

SUNDAY IN LONDON

What is Going on in the Leading Churches of the City.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST
Church—Pastor, Rev. T. S. Johnson. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. 11 a.m., "The Sinfulness of Sin." 7 p.m., "The Great Physician."

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Services tomorrow as usual.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., "The Christian's Ministry." 7 p.m., "Individual Responsibility." Sabbath School at 9 a.m. Annual choir concert, Monday, March 25.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST
Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, E.A., pastor. Services will be conducted by the pastor.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST
Church—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Saunders, will preach. Morning subject, "Transfiguration by Prayer." Evening, "Sad Surrender on the Battlefield of Life." Morning—Solo and chorus, "Seek Ye the Lord" (Robert); and "Jerusalem, the Golden" (Rubenstein). Evening—Service of sacred song; anthem, "All People That on Earth do Dwell" (West); chorus, "Spirit Immortal" (Verdy); solo and chorus, "Heaven, Sweet Heaven" (Maudslayi); quartet, "Hark, There Comes a Whisper" (Stebbins).

EMPEROR AVENUE METHODIST
Church—Rev. P. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning service, 11; subject, "Love to an Unseen Saviour." Evening, memorial service. Sabbath School at 2:30. All welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
—Rev. Clarence Oakley, pastor. Morning, "What is Your Faith?" Evening, "Is There a Hell?"

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)
—First reader, David S. Robb. Services, Sundays and Wednesdays, at usual hours.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. V. Smith, D.D., pastor. Morning, Rev. Smith will preach. Evening, Rev. W. J. Clark, of First Presbyterian Church, Morning—Anthem, "How Long Wilt Thou Forget Me?" (Maudslayi); solo, "Come Unto Me" (Verdy); anthem, "Now, Therefore, O God" (Maudslayi); quartet and chorus, "Lead, Kindly Light" (Pughe); solo, "Song of Triumph" (Wiley).

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

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST
Church—The pastor, Rev. S. J. Allen, will preach. Evening, "The Symbolism of Fire."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Strangers welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER OF
Queen's avenue and William street—Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., pastor. Fourth Sunday in Lent. Services at 11 and 7 p.m. The rector will preach. Holy Communion after evening service. Sunday School at 3, and Bible Class at 3:35.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. A. MacGillivray, 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.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH
—Rev. W. M. Walker, B.A., pastor. Service tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach morning and evening. 11 a.m., "The Message of Nahum." 7 p.m., "The Hero of Faith." 3 p.m., Sabbath School, and Pastor's Class. Monday, P. P. S. D. Wednesday, prayer meeting.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON
—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Evans Davis, rector.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING
—Venite (Monk). "Benedicite" (Beast). "Benedictus" (Benedict). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dunn, B.A. Evening, "Magnificat" (Wesley). "Nunc Dimittis" (Wesley). Anthem, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward). Preacher, the Dean. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "The Latest Fashion." 7 p.m., "Waltzing Matilda." Evening sermon is the first of three for young people. Come and hear it. Seats free and all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST
Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Morning—Anthem, "Oh, for a Closer Walk With God" (Foster); solo, "He is There" (Verdy); anthem, "When Night Envelops the Sky" (Shelley); maie quartet, "Far Away" (Parker); solo, "Bethlehem" (Dresser). H. R. McDonald.

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

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS
and board in private family; no other boarders; modern conveniences. South of Dundas and west of Richmond streets preferred. Address S. F. Advertiser. 1c xwt.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN
can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, with board, modern conveniences. 402 Dundas street. 13u.

THE ANGELUS
A mechanical wonder, relieving the music lover of the labor of finding and striking the keys of the piano, while yet leaving him free to express his own soul in interpretation of all grades of music written or arranged for the piano. It can be attached to any piano, and can be played by anyone. It plays the simplest and most elaborate compositions; it cultivates taste and increases knowledge of music; it sets up a standard of excellence for the guidance of piano students; it brings the music of the orchestra and of the opera into the home; it makes the piano useful and enjoyable without any demand for practice. It surpasses any instrument of similar design and purpose. Sold only by

THE NORDHEIMER
PIANO AND MUSIC CO., LTD.
188 Dundas Street.
61 years established.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 2c per word each insertion.

"THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE"
Sacred cantata, at First Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, March 19. Admission, collection, 10 cents 20u

PRINCESS-TONIGHT, TESTIMONIAL
to A. D. Holman. By permission of Lieut.-Col. Smith and officers, full regimental band. Admission 50c 10c and 15c. Ice first-class. Coupons cancelled. b

P. D. A.—NEW TERM FOR BEGINNERS
now open. Gentlemen, Monday, ladies, Tuesday evenings. Be taught by competent teachers. Dayton & McCormick.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN
Pupils prepared for intermediate and final examinations at Toronto Conservatory of Music, also for church and concert solo work. Phone 1274. Studio, 325 Dundas street. Concert engagements accepted. xt

THE POINT DIFFERS IN BUYING
tickets to the old country and ordinary tickets in a good many ways. The old ocean traveler knows; the tourist does not. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser, will tell about them.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS
will be open Saturdays and Sunday only during winter months. Open for ladies Saturday only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors. t

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING
by R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

MEETINGS.
Headquarters, 7th Fusiliers, London, 6th March, 1901. Regimental order, by Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith, commanding—Annual drill will be resumed at the Drill Shed, commencing Monday, March 18, at 8:15 p.m., and each succeeding Monday until further orders. By order, W. A. McCrimmon, Adjutant, 7th Fusiliers.

LONDON TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL
Society will hold their annual spring show at Hilderton, Friday, April 26, 1901. For particulars apply to Peter Bovey, secretary. 26c

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

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL
household help. Apply at once, Mrs. J. A. Carling, 624 Talbot street. 13c

GOOD COOK WANTED AT ONCE
—Apply at Fraser House. 13c

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED
at once. Apply Mrs. A. S. Leys, 81 Elmwood avenue. 46u

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY
at 290 Princess avenue. 10tf

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED
girls: housemaids, cooks, general help, and all kinds of domestic work. Apply at 205 1/2 Dundas street upstairs. Phone 944.

MALE HELP WANTED.
A FEW YOUNG MEN TO CORRESPOND with me who would like to be advertisement writers. Page-Davis, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR
goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga. xt

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICIANS,
Firemen, etc.—New 49-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. 26c

ACTIVE MAN BY LARGE MANUFACTURING
household help. Apply at once, Mrs. J. A. Carling, 624 Talbot street. 13c

BOY WANTED TO DRIVE HORSE
Apply H. T. Reason & Co., 80 Dundas street. 13c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
GIRLS WANTED—INCLUDING BONBON dippers. D. S. Pettin & Co. b

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS—TO SELL HIGH-CLASS clothing, goods, and furniture. 300 Talbot street, between 6 and 7 today only. b

AGENTS—WE GUARANTEE \$2 TO \$5 A
day introducing our genuine "Super-Asbestos" wicks; just out; light equal to incandescent electricity; last about 5 years. Address Fireproof Safety Works, 755 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. b

GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE
Company (Limited) plans to pay 30 percent of the highest rates of interest earned. Wanted—Three good men who can earn from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum. Apply at office, Hiscox Buildings. 26c

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR ADDRESS
and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we will teach you the work and teach you to work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Company, Box 467, Windsor, Ont. ywt

PATENT MEDICINE AGENTS—WE
have a proposition to offer you; send postcard; write quick. The Dr. Roberts Medicine Company, London, Ont.

HELP WANTED.
MANAGER—ENERGETIC MAN; MANAGE branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly; salary, \$125 month; extra commissions; yearly engagement; rapid advancement; experience not necessary; must furnish references and \$1,000 cash. Drawer 74, New Haven, Conn. 14c t

TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS TO TRAVEL
for the sale of established house of solid financial standing. Salary, \$750 and expenses; no canvassing. Inclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 24 Canton building, Chicago. 14c t

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO
work at home; good wages. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Department C, Toronto. 14c tax

MISCELLANEOUS.
WATSON & CO. HOUSE MOVERS—Steam hoists and safes a specialty. 124 Hamilton road. Phone 1221.

F. B. LEYS' OFFICE WILL BE AT
the London Hat Cap and Mantle Manufacturing Company, 355 and 357 Clarence street, for the present. 29tf

SOLD TO Pocock Bros.

