 taxation out of total taxation of \$3,200,000 is not imately apparent to the ordinary wer—the wayfaring man, though

foel, cannot understand that. It may be right, but there is only one ver I can see to understand it. Perhe and his compeers were about of the pockets of the people, and putting little into the treasury, and regely into the refiners, that the althe people \$5,200,000, but it was not baved in taxes, so far as I can see.

Here again I come to another of that I am sorry to say I must call WERY DISHONEST TABULATIONS of the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster. He compares his expenditure of \$36,900,000 with \$41,900,000, and he draws the inference, and parades it at creat length, that we cost the country \$5,000,000 more than he did. Now this plan of taking 1896 involves this result. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) starved two important services. I, myself, and my honorable friend the minister of militia (Mr. Borden), know that the result of the injury he did to the militia service was not repaired for two or three years; perhaps, is not fully repaired yet. I know, and my honorable friend the minister of public works (Mr. Tarte)-whom we all regret not to see with us-knows well that the result of his miserable parsimony in dealing with the public works of Canada was that a great many of the public works were neglected, were allowed to receive great injury, and so, probably, for every \$100,000 the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) saved,

five or six hundred thousand dollars have subsequently had to be paid in order to make good the mischief caused by lack of repair at the proper time. I had an instance brought to my notice the other day, showing the result of this miserable false economy, which is just the same as if my honorable friend the minister of marine and fisheries (Sir Louis Davies) in a fit of economy, were to shut off about half the marine lights under his jurisdiction. The honorable sentleman (Sir Louis Davies) might ave two or three hundred thousand, but how many millions of dollars would the country lose and would the trade of Canada lose under such an arrangement as that? What did that porable gentleman (Mr. Foster) do in the case of the St. Lawrence channel? He cut down the public works estimate to the bare bone, and the result was that while we have expended a great many million dollars in conhip channel between Quebec and Montreal, certain necessary things that ought to have been every year in the way of sweeping the channel and removing boulders, were utterly neglected. Quite a considerable number of vessels were injured. Very heavy claims are accruing on that account, and naviga-tion of the St. Lawrence has been seriously impaired, and the rate of insurvery considerably put up on our vessels, partly, at least, owing to the injuries caused by the undue parsimony of that honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster). Now, Sir, I take it, as I took before, the year 1895, when the expenditure was \$38,132,000. I take the \$41,900,000—I deduct from it the \$3,-000,000 I have alluded to for Yukon and the rest-and I find that for the serrices rendered, we pay \$38,900,000.
Again I repeat, and the house will bear it in mind, that these special services I have alluded to cost the country nothing because return was by them in due course. honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) alleges that we increased the cost of government about 14 per cent. Well, the difference between \$38,100,000 and \$38,900,000—with which he ought to have made a comparison if he was desirous of doing it honestly—is just 300,000, which is very little more than per cent as against his 14 per cent. If you take my calculation of the copulation at 5,400,000, and the expenditure being \$38,900,000, you will and that it amounts to \$7 20 per head. The annual charge, taking his own statement, and taking his estimate of population for 1895, would amount to 188,100,000, or \$7 62 per capita, being exactly 42 cents in our favor, if you adopt my calculation of the expenditure, and about 20 cents in our favor the honorable gentleyou adopt

man's calculation. I submit

in all seriousness, what pos-

sible use, what possible reason, what

possible object can be served by mak-

ing these calculations and omitting

the material fact that the bulk of the

additions were new services, which

new services in no way involve a

charge upon the country.

Here is a sentence well worthy the attention of the house, and the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) espe-

cially addressed it to me. I am going to quote it now, I am going to

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quote it again when we come to deal

with the census returns, as to which I have a word or two to say:

"I think it is the duty 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 way better imported into the government of the country than when government of the country than when 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 bas-is of the circumstances which actually exist."

Let the house take a note of that; let the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) take a note of it, for it is not the last he is going to hear of it be-fore I have done with him.

But here I come to what is, per-

CREAM AND CROWNING GLORY of the honorable gentleman's statements. If there is one subject more than another which ought to have engaged, and which has engaged, I do not doubt, the attention of a man in his position, it must have been the operation of the preferential duty on goods imported from Great Britain. He goes on to say:

"These are not my own figures, but the figures of the minister of trade and commerce, and I give them for what they are worth, and I take them to be true. What are they? I have here a list of dutiable goods imported from Great Britain, and I find that in 1896 the rate of tariff imposed on dutiable goods from Great Britain was 30.20. In 1899 it is 29.62, or just 58-100ths of 1 per cent less than it

This is not a mere oversight, for he goes on to repeat it a little later, and makes a new calculation. Now, Sir, I have here the identical statement from which he was quoting; it was furnished to him, I believe, from my department; and it contains a calculation of the percentage on duti-able goods imported from England in 1899. Even if there has been a mistake in the figures, this is a matter which the honorable gentleman, if he had any real knowledge of the subject, ought to have known in an in-stant. He knew that we had reduced the tariff rate as a whole 25 per cent on English goods; he knew that that reduction had come into force in 1899, and he must have seen, or he ought to have seen, if he had any real knowledge of the subject,

that the reduction could not have amounted to so small a figure as 58-100ths of 1 per cent. More than that, he had, at any rate, the total amount of goods imported from England, which amounted to \$27,500,000, and he had likewise the total amount of duty paid on those goods, which was \$7,-300,000 in round numbers; and any man with a particle of knowledge of the subject would have seen that his statement was absurd. What are the facts? The fact is that he is astray about 600 per cent. The reduction, instead of being 58-100ths of 1 per cent was 3.62 per cent. The rate of duty was not 29.62 per cent but 26.637 per cent. If the honorable gentleman wants to see the figures I will send them over to him.
Mr. Foster-My honorable

probably was not here yesterday, but if he had been, he would have heard me say, what appears in today's Hansard, that I had made a mistake. in the figures, taking a 9 instead of a 6, and I corrected the mistake before the house

The Minister of Trade and Commerce-Very good. I accept the honorable gentleman's statement. I have no doubt he made the mistake, but point is that any man with any real knowledge of the subject could not have made that mistake. It is mistake of a lawyer arguing from a brief, who knows nothing about the subject except what he finds in his brief; it is the mistake of a parrot attempting to speak as a scholar. Why, Sir, if the honorable gentleman knew anything at all of the subject, he ought to have known that if you have a total revenue of \$7,300,000. it cannot possibly amount to 30 cent of \$27,500,000. He had merely to take his pencil or look at the figures, and he would have seen that the thing was impossible. More than that. I made all allowance for the fact that in some lines the duties were raised, although not more than half the amount of the total 25 per cent reduction; but making all allowances for that, I repeat that it was utterly impossible for any intelligent man. if he had known anything of what he was talking about, to make out that a reduction of 25 per cent on the eventuated in a reduction 58-100ths of 1 per cent on the goods imported. In making that mistake, I think he exemplified what I have said. knew very little of what he king about. The honorable was talking about gentleman had better learn, particularly when he is talking about any statement I may make, to look before he leans.

I want to call attention to another statement made by the honorable gentleman: "My jubilant and juvenile friend, the

minister of trade and commerce-Thank him! -when he was in Massey Hall, declared with a great flourish of trum-pets that the trade of Canada in 1899 was \$90,000,000, and over greater than was in 1896. Trade and commerce reports, when they come down, reduce

Sir, what I said, was this: "In 1868 our total vorume of trade was \$31,000,000. In 1895 (not 1899) our total volume of trade was \$224,000,000, being an increase in that long interval \$192,000,000. Since 1895 our total volume of trade has increased from \$224,000,000

to \$319,000,000, being an increase of \$95,-000,000 during those few years." The honorable gentleman, I suppose had this in his hand, and he chose, for reasons best known to himself, to present me as speaking of the year 1896 when I spoke of the year 1895, and my figures are not only accurate, but within the mark. I turn to the trade and navigation returns, and I find, as I said, that in 1895 the grand total volume of trade was \$224,420,000, and that in 1899 the grand total volume of trade 1899 the grand total volume of trade was \$321,000,000. Will the honorable gentleman's arithmetical faculties enable him to deduct 224 and 321, and report the product? If he does, he will find that the difference is 97, and not 82, and in future, if he will take a bit of triendly advice, he will be careful, before he corrects a statement of mine, to verify the figures. Sir, the fact is this: I took the grand total, which, of course, differs a little from some of the other I took the grand total, which, of course, differs a little from some of the other computations, though not material in this case, because I was going back to 1868, and in doing so, that was the only possible point at which I could make the comparison. The fact remains that the honorable gentleman, with the facts before him, and ample opportunities to learn what the real truth was facts before him, and ample opportunities to learn what the real truth was, would not trouble to make the calculation for himself. I suppose some one of his myrmidons told him that I had made a mistake, and he swallowed the bait, and so he makes a statement which is only \$15,000,000 astray. After this paragraph, my honorable friend, for two or three pages, resolved him-

self into a brooding hen. He explained to us how all the time things were going to the deuce under the Conservative Administration, they were really brooding how to make things better. Bir, if my honorable friend likes to take up that role, I do not know that I should object. I remembar seeing not long ago, in some account, I think, of the reign of Charles II., that on one occasion the Moors took prisoner a very ecasion the Moors took prisoner a very valiant but very puny knight. They did not know what to do with him, and they finally set him to do the work of a brooding hen. There may be a prece-dent, if the honorable gentleman de-sires to fulfill that role, and I am bound to say he would be a great deal more usefully employed in this enter-prise than some things he has been turning his attention to of late.

Here comes a rather curious sentence. The honorable gentleman is talking of the increases in iron and steel and other matters, and he goes on to say that the miners and farmers are paying largely increased prices for the articles they use. What is his inference from that? Does he want the farmers and miners to understand that be-cause we largely lessened the duties on iron, therefore they are paying more for them now? But if they are now paying more for their iron with our greatly reduced duties, what would they have been paying if we had left the duties alone?

Then comes a sentence which I hail with pleasure. The honorable gentleman goes on to point out that times of depression are not always times of great injury. He said: "The enforced economy from 1892 to, 1895 has been a strengthening time for the business backbone and power of

the country."
There is a glimmer of sense here, and I hall it with satisfaction. It is an oasis in the desert of verbiage I have been wading through. Let me call the honorable gentleman's attention to, this fact. Long ago, long before he was finance minister, just such a case did occur in 1876, 1877 and 1878, and I pointed it out very thoroughly and strenuously to the Conservative party, and much thenks and credit I got for and much thanks and credit I got for

my trouble.

Then follow a considerable number of pages, which, I think, were put in for very little purpose that I can see, unless, peradventure, to tire the house unless, peradventure, to tire the house that I can see, unless, peradventure, to tire the house unless that the house unless that the house the house that the house the house that the house the house the house that the house the house the house that the house the ho and prevent a reply. But, later on, I come to a statement to which I want to call attention. The honorable gentleman goes into a statement which he might have spared us to show that the increase of our trade with Great Britain, after all, is not large, and he presented a long series of exports to the Argentine Republic, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, the West Indies, and the Lord knows where else, to show that our exports to these countries grew greatly in comparison with the trade to Great Britain. But he omitted entirely this most material fact, that taking our trade with the two great competitors for it—for nearly all our trade is with Great Britain the United States—in 1896, we sold to Great Britain \$67,700,000, and in 1899, \$85,113,000 worth, being an increase of \$23,000,000, in round numbers. Compare that with the United States. In 1896, we sold to the United States \$34,400,000 vorth, and in 1899, \$34,700,000 worth being virtually no increase at all. While our export trade with the United States was stationary, our export trade of home products with Great Britain had increased \$23,600,00,but that was a trifle which the honorable gentleman did not think it worth while to enlarge upon at all. But he did enlarge upon the material fact that, while our trade with Great Britain had increased from \$31,-000, to \$185,000, or 500 per cent. That was an important fact, but the fact that our trade with the United States had remained stationary, while that with Great Britain had increased 35 per cent, was of no importance at all. That fact he simply whistled down, because it did not suit his purpose. Then, we go on through two or three pages of the speech, consisting principally of scrap-book. Mr. Foster-It is your own speech

in 1888. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -Very likely, and the best thing the honorable gentleman had in his speech. (Laughter.) I have this to say with respect to that speech. I am not in the least degree disposed to recede from the statements I made in it. I continue to be of the opinion that the trade and goodwill of the United States is of great importance to Canada, and of great importance to the British Empire. Mr. Foster—Hear, hear.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -I continue to be of the opinion that it would be the work of a statesman of the very first class to do anything and everything that lies in his power to cement, consolidate and bring together these two halves of the English race.

Mr. Foster-Hear, hear. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -I would be glad to do it. I know that the honorable baronet who is at the head of the opposition would have been glad to do it, too. That we failed was not our fault, and circumstances conditions have so altered that I do not say I would advise renewing the propositions or renewing them on the same lines.

Foster-Hear, hear. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -But I might tell honorable gentlemen

GREAT EVENTS ARE IN THE AIR. and great events may come to pass, and before he and I pass off the stage, the great idea underlying reciprocity with the United States, the idea of bringing into close alliance, although not political alliance, the two great halves of the English race, may yet fructify in a manner that will astonish honorable gentlemen. And the man who helps that forward will do, as I have repeatedly said, the greatest service to England any man has yet done. (Cheers.) One reason why I am pleased to see England and her colonies coming together is because the power, the strength, the vitality of the alliance, will go pretty far to show our American cousins that we can treat with them on equal terms and I would suggest, as we are talking about figures, that whereas 70,000,00 minus 50,000,000 may be a neglible quantity, 70,000,000 plus 50,000,000 amounts to 120,000,000, and not all the rest of the world united together could afford to disregard 120,000,000 of Anglo-Saxons acting in unity. (Cheers.) I come here to a curious statement

in the honorable gentleman's speech. He says that there are answers to certain questions which cannot be avoided. For instance, the answer to the question: What do he and his friends propose to do about the preferential tariff if they get into power? But, nevertheless, the honorable gentleman seems to have been pretty successful n evading that question. Here, sir, is a delightful sentence. He says:
"They have given the United States

preference in many things. What have given them? Free corn for noth-free binder twine for nothing; free wire for nothing; a cut on their iron-everybody knows that the United States today towers above every other country in the world in her pro-duction of iron."

That is redolent of the narrowest and most hide-bound protection I ever heard advocated. I would like to have

SPRING CENERAL DESILITY. Advertiser, Hartland, N.B. MEDICINE

MESESESESESESESESESESESESESESESESES

N.B., is also known as a rugged, he scance turist. Now stalwart and rugged, he scance would be recognized as the man who six months would be recognized as the man who six months would be recognized as the man who six months are suffering the terriago was the picture of one suffering the terriago was the picture of one suffering the terriago was the picture of one suffering the terriago was the picture of the suffering the scance to the suffering the suffering the scance to suffered much from dizziness, almost blindses, and depression of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate

gave him great distress. He was incapacitated for incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well nigh utterly discouraged. The symptoms burdet-ed on to those by which hypochon-dria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he

efit that several of his friends in this vicinity bad received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the hope held out by their testimonials he secured a supply and took them according to directions. The result was almost magical; immediately his symptoms became less disimmediately his symptoms became less disagreeable, and he steadily gained until now he is perfectly free from his old troubles. He gladly gives his testimonial, that all who read it may know the remedy if ever they are it may know the remedy if ever they are troubled with general debility.

In the springtime the blood needs attention. The change of the year produces in every one, whether conscious of it or not, some heating of the blood .

Some people have pimples, a little eczema, or irritation of the skin; others feel easily tired and have a poor appetite. A tonic is needed.

The best tonic - the best of all spring medicines for man, woman or child is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

These Pills do not purge and weaken like other medicines. They make rich red blood, build up the nerves, and make weak, depressed and easily tired people cheerful, active and strong.

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale

The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Modicine Co.

Breckville, Ont , at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50.

No other medicine in the world has offered such undoubted proof of merit. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others they will do for you, if given a fair trial.

agriculture (Mr. Fisher) let loose; I would like to have my honorable friend from South Huron (Mr. McMillan) let to answer the honorable gentleman, and to inform him that when we admitted Indian corn free we conferred a great boon on the great mass of agriculturists in Canada.

Some Honorable Members—No, no.

People, are NOT Dr. Williams'.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce -Yes-a great boon upon the mass of the agriculturists when we admitted corn free. What did they want free corn for? To fatten the fat beef they export to England. And why, I should like to know, ought not our agricultur-al friends who want to use corn in that way, get their corn free as much as our manufacturing friends get their cotton free?

