

BACKACHE

**Dr. Ross'
Pills, 10 CENTS
A BOTTLE.**

REMEMBER
COUGHICURA
CURES
COUGHS
COLDS. Price 10c.

All other drugs and preparations not mentioned here, at the same low rate. Send stamps, express or money order. Address—
ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY,
798 Queen St. East, Toronto.
 All goods forwarded free of charge to any address.

THE COMPANY,
St. East, Toronto.

scription 75c \$1

ME WONDER

How we can sell \$1 bottles of BEEF, IRON AND WINE for 50c. That is their privilege. Your privilege is purchasing it at that figure, for there is no question of the quality.

THERE IS NO BETTER GOLD

KOLA IRON PILLS

Are the greatest Blood and Nerve Tonic in the world.

Regular Price 50c

have h
may s

ment—sold by all druggists. Large pack-
WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CAN.

speech, after his defeat by
am, in which the defeat was
to the malign influence of **F. C.**

Silver & Co., Manchester

9 Dundas Street.

have h
may s

ment—sold by all druggists. Large pack-
WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CAN.

alvert & Co., Manchester

Sanitarium for Consumptives.

Its Necessity Set Forth by the Ontario Board of Health—Plan of Campaign Against Tuberculosis.

Toronto, March 26.—The next annual report of the Provincial Board of Health will have much of the contents devoted to a discussion of tuberculosis, details of the ravages of consumption, and a comprehensive plan for combating it.

Municipal sanitation, says Dr. Bryce, has cut in two the mortality from typhoid, and has banished small-pox during the past fifteen years. Shall it be said that Ontario will not during the next fifteen years have done as much with consumption?

This then seems to be the very commendable undertaking for Dr. Bryce, and he has a strong scheme for accomplishing this. It is an attempt to reach in view: an attempt at healing and an effort to save those who are in danger of contracting it.

There are but three plain lines of action for us, says Dr. Bryce. 1. Fight the disease by all the means of hygiene, by education of the people and by legal health and thereby cause inducing to infection from the small and poorly equipped homes and the factories and then build in every county homes for consumptives, to which in the early stages of the disease they may go, and by exact treatment, abundance of food and fresh air, of sunshine, of exercise, of rest, maintain the fight against the destructive forces of the disease, have a fair chance of saving their lives to their families and the state, and at the same time remove the danger threatening those they love.

In plainer words, there must be a union among the various benevolent societies, counties and the Province of Ontario to have placed in every county a sanitarium.

"The work of fighting the great 'White Plague' holds the first place in the work of every sanitary and benevolent association whose operation is within the great industrial counties of Northern America, and of Europe, where the ravages have been described from the earliest history till now."

In dealing with the disease itself Dr. Bryce arrives at these conclusions:

1. That the disease is rather one of the city than of the country.
2. That the disease is directly associated with the density of population.
3. That it is a disease essentially of house life, and that it attaches itself with greatest persistency to particular lines which naturally to particular lines which occupy them year after year.
4. That in our older cities, and in the cities the number of infected houses slowly increases.
5. That other cases are found in many instances to follow a first case in a house within a year or two.
6. That in the center of the worst infected districts of large cities, some houses will year after year continue free from the disease.

In another part, Dr. Bryce says: "Houses and work-rooms where consumptives live must be maintained in a sanitary condition, and that cannot be taken with regard to expectations and emanations of the sick in them. The sick must be removed from such dwellings as are small, crowded and unclean to other more sanitary surroundings if their recovery is to be hoped for."

Then there must be sanitariums, Dr. Bryce is hopeful for their accomplishment. Twenty years ago there were ten hospitals; now there are 45 hospitals. Twenty years ago there were thirteen orphanages and one home for aged poor; now there are 31 of the former and fourteen of the latter.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Mr. Wm. Gales has disposed of his 16-acre farm, con. 19, Harwich, to Fred Gales, for \$2,900.

Chas. Lightfoot, of Stratford, had shot a one-hand blown away while shooting muskrats.

The Seaford Examiner says Mr. B. B. Gunn will likely be elected mayor of Seaford by acclamation.

The Stratford creamery has been running steadily all winter. Milk is increasing, and they expect soon to be separating daily.

The exodus continues from Mitchell. On Tuesday four left for Bismarck, and

CATARH RAVAGES!

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER ARRESTS THE MALADY IN AN INSTANT AND CURES AS BY MAGIC.

Your case is not hopeless, no matter how long-standing or acute it may be—and no case so slight you can afford to neglect it. This greatest of catarrh cures will relieve a cold in the head in 10 minutes and has authentic testimony to its credit, where cases of half a century's standing have been cured in a wonderfully short while. It's simple, harmless, painless and easy to apply—one short puff and relief comes.



Symptoms of Catarrh are:—Foul breath, husky voice, aching all over, stopped nose, nasal discharge, dropping in the throat, pain over the eyes, tickling in throat, no sense of smell, losing sense of taste, throat dry in morning, pain in back of head—and all of these symptoms are present in catarrh in head and throat and is the result of neglected cold. Neglected catarrh leads to incurable pulmonary complications.

Rev. Dr. Boehrer, Buffalo, says:—"My wife and I were both troubled with chronic catarrh, but after the first day we used Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, relief came within ten minutes after first application, and we believe there is no case but it will immediately relieve and permanently cure."

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART—The first dose gave relief in half an hour in an every-day testimony to the worth of the great heart remedy, and many cases—but never has failed to cure a case of heart disease where it had fair trial.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT—Itching, blind, ulcerating or bleeding piles relieved with one application, and cured in from three to five nights. An effective remedy for all skin diseases in old and young—25 cents.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS—for sick headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia, indigestion, bloating after eating, constipation—pleasant little doses and no bad after effects—25 cents a box.

Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell and all Druggists.

two for Winnipeg, seven for Carberry and one for Gladstone.

The insurance claim of the St. Thomas opera house has been adjusted at \$3,800. None of the insurance on the scenery or carpets was allowed.

Wm. Blake, employed at the Wind-sor malleable iron works, was struck on his back, and is not likely to recover.

The St. Thomas board of trade has elected the following officers: John Farley, president; J. W. Stewart, vice-president; John Macadam, secretary-treasurer.

The Henry Richardson farm of 100 acres in Tisbury North was bid in on Wednesday by the Huron and Erie Loan Company, London, for \$3,500, at a mortgage sale.

All the material has been purchased for the St. Thomas street railway, and it is expected that the road will be in operation on May 24.

Harvey Harrison, Chatham burglar, Miss L. Northwood, Victoria avenue, and stealing a quantity of goods, was on Thursday sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The plans of Architect J. A. Maycock, Leamington, for the proposed new town hall and Oddfellows' building at Essex were accepted by the building committee. The new building will cost about \$1,000.

The Gold, Shipley & Muir Company, who recently had their factory destroyed by fire, have decided to stay in Brantford. The city council has given them the old Verity building for 20 years, at a nominal rental of \$1 per year.

The body of Fred Towl, one of the victims of the doubled rowing at Rock-deau, was recovered Thursday. Deceased was a carpenter in the employ of the Erie & Huron Railway, was 50 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

A barn belonging to Mr. George Watson, at the corner of Turk and Wilfrid streets, Berlin, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. There was nothing in the building, which was frame, and it was evidently set alight by someone.

The Baptist congregation of Dutton have extended cordial and unanimous invitation to Rev. W. C. Clatworthy, of Leamington, to become their pastor. The reverend gentleman has not as yet accepted the call, but has the matter under consideration.

John McNutt & Sons, of Ruthven, have rented lot 17, con. 1, Anderson, from A. E. Rondot, for \$200 a year. It comprises 115 acres, and they will go extensively into tobacco growing, for which this farm is very suitable.

Chief of Police Young, of Chatham, has received definite information that Harry Kingsbury, the eloping husband, and his blind niece, are living together in a lumber shanty near Essex Center, where he is working. Mrs. Kingsbury is employing the law to bring her erring husband to justice.

At a meeting of the fruit growers at Leamington it was decided to carry on the experimental spraying of the farm of George H. Mills, Mersea, near Leamington. Prof. Orr, the superintendent of spraying, was present, and gave a very interesting address on spraying and how to destroy the numerous pests which attack the fruit trees.

The rails have been laid on the Port Burwell railway as far as the Otter line. Contractor McClure has commenced the masonry of the bridge approach. Difficulty is being experienced in the sinking of bridge tubes from the fact that the bottom of the river is a bed of gravel, through which the water filters almost as rapidly as it can be pumped out.