Mrs. J. A. Lashbrook, sold her entire stock of \$3,100 on Saturday, March 9, 1901, to Pocock Bros., including all kinds of Men's, Women's and Children's Solid Leather Footwear, Rubbers and Overshoes, at a rate of about one-third off the dollar. As Mrs. Lashbrook has only been in business a few months, the stock is comparatively fresh and new and will be retailed out within the next month by the above firm at

395 Talbot Street.

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

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred
Clydesdale stallion (Glen Lion Chief). Apply B. Sells, Ferguson P. O. 26c

TWO COWS—AGED 3 AND 5; WILL
calve within 3 weeks. 850 Waterloo. 13c

FOR SALE—THREE—HORSE GAS
engine, with battery, piping, line shaft, fenders and belting. Address Chombr Bros., Woodstock. 13c

FOR SALE—THREE SHORTHORN
bulls, from 12 to 24 months old. Apply George Dickie, Hyde Park, Ont. 10u ywt

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS
Catalogue free. A. J. Morgan, manufacturer, 1,000 Wellington street, London. 12tf t

FOR SALE—GASOLINE ENGINES—
Cheapest and safest. See them in operation. A. J. Morgan, agent, 1,000 Wellington street. 13c

75 CENTS WILL BUY A REGULAR \$1.75
armchair; only 30 of them left. Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House. 13c

ORCHESTRAL SQUARE PIANO
Carved legs, splendid condition; a bargain; also 5-octave Bell Organ. Sanborn & Treblecock, 135 Dundas street (Anderson's book store). 13c

75 CENTS WILL BUY A REGULAR \$1.75
armchair; only 30 of them left. Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House. 13c

BOOKBINDING FOR LIBRARIES.
Send for our prices on special extra rates to Public and Sunday School Libraries, and for quantities. We also do repairs on all kinds of books. CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, 91 Dundas Street. Phone 570. 13c

PHONE 590 FOR FRESH TENDERS
for 1000 lbs. of sausage, 3 lbs. Cut headcheese and Bologna, 3 lbs. 25c; hams and bacon, 12 1/2c lb. at J. Park, 1000 Market lane. Wholesale and retail. ywt

FRESH TENDERS—
Three pounds of sausage for 25c. Hams and bacon, 12 1/2c lb. at J. Park, 1000 Market lane. Wholesale and retail. ywt

CHEAP COAL AND WOOD—A GOOD
deal of the best hard coal and all kinds of soft coal, and the best quality of hard and soft wood, at the lowest cash prices, at a moderate cost. J. P. Railway, Green & Co., Phone 1391. 13c

CHEAP SHINGLES, SHINGLES \$1.25
per thousand; lath, posts, doors, sashes. Call at Sutherland's yard; selling out opposite C. E. R. freight sheds, Fall Mill street, north end, city. 21tf 54tf t

IF YOU WANT A SNAP CALL AT
Parish's and see a good range for coal or wood. Bedsteads and all kinds of furniture taken in exchange for new. Remember the place, 357 Talbot street, south of Market Square. 13c

NOW THE PRUDENT FARMER
purchasing his trees. He needs 3 Box Cut headcheese and Bologna, 3 lbs. 25c; hams and bacon, 12 1/2c lb. at J. Park, 1000 Market lane. Wholesale and retail. ywt

FOR BEST COAL AND WOOD, DELIVERED
free, call on Wm. Buchanan, 633 Colborne. Phone 1095. 13c

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH OLD
saws, piles, burns, skin disease, use New Century Magic Salve, 25c cents Box. No. 15 Masonic Temple.

SKATES, AIR GUNS, AND POCKET
knives at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 238 Richmond street, one door south of G. T. R. station. 13c

SNAP IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Pianos during next ten days. One fine Piano, 7-13 octaves, guaranteed; only \$100. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street. 13c

STOVES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—
Very cheap at Keene's Stove and Furniture Store, 141 King street. 13c

WANTED.
WANTED—RYE STRAW. FLAIL thrashed. Highest price paid. J. Darch & Sons, London. 14tf ywt

WANTED—BY MIDDLE APRIL, OR
1st May—Medium sized house. Box 66, this office. 14tf ywt

WANTED TO RENT—1ST MAY OR
1st June, dwelling; three or four bedrooms. Modern improvements. Address Box 77, Advertiser. 13c

A ONE-HORSE DRAY, SUITABLE
to carry up to 1,500 lbs. weight, where it can be seen. Address Box 526, city. 10tf

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—A FOXHOUND—THURSDAY afternoon; white, marked brown and black. Reward on returning it to 120 South street. Any person retaining after this notice will be prosecuted. b

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON—
Sable caprine, satin-lined. Reward at Advertiser's office. 13c

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN
Burns Hotel and Wellington street, city, a lap-rug. Reward at Cullis' Livery, Wellington street. 10tf

LIVERY STABLES.
LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 613 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 605. 13c

Good Rubbers And Others

Some Rubbers have very little rubber in them. Indeed, they are very trashy stuff. We don't handle anything but the best brands, the kind we know will bring customers back for other footwear.