Mr. Montague-And I would suggest that you let loose the honorable mem-bers for Essex and Kent, Ontario, at the same time. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -The members for Kent and Essex re-

present two magnificent countles,

where the people can grow, and grow profitably, everything that can be grown in Canada; and it makes little difference to them and to their con-stituents whether they grow a little more wheat, a little more peas, or a little more tobacco, in place of corn. They are not going to suffer, and they are not arraid of it. But I repeat, sir, that we have admitted these things free. The honorable gentleman says:
"You admitted them for nothing." We admit them for the benefit of our people, because we, at any rate, believe that the consumers of this country and the great body of the producers have some rights to be regarded in the legislation of this country. We are here, as my honorable friend (Mr.Fielding) very properly said, to legislate justly in the interests of all classes, and I have yet to learn that legislation on behalf of the great body of consumers and producers can be rightly objected to by any honorable member of this house. en the honorabel gentleman goes on: "But we are told: This preference to Great Britain is now an accomplished fact. When you get into power, what will you do with it? Will you repeal the preference to Great Britain? That is a question that will be asked; that is a question that must be answere. My inswer to it is this that certain facts when once they are accomplished, be-come accomplished facts, and, though they were accomplished against the wish of one party, and against what was considered by that party to be a fair and judicious policy, yet, when once they have been accomplished, it

antagonized." Sir, I have done a little yachting in my time, and I think some honorable gentlemen here have done some sailing as well. Is there not a point in the compass known as

pecomes a question whether, profitably

to the interest of the country, these accomplished facts can be repudiated or

NORTH BY SOUTH?

And would not the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) be admirably qualifled to take command of a ship steering north by south on a question which "must be answered"? I am bound to say that there is a good deal of family resemblance between the action and statement of the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) and that of the honorable gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) who sits beside him. I think that honorable gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) has said comething to the effect, as regards his Manitoba policy, that it is an accomplished fact, and he is not going to raise it again; and I think he was perfectly sincere when he made that state ment. But I think the pair of them, with respect to preferential trade. oc-

cupy the position of that famous 'American statesman, whose name I have forgotten, who, at the conclusion of an impassioned address-quite as impassioned as that of my honorable friend Foster)-closed by declaring: Gentlemen, these are my principles; but if they do not suit you, I can change them." (Laughter.) Mr. Montague-Was it an American

The Minister of Trade and Commerce An American statesman of note.

Mr. Montague—The honorable gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) could

have got an instance nearer home. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -No, I do not think so. But if the honorable gentleman (Mr. Montague) had known what was doing in this matter of preferential trade, he would have come to this same understanding, that some of his friends have—that we have got mighty close to a genuine revenue tariff, and he and his protectionist friends have been thoroughly left in the cold by it.

Now, sir, there are two points with which I would like to deal at some little length. In the first place, I might say a word or two as to the real incidence, bearing and extent of the preference which has been granted Canada to Great Britain. But on this point I would like to know which of these honorable gentlemen represents the opinion of the opposition. One, I find, is continually declaring that

THE PREFERENCE GRANTED BY

US to Great Britain is a mere fraud, delusion and sham; and the other says that, because we have granted preference to Great Britain, we ought to have obtained substantial advantages from THE EXTENT OF OUR REDUCTION Great Britain in return-for giving her a preference which is a fraud, a delusion and a sham. Neither of these two things is the case. The preference we granted to Great Britain is a very substantial advantage to Great Britain, and to British merchants. There is no doubt whatever that the preferwe have recently granted will be still further an advantage to them, and a great gain to Canadian consumers and producers as well. On this same question of the preference to Great Britain there are several things to be said. Sir, it became apparent to me long ago, it became apparent to me long before we came over to this side of the house, that, from the very nature of the case, goods of American manufacture and production could easily bear a very much higher rate of duty than English goods, without being excluded from our markets. For that, there are a good many reasons which will present themselves readily enough to anybody who chooses to consider this matter a little in de-tail. In the first place it arises, no doubt, from propinquity, from our nearness to the American producers, and consequent convenience in dealing with them. Also, as a rule, Canadians can deal with American producers without the intervention of middlemen, at any rate without the intervention of middlemen to the extent that exists in dealing with producers in England. More than that, the tastes and habits of our people are closely similar to those of a very large number of American consumers. All these things go together to make it easier for the Americans to send their goods into our markets, even if they are tax-ed therefor higher than the English goods are taxed. Besides, there is the method of trade, which is worth con-Everybody who has had much to do with American business

and he will sacrifice a good deal for the sake of doing a large trade. The English merchants, on the other hand, desire, and very properly and reasonably, to drive a profitable trade. I remember very well discussing this question with an eminent American statesman, and that gentleman saying to what was perfectly true, that the result of our preferential trade with England was not, and probably not be, materially to diminish the import of American goods into this country; but, as he put it: 'It will compel our people, though they have to pay the same taxes as before, to cut down their prices to the Canadian consumer in order to meet the prices at which his English competitor will sell.' That is the exact effect of our preference. It not only does no injury to the Canadian consumer, but it enables him to reap considerable benefits from it. He gets, in the first place, a direct advantage which is caused by the reduction of taxation: in the second place, he gets the advantage which is caused by the Canadian manufacturer having to come down to the level of the English prices; and he gets, in the third place, the advantage which is caused by the American manufacturer having likewise to come down to the level of the English preferential rate. So that when you estimate the real value of the remission of taxation under the preferential tariff, you must, least, multiply it by three, to get at the full benefit extended to the people of Canada thereunder. (Cheers.)
"Sir, I caused some calculations to be made on this question, which I think will be of some interest to the house. I desire to point out that if you simply take ordinary percentage, you will run some risk of under-estimating

which is made under our preferential tariff. You will observe that our preferential reduction to England applies to all articles, except spirits, wines and tobacco; so that if you want to see the real value and weight of the reduction made by the preferential tariff, you must first of all deduct from the amount of goods imported from England into Canada, the amoun in value and the amount in duty paid on spirits and wine. If you apply that you will see that our original cut went much further than people generally supposed. We imported last year, in round numbers, \$27,500,000 worth from England, on which we paid, I think, \$7,300,000. There were \$500,000 in value of spirits and wines, on which we collected a revenue of \$1,000,000. The result was that on the \$27,500,000 of man-ufactured goods imported from England, we collected a duty of \$6,300,000. Now, \$6,300,000 on \$27,500,000, will be, speaking roughly, about 23 per cent, or 23½ per cent. It will be observed, therefore, that the present tariff, as applied to England, is very far indeed being anything like as high as might be supposed, if you simply take the gross amount levied without making the deductions that I have alluded to. Further than that I find-and this bears on the total importation, and the effect of our trade with Great Britain I find that in 1895 we imported of goods paying 20 per cent, \$6,500,000 worth; of good paying 25 per cent, \$11,-250,000; of goods paying 30 per cent, \$14,000,000; of goods paying 35 per cent, \$21,000,000; in all about \$52,750,000, Now. under our present reduction of one-third, the 20 per cent would be reduced to 13 per cent, the 25 per cent would be reduced to 16% per cent, the 30 per cent would be reduced to 20 per cent, and the 35 per cent to 231/3 per cent. The result would be this, in men knows that the object of the American is to try to do a large trade, plain terms, that if we were to apply

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, \$3,750,000; sugar and molasses, \$6,500,000; spirits, wines and beers, about \$2,000,000; fruits and provisions, \$7,000,000; articles sub-ject to specific duties, about \$2,000,000. ind a number of minor articles that

I have not 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 morehants were looking. that English merchants were looking here for a market, and he went on to say: 'When English merchants want to import provisions, where do they go to?" 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. There is, therefore, an average for us of \$11 per head sold to Great Britain, and an everage for the Americans, in the same of the lines, of \$4 per head, sold to Great Britain. More than that, I do not think that the honorable gentlemen have been paying very close attention | Yet, it is true, that, in all probability, to the United States trade statistics of late. If they had, they would have noticed this remarkable fact, that according to their latest statements, uncording to their latest statements, unrevised, and, therefore, perhaps to be
gained by admitting our securities on
revised, and, therefore, perhaps to be
even terms, and next, by the fact that, aken with some care, the total exportation of British goods to the 75,000,000 people in the United States has shrunk something like £18,000,000 sterling, being an average of \$117 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 something like \$7 per head, as against \$1 17 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 5,500,000 will take half as much British goods as the entire 75,000,000 to 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. I commend that to the consideration of those gentlemen who think that this question probably due to cold storage. of the preferential duty is likely to cut but a small figure and have small influence on the English mind. As long as they continued to export a minister of agriculture has been emigreat many million pounds sterling in value of their produce and manufactures to the United States, they were not likely to pay so much attention to their colonies; but within the last few years there has been a remarkable al-teration, and today. I am inclined to think, that the amount of goods sold by Great Britain to her various colon-able gentleman (Mr. Foster) noted ies, including India, approximates to nearly one-half of her trade with all been a great increase in our trade with rest of the world, if not more. I with the United States, that we are am speaking from memory, but I think that Great Britain sold between £80.— United States. I have no time to go 000,000 and £90,000,000 sterling of goods into details. I have no time to show to the colonies, and I think she only sold to all the rest of the world about free list, from the United States was £145,000,000 or £150,000,000. If these figures be correct, the question of pre-ferential trade within the empire is facturers, for the benefit of our farmsusceptible of a new and much more ers, purchased to please ourselves important development than any of and for our own advantage. We did sed a little while a "Now, I come to consider another

matter; I come to consider THE BENEFIT THAT ACCRUES TO CANADA

from this preferential tariff. These honorabis gentlemen make light of it: these honorable gentlemen tell us that | tariff. business is business, and that com- revenue tariff and of a protective tarmercial men have no sentiment in business. I tell them, and I am in the judgment of merchants and exporters, to England, that the direct advantages | nue tariff, and it is a good proof, to to Canada, accruing from the granting Great Britain, are enormous and are continually increasing. I say that we have a real and substantial, if not a legal preference in the markets of Great Britain. I say that, today, if Canada be true to herself, if Canadian producers and exporters be true to as good an article as can be got elsewhere, the English consumer is prepared to give us the benefit of the doubt. In view of the position of things, in view of the fact that England is the great customer for the enormous amount of surplus foodstuffs of the world, a preference of that kind is of immense benefit to the people of Canada. It depends upon themselves, and to themselves, if every Canadian exporter and dealer makes it point of

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She writes: "I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Samaria Prescrip my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day

when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spen's. 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 Samaria Pre-scription and put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and allo at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered somet ng that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before favorably we could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart, for my husband had told me that 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. Ho 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."

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honor to see that he bad or damaged articles, bearing the Canadian handmark, go from his own market to Great Britain, they will reap the benefit. These honorable gentlemen ought not to be so blind. Surely the lesson given to them on Friday ought to have made some 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 2½ 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. I beg leave to differ from my honorable friend. 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 intro-duced a 2½ 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 21/2 he hardly estimates one-half, or one-third, of the benefit which is likely to accrue to Canada from that matter, which would never have been given to us in God's world, but for this preferential tariff

I do not want to mix up the question SENDING OF THE CONTINGENTS with paltry mercantile considerations. all the money that the contingents have cost us will be paid two or three times over; first, by the advantage in consequence of our sending these 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 Richard Cartwright), but I was merely asking if the sales of hay were not The Minister of Trade and Com-

merce—No doubt, incidentally they were. The fact that the honorable nently 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 one thing. He noted that there had him that what we purchased on the 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 than upon higher tariff on them Great Britain proves conclusively that. we have at long last, got a revenue The distinctive marks of a iff are that under a protective tariff, goods are excluded, while under a revenue tariff goods come in. come in under our tariff, that is proof f every man who travels from Canada that it may be looked on as a revemy mind, that we are, to all intents of a preferential tariff by Canada to 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 themselves, wherever Canada can give to which I invite the attention of the honorable baronet opposite (Sir Charles Tupper), who, upon more than one occasion, ave, 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, warn them of it, that if they be true grant, when I 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 ten or fifteen years. I am aware 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 importance and advantage to Canada if 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, at the close of the present year, or, of the ensuing year, I think, of the present year, our total trade will amount to \$375,000,000, and, with a population of 5.500,000, without going into minute percentages, is something like \$70 per head for every man, woman and child in Canada. The total American trade s 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. I see that about \$358,000.000 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 import-ed we did not levy more than 27 or

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 worth 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 to their gain or ours, just so much surer and more certain 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

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 relatively of the trade now maintained between England and the Unit-ed 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 -I pointed out that the total trade be-tween England and the United States, exports and imports put together, amounted to something like \$672,000,000— \$584,000,000 imports and \$88,000,000 exports. I may mention that in the pre-vious figures I had been giving refer to the food exports, which, of course, are only a portion though a very large portion, of the total importation from the United States. Assuming the population of the United States at the fig-I gave, then you get the total trade between England and the United States at about \$9 per head of the population. Our total trade, based apparently on the same lines, was last year about \$136,000,000, being an average per head as between England and Canada of \$26. That, you will see, is an enormous increase per capita as compared with the trade between England and the great republic. That trade, you will observe, was developed under the old preference, and looking at the enormous strides our trade with England has been making, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in view of the additional preference we are giving them, if this country increases with anything like the rapidity that now appears rea-sonably probable, then, within the space of a comparatively very short number of years, it is quite on the cards, not merely that the export trade of England with Canada will equal the export trade of England to the United States—I may say that at the present moment it is nearly one-half of the total export to the United States -but it is altogether possible, I will not say probable, that by the time we attain a population of nine or ten millions, if things go on as they arebecause there is a downward tendency as to the trade between England and the United States, and an upward tendency in our trade-it is quite possible that the trade between England and Canada may quite equal the trade between England and the United States in spite of the enormous superiority of

And now I want to says a few words as to the policy of her majesty's loyal

WITHOUT GETTING A VERY SAT-ISFACTORY 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 so 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

"That this house is of opinion that system of mutual trade preference be-tween 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 rather remarkable declaration was made by 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 the views of his friends beside him, 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 letting us understand that 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 attacks which have been made 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 each 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 Favor-ite 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 Cresent 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 vial of 'Pellets.' I praise your medicine to all. I had the headache but it is gome. My throat is well and cough gone, and all 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 er, on this same question of preferential trade. Times without num-ber we have been told that the right what honorable gentlemen opposite were pleased to call most golden opportunities on the occasion of the ju-bilee year. Times without number we ask and have, that if he had not frustrated 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 for the asking have had a complete and absolute preference for Canada, and a discrimination in favor of our products. Sir, I doubt whether a more

UTTERLY UNFOUNDED, UNREA-SONABLE 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 which the honorable gentleman said he would submit, the proposition frequently advocated by the honorable member for North Bruce (Mr. McNeill), the proposition which these honorable gentlemen declare 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, and a very small, consideration, in the shape of 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 conin its present form it is a proposal for a free trade country, and I say that in itsp resent 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 requir-

ed? 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 burden of an 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 opposition on this question. I put a offer the best direction in which we

can proceed." Then he quotes Lord Ripon's dispatch, which is to 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. 'Such an arrangement,' says Lord Ripon, 'would be free in principle from objection, and, if it were practicable, would certainly prove effective in cementing the unity of the empire and promoting its progress and stability."