In Garrettsville vs. the Town of Petrolia at Osgoode Hall, J. Greer, for defendant, the Town of Petrolia, moved for leave to pay money into court. P. D. Greer, for plaintiffs, Vantuyke & Fairbank, for claimants, Vantuyke & Fairbank, for claimants, Gar- Ontario Bank. Order made allowing applicants to pay money into court and directing that there be paid out of court \$7,000 to plaintiffs, \$2,000 to claimants Ontario Bank, and \$300 to claimants Doherty. The balance to remain in court and issue between claimants Vantuyke & Fairbank, and plaintiffs directed to be tried in chambers. Right given to all parties to examine as for discovery.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

Guelph, March 26.—The Erin & Bren-der Company appeared in the city hall here Wednesday night, when there was one real act in the show not on the programme. An acetylene gas generator exploded. Explosion of the part of the proceedings. Explosion of the generator followed, and some of the

scenery took fire. Mr. Brennan and Caretaker Ryde managed to smother the flames. Ryde had his hands badly burned by carrying the tank down the stairs. The stage carpet, piano cover and a couple of sets of scenery are badly scorched. The audience, which was small, seemed to enjoy the situation, as there was little danger.

The Spring Millinery Openings.

Beautiful Exhibits in Several of the Leading Establishments.

A Glance at the Show Rooms in Bayley's, Kingsmill's, Smallman & Ingram's, Miss Skimin's, Mrs. Johnston's, and Mrs. McLeod's—The Styles and Shades This Year.

For three days Bayley's show rooms, which are among the largest and finest in the west, have been thronged with admiring ladies, enthusiastic over the really brilliant display of millinery, which is so tastefully exhibited and so representative of the latest fashions. The styles are directly from Paris—the products of Mme. L. Moyanne, Mme. Josse, Mons. Virot (Worth's successor), Lynn Faulkner, and the other celebrated modistes, who direct the destinies of millinery the world over. They have decreed this year that hats shall be large, with abundance of a glance, as he entered the show rooms yesterday and was met by a bewitching array of headgear that realized to perfection the fancies of the modistes. There were so many exquisite creations that it would puzzle an artist—particularly a male one. The Shepherdess hat, designed by Virot, is a rare conception, and has created a furore among the ladies. It is already a supreme favorite. The Pneumatic Tire, distinguished by its roll rim, is another charming fancy. It is trimmed with ostrich wings and violets, with foliage and black hat trimmed with white flowers and turquoise blue ornaments and ostrich. A handsome hat, which is unique, is a novelty in the millinery line. There were other designs and shapes, so numerous that they could not be catalogued in a newspaper paragraph. The rooms were so filled with ladies, that the reporter could not get a prolonged interview with the head milliner, but managed to snatch the in-year were Burnt Orange, Turquoise Blue, Green, New Blue, Coquille, Dahlia, and Beige—all delicate and beautiful colors. The spring opening, which closes today, has been a great success, and Mr. Bayley and his able staff are to be congratulated.

Passing down stairs, the reporter was struck with the excellent and well assorted stock of ladies' wear, which renders the store of ladies' dress a fair sex. The dress goods department is remarkably complete, and in this department Mr. Bayley reports the largest sales in the history of the business. The wash goods counter, with French Organs, Scotch Lappets, Parasols, kid gloves and all the indispensable articles of ladies' wear, included in this admirable stock, which Bayley's is a model establishment.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM'S.

Judging by the throngs of people who have visited the millinery department of Smallman & Ingram's establishment in the past three days, the attraction is one that finds favor in the eyes of London ladies generally. Since the morning of the opening the rush of the fair to view the magnificent display of head wear, has been steady from morning till night. Up one minute, and down the next, has been the continual experience of the Smallman & Ingram's millinery events, but in point of attendance the present affords all its predecessors. "In our twenty years of experience," says Mr. Smallman, "we never before had so many visitors in one day as we had Thursday."

But this is not surprising. The general display was never before so lovely. The show room, which occupies a large space on the second floor, is a veritable flower-garden. The glorious premises of budding spring is there realized with amazing truthfulness. The spacious apartment is nothing short of a fairy bower in which all the delightful shades of Nature's garden are in perfect harmony. The tables, studded with cases and shelves are luxuriant with flowers, and here and there the brilliant or bright-colored birds or wings strikes the eye. Beauty shines forth in every hand. It would be impossible to describe the display of hats, any one of the endless varieties of hats connects on view. The artistic arrangement as to color and form can only be properly appreciated when seen. Some are masses of chiffon, and there are others that look almost like floral designs. Two very fancy colors are burnt orange and turquoise. Agrettes are largely used in the trimmings, and in some hats the wings and quills are spangled. Straw webbing is a very pleasing trimming and is much used. The designs in ribbons, plaids or checks.

All the newest fancies of French and American artists are faithfully reproduced in the large stock, and have excited universal admiration.

Near the millinery show room is a display of muslin shirt waists in checks, figures and many designs, which for style far surpasses anything ever before shown by the firm in this line.

Smallman & Ingram's store was recently remodelled, and is now one of the largest, most convenient and best stocked establishments of its kind in Ontario.

KINGSMILL'S GREAT OPENING.

The lovely spring, with its bracing air and balmy breezes, has once more arrived. The beauties of nature, as they unfold bedecked in a thousand colors, and fostered by the warm welcome rays of Old Sol, gladden the hearts of millions. A change in season means a change in style, and it, too, has come. Nature has been busy at work running its course with the winds, snow and ice, the Parisian modistes have been modeling and designing for

GRAFTON & CO

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

We are now located in our large and handsome new store, formerly occupied by Priddis Bros.

We have opened out our new spring stock of High-Class Clothing, all hand cut, tailor made, and equal to the finest custom made clothing, at half the price.

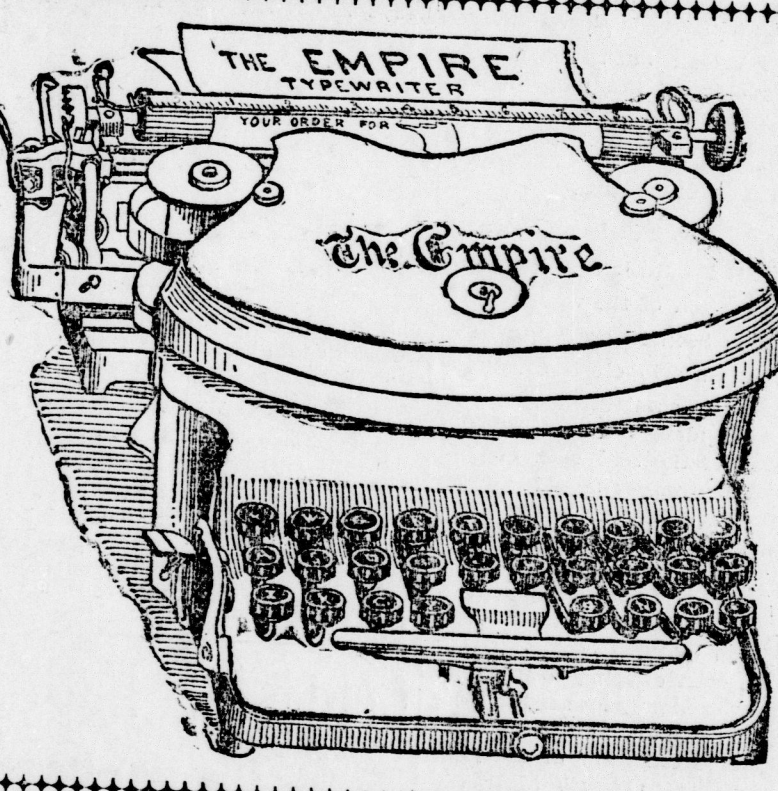
This is high-class, perfect-fitting Clothing, not high-priced Clothing, but the best made and most perfect-fitting Clothing, and sold direct to our customers at manufacturer's prices.

Everyone welcome. Come in and inspect our new stock, whether you want to buy or not.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, DUNDAS, ONT.
BRANCHES—London, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Peterboro and Dundas.

GRAFTON & CO.

158 Dundas Street.
J. B. MANSON, Manager.



Guaranteed!