You can depend upon the rubbers you get here because we sell none but those made of pure rubber, thoroughly cured.

We are now selling Men's Women's and Children's Rubber Boots at cost.

Brown's Shoe Store

(Near Smallman & Ingram's) 145 DUNDAS STREET.

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

CORNER GROCERY AND DWELLING
—Dufferin avenue east; good location and building. Price for the real estate, \$1,200. A splendid site for carrying on a corner grocery business. Owner leaving for England. Inquire at once. A. A. Campbell, Molsons Bank Building, London, Ont. 20u

BEST BUTCHER STAND AND BUTCHERY
in city. Owner leaving city. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 420 Talbot street. 13c ywt

PRINTERS—ALISA CRAIG BANNER
for sale; doing good business; no opposition; satisfactory reasons for selling; must be sold at once for cash. Central Telephone Exchange in connection. Apply, Box 213, Alisa Craig. 13c

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

HOUSES TO LET—ALL PRICES.
Some vacant; others vacant May 1. Searrow's Trunk Factory, 135 Dundas. b

TO RENT—FARM, 35 ACRES, DELA-
ware township, 10 miles from London; good land; good house; good spring water. Apply Mrs. Snelgrove, Delaware P. O. 13c wty

RENT—23 DUNDAS STREET—STORE,
warehouse, offices, three flats and basement; roadway on side. New plate-glass front; machinery room, elevator and furnace; in excellent condition, overhauled year ago. Suitable for export business. Possession 1st May. Apply to James McMillan, 131 Maple street. 16u ywt

TO LET—NICE BRICK COTTAGE, JUST
thoroughly renovated, being No. 711 Queen's avenue, rent \$12. Also one at No. 119 Clarence street. Rent, \$5 per month. J. H. McMechan. 13c

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK RESI-
dence, 47 Dundas street; complete in every detail, with stable. Apply Cook's shoe store, 157 Dundas street. 13c

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 173
Queen's street, London, near Market square. Apply Fitzgibbon, Scandrett & Co. 21c

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN
Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, last night. Phone 510. 13c

DRESSMAKING.
DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL—INDIVIDUAL instructions every afternoon and evening. Ladies who are learning, as well as modistes, always welcome. This is our busy season. Trial lesson free. Mrs. K. Franks, teacher, 233 1/2 Dundas street, London. 13c

License District of East Middlesex.

Notice is hereby given that applications will now be received every Saturday at the Commissioners' room (Cooper Block, Market lane), London, or during the week at his residence, Thorndale, from persons desirous of obtaining licenses for the sale of liquor in the district of East Middlesex for the year 1901-1902, which commences on the first day of May next. Applications for licenses for premises not now under license must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of electors entitled to vote at elections for the Legislative Assembly in the polling sub-division in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated. No application can be received after the first day of April. A. BAILEY, Inspector. 26c

License District of the City of London.

Notice is hereby given that applications will now be received at this office from persons desirous of obtaining license for the sale of liquor in the City of London for the year 1901-1902, which commences on the first day of May next. Applications for licenses for premises not now under license must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of electors entitled to vote at elections for the Legislative Assembly in the polling sub-division in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated. No application can be received after the first day of April. R. HENDERSON, Inspector. 20u tywt

The Liquor License Act.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners will be held on Friday, the 24th of March, at 8 p.m., to consider the following applications for transfers: First, Charles J. Jones, of Mrs. John Johnston, the Hotel Ladysmith; second, R. E. Lloyd, to Jacob Obermeyer, Albion Hotel. All persons interested will please give themselves accordingly. R. HENDERSON, Inspector. License Commissioners' Office, No. 629 Talbot street. 20u tywt

Fire Escapes and Appliances For Victoria Hospital.