Mr. Chamberlain may have been willing. I think he has always ex-pressed 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 al-ways admitted that it would be almost impossible to carry it. Then he goes on to say:

"We are not conterminous 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 evident that in any arrangement as to general free trade within the empire exceptions must be made in case of articles that are chiefly taxed for revenue purposes. All that shows clearly and distinctly the absolute correctness of the state-ment of my right honorable friend, that no encouragement was held out him by any person having any authority to speak for the British par-liament or the British Government, lending any ground for believing that had he asked at the time he proposed the preferential tariff, a discrimination in our favor, particularly in food products, in which we chiefly desire discrimination, there would have been 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. dated the 2nd of May, 1899, and is as

follows: "Privy Council Office, May 2, 1899. "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 1897, 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 support the view of my opinion on 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 journals in this country, which seek to attribute what they term '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 im-perial unity, 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, 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

"There are parties who hope to main

ABBEYS MEDICAL TALKS

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-

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 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

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 it can only 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. believe Mark this:
"I believe that anything in the di-

rection 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 food of the people. I believe that that is absolutely impracticable, and, but that if 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 coun-

Now, Sir, I have read Lord Rose bery'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-some more emphatically and some less-puts down his foot in 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 heard that these honorable gentlemen were prepared to admit British goods ctly 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 Canada. Under these circumstances honorable gentlemen posite, if they are wise and honest. will cease from this time forth all their statements and declarations as to 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 true basis of national wealth-the item of national wealth which I think all here would most earnestly desire to see grow and increase-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 gentleman, I understand, bases his opposition to my calculations on some statements which he finds contained in the blue book, the trade and navigation report, issued my honorable friend. I do not think that my honorable friend from York (Mr. Foster), and some of his supporters, understand in the least what these figures mean. They are the mechanical, conventional figures which 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 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 I made that the evidence in our possession show 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 reasonably prosperous, its population grows more rapidly than when it is not. In the second place, it is tolerably well ascertained by a great concensus of evidence that the exodus which did so much to deplete Canada, practically ceased by the year 1896, on the admission of these honorable gen-tlemen'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

quate system of vital statistics, and 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 unoccupied 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 wellknown exceptional fecundity of a certain portion of our population. "I find by the very last returns for the year 1897 that the increase in Eng-

and amounted to 11/2 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 fail below that of England and Ireland, and in addition we have positive proof in fifty different ways. We have proof from the sales of lan Canadian Pacific Rallway, from the number of homesteads taken up, from the reports of our immigraton agents, and from the well-known fact that a very large additional mining popula-tion 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 it 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 1835, which according to honorable gentlemen oppo-site, were years of depression in Canada, when he was reduced, as he tells us himself, to the condition of a brood-More than that, I do not ing hen think that he or any man in this house would get up and state their belief that the growth of population in Canada, under the circumstances I have alluded to, and bearing in mind 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 in the trade and navigation returns 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 preponderance of 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 m; 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 customs returns show going on just as they had done be-fore—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 gentlemen then, though I called attention long before it was recognized, to the probable error that existed. I give that fact to show the 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 exminister of finance (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 !! 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 nonorable 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 hon-orable 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 eyery 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, except, I believe, the honorable baronet (Sir Charles Tupper), for, I think, he was not here at the time — to show or le the time — to show or le the time — to show or hings. It was very much their inter-tio show, in the first place, that the sonulation of the country was not the population of the country was not de-tressing. Long before that time a freat deal had been said on our side concerning the extent and rapidity of the exodus going on. And, in the next ce, It was their interest to make a and showing as to the increase of the index of industrial establishments. honorable gentlemen set to work to do these things. I do not see my honrable friend, the minister of militia fr. Borden), in his place, but older mbers of the house, at any rate, will beet that, shortly after the census man in his place, brought forward the most absolute and overwhelming evithat in one single small subdivision not less than two and fifty people at small section, who had been rehad been falsely and improperly aced in the census, swelling the aparent number. When a statement of that kind was made by a preminent that kind was made by a preminent member of the opposition, the government, if they were honest, if they desired to establish the facts, had two things to do—to take the matter into their own hands and make a thorough their own hands and make a thorough searching investigation, or to open their archives to the members of the opposition and allow them to do it for them. Failing either, the government became, to put it mildly, accomplices after the fact in a villainous fraud. What the government did on that occasion was absolutely to sition the smallest opportunity to an the information which it was show the extent of these frauds. And in that position the matter remained from that time to this. Now, I have not the means of accurately ascertaining the extent of the fraud as to population. I have justification for saying that the whole subject of the population of Canada, as given in the census of 1891, is subject to the very gravest suspicion of having been immanipulated by the governof the day for a political pur-and I have declined from that pose, and I have declined from that time out to accept the statements in

perated honorable gentlemen on the other side to such an extent. Mr. Foster-Not at all. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -I recollect, in the old days we used to have a saying, indicating that if you throw a stone among a pack of wolves, it is satisfactory to hear them howl. Now, I take it, that that is a sound general axiom. But when after eight months, they keep howling still, it can hardly be wondered at that I feel a pleasing assurance that I did duty on that occasion. But, sir, if it is a matter of suspicion, however grave, as to the frauds that were practiced in the matter of population, it is not a matter of suspicion at all as to the frauds that were practiced as to enorwould just quote a few remarks I made at that time to show that these genemen had tolerably full warning at that time. I quote from Hansard of

the census qua population as being

anything more than approximations or guesses. Whether the total of the trands committed ran to 100,000 or 150,-

600, or higher, I say I cannot tell. All I can tell the house is this—that the

Government of Canada for the time

being were accomplices after the fact,

and did their uttermost to shut off investigation. Details of that will be found in the Hansard of 1895. Full de-

tails of that I took care to have pub-lished in the speech of mine at Mas-

sey Hall, which seems to have exas-

1895, volume 1, page 639: "Now, sir, with reference to the returns of population, the conduct of the department, and the conduct of hose charged with making the census neturns is open to the gravest suspi-cion. In other respects, it is open to no suspicion at all. Sir, I have here a volume called 'Census of Canada, for the Years 1890-91, volume 3,' to which I wish to attract the attention of the I do not object to men defending their cause by any honest arruments, but I do object, and I think whole house will sustain me in objecting, to seeing our census returns made the means of disgraceful fraud. As to the returns of population, I have indicated what I think. But now we come to the proofs which these census returns offer us of the huge increase in industrial establishments, and of people employed therein under the National Policy. These census returns declare that 25,000—only think, 25,000 industrial establishments blossomed into existence between 1881 and 1889, and that 112,000 people were employed in these establishments, who, ployed at all but for them. I have tapresumably, would not have been emen the trouble to analyze these stateme to bring before the country the results to be learned from the analysis of the returns which I regard to these figures, 25,000 new industries. First, I to what appears to be a wholly new industry, because I find no reference to it in the similar volume of the census of 1881, which also I have in my hand. This is the industry of knitting factories. You will find them narraton page 195. The house will be delighted to hear that there are now, or were in 1891, 223 industrial establish-

A NURSE'S NOBILITY.

She Imparts Friceless Informa tion to Her Fellow Mortals.

Toronto, April 7 .- Miss L. Slean, a widely-known professional nurse, pubishes the following letter, which will be read with interest by thousands who are today contending against difficulties such as she has overcome,

Miss Slean says:
"In the interests of suffering human ity, I desire to volunteer the following information. My duties as a nurse are very exacting, and some time ago the became greatly run down. I would blood became thin and watery, and I was utterly unable to perform my

My friends became alarmed, and a physician was called in, but, though carefully following all his directions, I did not improve. A friend who called on me, suggested that I should try Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills, which I did, and I can truthfully assure you I am thankful I did so, as I am my old self again, and feel better than I have

fest for many a long day."
"This is a frank, truthful and candid statement. I never gave a testi-monial before, but consider I am doing right in sending you this. I can get plenty of them from my friends, who have used your pills, and I will be glad to answer all correspondence re-

"Yours sincerely,
"LIZZIE SLEAN,
"100 Tecumseh street, Toronto."

Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills, the only nedicine that cures disease by killing the terms that cause it, are sold by all druggists, to 75c a box; sample box 25c, or sent prepaid on ecept of price by the Arnold Chemical Co., Amited. Capada Life Building, 43 King street

ments in the shape of knitting factories in Canada. Where is the minister of militia? Is he here just now? Or is there no Nova Scotia minister repre-

senting that province?

Some Honorable Members—No.

"Sir Richard Cartwright—Well I am "Sir Richard Cartwright—Well I am very sorry, because I was about to congratulate him. Nova Scotia is specially privileged. Of the \$23 knitting factories, 99 were developed in Nova Scotia. And more than that, of the 99 developed in Nova Scotia, 93 were developed in the county of Shelburne. I find on further examination that the 93 industrial establishments in the shape industrial establishments in the shape of knitting factories in the county of of knatting factories in the county of Shelburne employed collectively 126 hands. I find, further, on the same page of the census, that they earned in that year \$1,833, being at the rate of \$14 55 per year for each hand, or 28 cents a week, and 4½ cents a day."

"I find that in Quebec, in the county of L'Assomption, there were 12 industrial establishments known as knitting factories, employing collectively 12 hands, earning an average of \$63 a year, being at the rate of \$1 20 a week, wherewith, I suppose, to discharge the wages of superintendents, the cost of wages of superintendents, the cost of finding power, and dividends to the company. Portneuf is equally favored; it has 12 establishments, which average \$90 per year in wages, or \$1 60 per week. Now, I find here that the value of machinery and tools employed in each factory are given; and it may interest the honorable member for Shelburne (Mr. White), to know that the 93 knitting factories in Shelburne actually employfactories in Shelburne actually employ-ed for machinery and tools to the value

of \$623, being at the rate of \$7 per fac-tory for machinery. Now, I want to call the attention of the house to this fact. We are told there were 25,000 new es-tablishments; I have shown you what have analyzed these further, and I find that out of the 223 knitting factories there may possibly be 80 that deserve the name by a stretch of courtesy. Those 30 pay \$288,000 in wages out of a total of \$322,000. The remaining 193 pay an average of \$200 a year for all purposes. But, sir, great as the knitting factory is, fine work which the National Policy has got in there-

Perhaps I should say the census com-

'-finer still in the work which the census commissioners get in there, it pales before the industry of carpet-making. The house will be glad to know, I was glad to know, that there are now 537 industrial establishments for making carpets in the Dominion of Canada. I find by a reference to the census returns of 1881 that there were only 11 then in existence; we have, therefore, an increase of 546, which is something like how many thousands per cent? Is it 5,000 or 50,000 per cent? Some of those honorable gentlemen who are good at it may occupy their leisure time in making the calculation. Well, sir, of these 557, 51 are in New Brunswick, under the fostering care of the minister; and they employ 51 hands, mostly old women. Their collective wages are \$1,792; so that each of them earns \$36 per year, or 70 cents per week. Nova Scotia possesses 106 for carpet-making, employing 117 hands,

who earn \$62 a year, or \$1 10 per week." And so on, and so on, and so on. I will not inflict on the rest of the house, but I may say that these were sample bricks of which my honorable friends on this side, before the debate closed, gave an imaginable quantity, any quantity of instances of the way in which these intelligent census commissioners improvised 25,000 new industrial establishments, that had been established in Canada in the space of ten mously exaggerating the number of inestablishments in Canada. I ple, the town of Port Hope, and that

"During the last ten years, unhappily, Port Hope lost 539 in population, besides the natural increase; but while the people decreased, the industrial establishments multiplied. There are now 147 industrial establishments in Port Hope; 63 of these employ one man, or one woman, one boy, or one girl; 20 of them employ two men, or two women, two boys, or two girls; 33 of them employ three men, women, boys or girls; 116 establishments employ 219 people, equal to one man or woman to each industrial establishment, and three-quarters of a boy or girl to spare."

Now, Mr. Speaker, my point is this, as the honorable gentleman brought up the question incidentally, that, with full knowledge, these honorable gentlemen made our last census of 1891 all but absolutely workliess as regarded the industrial establishments, and subject to the gravest suspicion as regarded the number of people in this country. I am not now going to take up time by discussing the question as to whether a de jure or a de facto is the best system of taking a census. There may be difficulties about altering a system which has been in existence 20 or 30 years, and although the de jure sys tem applied in a country like this, where there are about a million of our people resident in the United States, affords almost unlimited facilities for I am not going to deal with fraud in the hands of an unscrupulous matter fully; my friends must help government. I am not prepared to say absolutely that it is possible to dispense with it, however desirable it may be. But what I want to call your attention to is the fact that we are very much at sea, owing to the conduct of these honorable gentlemen, on the very important question of what was the true population in 1891, and upon that basis, what was the true population of Canada in 1896. Had it not been for the deficit then existing, I would certainly have pressed hard to have had at least an enumeration of the population made, but in the teeth of the deficits for three or four successive years and a deficit certain for that year, it was hardly possible for us to undergo the expense that such a step would in-

> But, sir, I may call attention to the fact that the ex-minister of finance thinks no duty of a government is more sacred than to take care that these national returns—perhaps he does not count the census return as a blue-book -but that the blue-books of the government shall be perfectly accurate and above suspicion in all points. Now, I have noticed on the part of the honorable gentlemen, and I have noticed on the part of their press, a great deal of grumbling, which appears to rather unreasonable. Those honorable gentlemen grumble because the party who assailed an unjust and high protective tariff, have altered their tactective tariff, have aftered their tactics from time to time. I am credibly informed that a good many of the elderly Boers thought that Lord Roberts behaved exceedingly badly to them when he would not at-tack them in front as his predecessors had done. Sir, we were perfectly justified in executing a flank movement, whether that flank movement took the shape of reciprocity or preferential trade. Sir, the Boers and protectionists were very well entrenched, and not very pervious to frontal attack, as we found on more than one occasion. we found on more than one glements, There were barbed wire entanglements, were gerrymanders and there were senates in front of us to obstruct the progress of civilization. But I am happy to say that the flank movement

country. And here, sir, I want to make | not suffering from taxation at this country. And here, sir, I want to make a few remarks on the general position. Sir, even the honorable member for York; although he would have liked very well to have done it, could not deny that there had been a tremendous advance all along the line. These honorable gentlemen may say that it is all thus line. The honorable member is pure luck. The honorable member for York devoted a good deal of time to prosperity and depression succeeding each other, and that governments had very little to do with it; in fact, I think he rather leaned to the heresy that governments were only flies on the

Mr. Foster-You have a patent on

The minister of trade and commerce -No. the honorable gentleman is mis-taken; the man who first made that statement, if the honorable gentleman wants to know it, was the Hon, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, the place at which he used it, Halifax, and it was in reference to a speech he made on the subject of confederation. I give every man his due, dead or alive. These honorable gentlemen may, if they like, say that it is pure luck. I am not going to deny the fact, that the Liberal party have had very rare good fortune since they came into office in 1896. It would be untrue, and foolish to do so, but if we have had rare good luck, we have used it well, and helped it on. The preferential tariff was not a piece of pure luck, the sending of the contingents was not a piece of pure luck, the great development of the agricultural interests of the country through the instrumentality of the honorable minister of agriculture, largely, was not a piece of pure luck; the opening up of the British Columbia mining districts was not a piece of pure luck (and honorable gentlemen will remember that we were severely attacked because of the aid we granted in that direction); the floating of our loan at 2½ per cent was not a piece of pure luck; the obtaining of leave for trustees to invest our securities was not a piece of pure luck. Why should these men grudge us our tuck? We have the right to our turn as well as they. The Con-servative party profited to the utmost, as everybody knows, by our bad luck in 1878. Let them take their medicine today. Our right is to profit. When was the trade of Canada more buoyant than it is today? When was the general prosperity so universal as it is today; when was the reputation of Canada so high, not merely on the stock exchange, but on the field of battle, as it stands today? I do not want to quote any more poety, because my efforts in that direction do not seem to be appreciated, but, I may remark, that it is just as well, now and then, to see ourselves as others see us, and I want to call the attention of the house to the way in which the leading journals of England have received the statement and the speech so belittled by the honorable member for York, N. B. (Mr. Foster). The

"Mr. Fielding's statement contains many points of interest to people in this country. One point transcending all others is the pathotic spirit of imperial solidarity, in which the speech HEAR EACH OTHER'S SIDE OF THE was conceived, delivered and acclaim-It was not the mere statement that the past year was the most prosperous in the history of Canada that caused the speech to be punctuated with patriotic cheers and followed by the singing of the National Anthem. It was rather the common feeling that the past year also witnessed and sanctifled the close affection binding the mark, when I say that a great indus-Dominion to the mother country in a community of sacrifice, sorrow and achievement, these real chords of man, these true bonds of empire. It was not the common felicitation over a prosperous balance sheet, nor even he new adjustment of fiscal relations. however advantageous and desirable in itself." After referring to the increased preference in favor of Great Britain from July 1, the Times adds "there is no immediate suggestion of reciprocity in this graceful, gratifying concession of Canada to the trade of the United Kingdom. The reciprocity, so far is the natural cons quence of the fiscal policy adopted by Canada with Great Britain to the advantage of both parties. Without recasting our whole fiscal policy, we have no other reciprocity to offer. We hold that the best form of reciprocity is in the abstract, that in which two countries exchange their respective products as freely as possible without et or hindrance from fiscal barriers on either side. Perhaps in the concrete the next best form might be a common fiscal tariff for all parts of the empire, but the time for that is evidently not yet. The two ideals are economically irreconcilable, perhaps, but some day it may be found politic to subordinate the purely economical ideal in the larger ideal of a consolidated, united

empire. It was perhaps within bounds of possibility, said Mr. Fielding, that England would be induced to impose a duty for the benefit of the colonies. We do not question the pos-sibility in the abstract, but inasmuch as Canada found her advantage in successive reductions of her tariff in favor of a country imposing no duties except for revenue purposes, perhaps it is equally possible that the solution of the problem of an imperial zollverein may in the end be found in the common acceptance of a policy of free exchange rather than in the reversion to a policy of protective duties and preferential tariffs."

Stronger testimony could hardly be given of the truth of the statement I made a little while ago, that the eloquent speech of my honorable friend (Mr Fielding) in delivering his budget. had done right good service, not only in Canada, but to Canada, across the ocean in the motherland, with whom for many reasons, we desire to dwell on terms of the utmost amity and concord.

I am glad, now, sir, to be able to tell the house, that I am approaching very rapidly the conclusion of the remarks I have to offer. There was one point I am bound to say, on which the ex-finance minister (Mr. Foster) offered caution, that I thought well-placed. His remarks on the surplus and the use to be made of the surplus deserve atten-They are not his own, but they were good.