You Run No Risk
Thousands Made and Sold to
Delighted Users.
Note Advantages:
VISIBLE WRITING
PERMANENT ALIGNMENT
Only 28 Keys for 84 Characters.
PORTABILITY.
Only Weighs 15 pounds.
HALF THE PRICE OF OTHERS
THAT IS YOUR GAIN.
Send for Testimonials.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Limited,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

fastidious Dame Fashion. Their efforts have been attended with marvelous success, and "millinery mixtures" would be almost an appropriate designation for the curious conglomeration of materials that now stalk abroad planted well over the eyes of the wearer. Unless the mixtures are made after a first-class prescription, with the most professional skill, they are apt to give rise to uncomfortable recollections of inartistic jumbles. Le creme de la creme of the millinery world is displayed at the huge show rooms of T. F. Kingsmill, an establishment with an unrivaled reputation for up-to-date productions in fashionable head wear. While in Paris Mr. Kingsmill, of the ladies of London, backed by nearly half a century's experience in the millinery business, purchased a prodigious number of hats—over 500 in all—which have been the admiration of thousands of ladies who have for the past two days thronged the show body-fatiguing task of searching for something you don't want and finally taking anything someone says looks "lovely" only to repent with bitterness when it is too late, compelling you to wear something you don't like and can't afford to throw away, will quite display at Kingsmill's. The styles this spring are something like years. Bonnets will be worn by the season are Javans, Panamas, Batavia, the trimming consisting chiefly of fine horsehair or sequin, plumeaux and bandeaux, both plain and variegated, with artistic and tasteful interlaced with chiffon or black point, or cambrays, covered with Brussels net, and puffs, platings or shirings, and ostrich feathers or ostrich sprigs, and small flowers, held in place by ornate combs on one side. Shirring predominates to a large extent. Derby sprigs and small flowers, which the dry leaves occur, a conspicuous place, will be much used in made hats, of which the roll-brim

turban will be a feature. The colors in vogue are legion, but the favorites are the finest French tints and shades. They begin with the Ble d'Or (a delicate yellow wheat color), and pass to the Tournesol (sundew), and deeper blue, and Aerostar (deep lake blue), and Navigature (deep lake blue among the more lovely green sky-blue), Senegament (deep green), and others are Tilled (delicate pale green), Charmille (oak fern green), Caplaire (maiden hair fern green), and others are Tabac (handsome snuff brown), Castor (beaver), Coquelicot (wild poppy), Pourpre (delicate purple), Iris (rainbow purple), Ophelia, Dahlia, Menelik, Favorite, Argent (silver gray), Fuchsia, Beige, Helme, and many others. In this fashionable finery finds what is most becoming in abundance. Mr. Kingsmill's staff of milliners has been augmented to meet the increasing demand. There is nothing in the line of dress and dry goods which cannot be found in Mr. Kingsmill's enormous stock, the silks alone having cost nearly \$70,000.

MRS. McLEOD.
An event that is looked forward to annually with many pleasant anticipations by the fair sex generally is the millinery opening of Mrs. McLeod, No. 224 Dundas street. She has everything pertaining to millinery always on hand. Every lady should take a peep at the pretty things on view at her store. They will be well repaid for so doing. Styles and shapes in hats to suit every taste.

MRS. JOHNSTONE.
Mrs. Johnston's display of new and fashionable goods and millinery excels that of all her previous seasons. Importations having been larger in view of the better times which preparation, and has made every large season's trade. In her stock all the latest hats are on view to choose from, while trimmings can be had in

Make Home Sweet Home Sweeter by Using

Sweet Home Soap

Good for the laundry, the bath or the toilet.

London Soap Co.

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

FOUNDER AND MANAGER, John Cameron.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

107.....Business Offices
134.....Editorial Rooms
178.....Job Department



London, Saturday, March 26, 1898.

Fight or Grab.

The latest news from the east has alarmed even so staid a newspaper as the London Times. There seems to be little doubt that Russia has secured the right to run her transcontinental line of railway through Manchuria, and the right to do so she practically pleases with the Pacific ocean port at the Chinese end of that line. But there is also every indication that the Russians are in China to stay, and that so soon as the new line of railway is completed, they will take possession of the great territory through which their railway passes, and exclude all other nations from trading on an equality with them. Ever since the Crimean war it has been prophesied, not only by sanguine Russians, but by their rivals, that there would be some such outcome of the repression then imposed on Russia as is now threatened. The Emperor Nicholas, in his candor, proposed to Great Britain that he should be allowed to take possession of Constantinople, thereby finding an ocean port for his empire. In return, he was quite agreeable that Britain should take Egypt, and thus settle the eastern question on a mutually advantageous basis. The British refused to accede to this view. They were seized with a panic as to the intentions of Russia, and the Crimean war for the "regression of Russia" was forced on. Russia was worsted, but the allies secured no permanent advantage.

Restraint from development to the south, the Russians turned their energies in the direction of Asia. They have never lost sight of securing a continuous outlet for their energies. For forty years they have been steadily pushing their outposts eastward. They have forcibly taken possession of one after another of the Central Asiatic kingdoms. Finding them in a state of semi-barbarism, they have set up their form of government, and rude, uncouth and severely military though it has been, they have given the new subjects of the Czar security for life and property, which they had been without for hundreds of years. First they sent traders and political manipulators to pave the way, then military posts to take possession. In this way they have Russianized hundreds of thousands of miles of territory, have extended their trade, and established their institutions right up to the gates of Herat and to the very borders of China. It would be an easy matter therefore for the Czar, if he felt so inclined, and unless Great Britain or some other of the great Powers intervened, to continue the policy of acquiring and Russianizing the Chinese territory through which he has obtained the privilege of carrying the Russian railway to tide-water. In view of the past record of Russia, we would say that the Chinese Provinces of Manchuria is fated to be incorporated in the Russian Empire. It is questionable if even a warlike demonstration by Great Britain at the present time would prevent it. Both Russia and Germany, indeed, seem to take it for granted that the partition of China is at hand, and that the time to grab advantageous positions is now. There are British protests against such a course, but they will not avail unless backed up by force. And the British Government hesitates to begin such a conflict. Mayhap those in authority at Westminster have reached the conclusion that the better and safer course is not to force a fight, but to join in the division of the spoils of the ancient civilization that is falling apart from sheer inability to keep together in the face of modern civilization.

The question now is, Will we have an early spring? Navigation on Lake Huron has opened two weeks earlier than usual.

Says the Victoria, B. C. Colonist: "Hon. Mr. Foster is reported as having said that, though the Stikine-Teslin railway may be finished by September, we cannot use it if bonding privileges are not granted at Wrangell. Mr. Foster is mistaken. All that will be necessary, if the United States is so discourteous as to refuse bonding privileges, will be for the transportation companies to take custom house officers on board their steamers. This will not be a very serious matter."

Australia's Affliction.

Mail advices from Australia bring startling details concerning the recent hot spell in that part of the British empire. Great damage was done to the crops of the country, and the suffering of humanity in such cities as Melbourne was terrible. Of the general effect, the Australian Review of Reviews says:

"The earth seems to faint under the white, blinding glare. The harvests shrivel. The orchards, with all their leafy promise, are smitten as with the blast of a furnace. The grass turns to dust over the wide plains. In Adelaide many of the animals in the zoological gardens died. Fish perished in shallow lakes; birds suffered dead out of the sun-scorched air. The heat seemed to rob the earth of its greenness, and the air of its oxygen. How much sicker

people, and old people, and little children suffered can hardly be expressed in figures. The heat, indeed, turned the crowded suburbs of great cities, and hundreds of tiny, shadeless, bush townships, with scanty water supply, into so many circles, little or big, of an inferno such as Dante hardly dreamed of."

The capriciousness of the Australian climate is shown by the fact that while five of the colonies were being roasted the sixth (Queensland) was being drowned in rains which amounted to a new deluge.

G. T. R. Progress.

The half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk Railway, submitted at the meeting of shareholders in London yesterday, demonstrated that the line is being managed with vigor, and with an eye to making the most of the resources available. Better times and keen and capable work on the part of General Manager Hays and his assistants, have contributed to these results, which must give cheer to the stockholders after long years of adversity. One of the best items in the Hays programme has been the leasing of the hitherto little-used Air Line, running from Glenora to Fort Erie, to the Wabash Railway. A good round sum annually, to be increased in the future, will be paid as rental, and the Wabash will share the cost of maintaining the line. The new deal will increase the railway traffic through Western Ontario, and make a paying line of a railway that has hitherto been a drag on its owners, while at the same time it gives the Wabash an extension from Detroit to Buffalo at a most reasonable figure. This arrangement illustrates the all-round benefit of avoiding the unnecessary duplication of lines of railway. It was open for the Wabash Company to have sought a Dominion charter to extend their system eastward on a line of their own. But, in view of the lines now existing, at what unnecessary cost! If the railway were to be a commercial success, this cost would have to come out of the patrons of the road and their rivals in the peninsula. The common sense plan has been chosen instead by Mr. Hays and the Wabash managers, and all parties will be benefited.