Tenders will be received at my office, where specifications and forms of tender may be obtained, up to Thursday, 21st March, at 4 o'clock, for the following: 5 Steel Fire Escapes, 12 Chemical Fire Extinguishers, 20 Galvanized Buckets. ORMSBY GRAYDON, City Engineer. THOS. MCCORMICK, 222, Chairman Hospital Trust. 16c wty

REAL ESTATE.

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

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE ESTATE
of the late T. J. McDonough—One 3-story frame house, having 45 feet front, with right of way to west and south. No. 155 south side Central avenue, between Richmond and Talbot streets. Three lots on southwest corner of William and Pall Mall streets; also five acres suitable for gardening, near London Junction. Apply 347 Dundas street. 14tf t

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, ONE
and half stories, seven rooms, wood-house and stable, all nearly new, adjoined by village of Mount Brydges; 5 to 10 acres, to suit purchaser. Also 5 acres lots. Apply Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges. 20u t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—3 1/2 ACRES
of land, with house and barn, on Victoria street. Apply Mrs. Erickson, 304 Horton street. 20u

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE, WITH
large lot and good fruit. Apply 154 Tecumseh avenue, near Normal School. 81 t

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—ONE
hundred and forty acres, good land; good buildings; lots of water; 10 acres winter grain and 40 acres plowed; one-half mile from Arkona. Apply W. P. Henderson, 1405 Lakeside avenue, Port Huron, Mich. 20u

FOR SALE—Fine 2-story residence,
Wellington street; new 2-story brick, Central avenue; nice 1 1/2-story brick, every convenience, north end double house, Kent street (bargain); central lot, King street; two beautiful lots, Maryboro Place; a number of desirable lots near J. F. Sangster, 406 Richmond street. 14tf tw

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMFORT-
ABLE two-story frame house, small barn and 5 acres good garden land; north of city limits close to Wellington street cars. Terms easy. Apply Cronyn & Betts. 14u tywt

FOR SALE—137 ALBERT STREET—
Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable; large lot. Price moderate. Apply on premises. 14u tywt

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR
new Normal School. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout street. 14u tywt

FOR RENT—IMPROVED FARM, 100
acres, lot 25, second concession, London township. For particulars apply Mrs. M. A. Redmond, Sarnia road, West London, or by letter to London city postoffice. 16c ywt

FARM FOR SALE—90 ACRES, DELA-
ware township; soil, clay loam, clean and highly productive; constant supply of water; well drained; good fences; orchard; close to school, etc. 100-acre house, frame outbuildings, 20 by 60, 22 by 25, and 40 by 50. Price during March, 1901, must be sold at once. Apply to A. Campbell, Molsons Bank Buildings, London, Ont. 17u 33u

FOR SALE—33 ACRES, TOWNSHIP
Westminster; rich rolling loam, five miles from London; frame house, brick barn, good water, orchard, three-quarters mile from postoffice, school, churches, Springfield street cars, etc. Apply J. H. Wadsworth, Byron, Ont. 961 t

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 84 MAPLE
street; 5 1/2 frontage by 156. Bargain. Apply on premises. 13c

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE,
on brick foundation, with good barn, carriage, and hen house, with one acre ground; all necessary improvements. A pretty place, situated on corner Mulr and Price streets, ten minutes' walk from street cars. Or would exchange for city property. Apply 719 Dundas street. 16u 8u

FOR SALE—147 ACRES GOOD LAND;
good buildings, good fences, spring water; part clay loam, part sand; 100-acre lot, 1 con. 1, Delaware, 1 mile from Delaware village; gravel road, 12 miles from London. Henry Branton, 103 King street, London, Ont. 51f 561 t

NEW HOUSE, WITH FOUR BED-
rooms, double parlor, and best finished, 200 Grosvenor street. Or would exchange. Close to cars. 781 t

P. Walsh's Bulletin.
111 Duchess avenue—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation; 7 rooms; inside blinds; with two large lots. An immediate sale required. Owner leaving the city.

We have a terrace of 2-story brick houses on Talbot street, containing 10 houses each, with modern improvements. Speculators, inspect this property. 554 Trafalgar—one and a half story brick house, 8 rooms, in good repair; frame barn; with one acre of garden land. At a low figure to close.

554 Queen's avenue—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation; 5 rooms, lot 33 by 160 feet. Price, \$550; cheap.

554 Marlborough street—One and a half story frame house; 4 lots; must now be sold. Price, \$900. Builders, make a note of this.

148 and 148 1/2 Lichfield street—Three cottages; 6 rooms each, in good repair. As the owner is leaving the city, it will be sold at a low figure to close.