Some Honorable Members-Oh. The Minister of Trade and Commerce -I do not in the least desire to belittle the fact that he sometimes knows a good thing when he sees it, and uses it. In the main, I agree with him, that a great surplus should be used for the purpose of reducing taxation under or-dinary conditions. Of that there is no doubt. We are using our surplus to give a reduction, and a much larger reduction in reality than in appearance, to the consumers of Canada. But there are occasions, and this is member that for good, sound, financial reasons, it is not politics for us to rush into the money markets of the world, to borrow. We have recently attempted to establish a Canadian 21/2 seems to have had a very good practical effect, and that we are now in the enjoyment of a tariff which has greatly lightened the taxation of the people, which has given consideration to those manufacturers who dreaded, perhaps with some reason, the extraordinary development of the tactics used by the American manufacturers, and great general prosperity to this

TAXATION HAS BEEN VERY GREATLY LIGHTENED;

in reality, as compared with the taxation we found when we came into office, and under all the circumstances, while I entirely agree with the general gist of the remarks made by the ex-Anance minister, that as a rule of surplus should be used for the purpose of reducing taxation; still, when we have a considerable capital expenditure, it is abweys an open point whether it is an increase of debt, than for the purpose of preventing the increasing of our debt, or for the purpose of preventing us going into the money market at an ilnear spicious time. For these reasons I agree entirely with the position taken by my honorable friend (Mr. Fielding), that on the whole, it is better for us to use our surplus to prevent for us to use our surplus to prevent an increase of debt, than for the pnurpose of extinguishing taxation. Then, sir, the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) reminded us that these periods of prosperity always go in cycles. He reminded us that the lean kine always succeeded the fat kine. I think, I noticed, when the hongrable gentleman (Mr. Foster) was dwelling on his parable, that the lean kine always devoured in the long run the fat kine, that he looked rather hungrily at his neighbor (Sir Charles Tupper), who, like myself, in advancing in years, has become tolerably well furnished with

For my own part, I think there are three things that the country needs to exercise good caution about. One I have alluded to already. We have attained, by reason of the preferential tariff, to an extraordinary degree of

OUR CHIEF CUSTOMER, THE ENG-

LISH PEOPLE, We can maintain that, we can extend that; we can double, trebte and quadruple the enormous amount we have already sent to England; but on one condition, and on one condition only. That condition is, that the exporters of Canada, and the producers of Canada make it a point of honor and a point of interest, in seeing that the goods they are exporting from Can-ade are sent to England of good qualade are sent to England of good quality, and in good condition. There is a second thing that we will require to exercise a good deal of discretion about. In Canada, as in some other countries, labor and capital are sometimes in danger of coming to strained relations. I know that in certain quarters of Canada very considerable loss to the public has been sustained by the strikes that will occasionally occur between employers of labor and the la-borers; and I hope that a means may be found by this parliament, and by this government, for setting in Canada a good example to other countries in the matter of maintaining friendly relations between employers and em-ployes. They eat off the same loaf; their interests in reality are the same, and I am inclined to think that if they can be brought together on fair terms (if they can be made more ready than they sometimes are, to

CASE). there would be little danger of any unfortunate collisions between these two The wreaths of love twining round my important classes. Those who have studied the history of strikes in England and in the United States, know that I am speaking well within the trial strike is often almost more expensive than a great war. And, wholly and clearly apart from the evil feeling and bad blood engendered between the contending parties, the economic even in a comparatively trifling strike, is great enough to deserve the most careful attention of all states-

There is a third thing which the government desires to keep in mind. In Canada, in former years, we were rash and reckless in continually in-creasing our fixed charges. I gave an illustration the other night of the extent to which the fixed charges and the charges for the collection of revenue had absorbed almost the entire available margin of income, and I would guard the house and the government, if I can, against allowing anything of that kind to occur with

For the rest, sir, I invite examination. The facts which I have given lie open, and can be proved. If I have made a mistake, let honorable gentlemen show wherein I have misstated the facts, or wherein I have erred: but, sir, let them state what I do say them not put words in my mouth which I never used; and let them be good enough to verify their quotations before they make them. For the rest I now and here repeat, on behalf of the government, the challenge I made at the opening of this session. If these gentlemen opposite condemn any particular expenditure of ours, whether it be for public works, or whether it be for railway subsidies, or for any other purpose, let them rise in their places in parliament and by word of mouth and by vote, record their disapproval of our acts. If they disapprove of our policy, if they want to uproot our preferential tariff, if they want to cut asunder the bonds which now unite us to the motherland, let them take the same manly course and put themselves on record and stand and fight by it. And if they will not do these things, if they will prefer to remain silent, then I advise them to accept the situation, to hold their peace, and to be content with the general prosperity which has prevailed in Canada since this government came into power.

TWO YEARS ABED.

Eight Years of Rheumatic Torment-South American Rheumatic Cure Drives Out the Torment in a Day.

Mrs. John Cook, of 287 Clinton street, Foronto, says: "For eight years I Toronto, says: suffered as no one ever did with rheumatism. For two years I lay on my bed and could not so much as feed myself—I was so helpless. The torture was indescribable. I doctored and tried every remedy I could hear of but received no lasting benefit. I am grateful for the day when a lady friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I was able to sit up in bed. I continued its use and today—look at me—I am as strong and active as ever in my life." For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

The Russian Government will offer at public auction the lease of six tracts of gold-bearing land situated on the northwest coast of the Sea of Ok-

IF TAKEN IN TIME The D. & L Emulsion will surely cure the most serious affections of the lungs. That "run down" condition, the after effects of a heavy cold is quickly counteracted, Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited.

If the Drain Pipe in Your **Kitchen Clogs**

up, what is the result? You must remove the stuff or it will decay and fill your house with evil odors of putrefaction. That's precisely what happens in your own body when you become constipated, and the poisonous matter is taken up by the blood and carried back into your system, only it is much worse, because you are unconscious of the effects, but every one who comes near you literally smells you. I know, slightly, two ladies, both oi them amiable and attractive women otherwise, who are veritable walking charnel houses! Could I use a more expressive or truthful term? These ladies are so saturated with the poisonous are so saturated with the poisonous effluvia from their internal economy that they are habituated to it; their

sense of smell is blunted. I wonder how their hurbands endure them!
Both of these women suffer from Constipation, their complexions are muddy and their breaths nauscating to sensitive people. I wish I knew them intimately enough to advise them to try Karl's Clover Root Tea, the most wonderful medicine I have ever known for the regulation of the bowels, purifying of the blood and sweetening of the breath.

My dear sisters, I wish to tell you that your health depends entirely on the state of your blood. Your blood makes you whatever you are, for through the blood every organ in your body is kept in repair. If your blood is poisoned by the waste material that is retained in your body because of your constipation, your

are not being built up as you should be.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a truly wonderful tissue builder. It produces healthy digestive organs, allowing your food to nourish you, and induces sound, refreshing sleep.

Ask your druggist for a sample, or write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn Street, Toronto, Ont., who will mail you one. Sold in the United States and Canada at 25c. and 5oc., and in England at 2s. 3d.

HOME. SWEET HOME

The Following Lines Were Written by Mr. J. McGee, of Egmondville, Who Is in His 84th Year.

When forced from the friends we love dearest to part,
When fond recollections still cling to dur heart. Like a spirit unblest through earth I would roam.

And echo the answer, "There is no place like home."

"Home, home, sweet home, There is no place like home, Be it ever so humble, There is no place like home."

From home when we wander far, far away, By land, or by rail, or over the sea,

We're sure to look homeward, wherever we roam, And think, whilst not speaking, "There is no place like home."

Home, home, etc. Whilst strangers to home we are strangers to bliss; Heaven poured forth its stream by no medium but this:

In sickness, in sadness, till my last gasp is o'er.

Home, home, etc.

An exile from home, dazzles splendor in vain; Oh, give me my lonely brown cabin It's not glitter without, but content-

ment within, eavy not barons, dukes, earls, or kings.

Home, home, etc.

I sigh not for riches, gold, and what not; Give health and contentment in my little cot; Empires may rise and monarchs may fall, Oh! give me that peace of mind dearer

than all. Home, home, etc.

Were I King Richard, better stln, Pope of Rome; I'd scorn grown or mitre; bereft of my The saints now in glory, could they

on earth roam, As true as the magnet they'd fly to their home.

Home, home etc.

Hope, when she paints her fair bow in the air, Leaves her brilliance to fade in the night of despair; And joys, fleeting moments, when homeward we roam.

An hour seems a day until we get

Home, home, etc.

Oh give me, oh give me, the wings of a dove, I'd fly to my cabin, the place that I And chant forth its raptures, whereever I'd roam, And ne'er more look backwards until

I'd got home. Home, home, etc.

Whilst seeking for rest we just hover around Like the patriarch's dove, no rest can be found. When homeward we turn, wherever we roam. We'll sing the sweet song, "There is no place like home."

"HALF-HOUR **READING CLUB'**

And the Rules That Govern It-Object Is to Cultivate a Taste for Good and Useful Literature.

In a recent issue of Table Talk, rules governing the "Half-Hour Reading Club" of Philadelphia are given. The club's object is to cultivate a taste for good and useful literature, and reach as much higher standard as inclination may lead. It is just entering on its eleventh year. The rules:
"Half an hour daily (Sundays ex-

cepted) must be devoted to reading in English or foreign languages. Newspapers, periodicals, translations or foreign novels and English works of fiction are excluded.
"To become a member of the club, or

having joined to continue on the roll of membership, an annual fee of 25 cents must be sent to the secretary. The club year commences with March 1, therefore it is desirable that all names and fees should be received on or before that date.

Bach member is required to send to the secretary at the close of the club year (Feb. 23) the titles of the books read, the names of authors and trans-

lators, and the number of pages and volumes perused.
"These lists will be submitted to judges; these judges will decide upon the persons (two in number) who in their opinion have followed the most approved course of reading, and the prizes will be awarded accordingly.

"Every member must sign his list with his club number for the year then

closing, that the name be known only to the secretary, and the judging therefore wholly impartial.

The fines and fees will be devoted to the necessary expenses of the club. The surplus will be divided to form two

"Any member resigning before the expiration of the year must pay 25 cents in addition to his fines. "One half-hour, no more, no less must be devoted each day to club reading. A fine of 1 cent is due for each omission. All fines must be sent to the secretary

at the end of the club year.
"Lists not in by March 10 cannot enter into competition for the prizes.
"Each member upon the receipt of the annual fee of 25 cents, will receive their club number for the new year."

FROM ST. THOMAS

Mr. H. Armitage Gives the Public the Benefit of His Experience With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered With Backache and Kidney Disease-Greatest Medicine of the Century Cured Him-Dodds Kidney Pills.

St. Thomas, April 6.—The commonest symptom of diseased kidneys reported in St. Thomas and vicinity is Back-ache. Chronic Backache is the most disabling ache a busy man or woman can have.

By far the most serious thing in connection with backache, however, the fact that it means a derangement of those vital organs, the Kidneys, and if neglected will lead to something a

thousand times worse.

Backache is simply kidney ache. The kidneys are not fine of feeling, and when pain in these organs is felt it means that their disease has already reached an advanced stage.

If the kidneys once break down every organ in the body follows suit, for the kidneys-the filters of blood-depends the health of the whole

system.
Mr. H. Armitage, cigarmaker, of St. Thomas, writes thus about Dodd's Kidney Pills as a cure for Backache: To whom it may concern: I, the undersigned, have been greatly troubled with Backache and also with other forms of Kidney Disease. I have used nine boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am completely cured. I would be glad both to see this published and to answer questions concerning the case.

H. ARMITAGE."

In the remote parish of Markby, in Lincolnshire, England, stands a little thatched church, probably the only one existing in Great Britain. CAUTION .- Beware of substitutes for Pain-Killer. There is nothing "just as good." Unequalled for cuts, sprains

and bruises. Internally for all bowel disorders. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. cents and 50 cents. Children Cry for CASTORIA

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The face simile chart, Thetcher. Tapper. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children' Cry for CASTORIA.



supplied in various qualities for all purposes.

Pure, Antiseptic, Emollient. Ask your dealer to obtain full particulars for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester

Col. Otter's Report

Of the Part Taken by the Canadian Soldiers

In the Engagements at Paadeberg From the 18th to the 27th of February—List of Killed and Wounded.

Ottawa, April 6.—Lieut.-Col. Otter's Gand H Companies, which I held in reserve, every more any aged, and giving The fire of the enemy became intense. Canadians were engaged, and giving descriptions of wounds received by Canadian soldiers, has reached the militia department. The report also gives a list of the killed. There is very little that has not been covered by letters from the front; yet the document is nevertheless an interesting one. Col Otter's report is as follows: The Chief Staff Officer of Militia,

Paardeberg Drift, Feb. 26, 1900. Sir,-I have the honor to report upon the part taken by the battalion under my command in the engag Paardeberg on the 18th inst. command in the engagement at

The battalion arrived near Paarde-berg Drift with the 19th Brigade at 6 a.m., of the 18th inst., having formed the rear guard of the brigade in its march during the night from Klip Drift, a distance of 21 miles. Within half an hour of the arrival of the battalion orders were received to be ready to proceed at 7 a.m., and at 7:20 a.m. battalion moved out to support the artillery about a mile away. The men neantime had had a biscuit and

Hardly had the battalion reached the place designated than it was ordered to move to the drift and cross the river. and the crossing began at about 8:30 The current ran nine miles an hour, while the water was sufficiently

UP TO THE MEN'S ARMPITS. other the men passed over in force with linked arms. At 9:30 a.m. A and about 500 yards from the enemy, who occupied the woods along the near edge of the river, but were totally hid-den from view. They also occupied a series of dongas, enfilading our left flank: but this was not discovered until towards afternoon, when they disclosed themselves, although they were quietly "sniping" from that "meetion all day. The Duke of Cornwall's L. I. was on our right, the Gordons and Shropshire L. I. on our left, but on the other side of the hill, on our left nd behind the artillery. The battalion. however, was practically alone, and during the whole day received no orders or instructions from anyone, until about 4 p.m. In addition to the 19th Brigade, the 3rd (Highland) Bri-

besides artillery and mounted infan-FIRING BEGAN

at about 9:30 a.m. from the enemy's right, and continued along their front towards the center. The advance of the battalion took place over perfectly open ground, somewhat undulating, and with no cover save the inequaliof the ground, and a few anthills. The firing line attained a position from the enemy varying from 400 yards on the right to 800 yards on the left, where it remained until late in the afternoon. The enemy's fire was for some time very severe, and Capt. Arnold, who at the time was doing most excellent service, was mortally wounded, and many others hit.

During this time three or four men on the reserve (H Company) were wounded at a distance of over 1,600 yards. Only one Maxim gun could be crossed, and that was soon got into position by Capt. Bell on the rising ground on the left at a distance of some 1,000 yards, where it did excellent service during the day. A bat-tery of field artillery occupied the hills on our left rear, and shelled the enemy's lines at intervals during the The fire discipline of the severcompanies engaged was excellent, and perfect coolness as well as accurate shooting was maintained through-

At about 4 p.m. three companies of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Allworth, came up, and this officer informed me that "he had been sent to finish this business," and "proposed doing so with the bayonet." One company of Cornwalls was at once sent into the firing line, followed in half an hour y the other two, this reinforcement seing received with a very heavy fire rom the whole length of the enemy's

A GENERAL ADVANCE. At 5 p.m. Lieut.-Col. Allworth notified that a general advance would take

YOU WOULDN'T DO IT.

You Would Not Think or Blowing Powders or Snuff on a Sere on the Outside of Your Nose-Would You?

Why De You Do It Then With the Little Catarrhal Ulcers on the Inside of Is a Healing Salve—It Is the Only Real Cure for Catarrh.

A well-known lady of Springfield. Ont, writes a few common-sense words regarding her experience in trying Japanese Catarrh Cure. She says: "Inclosed find \$2 50 for six boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure. A few days ago I received a sample box, and from the results obtained from this sample am sure the remedy will cure me. have great faith in a salve like this for catarrh, and believe it to be the proper thing. We never blow powder on a sore of any kind, and I don't see why people advertise powders to cure catarrh. I have tried all the powders on the market; they relieved at the time, but I was worse when I stopped Japanese Catarrh Cure is a healing, penetrating, volatile pomade. It reaches every catarrhal diseased portion of the head and throat, and will permanently cure any of catarrh, wherever located. Anderson & Nelles, druggists, sell it.

and after an advance of about 200 yards effectively stopped our men, and no further progress could be made.