The Scottish-American of New York says that "Canada evidently has no reason to regret adopting a preferential British policy in its foreign trade, for quite the reverse, it seems to have given a great stimulus to both its exports and imports." And only a beginning has been made. The near future will show further enormous gains in Anglo-Canadian commerce.

Says the Hamilton Times: "The Tory papers have had a great deal to say about the protests which the Liberals intended to enter against Conservative members-elect, but it is worth noting that the beginning of that sort of post-election warfare has been made by the Tories themselves. Hon. George W. Ross, of West Middlesex, and Col. F. B. Leys, of London, are the first members attacked through the courts. Of course there will be reprisals, but the men who started the protesting are responsible. Most citizens would be glad to let the election fighting end on the evening of election day."

Meaning of the Protest War.

It is now stated that Sir Charles Tupper is at the bottom of the war of protests which has been inaugurated as a sequel to the Ontario elections. The Opposition leader at Ottawa and his friends have all along been anxious to get possession of the resources of Ontario, so that they might be added back to power at Ottawa. The revelations made by Mr. Robillard, ex-conservative candidate for Russell, give strong proof of this. Sir Charles Tupper, it is shown by Mr. Robillard, really controlled the late Ontario campaign for Mr. Whitford. Mr. Robillard saw the extreme difficulty of carrying a bye-election in Ontario after the Government had been sustained, and neither money nor other consideration would induce him to enter the field. The result proved that he and not the Nova Scotia knight was the wise man, for the majority for the Liberal nominee was 778.

Official red tape often leads to most extraordinary developments. We remember the other day the case of the British soldier in India, who was caught and held by the enemy for days. Being absent when his name was called, his pay was deducted, and he cannot get the money till he applies to headquarters in London! A companion story from another source comes from France, where the postoffice employees and the deep sea. They have just received an order first forbidding them to read postal cards and next directing them not to allow insulting or libelous postal cards to pass through the mail.

London as a Military Center.

The Canadian Minister of Militia, in his annual report, just issued, says that the schools of military instruction are taxed to their utmost to accommodate all who are desirous of attending, both officers and non-commissioned officers and men. At the present time, if funds admitted of such an addition, there would be sufficient barracks accommodation for the number in attendance could be doubled. When the London detachment leaves for the Yukon, there will be room at Wolsey Barracks. The determination of the Government to send to the Military School here the officers and men of the three additional battalions, which have hitherto had their contingents trained at Toronto, is very popular here. Wolsey Barracks is a

popular military headquarters. The holding of the annual camp instruction for the western district has added to its attractiveness in recent years.

Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General of Canada, seems to be resolved that his department shall be up to date, and accordingly the issue of Government postal notes, as they are used in Great Britain, will be begun with the next fiscal year, viz., on July 1 next. The new notes are expected to take the place of money orders to a large extent. The design of the notes is neat; it is also to be hoped that the paper will be good.

Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, mentions a point in connection with the place of discussion which will no doubt be much canvassed when the campaign is entered on. In a recent letter Dr. Grant says it is conceded that under the new law the home will be safe from the invasion of outsiders, and therefore householders so inclined could produce all the alcohol they desire in no seriously unknown. Hitherto it has been put down because public sentiment has been against this class of competition with the licensed trader.

No Coercion.

The policy of the Dominion Government is not to coerce any province into establishing manhood suffrage. But under the new law, those provinces, like Ontario, which have adopted a franchise in advance of other great divisions of the Dominion, will be permitted to maintain their respective systems. This arrangement will make no difference to the make-up of the Houses of Parliament. The number of representatives definitely fixed by the Act of Confederation, and cannot be changed by any franchise measure.

There is great encouragement for the Canadian hen. Last year, according to the official returns, the export of eggs from Canada to Great Britain increased nearly 2,000,000 dozens over that of 1895.

A Winnipeg dispatch to the Toronto Mail and Empire refers to Mr. Roblin as "leader of the Opposition" in the Manitoba Legislature. It is only eighteen months since Hugh John Macdonald was selected as Manitoba Opposition leader, and acclaimed as the heaven-born statesman who was to destroy the Liberal Government of Manitoba. A few weeks ago Hugh John ventured into Ontario, but the candidate he opposed won by a large majority. That is the last which has been heard of him, and according to the Mail's authority Mr. Roblin reigns in his stead.

"The Cliff," a poem by Wm. Van Buren Thompson, has been set to music by Mr. Wm. Caven Barron, chief of the London Conservatory of Music, and published by the Duchess Music Company, Postoffice No. 1, N. Y. It will prove an attractive composition.

HEAD AND HEART.

[Detroit Jour. al.] "A woman at twenty," remarked the observer of men and things, "will take a man's tears as indicating a soft heart; at thirty as indicating a soft head."

LUCKY NATIVES.

[Chicago News.] Sixty-eight per cent of the Spanish people cannot read, and they are in luck if the Spanish papers are as crazy as some of our American contemporaries.

HAS COMPANIONS.

[St. Louis Star.] So far this season the ground hog has proved a lamentable failure, but he can take refuge behind the fact that all other weather bureaus are in the same boat.

Courtship in Other Lands.

In Paris the popular pledge of an engagement is nowadays an artificial eye. This engagement token is framed in gold and painted on ivory, and is set round with precious stones. It must be an exact reproduction of the human and individual eye, not enlarged and beautified, but painted as it is. The Leipzig Tageblatt has a column of advertisements devoted to the interests of the marriage market, and one of them has attracted general attention and a certain amount of sympathy. It is this: "A son, elderly, solid and sensible, is seeking for his father (a strict and solid man in a quiet business way) an alone-standing widow or maiden with some ready money. Offers, with full statement of particulars, to be addressed to the son can be interviewed by appointment between the hours of 9 and 11 at the under-mentioned address."

Woman's power is autocratic and absolute among the Nalairs of Malabar. She wins or divorces her husband at will. She frames and administers the law by which he lives, and through her the descent of the property, which he may earn but not own. The rice field is his native arena, and if industrious and frugal, proving himself capable of maintaining a family, some Nalair maiden invites him to become her husband. The successful man of her husband is wooed and won as is the fortunate and accomplished maiden of her country. Bermuda is a land of splinters. In Bermuda, as in England, property, especially real estate, remains in the hands of a few families. Some of the descendants of the first settlers still possess lands which have never passed out of their families. It is just this conservatism about property which causes the superabundance of splinters. A foreigner who marries a woman whose land is landed property shall also become incapable of inheriting any.

Cold in the Head Cured.

In one night by applying to nose and throat Trask's Magnetic Ointment, 25 and 40 cents. 2212 ywt

The Sporting World

Scorcher's Escape—Tried to Pass in Front of a G. T. R. Train.

Results of the Elkwood Park Shoot—Ed. Fulford, of Utica, N. Y., Wins the Grand Handicap Cup.

BASEBALL.
PETROLIA CLUB.
The baseball enthusiasts of Petrolia met recently in the Hotel Iroquois, when organization for the present year was effected, and the following officers were elected: Honorary president, J. L. Englehart; honorary vice-president, W. R. Noble; president, S. Pollard; vice-president, G. C. McDonald; secretary, F. W. Reynolds; treasurer, W. F. Cooper; executive committee, J. A. Lowery, H. Simpson and G. A. Graham.

ANSON'S OPTION.
Chicago, March 26.—In some quarters it was asserted Thursday night that A. C. Anson had secured control of the Chicago baseball club, but Anson himself would not confirm this. "It is true," said he, "I have an option on the club at \$150,000, and that the option has yet some time to run. I am hopeful of carrying the deal through." It is learned that the option which Captain Anson holds runs until April 15th.

FLYS.
It is said that the National League staff of umpires this year will be composed of: Hamilton, Lynch, McDonald, O'Day, Connolly, Heydler, Wood, Cushman, Snyder, Curry, Stuartwood and Andrews.