Kent street—A splendid 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, frame barn, lot 67 by 180 feet. At a reasonable figure.

200 Grosvenor street—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 7 rooms; modern improvements; lot 40 by 100 feet. Price, \$1,650.

Marlborough street—one and a half story brick house, 10 rooms; modern improvements; nice lot. At a price to suit.

Millar street—A new 2-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern; nice lot. This property will be sold at a very low figure.

The remaining lots on the Hamilton road and Reda street are now selling off fast. Secure a lot now before this property advances in price.

Beautiful lots on Evergreen avenue; lots on corner of Waterloo and Piccadilly streets; grand selection of lots in all the wards of the city. We invite you to call and see what we can do in real estate for you. P. WALSH, 110 Dundas St. Phone 1,021. 13c

The Western Real Estate Exchange.

73 1/2 Dundas Street, London. Telephone 695.

Now is the time to buy a farm on reasonable terms. Get our printed lists of over 225 farms for sale or exchange in Western Ontario. "The Garden of Canada." A postcard will bring the list free to you to any part of Canada or the United States. If you want to sell your farm have it placed in our printed list at once, and let the hundreds who are inquiring from us for farms know that your farm is for sale. It will pay you to do so; the greater the number of farms the intending purchaser has to choose from the better. Do not wait for years to sell your farm, when it should be done in a few weeks or months at the most. If you want to exchange your farm for a larger or smaller one, or for other property, place it in our hands at once. We have now over 50 agents to assist us in the sale and exchange of farms in Western Ontario, and we expect to have over 100 within the next few months. If you want to buy city or suburban property, telephone us or send for our printed lists. JAMES BURROWS, Manager. 16u 13c

A Positive Cure for Dandruff.

Dandruff is an enemy of luxuriant hair. It makes the scalp unhealthy—retards the growth—causes the hair to fall out. Oriental Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic keeps the scalp clean and healthy—and positively cures dandruff. It feeds the hair—stops it from falling out—makes the hair grow thick and beautiful.

Only 50 cents.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, Chemists and Druggists, 216 Dundas Street.



PROPERTY FOR SALE

to list your property either for sale or for rent. If you have any desirable property that you wish to dispose of, kindly see us. We have the best facilities for the successful handling of real estate.

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.
Molsons Bank Buildings, London, Ont. C. H. ARMISTEAD, Field Manager, Telephone 642, 661f-t

LONDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

For Sale—Two fine lots, College street, just north of Oxford; excavations made for three dwellings; these are choice lots in the Renwick survey; \$10 per foot; 100 feet front to lane; sewer and sidewalk past the property.

Cartwright Street Residence

THE THREE BUSY STORES.

WHISKARD'S

228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street.

A FAIR EXCHANGE

That's the rock that honest, up-to-date merchandising rests on. No store can permanently succeed by giving one jot less than full and complete value for the money spent. Circumstances sometimes make it possible to give more than a fair exchange, but no circumstance or combination of circumstances should tempt a store to give less than a just equivalent. Preaching principles is one thing, and practising them is another. We invite you to investigate us and see for yourself how closely our practice follows our preaching.

Another Great Value-Getting Opportunity

LADIES' TAILOR — MADE DRESS SKIRTS AND OTHER MAKES, COST NOT CONSIDERED, THEY MUST GO.

LADIES' BLACK SERGE SKIRTS, tailor-made, worth \$3.75, our price \$2.75 each.

LADIES' BLACK SERGE SKIRTS, worth \$3.50, for \$2.49 each.

LADIES' NAVY BLUE SERGE SKIRTS, worth \$2.75, for \$2.75.

LADIES' PINE BLACK LUSTRE, worth \$2.75, for \$1.97.

LADIES' PINE BLACK FIGURED LUSTRE, worth \$3.50, for \$2.49 each.

LADIES' PINE BLACK FIGURED LUSTRE, worth \$3, for \$2.25.

LADIES' NAVY BLUE AND BLACK CLOTH SKIRTS, worth \$2.50, now \$1.97 each.

Ladies' Gray and Fawn Costume Cloth Skirts, worth \$2.25, now \$1.89 each.

These prices are for Friday, Saturday and Monday only.

PLAIN BLACK LUSTRE, 25c, 35c, 45c yard.

NAVY BLUE LUSTRE, 25c, 35c yard.