The loss of both the corps taking part in the charge was very severe. Lieut.-Col. Allworth was killed. The

Lieut.-Col. Allworth was killed. The position gained was, however, held, and a continuous heavy fire maintained until darkness set in, about 7 p.m., when I gave the order to collect the dead and wounded and withdrew to the blyouag at the drift. The enemy also withdrew from their position at the same time to the Boer laager some two miles up the river, leaving a few men in the dougas on our left, who continued "sniping" our collecting parties until 10 p.m.

parties until 10 p.m. INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY. Many instances of individual brav-

ery were displayed, as, for example, the case of No. 8,110, Pte. Kennedy, who led one of the ammunition mules right up to the firing line, where it was instantly killed. The company stretcher-bearers exhibited great pluck, and five of them were among the wounded; three were wounded in conveying Capt. Arnold from the firing line, the stretcher on which he was being made a special object of attention by the Boer marksmen. In connection with this incident, I must note the courage displayed by Surgeon Capt. Fisset, who, when the stretcher upon which Capt. Arnold was being brought to the rear was stopped a short distance from the firing line by the wounding of one of the bearers, went forward and attended to Capt. Arnold, and subsequently assisted as a bearer in bringing him to the rear. Two crossings were used about 50 yards Capt. Fisset also attended to many apart, over one of which a rope was others wounded, under fire during the stretched, by which the men passed day. Lieut.-Col. Buchan was in charge of the firing line, which he directed and controlled in the coolest and most ith linked arms. At 9:30 a.m. A and effective manner, while my acting companies were in the firing line at adjutant. Lieut. Ogilvie, rendered excellent service in carrying my orders about the field. The following non-commissioned officers and men dis-tinguished themselves during the day,

No. 6.559-Sergt. Utton. No. 7,117—Pte. Andrews, No. 7,040—Pte. Dickson. No. 7,043-Pte. Duncare No. 7,306-Pte. Curphy

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. The collection of the dead and wounded was made by parties of the Royal Canadians and continued all night. The duty was a most onerous one, and too much credit cannot be given to those who were engaged in it. By 7 a.m. of the 19th all dead gade was on the south of the river, of the battalion were buried beside many of those of the D. C. L. I., and the wounded sent to the rear. I must here place on record the great services rendered by the Roman Catholic chaplain of the battalion, the Rev. Father O'Leary, who was present in the field all day, and towards the end in the firing line, while during the night he was prominent in the search for the wounded, as well as officiating in the burial of the dead. Several of the officers accompanied these parties up to midnight, while No. 685, Sergt Reading; No. 7,304, Sergt. Ramage; No. 7,302, Sergt. Middleton, and No. 7,258, Pte. Whingate, were out all night on this

duty Another incident of coolness and pluck was that of No. 7,347, Pte. Hornibrook, who at daylight in the morning of the 19th inst., was down in the ex-treme right of the lines occupied by the enemy the previous day. He was un-armed, and came suddenly upon an armed Boer looking for a stray horse. With great presence of mind, Hornibrook pretended to be armed with a revolver, and called imaginary assist-ance, at the same time demanding the man's surrender. The Boer at once submitted, and on being brought in, proved to be one of Gen. Cronje's adtutants, and a most important officer.

The Fight of the 27th.

The following disposition of the battalion was made by 10 p.m. of the 26th inst: In the main trench running north and south from the river, and beginning on the left, were placed C. D. E. F, G, and H Companies, while on the extreme right was a party of 30 engineers. This trench was about 240 yards long, the right of it resting within 25 yards of the river, and 500 yards from the nearest Boer trench. The force placed in this trench numbered 500 officers and men of the battalion. Company A remained on the south side of the river, where it had been detailed for patrol duty. B Company and a few details formed a reserve at the bivouac 300 yards to the rear, and the wagons were fully 1,000 yards to the rear again. The continuation of the main trench was occupied by 200 Gordon High-landers and about 1,500 yards on our left was the Shropshire Light Infantry. THE ADVANCE.

At 2:15 a.m. the six companies, with the engineers, moved forward. Your Nose ?-Japanese Catarrh Cure brigadier was on the right, Lieut.-Col. Buchan and Major Pelletier being in charge of the attack, the former on the left, the latter on the right, the officer commanding in rear on the

> The line advanced without interruption for about 400 yards, when it was met by a terrific fire from the enemy. The premature discharge of a couple of shots just before the general fusiliade, served as a warning to many of our men, who instantly themselves on the ground; but the effect of the fire was disastrous to us. H Company, being in the wood on the river bank, did not suffer, but G and F Companies, being in the open. lost heavily, the former having four killed and twelve wounded, the latter 2 killed and nine wounded. G Com-pany was within 65 yards, actual measurement of the advanced trench of the enemy, when fire was opened on them, the companies on the left, E, D and C, being from 75 to 100 yards distant from a subsidiary trench in prolongation of the enemy's line, at

the rear rank cenerally segan to entrench.

100 YARDS FROM THE ENEMY.

The trench on the right, begun by the party of Royal Engineers, was 100 yards from the enemy's nearest trench, and covered by G and H Companies, made rapid progress, but those begun by the other companies did not advance very rapidly, and after the bat-talion had been for some twenty min-utes under fire, some one unknown, utes under fire, some one unknown, called in an authoritative tone "to retire and bring back your wounded," in consequence of which the left company failed to establish themselves in the new trenches, and retired on the old ones, leaving G and H holding the ground on the right, Lieut.-Col. Buchan being the last to retire. Daylight found G and H Companies well entrenched, with the Royal Engineers still pushing the work on.

Firing continued on the right until about 5:15 a.m., when the enemy in the advanced trench made proposals to surrender. Our men, being doubtful of the genuineness of the proposition, continued their work and firing for nearly an hour. At about 6 a.m.

for nearly an hour At about 6 a.m. one of the enemy advanced with a white flag, when firing ceased, and the enemy began to come in by batches to the number of 200.

CRONJE'S SURRENDER. Gen. Sir Henry Colville, commanding division, had come up about 6:15, and directed the disposal of the prisoners, sending forward an officer into the nearest part of the Boer laager to make terms of surrender, and the result of which was the unconditional capitulation of Gen. Cronje and his whole force, numbering upwards of 4.000.

Capts. Stairs and MacDonnell deserve great credit for their pertinacity in holding on as they did, the result of which undoubtedly had a material effect in hastening the final result

All the wounded were brought in be-fore daylight, and sent back to the collecting station by our men. The dead were buried where they fell at 7 a.m. by the Rev. Father O'Leary, Roman Catholic chaplain to the batta-

That the duty entailed upon the Royal Canadian Regiment was most difficult and dangerous no one will so successful at all points as was hoped for, yet the final result was a complete success, and credit can fairly be claimed by the battalion for such, as it was practically acting alone. The various actions beginning on the 18th and concluding on the 27th of February have been denominated

"Paardeberg,"
I have the honor to be, cir, your obedient servant, W. D. OTTER. Heutenant-colonel, commanding Royal Canadian Regiment, Second Battalion.

The Wounded.

of Feb. 18 20 and 27, at Paardeberg, South Africa (including number, rank, name and nature of wound):
Major O. C. C. Pelletier, staff, right arm, not serious. A COMPANY.

Capt. H. M. Arnold, 90th Battalion, 7,017—Pte. H. Andrews, 50th Regiment, C. A., left thigh, slight.
7,021—Pte. A. C. Beach, 5th Regiment,

C. A., thorax, serious. 7,041-Pte. W. J. G. Dickson, 5th Regiment, C.A., discharged from hospital. 7,043-Pte. C. W. Duncalfe, 90th Battalion, wrist, slight.
7,046—Pte. F. Finch-Smiles, 5th Regi

ment, C. A., thigh, slight, 7,070-Corp. A. O. Lohman, 6th Rifles, face and chest, serious.
7,082—Pte. H. McKenzie, Manitoba

7,084-Pte. H. E. Niebergall, 6th Rifles, leg, slight.
7,111—Pte. G. C. Thompson, 6th Rifles,

B COMPANY. Lieut. J. C. Mason, shoulder, slight. 5.062-Sergt, J. Shreeve, R. C. R. I., right arm, slight. 7,172-Sergt. G. R. Sippl, 7th Fusiliers,

foot, slight. 7,156-Corp. J. Smith, 22nd Battalion, knee and hip, serious. 2,500-Corp. L. Power, R. C. A., back,

3,115-Pte. T. Baugh, R. C. A., thigh, slight. 7,130-Pte. J. B. Corley, 30th Rifles, arm, slight. 7,182-Pte, J. Day, 26th Battalion,

shoulder, slight. 7,197-Pte. W. J. Green, 25th Battalion, foot, slight. 3,206-Pte. J. Kingswell, R. C. A breast, serious.
7,211-Pte. C. D. McLaren, 7th Fusiliers, hip, slight. 7,218—Pte. V. F. Marentette, 21st Battalion, arm, slight. 7,225-Pte. A. T. Paddon, 21st Bat-

talion, arm and side, serious.
7,252—Pte. A. H. Wheatcroft, 7th Fusi liers, discharged from hospital. C COMPANY. 7,393-Corp. M. M. Stewart, 2nd Q. O. R., shoulder, slight. 7,313—Pte. L. Allen, 2nd Q. O. R., discharged from hospital.

7,826-Pte. H. Coggins, 31st Battalion, discharged from hospital. 7,336-Pte. E. C. Day, G. G. B. G., discharged from hospital. 7,342-Pte. N. Gray, S.S. Marine Rifle Company, discharged from hospital. 7,412—Pte. J. Holland, nil, discharged from hospital. 7,356-Pte. J. Kennedy, 10th Battalion, arm, slight. 7,357-Pte. R. Kidner, 10th Battalion, foot, slight 7,360-Pte. L. McGiverin, 2nd Q. O. R., foot, slight. 4,105—Pte. R. H. McLaughlin, R. C. R. I., shoulder and lungs, serious.
7,392—Pte. J. H. Sutton, 13th Bat-

talion, discharged from hespital. 7,397—Pte. J. F. Usher, 2nd Q. O. R., back, not serious. 7,398—Pte, W. J. Vanderwater, 2nd Q. O. R., finger, slight. 7,399—Pte. J. R. Vickers, 10th Bat-talion, right thigh, slight.

7,406-Pte. S. M. Warde, 2nd Q. O. R., throat, slight. D COMPANY. 4,111-Color-Sergt. C. H. Thompso. R. C. R. I., left arm, not serious.

7,498-Corp. G. G. Hulme, 15th Battalion, discharged from hospital. 7,462-Pte. J. L. H. Bradshaw, 16th Battalion, back and neck, serious 7,475-Pte. C. P. Clarke, 43rd Battalion, leg. slight. 7,474-Pte. J. D. Coleman, 43rd Bat talion, leg, slight. 7,493—Pte. C. A. Gibson, 15th Bat-talion, discharged from hospital.

7,497-Pte. C. Holland, 16th Battalion, left arm, not serious. 7,463-Corp. W. S. Brady, 43rd Battalion, spine (since dead.) 7,502-Pte. F. J. Living, 43rd Battalion, lungs (since dead).
7,510—Pte. A. L. Laird, late R. C. A.

7,527-Pte. A. MacAuley, 43rd Batta-Mon, knee, serious. 7,531—Pte. J. F. McConnell, G. G. F. G., right call, not serious. 7,542-Pte. W. G. Ritchie, 43rd Batta-lion, discharged from hospital. 7,553-Pte. C. T. Thomas, G. G. F. G. abdomen (since dead).

E COMPANY. 9,136-Corp. T. E. Baugh, R. C. R. I. right knee, slight. 7.637—Pte. J. F. Gorman, 2rd Field

Hattery, C. M. back, not serious.
7,459—Pte. T. Moore, D. Y. R. C.,
Hussars, forearm, elight.
6,094—Pte. D. R. McGell, R. C. R. I., discharged from hospital.
7,671—Pte. W. M. Ivor, 5th Royal Scots, shoulder, slight.
7,685—Pte. G. P. Roberts, 2nd Regiment, C. A., arm, slight.
7,689—Pte. A. G. Shaw, 3rd Victoria Rifles, groin, serious.
7,697—Pte. A. P. Thomas, D. Y. R. C., Hussars, shoulder, slight, 7,702—Pte. A. J. Turner, 8th Royal Rifles, arm, slight, 7,708—Pte. F. Wasdell, 3rd Victoria Rifles, abdomen (since dead). F COMPANY.

6,559 Sergt. F. W. Utton, R. C. R. I., ankle, slight.
7,868—Sergt. W. Peppeatt, R. C. A.,
left foot, slight. 7,871-Corp. R. D. MacDonald, R. C. A., right thigh, serious.
7,827—Pte. W. Downing, 62nd Batta-1,821—Pte. W. Downing, 62nd Batta-lion, chest, serious. 7,841—Pte. A. Bagot, 65th Battalion, right shoulder, not serious. 7,822—Pte. C. Harrison, 2nd Regiment. A., left forearm, slight. 7,861-Pte. J. A. Hudon, 65th Batta-

lion, foot, slight.
7,829—Pte. W. Hunter, 62nd Battalion, shoulder, slight.
7,818—Pte. L. Larue, 87th BattaMon, shoulder, slight. 7,782—Pte. O. Matheson, 12th Field Battery, C. A., left leg, slight. 6,579—Pte. H. P. McLaughlin, R. C. 7,854—Pte. H. P. McLaughlin, R. C. R. I., leg, slight.
7,836—Pte. H. Proulx, 65th Battalion, left forearm, serious.
7,854—Pte. A. Roy,65th Battalion, head and body, nine wounds (since dead).
7,777—Pte. J. A. Scott, 93rd Battalion, bin slight

hip, slight. 7,778-Pte. J. Sievert, 93rd, abdomen (since dead).
7,803—Pte. A. Sutherland, D. R. C.,
Hussars, buttock, slight.
7,815—Pte. A. Theirault, 90th Batta-

lion, sight. G COMPANY. 7,915—Corp. F. W. Coombs, 62nd Bat-talion, left shoulder, not serious.

7,909-Pte, N. T. Brace, Charlottetown Engineer Company, discharged from hospital. 7,920—Pte. W. W. Donohue, 3rd Regiment, C. A., left leg, amputated. 7,923—Pte. H. E. Durant, 74th Battalion, left hip, not serious. 2,929—Pte. H. Fradsham, R. C. R. I., thigh, not serious.

7.935-Pte. J. A. Harris, 82nd Battalion, left arm, not serious. 7,950—Pte. P. Leavitt, 71st Battalion, hip and back, serious. 7,943—Pte. J. Johnson, 62nd Battalion, leg, not serious. -Pte. P. McGreary, 74th Batta-

lion, head (since dead). 7,972—Pte. A. Pelky, 62nd Battalion, left elbow, serious. 6,363—Pte. M. J. Quinn, R. C. R. I., chest and abdomen, serious. 7,985-Pte. A. Simpson, 3rd Regiment,

7,985—Pte. A. Simpson, 3rd Regiment, C. A., neck, serious.
7,987—Pte. F. W. Sprague, 3rd Regiment, C. A., left arm, slight.
7,996—Pte. W. C. Unkauf, 62nd Battallon, discharged from hospital.
8,001—Pte. J. F. Wayne, 82nd Battalion, foot and leg, slight. H. COMPANY. 8,054-Pte. W. F. Adams, 63rd Battalion, shoulder, slight. 8,105-Pte. G. Johnstone, 63rd Bat-

talion, head (since died.) 8,128—Pte. G. D. McCollum, 93rd Battalion, head, serious, 8,142-Pte. A. Parker, 68th Battalion, discharged from hospital. 8,151—Pte. W. J. Regan, 68th Bat-tallon, arm and leg, not serious. Royal Canadian Regiment, 2nd Battallon-Paardeberg, South Africa, cor

rected to Feb. 25, 1900:

Effective at Paardeberg—1 lieuten-ant-colonel, 2 majors, 2 surgeons, 5 captains, 19 subalterns, 1 staff officer. 5 staff sergeants, 30 sergeants, 33 corporals, 25 lance-corporals, 12 buglers, 647 privates—total, 782.

Sick and wounded in action—1 major, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 3 staff ser-geants, 8 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 lance corporals, 1 bugler, 154 privates -total, 185. On command—1 major, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler, 37 privates—total, 43. Capt. and B Major

Totals-1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 2 surgeons, 7 captains, 25 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 8 staff sergeants, 40 sergeants, 39 corporals, 31 lance corporals, 14 buglers, 838 privates—total,

Transferred to R. C. A. Company Killed in action and died of

Total W. D. OTTER, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding Royal Canadian Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Paardeberg Drift, Feb. 26, 1900. Osfontein, South Africa-Parade State, corrected to March 3, 1900. Effective, Osfontein-1 lieutenant-

colonel, 1 major, 2 surgeons, 5 captains, 16 subalterns, 1 warrant officer. 4 staff sergeants, 30 sergeants, 30 corporals, 11 buglers, 647 privates-total, Wounded in action and in hospital-

1 major, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 bugler, 67 privates—total,

Sick at different hospitals—1 cap-tain, 5 subalterns, 3 staff sergeants, 2 sergeants; 1 bugler, 122 privates—total, n command-2 majors, 1 captain, 2

subalterns, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler, 25 privates-total, 33. ansferred—Capt. Panet and ser-7,870; Pte. W. Roberts, 7,658; Molyneux, 7,310; Pte. Ramsay. tals-1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors. 2 surgeons, 7 captains, 25 subalterns, 1 warrant officer, 7 staff sergeants, 39 sergeants, 36 corporals, 14

861 privates-total, 997. buglet Attached to regiment at Osfontein-Capt. Bell, Captain Dixon, Father O'Lean Y Died of

Killed in action
Died of wounds
Transferred 42 Total D. OTTER, Lieut.-Col., Commanding Royal Canadian Regi-

LAXA-CARA moves the bowels each day; in order to be healthy this is necessary. 25 cents per box at drug-The bee industry in the States employs 300,000 persons, and the revenue from it is about £1,000,000 a year.