Although the Detroit ball team is scheduled for some Sunday games at home, no one knows where they will be played. Van Derbeck proposed to play them at Highland Park, but the residents sat down on the proposition. Connie Mack has issued an ultimatum to his assigned home. All who do not sign by April 1 can make up their minds to play this season. Connie Mack has himself announced that he is putting Stafford on third base.

TURF.

AT NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, March 26.—Aunt Bird the good thing on the card yesterday and galloped some eight lengths in front of her field, the only winning favorite. The other winners were: The Monon, M. Weldon, Dorothy Hill, What Next, and Henrich.

THE LIVERPOOL HANDICAP.
Liverpool, March 26.—In the great national handicap yesterday, Greenhill led until half a mile from home, when Drogheda drew to the front, followed by Cathal and Gauntlett, and won by three lengths. Four lengths separated second and third horses. Only nine horses finished.

TRIGGERS.

ELKWOOD PARK SHOOT.
The grand American handicap, which is the one ribbon contest annually brought off under the auspices of the Interstate Association, was brought to a successful issue at Elkwood Park, N. Y. Nine men finished with 55 straight kills—the highest possible score—and divided the first nine moneys, which amounted to \$7,132. Each man received \$412. Twenty-two men killed 24 birds each, and divided the remainder of the stakes, each of them getting \$61. The entire amount of the entry money being \$5,005. The nine shooters who divided the first moneys decided to postpone the shooting off of the ties until Friday, as the light was poor. Mrs. W. P. Shattuck, who killed one out of twelve on Wednesday, was even more successful next day. Out of the thirteen birds which she shot at she shot twelve, and one fell dead out of bounds. When the 25th round of the shoot was completed on Thursday night the nine men who tied for the honor with the highest possible scores, 25 kills each, divided the money, but agreed to shoot off, "miss and out" to decide who should get the silver cup. This they did yesterday, and Ed. Fulford, of Utica, N. Y., won the trophy with 23 straight kills, winning the cup, which is the emblem of the Grand American handicap.

WHEEL.

The Y. M. C. A. bicycle club met last night to organize for the season, and after appointing a nominating committee, it adjourned until Thursday next.

CLOSE CALL FOR A CYCLIST.

Hamilton, March 26.—A bicycle scorcher narrowly escaped a worse fate than he met with last night at the street crossing of the G. T. R. He was humming along the asphalt when he saw the 6:05 train for the south pulling up the grade to the station. He at once made a spurt to pass ahead of the locomotive, which had less than one-third of the distance to go. When he saw that he could not succeed he was going too fast to stop. He turned to the side, ran along close to the big driving wheels, and then fell less than a foot from the track. People who saw the incident held their breaths in fear, but the scorcher escaped.

FOOTBALL.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

To the Sporting Editor of The Advertiser: The general annual meeting of the Western Football Association will be held on Good Friday, April 8, 1898, at the Walpole House, Berlin, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Clubs desiring to enter any of the cup competitions must notify the secretary on or before the above hour. Affiliation forms and information supplied on application. Each affiliated club is entitled to one representative at the annual meeting. In addition to any member on the executive, kindly send name of representative to yours very truly, D. FOUSTH, secretary, W. F. A.

LISTOWEL HIGH SCHOOL CLUB.

The Listowel high school has organized its football club for the ensuing year. The following are the officers appointed: Honorary president, A. McVicar; secretary, W. E. Bryans; secretary, John A. Matheson; treasurer, T. Vipond; managing committee, M. Hay, B. Alexander, T. McRae, S. Richardson, Earl Kidd, John Ford; captain, W. E. Hay.

AQUATIC.

THE VARSITY RACE.
London, March 26.—The betting on the Cambridge-Oxford University rowing race, to take place over the university course, from Putney to Mortlake today, is 5 to 4 on Oxford.

SPLASHES.

Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, is again entered for the diamond sculls at Henley. Walter Brooks is the new treasurer of the Detroit Boat Club, vice C. F. Hammond, resigned. A double and single scull have been ordered from a New York builder.

Which One? Consumers who wish to buy good tea anxiously seek the best. They are willing to pay a fair price if they can be sure.

WE GUARANTEE

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

1st. to be full weight; 2nd. to go further than any other tea; 3rd. to be absolutely free from any foreign substance whatever. Should you not find Monsoon on trial to give better satisfaction than anything you have ever used return it to your grocer and get your money back. 25c, 50c, 40c, 60c and 80c per pound. ALL GROCERS.

No Dessert for dinner tonight? You forgot those Pan-Dried Rolled Oats left over from breakfast. They're delicious cold, served up with syrup or cream and sugar or jam. No fear of their hurting you. Pan drying makes them delicate and easy to digest. Sold by the pound by progressive grocers everywhere.

Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled Oats.

The Tillson Co'y, Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Heintzman & Co., Canada's Leading Piano Makers.

LETTER FROM EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Toronto, Feb. 10, 1898.

Messrs. Heintzman & Co., Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—It affords me pleasure to express to you my hearty approval of your new scale grand piano, now in use at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The tone is noble and sweet, not losing its musical quality even in the utmost fortissimo. The scale is evenly balanced, the bass being rich and pure, while the center and upper parts are replete with vitality and character. The action is of that elastic quality which affords the player the means of producing every shade of tone-color and all legitimate artistic effects.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) EDWARD FISHER.

London Warerooms,
236 Dundas Street.

GREAT POPULAR OFFER! By virtue of the unprecedented purchase, in a single order, of one hundred thousand (100,000) copies of this acknowledged masterpiece of the Century, The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language, is now offered to the public at far less than the publishers' price. The Greatest Achievement of Modern Times.

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It is incomparably the greatest, as it is positively the latest, most complete and most authoritative, new dictionary in existence. It is everywhere the standard.

ENTIRELY NEW—It is not a reprint, revised, or re-edition of any other work, but is the result of the steady labor for five years of over twelve scores of the most eminent and ablest scholars and specialists in the world. Nearly 100 of the leading universities, colleges and libraries of the world were represented on the editorial staff; 20 United States Government experts were also on the editorial staff. Over \$600,000 were actually expended in its production before dictionary volumes with such great satisfaction. Never was any work of literary magnitude, it would be the pride of the literary world. The highest praise has come from all the great American and British newspapers, reviews, universities, and colleges, as well as all classes of intelligent men and women everywhere.

Our Great Offer of \$12—The regular price of the Standard Dictionary, bound in full leather, is \$16. We will now accept the cost of the book, and give you the complete work for \$12. This is a unique opportunity, and it will not last long. Order from your bookseller, or from **WARD & GOW (LINCOLN BUILDING) NEW YORK.**

Favorite Hymns Of Great Men.

The Times, New York, gives an interesting summary of the opinions of a number of prominent men upon hymns that are helpful:

"Being a man with no doubts of his own competency to decide any conceivable question, W. T. Stead had an answer ready the other day when somebody—perhaps himself—asked him what hymn, of all that have been written in the English language, is at once the most helpful and the most popular. Mr. Stead's verdict was that 'Rock of Ages,' written by the Calvinistic vicar of a parish in Devonshire, has started a wide controversy on the subject, and opinions have been collected from many eminent divines. Washington Gladden, who differs from Mr. Stead by more than the distance from London to Columbus, Ohio, declares that the problem is insoluble. 'He has no means,' he writes, 'of knowing which is the most helpful and popular hymn. The most helpful might not be the most popular; some that are very popular are hurtful rather than helpful. My own favorites are many; on the whole, however, I think I value most the use most frequently made of Charles Wesley's 'Love Divine, All Loves Excelling.' Dwight L. Moody is of the opinion that the greatest hymn is the one most good to the greatest number. Edward Everett Hale cautiously says that 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' is now most used in public services. Robert Collier tells this anecdote: 'I well remember one day when this subject was the subject of a discussion between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The latter said that many of the so-called hymns were mere pieces of cabinet-work. Then his voice deepened, his eyes shone, as we remember him in his noblest moments, as he said: 'One hymn I think is supreme. Emerson threw his head back, as he always did when his attention was arrested, and waited. Dr. Holmes repeated the first verse:

Thou hidden Love of God, whose height,
Whose depth, unfathomed, no man knows,
I see from far Thy beautiful light;
I feel Thy power, Thy presence, Thy grace,
My heart is pained, nor can it be
At rest till it find rest in Thee.

'I know—I know,' exclaimed Emerson. 'That is the supreme hymn.'