Fine Costume Cloth, in black, navy blue, gray and brown, 54 inches wide, worth 45c, now 25c yard.

Ladies' Wrapper Bargain—Sale Continued

Every woman likes a comfort gown, by whatever name it is called—one she can slip on for wear in her room about the house. They can be neat, becoming and attractive, or they can be quite the reverse. You can get the pretty sorts here—lots of them just as pretty as can be, and less than you can get them made for. Four lots to choose from, \$1.10, 97c, 89c, 69c each. Come and get your choice.

Curtain and Rug Department

Ambition knows no rest. This department is growing, and all because of its underselling and out-valuing.

Spot Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 45 inches wide, regular 75c, for 50c pair.

Fine Nottingham Curtains, regular \$1.25, for \$1 pair; 3½ yards long.

Fine Nottingham Curtains, special at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50 pair.

See our window for beautiful Rugs and Prices. It will pay you to buy your Rugs at the "THREE BUSY STORES."

FATAL FIRE IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Three Men Perish and Many Are Badly Injured—Fires Elsewhere.

Boston, Mass., March 15.—Three lives were lost, nearly a dozen men were more or less injured and many thousands of dollars' damage was the result of a fierce fire that started in the press room of the Daily Advertiser and Record, in the seven-story, granite-front building in Newspaper Row, Washington street, tonight.

The dead are: James Richardson, sen., of Boston, proofreader; Judson Craft, proofreader, of Cambridge; Walter Luscomb, proofreader, of Salem.

Among the injured are: Harry Holt, compositor, hip broken and badly burned; D. H. Farwell, compositor, arms severely bruised by jumping; Three compositors, named Duffy, Hubbard and Murphy, badly bruised by jumping; four firemen slightly cut and bruised.

How the fire started is not known, and before the occupants of the two upper floors were aware the building was on fire. Their rooms were filled with flames and smoke so stifling that it was with difficulty any one of them escaped. In the bottom room, on the sixth floor, there were but five men. All had to run for their lives. On the upper floor, occupied by the composing-rooms, were some eighteen compositors and proofreaders, whose situation was most critical. Panic-stricken, they rushed for the windows leading to the fire escape, and all but three of them succeeded in gaining the roof of the Woodbury building, adjoining, and dropped through a skylight and reached places of safety.

OTHER FIRES.

Drumbo, Ont., March 15.—The home of Philip Zinkum and family, on the 8th con. Blenheim, two and a half miles west of Drumbo, was almost completely destroyed by fire last night and the contents were almost completely burned. The family had an exceedingly close call for their lives.

Cloverport, Ky., March 15.—Seventy-one buildings were destroyed in the fire yesterday. Complete estimates of the loss bring the total up to \$400,000, with insurance amounting to \$125,000.

New York, March 15.—In a fire on the third floor of a three-story dwelling at 40 Christie street this evening, Elizabeth and David Jacobs, four and three years old respectively, were burned to death. Thomas Callahan, fireman, had his left wrist cut by broken glass.

Hutch is a blessing to people whose stomachs hurt them after eating. These never was anything put into a bottle that did so much good as these amazing little brown tablets.

The London Lancet expresses the opinion that no further investigation is needed in order to decide that increased legislative measures are required to provide absolutely against the possibility of beer contaminated with arsenic.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—Every one who is successful in any undertaking in which he may engage it is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The introduction of these pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

At the Capital.

[Special by C. P. R.]

Ottawa, March 15.—Messrs. Cowan and Sutherland, who represent the natural gas region in Essex, accompanied a delegation today to Premier to lay the case of the consumers before him. They have very decided views that the supply is getting exhausted, and therefore the export of gas to the United States ought to be stopped. Sir Wilfrid promised to look into the matter. The representatives of the company who are interested in the export business are also here.

TO TEST EXPORT CATTLE.

Ottawa, Ont., March 15.—Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, has offered a position to Dr. J. H. Rutherford, ex-M.P., MacDonald, Man., to go to England as an officer of the department to test cattle being exported to Canada. Dr. Rutherford, it is understood, has accepted, and will in all probability be located at Liverpool. Hitherto cattle exported to Canada were tested in quarantine here a method which was objected to. A few weeks ago Mr. Fisher concluded arrangements to have them tested on the other side, and Dr. Rutherford, who is a competent veterinary surgeon, will be the first officer to fill the new position. He sat for MacDonald in the last parliament.