Give Holloway's Carn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

Chicago's registra fon for the April election is 347,782. The vote of New York in the last election for mayor was 526,556.

was 526,556. The great lung healer is found in the great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, brenchitis, etc.



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VETERANS AT TABLE

The Canadian-Americans' First Annual Banquet, at Detroit.

Detroit Free Press: Four hundred Canadian-Americans, veterans of the Canadian war of 1866, met in the dining-room of the Griswold House last night at the first annual banquet of the Canadian Veterans' Association. The walls were festooned with British, American and Canadian flags, and colors of all three were draped about the pillars in the room. Candelabra supported Union Jacks and British and United States flags. banquet began at 8:30 and it was nearly 2 o'clock before it was over. Several eloquent addresses were made during the evening, and every reference to the South African war brought forth prolonged cheers. Lieut.-Col. Guillot, and Dr. Sampson. both of Windsor, brought tears to many eyes by their word pictures of the death of Sergeant Walter White, the first Canadian to fall in the war, who died twenty yards nearer the Boer trench than any other soldier had gotten in the entire battle. John R. Wood acted as toastmaster and toasts were responded to as follows: "The Army and Navy," Lieut.-Col. Guillot; "The United States, the Land of Our Adoption," Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, D.D.;
"The Anglo-Saxon Race," Rev. Jas. Livingston; "The British Empire," Sampson; "Canada," J. H. McConnell.

ABSOLUTELY FAST

DIAMOND DYES Can't Be Washed Out

With Soapsuds.

·The Diamond Dyes in all the new and fashionable colors are made especially for home use. They will dye cotton, silk or wool or mixed fabrics of heavy or light weights, and produce colors that never fade or wash out.

No other dyes on the market can equal the Diamond Dyes in strength, brilliancy, durability of color or simplicity of use. Long years of severe tests have made Diamond Dyes the most popular in every civilized land. As some dealers sell inferior and weak dyes put up in packages to imitate Diamond Dyes, always insist upon getting the genuine with the name "Diamond" which is a sure protection

to every home dyer. No failures, no disappointments or loss of materials when you use Dia-mond Dyes. Are you interested in the making of hooked Mats and Rugs? so, send for our new illustrated "Diamond Dye Rug Book"; free to any address. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P.O.

A PERFECT AUDITORIUM.

Kansas City, April 6.-Convention Hall, which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, was classed as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in the world. The building was erected in 1898 at a cost of \$235,000, which was raised entirely by public subscription. It occupied a piece of ground 314 by 200 feet in extent, was two stories high, and built of native stone, cream brick and terra cotta. The first story was of the Renaissance style of architecture, and the second story in peristyle form, with groups and columns. The building was of bridge construction, without a column, the roof being supported by great steel girders. The general seat-ing arrangement was modeled some-what upon the plan of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The floor | cure it for you.

space was divided into arena, arena balcony, balcony and roof garden boxes skirting the arena and arena balcony. The total seating capacity of the building was nearly 20,000, and, with standing room, the building was capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seated 4,000. The building had no stairways, the upper seatings being reached by means of inclined planes. Separate exits were used for the balconies and roof garden, and it is estimated that the hall could be emptied at the rate of 5,000 people a minute.

DIED A PAUPER

End of One of Tweed's Lieutenauts-Once Rich, He Begged a Poorhouse Bed.

Edward Pettinger, 63 years old, who at one time was one of the wealthiest men in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and one of "Boss" Tweed's lieutenants, died recently in the almshouse in Eastview. an outcast and a pauper. He was the last surviving member of Tweed's famous dinner and barn dance, which took place 30 years ago in Mount

Pettinger was born of wealthy parents, who lived in the old ninth ward in New York city. He became the leader of the ninth ward, and his strength won for him the position of sheriff's auctioneer. Pettinger's business grew so rapidly that he became

wealthy in a few years.

Later he married the only daughter of Dr. Murphy, then health officer of the city. This young auctioneer, who was then rolling in wealth, was a layish spender. He thought nothing of losing thousands of dollars at a game of poker.

Thirty years ago, when Tweed was in his element, a dinner was given at the home of Cornelius Carson, his private secretary, who lived at the corner of Lincoln and North Fourth avenues. in Mount Vernon, which was the most elaborate ever known in those times. It cost \$500 a plate. Tweed and Pettinger drove up from New York city in a stage drawn by eight white horses.

Poker playing, horse racing and drinking were the beginning of Pet-tinger's downfall. His fortune dwin-dled away, until ten years ago he was left without a dollar. Mrs. Pettinger, who still retained her money, separated from her husband, taking their only daughter, Anna. His old friends in Mount Vernon, with whom he had spent his fortune, turned against him and refused him aid.

A short time ago Pettinger left the scenes of his prosperous days and started for the almshouse at Eastview. He tottered up the stairs of the building, and, with tears in his eyes, asked Superintendent of the Poor Esser for a place to die. He was taken in and provided for. Next morning he awoke with a pain in his side, and called for assistance. Immediately after the doctor reached Pettinger's bed the old man rolled over, dead.

FAGGED OUT .-- None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cureone box of Pharmelee's Vegetable Pill do wonders in restoring and strength. Mandrake and Dande lion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's

The burning of the bride's playthings is part of the wedding ceremony of Japan. The bride lights a torch, which she hands to the bridegroom, who with it lights a fire in which the toys are destroyed.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to pro-

SCENES IN THE KLONDIKE

Dawson City as It Appeared to Cy Warman.

The Prospect Not Altogether Dreary-

While the world is filled with sorrow And hearts must break and bleed, It's day all day in the daytime, And there is no night in Creede.

a picture in an easel, was the strange eight I saw from my stateroom window as Dawson dawned upon my view, at 5:30 of an August morning.

It had rained in Dawson the day before. The hills were all washed clean. The little garden, facing the west, bathed in sunlight, smiled on me like a pretty girl in the gallery. Klondike City was slipping by us, and just below, over a wide gravel bar, the Crystal Klondike rushed in, making a wide, green path far out in the gray waters of the Yukon. Just below the outh of that far-famed river the city mouth of that far-famed river the city of Dawson begins. It has all come into view so suddenly, and we slip down the stream so rapidly, that one finds it bewildering. After 500 miles of almost houseless shore, this imposing camp, with its shipping, floating wharves and great iron warehouses, was a revelation. At the upper end of the town are the government buildings, the prison and the barracks

ings, the prison and the barracks where the mounted police live.

Almost a mile of houses, all sorts, shapes and sizes, are ranged along the ambankment facing the river. These are the principal business establish-ments of the town—hotels, shops of all kinds, saloons, dance halls, banks and barber shops. It is a weird pic-ture, a wonderful panorama that passstream. There goes a milk wagon drawn by seven dogs, a perfect little girl in a red wrapper and a miner in white hat are waltzing on the sidewelk in front of a dance hall. Al-though it is barely 6 o'clock all the shops are open. The cierks and shop-keepers are out looking at the steamer she glides down to her dock. Men are hurrying down to the dock to meet friends and loved ones they left behind. A well-dressed woman looks anxiously up at the purser as the boat ties up. The purser shakes his head, and a shadow settles on this hopeful, almost happy face, as the woman turns away.

Now the women, who have made the long fourney of thousands of miles to their husbands, come from their kissed his child, held it off and gazed

was "baby." The boat had scarcely ceased rockdrunken man between them. These fine young men do the police duty in Dawson. It is not a pleasant duty, but since they must perform it, they do it well, and win the respect and sympathy of all classes of citizens. Verily, there is no night in Dawson.

The men at the gaming tables are man last week, and started a daily paper." That was a news item given the captain of our boat by a man who came on board. Just as we entered our hotel a Swede flagged us:

Have yeh seen yaller-hair woman wi' wan kid on des boat?" "Frecled kid "Yes," said Thompson. with his nose skinned."

'Val. ha's been baby when a see 'em

There is no lock on my door," said to the young woman, who was head clerk and half owner in the hotel. "Oh, well-we'll give you a better "But in the meantime,' I explained, "anyone can come up the back stairs and step into my room—it won't even

The clerk smiled.
"Well," she said, as she changed a \$100 bill, taking out \$1 50 for the man's breakfast, "I guess we'll have to put locks on all our doors. People seem to expect it. The fact is," she went

we had not thought of it. But things are changing. People are coming in from the east now—I suppose we'll have to lock up."

She did not mean to be discourteous. She simply indicated a well-known condition. So long as a mining camp is occupied by miners, mountaineers pioneers and prospectors, no taineers, pioneers and prospectors, no one ever thinks of locks. It is the coming of the cultured tenderfoot, the Cheechawko, that makes bolts neces-sary. Even the Indians were reasonably honest with each other until we

began to civilize them.

I see nothing here marked less than Prespect Not Altogether Dreary—

Pres Sights of the City—Arrival of the Steemer—A Glimpse or Two of Hotel Life—Misstatements Correct—Picturesque Views.

[Copyright, 1900, by Cy Warman.]

Thile the world is filled with sorrow, And hearts must break and bleed, and there is no night in Creede.

A green garden set on a hill, like picture in an easel, was the strange present a green in the city—are nothing here marked less than a quarter. That is the price of a four-page paper. At Seattle the penny passes out of use, at Skagway the nickel and at Dawson the dime. But prices are dropping rapidly here. Fresh signs in the restaurants said, "Meals only \$1." In some places they are only \$5 cents with drinks. In one of the best hotels in town I pay \$5 a day for a small room, but it is clean. Meals are \$1 50, table d'hote, but they are excellent. If you want a spring chicken it will cost you \$6. It costs 50 cents to quench at all first-class bars. Here is a copy of a typewritten bill of fare, verb. et lit: bill of fare, verb. et lit:

GRILL ROOM AND CAFE. Cox & Gates, Props. Dinner, 5 to 8 p.m., \$1 50.

Beef Broth Anglaise, Consomme. TISH Boiled king salmon hollandaise

ENTREES. curried Lobster (with rice.)
Breast of Lamb (with French peas.)
Bell Fritters. Maple Sauce.

> ROASTS. Prime Ribs of Beef au jus. Veal (with dressing). VEGETABLES. Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.

Assorted Cakes. Assorted Pies. Lemon Ice Cream. EXTRAS.

Cuoumbers, 50c. Radishes, 50c. Lettuce, 50c. DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

- enthusiasti-I spoke to Dr. Bcally about the little green garden on the hill, and now we are going up the Klondike to see the garden. It costs a quarter to walk across the suspen-sion bridge that spans the little river. The day is delightful, but my mind is with collars and hames like the harness of a horse. It reminds me of
Austria and Bohemia, only there are
no women in harness here. A tall
girl in a red wrapper and a minoral a gifted author who has never seen the country. I shall quote bits of his description as I go, setting them side by side with the thing as I see it.

"It is a grim country, a country of extremes." extremes.

Despite the recent rains the Klondike is crystal clear, the trail is washed clean. In a picturesque cabin beside the path a woman is singing her baby to sleep, and over the willows is wafted the sound of tinkling bells. In front of a little roadside shop a man is candling a crate of eggs—holding them one by one between him and the sun. They are worth \$1 50 is little vegetable mold,

and plant life is sparse."

Here, in the Klondike vale, I find cabins in neat traveling gowns that have not been worn on the whole trip.

A new hat, a fresh ribbon here and there, a happy smile, all kept back there, a happy smile, all kept back the grain is in the dough—it will be ripe in a week. Since this was writheard a woman say, "how funny he ten I have seen a news dispatch which looks in that horrid hat." A man read as follows: "Recent average read as follows: "Recent experi-ments with grain growing and maret it through tear-dimmed eyes, and ket gardening in the Yukon Valley, tried hard to realize that this big toy not far from Dawson, and the center of the Klondike region, give promise of fresh vegetables for the miners, being when Jim and I walked ashore.
Two handsome, clean-faced young soldiers of the mounted police force ley, all planted late in May and hardrunken man between them.
These boat had scarcery ceased rock force long, produced in their own neighborhood. Wheat, oats and bar-ley, all planted late in May and hardrunken man between them. These have reached Duluth, as a sample of the roung man do the police duly in

The men at the gaming tables are fro in dense clouds during the sum-changing shift, but the games go on. mer and add to the many discom-They hanged two Indians and a white forts and discouragements of the

The burro, the husky and the siwash are the only insects I have seen thus far in or about Dawson. Not a gnat. Not so much as one widowed, melancholy mosquito have I seen here.
"Life is a warfare."

Sitting in the hillside garden, overlooking the beautiful Klondike with its picturesque ferry and trim boats last, but a tank he would have ha's gliding down the stream; the song of a brook nearby, the murmer of the a brook nearby, the murmer of the river below, the soft winds freighted with the fragrance of flowers, the scent of sweet peas and the perfume of the pine, it seems to me that if a man had money enough to keep him from pining for the "creeks," and mosquitoes enough to keep him from

brooding, life here. in summer at least, would be a grand, sweet song.

Leaving the garden we climb up, over a shoulder of the big hill that curves around Dawson. At the sum-"we have been in such a rush that in the mines, until recently, had been

At this season of the year when house

cleaning is in full swing there is many a

woman's back aches and pains till the

The stooping, straining, lifting and reaching up are injurious to the kidneys—

bring about derangements of these deli-

When the backache gives the warning

note of danger, if women will but heed

DOAN'S

KIDNEY PILLS.

the great remedy for painful or weak

backs, and all irregularities, diseases or

disorders of the kidneys—the remedy that

makes weak, run-down, tired-out women

Read what Mrs. H. A. Millard, Braemar, Ozford Co., Ont., has to say: "I used three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me of all my troubles. Before I started taking them my back

was so weak I could not carry a pail of water or do my own work. Now, thanks to Doan's Pills, I am stronger than I have been in six years, and

fit for every duty and pleasure of life.

suffering is unbearable.

that warning they will take

worth \$15 a day. Nearby there is a sun-dial, marked N. W. M. P., and we know that the police, who are always doing something—blazing a trail, bridging a stream, or marking a mud hole—have put these things

Our trail lies along an almost level stretch of tableland. There are a great many cabins along the trail but very few people. Some of the cabins are very pretty. Many have double walls, filled with dirt between. Over the door of one rustic letters are fixed to spell

Here, under the aspen trees or cottonwood and spruce, moss is found in thick tufts like green grass near the edge of a swamp. It is this thick blanket of moss that keeps the sun from the earth and holds the frost in the ground. When the moss is removed the earth thaws out in the summer, for the days are long here, and as warm as they are in Colorado. Now we come out on the brow of the hill overlooking Dawson. The view is unbroken. Here, to our left, rushes the clear Klondike, and yonder, at the farther end of the town the mighty. Yukon curving with a sweep sublime, glides away among the hills on the long journey to the ocean, nearly 2,000 miles away.

Between the town and the foot of the hill there is a wide stretch of level, marshy land. This was a quagmire a year ago. Now it has all been drained—we can see the drains and ditches from the hilltop—and you can

walk or ride all about.

My friend and companion, Dr. B—,
points out two hospitals, that have
cost over \$50,000, both empty. One is
for typhoid fever patients. Only three
cases there. "Why," said the doctor,
"Dawson is today the most vulgarly
healthy town on the continent."

The Land We Left Behind Us.

[For the Canadian Contingent.] When darkness lies o'er plain and

And winds are chill and dreary,
Within our tents we gather round,
The camp fire bright and cheery,
And lingering till the "wee sma' hours" Our songs and tales remind us Of level fields, and woods and flowers, The land we left behind us.

When beats the sun on desert sands And round us foes are hidden, 'Neath alien skies in foreign lands Our memories tell unbidden,

Of shady nooks and grassy lanes, Where all our dream hours find us, A land of dews and summer rains, The land we left behind us. Though diamonds lie within rnesse hills,

And gold upon the mountains, Though nature in her grandeur thrills, The sources of life's fountains. Yet still the evening shadows bring The ties of love that bind us, And hearts unite while voices sing "The land we left behind us."

When close the serried line was drawn, That day we won so dearly, Long ere the glimmering light of dawn

Revealed the foeman clearly, One thought ran through each loyal heart,
Within the post assigned us,
"One land shall bear a gallant part
The land we left behind us."

When o'er a comrade's lowly grave The sullen volleys rattle, In memory of a fallen brave (The harvest of the battle)?