DOG HAS THE WHOOPING COUGH [Cincinnati Inquirer.] To send a messenger a distance of five miles to a physician to treat a canine patient is an unusual occurrence that took place in the East End. The physician summoned was Dr. Gaines. His diagnosis of the disease of the sick dog showed that it was suffering from whooping cough. Dr. Gaines has practiced medicine in the vicinity of Columbia and California for 50 years of his life of 75 years, but his medical skill has never before been required to treat a dog for whooping cough. The nurses of the pet invalid state that the patient's progress toward recovery are as rapid as the course of whooping cough will allow.

A Suit of Clothes for \$10 IF YOU BUY IT NOW.

W. SLATER, Cpp. V Richmond St



A delight to contemplate is a cup of coffee, clear, pure, and harmlessly invigorating.

Are you one of the millions who use—

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee?

If so, you know its unquestionable excellence.

The manner in which you buy it, in pound and two-pound cans, insures its purity and freshness.

The Chase & Sanborn seal guarantees that it is a perfect coffee. If you have failed to use this famous brand of the best blend of Java and Mocha, you have yet to experience tasting the most delicious coffee imported into or sold in any country.

One Bride's Thrilling Story.

A Pretty Englishwoman's Terrible Experience at Sea.

On Board a Burning Vessel Far from Land.

Mrs. Gordon Mortimer, a pretty Englishwoman, who was in New York this week, on her way home, had a thrilling and unusual experience on her honeymoon. She tells her story.

I will begin by saying that my honeymoon was the most horrible experience I ever encountered. We were married in London, and as my husband had been appointed as surgeon on the colonial department of the British Government at Belize, we determined to make the trip to that distant port on our honeymoon. I anticipated the trip with much delight, as neither my husband nor myself had ever taken a voyage before. We secured state-rooms on the freight steamer *Legislative*, which was scheduled to sail from Liverpool. We found the crew to be of an immense, rosy-craft, in fact, that we felt perfectly safe.

On Feb. 3 we sailed away from Liverpool in the most delightful kind of weather. The sea was smooth, the weather fine, and I was not a bit seasick. I had brought a great many books, and I delighted to sit on the deck in the time passed pleasantly until the morning of the 13th, I was always suspicious about the thirteenth of months, and this time my suspicions were verified.

About 4 o'clock on that morning I was awakened by the sound of loud tramping on the deck, excited voices, and what sounded like a fusillade of shots.

"Surely we are boarded by pirates!" I thought. My husband ran out on deck, took a look around, and then came running back, crying out that the ship was on fire. I knew that the ship was loaded with explosives, and all the full heart was in my throat, dawning upon me, I tried to be as brave as possible. I threw some clothes over my night robe, and ran out on the deck. The scene was terrible. The whole ship seemed to be a mass of glowing flames. The sea was glowing with red and crawling reflections. Forward of the smokestack there was a continual clatter of exploding cartridges. You should have seen the ship from the deck like fireworks. Several men were in the water, and I saw the poor fireman swept away and drowned.

Mr. Bateman clutched a rope, but then one of the men who had been screaming for help jumped on him and carried him under. He never came up again. The carpenter was saved. Two men, I think their names were Martin and Caffrey, the latter the ship's steward, managed to get into the waist of the ship, and to lower one of the two lifeboats. Like the ship, it too, was swept away on the slope of a great sea, that dashed out of the dark and vanished so quickly that it seemed the work of a demon.

None of the boats could live in that sea, and so the men gave it up. We decided to stick to the ship. It was a desperate decision, but there was nothing else to do under the circumstances. The worst of it was that the fire was spreading rapidly and prevented the engineers from getting into the engine room. Consequently the engine was pounding wildly all the time, and the ship was dashing aimlessly through the tossing sea. We did not know what was going to happen, whether we were going to be blown up or meet death by drowning. It was not until 11 o'clock in the forenoon that the engine finally slowed down, when the fire in the boilers went out for lack of fuel. The light was something awful, especially at night. It is impossible to describe it. The steamer was built of iron, and there was practically nothing left of her but just a shell for about half her length, and in this shell was a seething volcano of flame and spur-

tering explosives. We were slowly forced back, inch by inch, by the terrible heat of the flames, and it seemed as if they would finally drive us off the deck and over the side of the ship.

One poor fireman was killed outright and burned to death. We thought that one of the other firemen would die, but he survived and we brought him to the hospital here. Another poor fellow, tortured to madness by his burns, leaped into the sea. If we had been struck by a heavy wave we would surely have gone down. Nothing could have saved us.

Those of the crew who had reached the quarter deck at the first alarm were ordered by the captain to pour water upon the fire. As it was impossible, on account of the fire, to reach the steam pumps, the crew seized buckets, and drawing water from the ocean, proceeded to pour it into the fire amidships. Such a small quantity, of course, had little effect. It caused a great volume of smoke to arise and almost enveloped the ship.

All these events had passed as in a dream, or the moving of a panorama. My lips were dry and parched. Somebody brought me a glass of water. It was hot from the fire. My husband was bruised and blackened from the heat. He was working with the rest, but his inexperience as a sailor was against him. I cheered the men on as well as I could, and whenever any of them was wounded I tried to help.

As the smoke that hung over the forward part of the vessel there on the quarter deck we saw a dozen men huddled together like a flock of sheep. The fire was all around them. Then for the first time I wept and seemed for a time to lose hope. They were entirely cut off from communication with the after deck and were crying frantically for help. To save them seemed an impossibility, but the captain decided to make the attempt. The boat on the after davits was lowered and I saw five brave volunteers tumble into it with a reckless heroism that was inspiring. As the boat struck the water it was flung upward like a chip and the men had all they could do to keep it away from the ship's sides.

For half an hour the boat's crew struggled to get the boat forward to where their comrades had made their last retreat to the very rail. I saw them lowered into the boat where the heroic first mate was stowing them away. When they were dropping back the boat was boarded and half filled by a sea. Then as they were getting ready to wave lifted the little craft and flung it with terrific force against the ship.

The boat was crushed like an egg shell and overturned. In an instant rescuers and rescues were thrown pell mell into the sea. Some of them beat the waves helplessly. Others turned on their backs and floated with their white faces ghastly pale in the light of the burning ship. My heart had been wrung almost too much for tears before this, but I wept aloud again, and prayed as I never prayed before that they might meet a better fate.

They were thrown overboard, and throw ropes to the floating men on deck drew ten of them safely on board. The brave mate, however, was not one of these. His shipmates were saved from the fire and from the flood, but like the second mate, he, too, had died to save them. Seaman Angel was also drowned.

At last we were all together and could look back at least from a certain point of vantage.

And so the hours that seemed endless rolled into days that seemed eternal. The fire grew and spread like a cancer. Knowing that there were explosives on board, we did not know at what moment the entire burning ship might explode like a torpedo. At times we could scarcely walk the deck. The soles of our shoes were cracked with the heat, and in some cases were actually burned. The water poured over the decks sizzled and disappeared in a moment. Oh, what an unremitting look-out I kept for a sail. The others appeared to forget this in their anxiety to fight the fire.

I think it was on the afternoon of the fourth day that I thought I saw away off on the horizon the smoke of a light. She was coming out of a haze of smoke. The smoke grew into tall masts, then a huge funnel, and then the hull of a huge steamer. Oh, what a godsend it was! No wonder my husband took me in his arms and thanked the good God for our deliverance. We were transferred without mishap to the *Flowergate* and then—well, perhaps I flattered. They say I did. I felt that I had a right to after passing through such a honeymoon.

We were duly landed at Boston and we shall sail for England next Wednesday.

GLEN EDEN REJOICES

Over the Recovery of Mr. James Paddon, of Mt. Forest.

His Case Was a Severe One of Kidney Disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him Thoroughly—Glen Eden People Rejoice at the Recovery of Mr. Paddon and His Faith is Justified.

Glen Eden, March 25.—The report of the recovery of Mr. James Paddon, of Mount Forest, from a severe attack of Kidney Disease, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, has caused great rejoicing here, where Mr. Paddon is well known.

Mr. Paddon's case was a very severe one. It was well known that he had a constant sufferer, and he had the sympathy of all his friends. Consequently he gave unbounded pleasure to all to know that he had at last conquered his bitter enemy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that the people of this district will use for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Heart Failure, Urinary Diseases, Blood Impurities, and all other forms of Kidney Disease. They have cured hundreds of cases of these complaints in this neighborhood, and the people have the fullest confidence in the medicine.