Then comes the soldier's keenest pain, And then the tear-drops blind us. For him who ne'er will see again The land we left behind us. -Albert Greenwood.

Our Trunk Roads and Electricity

Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire.

The use of electricity as a motive power, although its strides in the past decade have been almost beyond belief, has been confined almost entirely to street railroads and their extensions Although a few large roads have adopted it on branch lines, there many railroad experts who believe that it will never be used for main line tra-But the electricians are looking about for new worlds to conquer, and the trunk railroads appear to them in the light of an attractive field for future exploitation. In a leading editor-Electrical Review reminds its readers that railroad engineers are extremely conservative, and states its belief that this is the reason that they have been slow in adopting the electric motor for traction on their lines. The writer does not doubt, he says, that this waiting has been wise, but he believes that longer waiting is need-less, and that the time is ripe to replace the locomotive on certain lines of railway with the electric motor, Such a change, we are assured, would increase the comfort of travel and the cheapness of operating lines. To quote

the editorial further:
"The whole subject can fitly be expressed in an economic equation; the costs of installation and operation of an electric system must be measured against the profits that would accrue from its use, and this must be compared with the existing state of things.

It is well known that electric currents can be generated, transmitted, and reconverted into mechanical en-ergy delivered at the rim of the cay-wheel at a less cost for horse-power than it is possible to achieve by use of a locomotive carrying its own fuel and water, and using them under wasteful conditions. But this difference is not large, nor is the cost of fuel a factor of controlling importance in the operation of railways. The difficulty that has generally met those who argue for the introduction of electric rail-ways has been that of conceiving railway service conducted in other ways than those now in vogue. It can be demonstrated that on a crowded and much traveled section is the place of much traveled section is the place of all others where the superiority of the electric motor will be shown, but it is probable, if the consideration of the relative merits of the two forms of motive power is confined to the operation of trains of several cars for passenger service, that no great advantage will be exhibited by the electric system. It is when the possibility of changing the whole method of operation of passenger service on railways is taken into consideration that the great value of the electric system is at once evident."

value of the electric system is at once evident."

To illustrate his point, the writer bids us consider the section of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Philadelphia, 90 miles. This section, he assures us, could be worked economically and successfully from two power stations, possibly from one. It is traversed by fast expresses with a headway of one to two hours, and by a considerable number of slower local trains. With electric equipment, instead of a six-car train every 60 minutes, it would be easy to run a one-car express train every ten minutes, and in the rush hours, instead of five-

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



The Spring Medicine for the cure of sickness and disease. It feeds and nourishes the nerves, purifies and enriches the blood, gives new strength and fresh life to old and young.

Mr. THOS. R. BAXTER, of Karsdale, N. S., an old gentleman aged eighty-seven, was saved by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Read his testimonial:

For many years I was so sick and afflicted that life became a misery and a burden. I tried the doctors and all kinds of medicines, but no relief or help was afforded me. I was then advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, and, oh, what a mighty change it made! The use of the first bottle enabled me to eat and sleep, and after using seven bottles I was perfectly cured. All that I have said can be proven by merchants, doctors, magistrates and three ministers of the Gospel, and by scores of other people. I shall always thank you and your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound."

Paine's Celery Compound, the great home medicine, is prescribed by our ablest physicians.

as to the increase in travel that would result from this important betterment of travel conditions, but it is perfectly certain that such a system, closely an alogous to the street car service which has grown to such enormous propor tions since street cars were electrically operated, could not fail to increase travel and to pay. Furthermore and finally, there is nothing whatever of an experimental character about it. It is known in advance not only that such a system would work and work well,

REDUCTION IN PRICE

but almost exactly what its cost of

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder The price of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has been reduced by the manufacturer from 60 cents to 50 cents per bot de. This remedy, which has been recommended as no other one in existence, by members of parliament, miristers and educational men, can now be had of any druggist at 50 cents nov be had of any druggist at 30 cents a bottle. It relieves in ten minutes, headaches and all pain caused by colds or catarrh. It is delightful to use. It cures completely. Sold by C. McCallur & Co. 20c-t 89c

Every Woman **Appreciates**

a clean and tidy kitchen. If we could have the pleasure of a visit from the hundreds of particular housewives who

Tillson's Pan-Dried Oats

we know they would appreciate our good housekeeping in the manufacturing home of good things for break-

.The Tilleon Company, Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.

for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES Superseding Bittle Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$150 from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., or MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng,

CHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up colars ironed without being broken in the wing Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. you are not suited no pay. Washing returne in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry 467 Richmond Street.

Railways and Navigation

CANADIAN PACIFIC EASTER RATES.

Round Trip Tickets will be issued as follows:

Round Trip Tickets will be issued as follows:

GENERAL PUBLIC—
Single First-Class Fare, going April 12
to 16, inclusive, returning up to and including
April 17. Territory—To all stations Port
Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and East.
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

(On surrender of standard certificate signed by Principal), Single First-Class Fare and One-Third between stations in Canada west of Montreal to Port Arthur. Single First-Class Fare and One-Third to Montreal, added to Single First-Class Fare Montreal to destinations, from stations west of Montreal to Quebec, Que., and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia points. Going April 6 to 14, inclusive, good to return until April 24, 1900.

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstand

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Passengers are now being booked for summer sailings. Reserve at once and save disappointment. Bear in mind that it is easier to cancel accommodation at a late date than to secure it. *S.S. OCEANIC ... April 18, 7:30 a.m.

*S.S. TEUTONIC ... April 25, Noon

S.S. GERMANIC ... May 2, Noon

*S.S. OCEANIC ... May 16, 7 a.m. *Excellent Second Cabin according these steamers.

E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships for Liverpool, Calling at Moville. From Portland. Halifax

Portland. Halifax
9 a.m. 5 p.m.
Numidian 9 a.m. 5 p.m.
April 7, April 8
Tunisian (new) April 21, April 22
Parisian, from Montreal May 12
From New York to Glasgow State of Nebraska, April 21.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin
\$35. Steerage, \$22.50 and \$25.50. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin
\$35. Steerage, \$22.50 and \$25.50. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$45. and upwards
Second cabin, \$50. Steerage, \$23.50. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

London agents—E. Be la Hooka, T. R. Parket, B. R. Clarke.

car could be sent out every two minutes. To quote again: "It is impossible to give any figures PIOL STEEL Railways and Navigation TO QUOTE AGAIN.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 14, 1900, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Rallway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close con pection with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as collows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except Saturday, at 11:30 a.m., and on Sunday at 11:55 a.m., for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Prov-

John, N. B., and points in the Maritaine roveinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Levis at 4:35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.

10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Ex

press.

The vostibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler.

The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class care

The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant and other fowl common to this part of the continent. For information as to game in New Brunswick, send for a copy of "Rod and Gun."

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent.

Wm. Robinson. General Traveling Agent 80½ Yonge streets, Toronto.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agen 143 St. James street, Montreal.

James street, Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK BALLYAN FOR Easter Holidays Will issue return tickets at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE.

going April 12 to 16, inclusive, returning up to and including April 17, 1900, between all stations in Canada, Port Huron and Detroit, Mich., and to, but not from, Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, and Niagara Fall, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

(On surrender of certificate, signed by principal), single first-class fare and one-third between stations in Canada west of Montreal, and single first-class fare and one-third to Montreal added to single first-class fare to Montreal to destination, from stations west of Montreal to Quebec, Levis, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, going April 6 to 14 inclusive, returning up to and including April 24, 1900.

Tickets, rates and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway system.

M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto. Union Station, Toronto. E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

SINGLE FARE EXCURSIONS

To all local stations in Canada, Detroit, Michigan, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Ticket will be issued April 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, good to return until April 17. TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS On presentation of certificates signed by principal, tickets will be issued April 6 to 14, good to return until April 24, at

FARE AND ONE THIRD,

Rates, tickets and all information at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street. JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLER General Passenger and Ticket Agent. FOR ROUND TRIP.

am free from every pain. I cannot recommend this remedy to highly to every sufferer from kidney complaints." Does's Kidney Pills are 50c. a box at all druggists. Ask for Doan's A refere all others. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

cate filters.

Mr. C. C. Haun's Cure A Permanent One. Facts About Modern Ordnance

Treated for Six Years—Had an Abscess in the Back, and Paralysis of the Right Leg.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Him Over Eight Years Ago and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since.

Where an account of Mr. C. C. foun's cure we published in the pa-ers, in the spring of 1893, it was very obly spoken of as "Wonder in Wet-

This man had suffered so much for so many years, and had received such skilled treatment from four prominent physicians without benefit, that peo-ple looked upon his case as altogether

But Burdook Blood Bitters did in Mr. Haun's case what it has done in

hundreds of cases—it cured him after all other means failed. So thankful was Mr. Haun for his restoration to health through the use of B.I. B. that in 1892 he wrote the

following letter:

Dear Sirs,—I think I have been one
of the worst sufferers you have yet
heard of, having been six years in the
hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but sontinually growing worse, until al-most beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large ab-cess in my back, followed by paralysis the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. Afr using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and cure permanent, seeing that for four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thank-fulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN, Welland P. O. To ascertain if this remarkable cure had been a permanent one, we made inquiries of Mr. Haun recently regarding the present state of his health, and nently cure.



MR. C. C. HAUN.

what his opinion of B.B.B. is after the lapse of eight years. This is the an-

swer he sent: In answer to your letter I can say without hesitation that my cure has been a perfect and permanent one, and I have had no return of the old trouble. I still entertain the same high opinion of Burdock Blood Bitters now that I did when it cured me eight years ago.

C. C. HAUN, Welland, Ont.

Could anything be more convincing of the way in which B.B.B. routes ont disease from the system and purifies the blood.

There is no form of blood disease or disorder, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous or cancerous sore, that it cannot completely and perma-

EAST INDIAN MAGIC

Wonderful Feat Performed by a Con juror Before the Late Lord Lytton.

was told me by the person to whom it was told by the late Lord Lytton. When in India, Lord Lytton often sought out conjurers, but never saw any but the usual feats, such as the scene of conflict. any but the usual feats, such as the mange tree trick and the basket trick. The method in each case is known, or, at all events, plausible explanations have been given by Mr. Maskelyne and

On one occasion Lord Lytton liked something in the looks of the conjurer who was performing in the open space before his house. After the ordinary exhibition his lordship asked the magician if he could not do something more out of the common way. The man said he would try, and asked for a ring. which Lord Lytton gave him. He then requested an officer to take in either hand a handful of seeds. One sort was sesame. The name of the other sort my informant did not know. Holding these seeds and having the ring be-tween his finger and thumb, the officer was to go to a well in the corner of the compound. He was to dispose of the seeds in a certain way—I think on the low wall around the well, into the depths of which he was to throw the ring. All this was done, and then the ician asked Lord Lytton where he would like the ring to reappear. He answered, "in his dispatch box," of which the key was attached to his watch-chain, or, at all events, he had it with him on the spot. The dispatch box was brought out. Lord Lytton opened it, and there was the ring:

The trick would be easy if the British officer was a confederate of the juggler and if he possessed a duplicate key to the dispatch box. In that case he would not throw the ring into the well, but would take it into the house, open the box and insert the ring. But this explanation involves enormous probabilities, while it is unlikely, again, that the conjurer managed to insert a duplicate ring into the dispatch box beforehand. Lord Lytton then asked the juggler if he could repeat the trick. He answered in the affirmative, and a lady lent another ring. Another officer took it, with the seeds, as before, and iropped the ring into the well. The countenance of the juggler altered in the pause which followed. Something, he said, had gone wrong, and he seemed agitated. Turnyou arrange the seeds as I told you?"
"No." said the officer " ing to the second officer he asked: "Did said the officer; "I thought that was all nonsense, and I threw them The juggler seemed horrifled. away." The juggler seemed horrified. "Do you think I do this by myself?" he said, and, packing up, he departed.

well was carefully dragged, and at last the lady's ring was brought to the surface. That ring, at least, had certainly been in the water. But had the first ring as faithfully been confined to the depths? Experts will be of various opinions as to that, yet the hypothesis of confederacy and of a duplicate key to the dispatch box is difficult. -Longman's Magazine.

the food supplies warmth and strength; without it the digestion, the muscles, the nerves and the brain are weak, and general debility follows. But fat is hard to digest and is dicliked by many.

Scotts Emulsion supplies the fat in a form pleasant to take and easy to digest. It strengthens the perves and muscles, invigrates mind and body, and uilds up the entire system. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemista, Toronte

Our Soldier Lads.

Canada-land of the maple-clad hills, Land of the fairest, the strongest, the brave. Sends forth her own sons, far o'er

and woe, boys were all ready when called Their answers from sea to sea all go it is the invention of that well-known to show To the world we are one with the

Beset by a foe, hid behind the brown Hailed upon, stormed on with Maxim and Mauser. Traversing the veldt, determined to conquer. Drop in death many boys of the

British. The hot hissing hell, pent up in a shell, Screeches o'erhead, sometimes killing odd. explodes in the road, gouging out As a grave for some brave-hearted

Brothers in battle, shoulder to shoulder, Unflinchingly facing the fierce fusil-Grim, pale, yet resolute, no one dismayed-Our Canadian boys with the British: The order is "Forward!" They charge up the slope, With a clear, ringing "Rah!" as they Each winning his way, yet victorious flush Fades from many a face of the Brit-

Up over trenches, they capture the kopje, The enemy, dreading the glittering Turn tail for cover; a few stay to The bayonets of battle-scarred Brit-

But out from the ranks drops the death-stricken form Of many a son who had gone away, Leaving a mother at home to pray. For her boy at the front with the British.

Men talk of the glories, the honors of war, Of conquest, fame, triumphs in every land. Think they of the youth beneath the brown sand, Who bled in behalf of the British?

Think they of the mother, waiting in Weeping and wondering why he comes The hope of her life? Ah! has she

Her boy laid away among British? -J. H. Holmes, Exeter.

CABLE STATISTICS.

The cost of constructing a cable system is about \$2,000 per mile, and the total amount invested in suomarine lines at present is upward of \$200,000,000. The value of the land is, of course, much greater in the aggregate. The largest company in America has alone a capital of \$125,000,000, pays out yearly between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 salaries, and last year carried 60,000,000 messages. These figures are inadequate, but they serve to show that telegraphs form one of the world's greatest business interests.—Ainslee's Magazine.

"Fine Strength of TwentyMen."

When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to heal-thy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have known that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

GUNS AND SHELLS SOME FAMOUS

and Projectiles.

Purpose of Rifling Is to Secure Accuracy-Various Explosives Used in Artillery Practice.

[From London Tid-Bits.]

The universal interest in the war throughout the country has introduced so many technical terms into the daily papers that a clear explanation of the commonest will be of use to no inconsiderable section of our readers.

The 4.7 guns about which so much has been beard at Ladysmith are so called because the measure across their open end is 4 inches and seven-tenths long. The shell which this gun throws weighs about 50 pounds. The famous Boer gun, which has been nicknamed "Long Tom," is said to be a 94-pounder, which means that the weight of its shell is 94 pounds.

These shells are exploded by means of a fuse placed in them. There are two kinds of fuses — the "time fuse," and the "percussion fuse." The former contains a substance which burns at a known rate, so that it is quite possible to arrange it that the missile will burst after it has been a certain given time in the air. Experiments have enabled this to be done with accuracy. The "percussion fuse" is made in such a way that when the shelf comes in contact with anything which makes it stop, the force of striking causes it to explode. While one or the other of these fuses may be used, it is the invariable practice for us to use both, so that if the time fuse misses fire the percussion fuse is sure to make the shell act.