There is only one way of curing Kidney Disease. That is by curing the kidneys. The only way of doing this is by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. They set the kidneys in proper condition, thus insuring a supply of pure, fresh blood and thoroughly healthy organs.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodd Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

Stockings and socks can be easily repaired by means of toe and heel caps, which are being made for the purpose, and are adapted to the shape of the feet and are sewed in position.

Worms cause nervousness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother's "Worm Expeller" is pleasant, safe and effective. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Newest Wonder Of the Age.

Herr Szecspanik's Invention of the Teleelectroscope.

Description of the Device by Which Actual Scenes May be Made Visible to Persons Hundreds of Miles Away.

Theory of Its Operation—One or Two Weaknesses Pointed Out.

A London correspondent writes: One of the most interesting features of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 should be Herr Szecspanik's apparatus, by means of which actual scenes are made visible to people hundreds of miles away from the spot. The objects are to be reproduced in all their varieties of color, light, and shade, and every phase of movement is to be represented. Such is the promise of the inventor, and the fact that he has received nearly a million and a quarter of dollars for the exhibition and French rights in his patent would seem to prove that this poor Galician schoolmaster has really solved the problem on which so many people have been working.

Herr Szecspanik calls his apparatus the "teleelectroscope" because it renders objects visible in their natural colors at a distance by means of electricity. The manner in which this is effected is somewhat difficult of clear explanation. From the inventor's representative in London the following particulars have been gathered as to the method of transmission.

Roughly speaking, the picture is broken up into a number of points, which are reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray of light is converted into an electric current, which can be transmitted any distance. At the receiving end the current is again transformed into the corresponding ray of light. This ray of light is reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray is thrown upon a screen. Now, it follows that the points of a picture are taken in very rapid succession, so that the entire picture on the screen will be the entire picture.

In greater detail, it seems that there are two mirrors at the receiving end. Each mirror has its surface coated with some opaque substance. Across this scratch is made a straight-lined aperture, which is a single line of the object under observation may be exposed to the reflective influence of the mirror. The mirror (the first one in which the object is reflected) is fixed at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the aid of an electric magnet is continually changing the position of the object under observation are broken up into points by means of the aid of right angles to the first mirror. This reflecting line is at right angles to the reflecting line of the first mirror. The lines intersect each other in a point, it follows that only a single point of the reflecting line of the first mirror will appear in the second mirror, and therefore only the reflected ray will be reflected in the second mirror. The two mirrors oscillate synchronously.

This ray of light, which corresponds to a certain point in the picture, is converted into an electric battery by the employment of an electric magnet with selenium cell. The property of a selenium cell is that its electrical resistance varies with the color of the light to which it is exposed; it is energized in different degrees by a very powerful effect upon it, while a red ray will set up a very weak current.

This electric battery is connected with wires with an electro-magnet at the receiving end. The electric current runs to be reconverted into rays of light. The electro-magnet will act with the electric current, and the transmitting apparatus will necessarily correspond to the nature of the receiver. A blue ray, for instance, will be reflected, a considerable distance, while a red ray would only slightly deflect it.

Now this magnet is made to move a prism, which is placed in front of the sun or an electric light. The action of the prism will break the white light up into its seven prismatic colors. These colors are spread out by the prism. The prism being moved by the electro-magnet, it will necessarily revolve just so far as to bring the required color into view.

This color will now be reflected in one of the two oscillating mirrors at the receiving end. And just as the action of the action of these two is analytic, so the picture is reconverted on to a screen, and as the points follow in another in very rapid succession indeed, the impression of the entire picture is if it is similar to the picture.

The picture can be made to last as long as may be desired by constantly reproducing the effect, and at such a speed that the observer is unconscious of any break in the process. It is no more difficult to reproduce a moving picture than still one, for the inventor explains that "it is the actual picture which is reproduced, and not a mere record, as in the case of the cinematograph."

Another point claimed is that there is practically no limit to the distance within which the apparatus can be used. With the possibility of a telephone wire 1,000 miles long, such as that between Chicago and New York, the inventor thinks that the teleelectroscope might be of any length.

Such an instrument, of course, opens up a wide field of possibilities. Scenes of foreign travel, battlefields during action, and the eclipse of the sun, are seen recently, while sitting comfortably in a machine well established a little earlier. As it is, the question arises, has not this Galician genius done away with the necessity of visitors actually going to Paris in 1900?

I wrote these last words I received from Herr Szecspanik's representative in London the following particulars have been gathered as to the method of transmission.

Roughly speaking, the picture is broken up into a number of points, which are reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray of light is converted into an electric current, which can be transmitted any distance. At the receiving end the current is again transformed into the corresponding ray of light. This ray of light is reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray is thrown upon a screen. Now, it follows that the points of a picture are taken in very rapid succession, so that the entire picture on the screen will be the entire picture.

In greater detail, it seems that there are two mirrors at the receiving end. Each mirror has its surface coated with some opaque substance. Across this scratch is made a straight-lined aperture, which is a single line of the object under observation may be exposed to the reflective influence of the mirror. The mirror (the first one in which the object is reflected) is fixed at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the aid of an electric magnet is continually changing the position of the object under observation are broken up into points by means of the aid of right angles to the first mirror. This reflecting line is at right angles to the reflecting line of the first mirror. The lines intersect each other in a point, it follows that only a single point of the reflecting line of the first mirror will appear in the second mirror, and therefore only the reflected ray will be reflected in the second mirror. The two mirrors oscillate synchronously.

This ray of light, which corresponds to a certain point in the picture, is converted into an electric battery by the employment of an electric magnet with selenium cell. The property of a selenium cell is that its electrical resistance varies with the color of the light to which it is exposed; it is energized in different degrees by a very powerful effect upon it, while a red ray will set up a very weak current.

This electric battery is connected with wires with an electro-magnet at the receiving end. The electric current runs to be reconverted into rays of light. The electro-magnet will act with the electric current, and the transmitting apparatus will necessarily correspond to the nature of the receiver. A blue ray, for instance, will be reflected, a considerable distance, while a red ray would only slightly deflect it.

Now this magnet is made to move a prism, which is placed in front of the sun or an electric light. The action of the prism will break the white light up into its seven prismatic colors. These colors are spread out by the prism. The prism being moved by the electro-magnet, it will necessarily revolve just so far as to bring the required color into view.

This color will now be reflected in one of the two oscillating mirrors at the receiving end. And just as the action of the action of these two is analytic, so the picture is reconverted on to a screen, and as the points follow in another in very rapid succession indeed, the impression of the entire picture is if it is similar to the picture.

The picture can be made to last as long as may be desired by constantly reproducing the effect, and at such a speed that the observer is unconscious of any break in the process. It is no more difficult to reproduce a moving picture than still one, for the inventor explains that "it is the actual picture which is reproduced, and not a mere record, as in the case of the cinematograph."

Another point claimed is that there is practically no limit to the distance within which the apparatus can be used. With the possibility of a telephone wire 1,000 miles long, such as that between Chicago and New York, the inventor thinks that the teleelectroscope might be of any length.

Such an instrument, of course, opens up a wide field of possibilities. Scenes of foreign travel, battlefields during action, and the eclipse of the sun, are seen recently, while sitting comfortably in a machine well established a little earlier. As it is, the question arises, has not this Galician genius done away with the necessity of visitors actually going to Paris in 1900?

I wrote these last words I received from Herr Szecspanik's representative in London the following particulars have been gathered as to the method of transmission.

Roughly speaking, the picture is broken up into a number of points, which are reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray of light is converted into an electric current, which can be transmitted any distance. At the receiving end the current is again transformed into the corresponding ray of light. This ray of light is reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray is thrown upon a screen. Now, it follows that the points of a picture are taken in very rapid succession, so that the entire picture on the screen will be the entire picture.

In greater detail, it seems that there are two mirrors at the receiving end. Each mirror has its surface coated with some opaque substance. Across this scratch is made a straight-lined aperture, which is a single line of the object under observation may be exposed to the reflective influence of the mirror. The mirror (the first one in which the object is reflected) is fixed at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the aid of an electric magnet is continually changing the position of the object under observation are broken up into points by means of the aid of right angles to the first mirror. This reflecting line is at right angles to the reflecting line of the first mirror. The lines intersect each other in a point, it follows that only a single point of the reflecting line of the first mirror will appear in the second mirror, and therefore only the reflected ray will be reflected in the second mirror. The two mirrors oscillate synchronously.