The fuses can always be removed in case it is desired to make the shell strike as a solid mass Then the bursting composition is taken out and the place is filled with some material which will not cause the shell to ex-plode. This practically converts the shell into what in the old days was known as "solid shot," and a plugged shell, of which so much has been heard in connection with Boer firing, is simply the modern descendant of the

KRUPP AND CREUSOT GUNS. Not a little has been printed about Krupp and Creusot guns in connection with the weapons which the Boers A Krupp gun is simply one made by the famous German firm of Krupp. The Creusot gun, however, takes its name from a town in the Department of the Seine et Loire, where great gun works have long been in existence. The name, however, signifies simply that the weapons have been made by Messrs. Schneider & Co., who for 60 odd years have had works there. The firm does not limit its activit to Creusot, for it has great workshops near Havre, so that a Creusot gun may, as a matter of fact, have been made at that seaport quite as well as at the place from which it takes its name. If the weapon were named in the same manner as Krupp guns they would be called Schneider, just as an Armstrong gun means that it-was made by the firm of Armstrong & Co., near Newcastle; a Maxim, that gentleman; and a Maxim-Nordenfelt, that it is the result of the invention of Messrs. Maxim and Nordenfelt. Not a little also has been printed about shrapnel, which is a certain form of shell; and a shell is a missile which is intended to break up by means of some explosive inside. Shrapnel is named after Gen. Shrapnel, who at the time of the Peninsular war invented it. This shell was filled with a number of large bullets and gunpowder, and when they exploded the mass of iron flew about with great force, and tended to destroy, or at all events seriously injure any solid body with which they came in contact, while at the same time all the powder they contained tended to set fire to any object in the neighborhood. For this reason shrapnel was always used against buildings. earthworks or walls which it was desired to destroy entirely or in part. sists in altering the shape of the

Nowadays the rifled shrapnel is the great projectile used by the horse and field artillery. Rifling, as most people are aware at the present time, conor the shot, or both the gun and the shot, in such a way that the latter has to revolve a certain number of times before it leaves the mouth of the weapon. By this means it keeps up the velocity with which it starts for a longer time and gives a longer range than the old-fashioned round shot gave. Another advantage of riffing is that it insures much more accuracy of range, as the round shot, in being discharged from the gun, always took on some movement which could not be calculated for, and thus caused a great deal of irregularity in its

HOWITZERS AND LYDDITE. "Case" is practically the modern name for what used to be called "can-ister." The case is loaded with bullets and bursts soon after it leaves the gun, scattering the bullets over an increased area as they advance, and thus doing damage over a wider range. It is most effective at short distances and is especially used for defensive purposes when troops come sufficiently near to attempt to attack the guns themselves. The "Howitzer" is a gun which is not fired horizontally, but at an angle, so that the shell it throws describes a curve, and it falls at the place to which it is aimed from a height. After a time they went out of use, but since the introduction of the more modern explosive shells they have come into

favor again. These explosive shells owe their power to the presence of a substance known as picric acid in some form or other. The compounds made of this substance have long been known to be very powerful when fresh, but they change on keeping, and become even dangerous to those who use them. "Lyddite" is the form in which we use our compound of pieric acid. It is so named because the experimenting with it was made at Lydd. Lyddite differs from melinite, which it will be remembered is used by the French, in that it does not deteriorate so rapidly, for at one time, it is said, the French shells had to be filled with fresh melin-

The necessity of having weapons which could be used for these high explosive shells, and which could be easily drawn from place to place by means of horses, caused the howitzer to come into fashion again. Six of them form a battery and each is drawn by six horses. Our troops, as most people know, use the Lee-Enfield rifle, while

ite every year.

the Boers use the Mauser.

One great difference between the two is that the Mauser admits of a more rapid fire, as it can be loaded with five shells at a time against the Lee-Enfield's one, but both guns have magazine containing cartridges, the Mauser five and the Lee-Enfield ten. As it is found in practice that the times when very rapid fire is neces-The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's against the Lee-Enfield is not so great

SAYINGS

THAT I MIDEN A SYNTHER, SATURDA

Their Pertinency Helped Men to Office -Taylor's Suggestion at the Battle of Buena Vista.

"Give them a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," sald Gen. Taylor, at the battle or Buena Vista. Though Taylor and never cast a ballot in his life, and was absolutely ignorant of politics, this battle, supplemented by his battle cry, which was on the banners and transparencies of his party in the came transparencies of his party in the cam-paign of 1848, made him president. Some of Jackson's admirers remarked that he was "tough as hickory," and the designation "Old Hickory" was thereupon given to him by his political friends, and won him many votes in the different canvasses for the presidency. The Whig that said "Tippecanoe talks for Harrison!" helped his favorite in two ways-by saving him the necessity of making many speeches, and by keeping the fact to the front that the battle and the man who won it were worthy of remembrance

"No terms other than unconditional, immediate surrender can be accepted," were the words which Grant used to Buckner at Fort Donelson, and they had a conspicuous place on the ban-ners in the canvas of 1868, in which Grant was first elected, and "Unconditional Surrender' became a nickname by which he was known to his admirers. Lincoln's "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and Seward's "It is an irrepressible conflict between between opposing and enduring forces," the allusion being to slavery and freedom in each case, very fa-miliar campaign cries in 1860: Clay's "I'd rather be right than be president," uttered after one of his many defeats for that office, would

have made an appropriate epitaph for the great commoner. It was authentic, too, which was something more than can be said for some of the famous expressions attributed to conspicuous men. Wellington declared that he never said, at Waterloo or anywhere else, "Up, Guards, and at them!" but posterity keeps on ascribing it to him, posteraty keeps on ascribing it to him, perhaps on the assumption that he ought to have said it, whether he did or not. The answer, "The Guards die, but never surrender," ascribed to the French general, Cambronne, the commander of the Old Guard, when summoned by the victorious British at Waterloo to lay down his arms, was shown to be appearwhal by his own shown to be apocryphal by his own testimony afterward, by the fact that all the Guard who were left alive at the time dld surrender, and by the circumstance that Cambronne himself lived for more than a quarter of a century after the battle, yet the sentiment ascribed to him nerved Conk-ling's old guard in the Republican convention of 1880, and many other for-

lorn hopes in the three-quarters of a century since Waterloo,
Words are, indeed, things. Those half dozen simple words, "You may fire when ready, Gridley," on a Dewey campaign banner, would have more influence than volumes of campaign tracts or armies of spellbinders could emit.—Leslie's Weekly.

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this man can give his business the clear, shrewd attention it requires. Now, if this man had simply taken Now, if this man had simply taken one of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after his lunch, there would have been no trouble. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure every phase of Dyspepsia and Indigestion by removing the cause.

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VEGETABLE HISTORY. Potatoes came from far Virginia: Parsley was sent us from Sandinia, French beans, low-growing in

earth,
To distant India trace their birth. But scarret runners, gay and tall, That climb upon your sarden wall— A cheerful sight to all around— In South America, were found. The onion traveled here from Spain, The leek from Switzerland we gain, Garlic from Sicily obtain; Spinach in far Syria grows, Two hundred years ago or more,
Brazil the artichuldensent ofer,
And Southern Europe's sea coast shore
Beet root on us bestows.
When 'Lizabeth was reigning here,
Peas came from Halland, and were

The south of Europe land its claim To beans, but some from Egypt came The radishes, both thin and stout, Natives of China are, no doubt; But turnips, carrots and sea kale, With celery so crisp and pale, Are products of our own fair land; And cabbage a goodly tribe, Which abler pens might well describe Are also ours, I understand. -Goldthwaite's Magazine,

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me, I would cheerfully have given my

"I will say good-bye to you here, Lord Vivian." said Horace Temple. "It is not probable that we shall meet

again. The only favor that I ask from

you is that I may someties see Vio-

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 ill and despondent: Mrs. Selwyn would

not leave him, and Heatrice was only too pleased to remain. The master of Selwyn Castle dec'ared that he would

and gloom; no more festivities, no

more laughter or song. The guests who had crowded there fell off one by one. Only Countess Sitani and Prince

Cesare remained, and they felt anx-

ious and uneasy in a house where all

And Beatrice Leigh waited her time. Her behavior during those days

was nearly perfection. She saw but lit-tle of Lord Vivian, avoiding him when

it was possible, yet ministering quietly

and unobstrusively to him. To the motherless child, Rupert, she was all in 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 lot. She gave no outward sign of triumph. No smile of exulta-

tion ever appeared on the beautiful

lips, but none the less deep in her heart she felt that she had succeeded,

It was settled that they should re-

main in Florence until the monument

was finished, then return to Selwyn

Quietly and unobserved, Lady Vio-

tion yard. Dressed in a dark cloak, her golden hair hidden beneath a plain

dark bonnet, she was secure from all

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

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

The morning was bright when she

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-

ever. The second day passed in the

same manner; hour after hour Vio-

watching the clouds that drifted along

[To be Continued.]

Light and Shade.

The glorious summer has chased the

"Yes; it took him so long to learn

addition that his teachers thought he

Dozer-I see your crowd is calling for a reform in the town government

for next year.

Dinzer—Yes. siree! and mark this,

Teacher-Tommy, can you give me a sentence in which 'but' is a con-

Tommy-See the goat butt the boy.

Cobble-I don't think the landlord

of the Ocean Bar House liked what I said to him before I went in bath-

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

Stone-What was that?

'Butt' is a conjunction, and connects the boy with the goat.

fair means or foul, we're determin-

was going to break the record!"

The winter of our discontent

Selwyn sat in her solitary room

thought it safe to go to Genoa.

that her victory was won.

to England.

boughs.

while

prodigy

'Is it possible?"

ed to get it.

junction?

Castle.

lante Selwyn had stolen from th

was mourning and gloom.

life for hers."

lante's child.'

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUE LOVE

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

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

then the heavy task came of taking home what everybody believed to be the body of Violante Lady Selwyn. Lord Vivian regained his out-ward calm; in heart and soul there raged a torrent of grief, of remorse, of bewildered sorrow and hopeless depair, 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 paid to the body of his wife. He build not leave her. Hastily writing a note to Mrs. Selwyn, he sent Nicoli back to Florence with every detail of the accident, while he remained at

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.

one ever knew how Beatrice felt that intelligence. She it was who received Nicoli, 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 unconsolable-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-rooms were hung with black, the servants all put into mourning, all the outward forms and customs were observed; and the day after the Tetal accident at Sedi, 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 sunny cemetry of Florence. There a white marble monument was raised, and on at in letters of gold Sacred

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.

Two days after the grand funeral that had aroused the attention of all Forence, Horace Temple arrived the villa. Never left him had he been invited to see her. Lord Vivian had spoken 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 so quietly, divided between his literary studies and his law books, he knew even less than she did of etimette and corremony. She picof etiquette and ceremony. She pic-tured him to herself in the staterooms, shy, reserved and miserable. Ah, no by no word or wish of hers should the gentle, kindly, scholarly man be expos-ed to all that she had suffered. She was sensitively afraid, too, that he should see she was but a cipher in her new and magnificent ome. For those reasons Horace Temple had never been to Selwyn Castle. He spent few weeks with Lord Vivian and Lady Violante in London when Mrs. Selwyn and Miss Laigh were away. Selwyn and Miss Leigh were away. Once, too, his daughter had been to visit him, taking with her the heir 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 expres-sion, and said to himself that all was not well.

He never saw her again. Lord Vivian wrote to him at once, but by some sceident 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 man; it gave to him a 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 pressseemed 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."

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

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

will return.' No persuasion could change his re-

solution. He said to himself that the home from which his daughter had ned should not shelter him.

"I should like to see Violante's grave," he said to Lord Vivian. And

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 with his greatest treasure, took

him there. The sun was shining brightly, and the warm sunlit air was odorous with the perfume of almond and orange ossoms; 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 a 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 mov-

"Heaven knows." said Horace Temending as this to my darling's genius. "I'd never try to. If a wolf came to my door I'd kill him and eat him, using his alds for an overcoat. ie, at last, "I little dreamed of such

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 weary "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, When all the winds are glad-When every bud is leaping, Triumphant from its bed, When March is spent and sleeping, and the morning sun, shining on it, showed the deep lines that care and And summer's just ahead?

"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 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 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. Where happy songsters wed, Exchanging loving pledges, With summer just ahead

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 all humility before the man whose only treasure he had taken from him, There's joy in every cluster Of reeds 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.
—S. E. Kiser.

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 smoothsurfaced dress goods, and on these machine stitching, now so popular, appear 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 remain at Florence until the white marble monument he had ordered for his wife's grave was completed. So the villa was shrouged in mourning 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 ernament.

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, chemisettes and vest fronts, 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 outside. Silk, 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

French broadcloth-which is really a fine grade of ladies' cloth-dotted with tiny silk or velvet-covered buttons, is used for vest 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.

of Campo—a village that seemed to have been forgotten by the world. It lay amongst 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 cultivating the vine and making wine. Visitors never went to Campo; 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 them.

The morning was bright when she Javanese crepe is another novelty. This is woven in horizontal tucks, and will probably be much used for 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 reached the quiet place. She took two rooms in the house of a respectable widow, and waited there until she are the large ones made of silk or velvet worked with beads or tiny There she passed the first day in what seemed to her one long dream of

Silk ginghams are striped with a decided cord in contrasting color to the ground work of the fabric, the plain portion being frequently worked with polka dots the color of the stripe. Madras ginghams are 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 the blue sky and the birds that sought so eagerly the shelter of the green 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 ing good directions: "Never leave what you undertake to learn, until you can reach your arms around it and clasp your hands on the other side." It is not the amount of read-But you'll observe—nay, do not smile, The slush is here which should have ing you accomplish that will ever make you learned; it is the amount you retain. Dr. Abernethy maintained that there was "a point of saturation" First Tramp-Say! dut bulldog gev in his mind beyond which it was not you a lively chase.
Second Tramp—Dat's right. I never 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 this direction a western health journal pertinently, if not very elegantly, re-marks: "Never have a great variety at one meal, but make the variety from one meal to the next. Did you ever stop to think what a conglomerate 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 whether it 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 "I have got great trouble in keeping the wolf from the door," said Barrows. "Humph!" said the inventive some of the more entarrising matter to the wolf more entarrising the recent cold weather some of the more entarrising and the inventive some of the more entarrising and the said the inventive some of the more entarrising and the said the inventive some of the more entarrising and the said the inventive some of the more entarrising and the said the inventive some of the more entarrising and the said t friendly roast peanut men in the

to these the nickels flowed in in 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 weathor was very bad, and she felt she could er 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 rethred to her room in her hotel. After resting there for some little time she was disturbed by the continual sobbing of a little child in the next apartment. The crying became so disturbed to the crying became so distributed to the crying became to the crying became to the crying the crying became to the crying the crying the crying became to the crying th ent. The crying became so distressing and hysterical that she felt impelled to find 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

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 grievous sighs. "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 dently thought I would make a very near substitute. However, after a while I persuaded her to let me tryand not particularly graciously, she consented, and I sang—for it was, I have said, only the moggy night air I was afraid of. I sang to the little girl and she 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, you are Madame Patti!" And the child's happiness seemed to be complete.

THE DANGER OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

A New York occulist believes that from continued exposure of the eyes to electric light a sightless race may be evolved. To remedy this he believes that electric lights should be abolished, and duorescent tubes substituted in their place, giving a steady light at no more expense. It is said that ar-rangements 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. While on a visit to the collieries of Newcastle he was entertained at a banquet in a coal mine 300 feet below the surface of the earth. In a chamber 90 feet long, 15 feet wide and 9 feet high, 70 guests sat down to dinner. The novel dining-room showed no signs of what it had been, for electric lights, flags, evergreens and car-pets had transformed it into an elegant apartment.

SALT IN A TON OF SEA WATER. In a ton of Dead Sea water there are 187 pounds of salt; Red Sea, 93; Mediterranean, 85; Atlantic, 81; English Channel, 72; Black Sea, 26; Baltic, 18; 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 gave the height as eighteen feet. Every few 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

NOVEL USE OF ELECTRICITY. Electricity is soon to be put to a novel use by Anton Schultheis, 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 out 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. The Viper 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 accurdescription—Length, 210 feet; beam, 31 feet; displacement, 350 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 Euro-peans 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 virile 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, needless to say, her life has been attempted a number of times

EGG MEMBRANE IN SKIN GRAFT-ING.

Medical science has discovered that the hen's egg provides an admirable substitute for human flesh to graft on open human wounds. The sustitute is the delicate membrans 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 Seney 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 them-selves unless expelled by Hood's Sar-caparille.

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The Railroad Y. M. C. A.

The Chicago Interior says: It is a remarkable record that the Railroad Y. M. C. A. made in 1899, in the erection of twelve fine new buildings for branch stations, all completed and free of debt. These were for the most part in communities where there was no city association, and some of the buildings were placed in comparatively small towns which happened to be important railroad centers. They were chiefly in the west and southwest, along the extension of trans-Mississippi railways; but one at least was in New York city, at West Seventy-Sec-ond street. While not designed to be ornamental, they were not built solely with an eye to economy. The Y. M. C. A. building at Cleburne, Texas, is, if anything, finer than the passenger station. Some of the roads find it a good policy to provide their employes while off duty with a waiting-room where there are no temptations to vice, and they are liberal contributors to these homes which answer the best purposes of a club house. The Grand Trunk contributed the greater part of the cost of the Y. M. C. A. building erected at Port Huron and Sarnia last year; and the Santa Fe put up three buildings, in one of which is housed an association navi members. The St. Louis and San Francisco road have a very striking building at Monet, Missouri, also new; and one of the most costly was built at Temple, Texas. Some of these roads have plans on foot for the ex-tension 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 employes of the Missouri Pacific, was a liberal contributor to the Railroad Y. M. C. last year as she had previously been. Eight further 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 employes, the encouragement it is given ing to proper use of leisure hours, would become one of the most potent moral agencies in the country at large. The strongest roads in the large. The strongest roads in the United States today are those that are making cities proud of their terminal stations, their employes grateful for profit-sharing and accident insurance schemes, and the morale of the line elevated by associations that pre-

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