This ray of light, which corresponds to a certain point in the picture, is converted into an electric battery by the employment of an electric magnet with selenium cell. The property of a selenium cell is that its electrical resistance varies with the color of the light to which it is exposed; it is energized in different degrees by a very powerful effect upon it, while a red ray will set up a very weak current.

This electric battery is connected with wires with an electro-magnet at the receiving end. The electric current runs to be reconverted into rays of light. The electro-magnet will act with the electric current, and the transmitting apparatus will necessarily correspond to the nature of the receiver. A blue ray, for instance, will be reflected, a considerable distance, while a red ray would only slightly deflect it.

Now this magnet is made to move a prism, which is placed in front of the sun or an electric light. The action of the prism will break the white light up into its seven prismatic colors. These colors are spread out by the prism. The prism being moved by the electro-magnet, it will necessarily revolve just so far as to bring the required color into view.

This color will now be reflected in one of the two oscillating mirrors at the receiving end. And just as the action of the action of these two is analytic, so the picture is reconverted on to a screen, and as the points follow in another in very rapid succession indeed, the impression of the entire picture is if it is similar to the picture.

The picture can be made to last as long as may be desired by constantly reproducing the effect, and at such a speed that the observer is unconscious of any break in the process. It is no more difficult to reproduce a moving picture than still one, for the inventor explains that "it is the actual picture which is reproduced, and not a mere record, as in the case of the cinematograph."

Another point claimed is that there is practically no limit to the distance within which the apparatus can be used. With the possibility of a telephone wire 1,000 miles long, such as that between Chicago and New York, the inventor thinks that the teleelectroscope might be of any length.

Such an instrument, of course, opens up a wide field of possibilities. Scenes of foreign travel, battlefields during action, and the eclipse of the sun, are seen recently, while sitting comfortably in a machine well established a little earlier. As it is, the question arises, has not this Galician genius done away with the necessity of visitors actually going to Paris in 1900?

I wrote these last words I received from Herr Szecspanik's representative in London the following particulars have been gathered as to the method of transmission.

Roughly speaking, the picture is broken up into a number of points, which are reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray of light is converted into an electric current, which can be transmitted any distance. At the receiving end the current is again transformed into the corresponding ray of light. This ray of light is reflected in mirrors, and the reflected ray is thrown upon a screen. Now, it follows that the points of a picture are taken in very rapid succession, so that the entire picture on the screen will be the entire picture.

In greater detail, it seems that there are two mirrors at the receiving end. Each mirror has its surface coated with some opaque substance. Across this scratch is made a straight-lined aperture, which is a single line of the object under observation may be exposed to the reflective influence of the mirror. The mirror (the first one in which the object is reflected) is fixed at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the aid of an electric magnet is continually changing the position of the object under observation are broken up into points by means of the aid of right angles to the first mirror. This reflecting line is at right angles to the reflecting line of the first mirror. The lines intersect each other in a point, it follows that only a single point of the reflecting line of the first mirror will appear in the second mirror, and therefore only the reflected ray will be reflected in the second mirror. The two mirrors oscillate synchronously.

This ray of light, which corresponds to a certain point in the picture, is converted into an electric battery by the employment of an electric magnet with selenium cell. The property of a selenium cell is that its electrical resistance varies with the color of the light to which it is exposed; it is energized in different degrees by a very powerful effect upon it, while a red ray will set up a very weak current.

This electric battery is connected with wires with an electro-magnet at the receiving end. The electric current runs to be reconverted into rays of light. The electro-magnet will act with the electric current, and the transmitting apparatus will necessarily correspond to the nature of the receiver. A blue ray, for instance, will be reflected, a considerable distance, while a red ray would only slightly deflect it.

Now this magnet is made to move a prism, which is placed in front of the sun or an electric light. The action of the prism will break the white light up into its seven prismatic colors. These colors are spread out by the prism. The prism being moved by the electro-magnet, it will necessarily revolve just so far as to bring the required color into view.



Pabst Malt Extract
The Best Tonic

which will make you feel like beginning all over again

MAKE YOU FEEL WELL.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT, 66 McGill St., Montreal. (C.)

PLEADED GUILTY TO MURDER.

Serious Predicament of a Chatham Man in Chicago.

Chatham, March 25.—A Chicago special states that John Frawley, a former Chatham machinist, pleaded guilty to murder in Chicago and was remanded for sentence. Frawley shot and killed his bartender, John Crombie, during an altercation. John Crombie, father resides in this city, which his son left ten years ago to make his fortune in the west.

BASEBALL HIT A BABY.

Chatham Infant Probably Fatally Injured Through an Accident.

Chatham, Ont., March 25.—News reached here last night of an accident which will probably prove fatal to the infant child of Mrs. J. B. Rice, of this city. The lady, while in Detroit, was giving the baby an airing in its carriage, when a baseball thrown by some far ahead in the crowd struck the little one on the head. The injury superinduced a concussion and paralysis, and the child's life is in jeopardy.

THE LADIES APPRECIATE THE BLESSING.

A Great Discovery Peculiar to Diamond Dyes.

As stated in previous newspaper articles it is an impossibility to dye cotton or any mixed goods a fast and durable color with a dye prepared for wool goods.

Fast Diamond Dyes for cotton and mixed goods are amongst the most important discoveries of the day. These special dyes for cotton and mixed goods have been given to the ladies only after the most severe and crucial tests which proved them to be far ahead of all other cotton dyes.

These colors are perfectly fast to light and soap and water; of no other dyes this is true.

Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods should be used by all carpetmen, and by those who dye rugs for mats and rugs. At the country fairs all prize-winners for rugs, mats and carpets owe their success to Diamond Dyes. When you are buying dyes take no substitute from any dealer; ask for and insist on getting the "Diamond" every time.

A VINEGAR FLOOD.
Kingston, March 25.—On Wednesday night a large wooden tank became deranged from a receiving tank at Hanser's vinegar works, and about 1,100 gallons of the fluid ran into the sewer, entailing a loss to the firm of over \$500.

A PAIR OF THEM.
He—Woman is a delusion.
She—And man is always hugging some delusion or other.

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

See and \$100, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Real Estate and Mining Stock Broker.
Money to Loan. Notes Collected.

JAS. MILNE, 88 Dundas St. W., LONDON.

Mammoth Livery
Hacks, Cabs, Landaus, Buses and Light Carriages. Also, for removal of furniture, boxes, trunks, pianos, blackboards, sundries, etc., by all druggists. Price, 50c per hour and night. Phone 269.

A. G. STROYAN
—189—
Dundas St. W.

Navigation and Railways
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
SINGLE FARE

EXCURSIONS
—FOR—
EASTER HOLIDAYS

To all local stations in Canada. Dates of sale April 7 to 11, limited to return not later than April 12.

One and One-Third Fare for Round Trip. To Teachers and Students, on presentation of certificates, issued by principal, will be issued tickets at rate of 50c.

Dates of sale, March 19 to April 9, limited to return not later than April 12. For tickets and further particulars apply at city ticket office, 365 Richmond street.

JOHN PAUL, City Agent.
O. W. BURGESS, JOHN G. LAVEN,
General Pass. Agent. Can. Pass. Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
NEW SERVICE TO WINNIPEG.

DAILY. Leaves London.....11:15 a.m. 1st day. Arrives Winnipeg.....2nd day. St. Paul.....2nd day. Winnipeg.....1:30 p.m. 2nd day.

Leaves London.....3:30 a.m. 1st day. Arrives Winnipeg.....2nd day. St. Paul.....2nd day. Winnipeg.....2:30 p.m. 2nd day.

Free colonist sleeping cars will be run through to Winnipeg on these trains every Wednesday during March and April.

For information apply to G. T. E. agents, or write to M. G. DICKSON, D. P. A., Toronto.

Rice Lewis & Son, LIMITED,
Cor. King and Victoria Sts., Toronto

Sameness.

That is what is the matter with you. Same car at same hour; same desk and same work; same cut of face and figure, and at last a painful sameness in salary. Make a change. Tone up the tired nerves and quicken the sluggish blood by using

Pabst Malt Extract
The Best Tonic

which will make you feel like beginning all over again

MAKE YOU FEEL WELL.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT, 66 McGill St., Montreal. (C.)

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Neave's Food is a perfect food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food.

Neave's Food is a perfect food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food.

Neave's Food is a perfect food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food.

Neave's Food is a perfect food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food.

Neave's Food is a perfect food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food.