Digestive Machinery.

When the entire digestive machinery of the human body works with order, regularity, and harmony, men and women enjoy good health. If constipation and indigestion exist, the nervous system and organs of digestion will feel the strain and become disordered.

Will's English Pills now recommended by the best physicians, are marvelous system cleansers and digestive regulators. One box fully guaranteed to give immediate relief, and four boxes guaranteed to cure the money handed back. Druggists and dealers sell Will's English Pills at 25 cents, or mailed to any address by The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal. Malt Breakfast Food is the best diet for the constipated sufferer when getting rid of stomach and digestive troubles.

WINDSOR SOLDIERS RETURN HOME.

Windsor, Ont., March 15.—Five men from Windsor, who enlisted in the third Canadian Regiment, stationed at Halifax on guard duty, have returned home. They are Noble Craig, Leo White, Dennis Morand, J. Reeves and H. Ballantyne. All of the men complain of the hardships of the service. Joseph Bay, Sidney Wigle, Corp. Salama, William Carter and "Sandy" MacDonald have enlisted and expect to go to Malta.

Special From Kingston.

Kingston, March 15.—Captain McDonald, of this city, has been besieged with letters from all parts of the continent, inquiring about his permanent cure of bronchitic asthma. The captain emphatically states that Catarrhoxone has certainly cured him, for no signs of the bronchial trouble have appeared for a year past.

The Northern Pacific notifies the Manitoba Government that it must be prepared to take over the company's lines before April 1.

Minard Liniment Cures Coughs in Cows

REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.

Legal and Ecclesiastical Circles Interested in a Quebec Marriage Muddle.

Montreal, Que., March 14.—A very interesting case has just been argued before the King's bench, in the appeal of Mme. Delpit to the civil courts from a decree of a Catholic tribunal. By that decree the marriage of Mme. Delpit to Edouard Delpit is declared to be null and void, on the ground that it was performed before a Protestant minister and that the Catholic church of Quebec does not recognize marriages between Catholics or a Catholic and a Protestant unless the parties were joined by one of their own priests.

Both Mrs. Delpit and Mr. Delpit, though baptized in the Catholic faith, were what might be called non-believers at the time of their betrothal, and by mutual wish were married by a Methodist minister some eight years ago. There were born to them three children, whom their father has sent to France and who are now under the custody of relatives there.

The Delpits have recently aired their troubles in the Quebec French newspapers by publishing long letters over their respective signatures.

The case becomes the more interesting when it is remembered that the courts of Canada and even the English Privy Council have held that the rules and regulations of a church are recognized by the civil tribunals.

For instance, Mr. Delpit avers that Mrs. Delpit petitioned for a separation before Sir N. Cassatt, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and that the judge decided that her petition was superfluous for the obvious reason that according to the ecclesiastical law no marriage had taken place.

The Canadian courts have no power to dissolve a marriage; such power is exclusively left to the Dominion Senate. Bishops can grant a divorce only on "scriptural grounds."

Then, so far as the Catholic church and the Canadian courts are concerned, the Delpits, under the circumstances, could only have petitioned for a separation.

In the Delpit affair there is no room for a misconception of plain and positive law, and if the case is ever taken to the Privy Council the venerable judges of that court will have a hard nut to crack.

Nothing Else Cures!

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Used by Men and Women of Wealth and Social Standing and by the Great Army of Tailors.

THE SPRING MEDICINE THAT CURES WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.

A MARVELOUS BANISHMENT OF PAIN AND DISEASE ENDURED FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Honest and Unsolicited Testimony of a Leading Montreal Business Man.

If you have suffered agonies from rheumatism and neuralgia during the winter months, if your dyspepsia has gnawed at your vitals and tortured you from day to day; if kidney and liver troubles threaten to end your life; if poisoned and impure blood has shown its effects in boils, pimples and eruptions; if eczema, or salt rheum has made you unsightly; if sleeplessness and nervousness have made you miserable and despondent; if head-aches, stomach aches and backaches give warning of approaching dangers, your only hope of new life and vigorous health is in the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Dr. Phelps' world-famed prescription that has done more for suffering men and women than all other combined remedies.

Mr. B. Hutchins, one of the best-known real estate and financial agents in Montreal, says:

"About five years ago I wrote you a letter acknowledging the wonderful effects Paine's Celery Compound had upon me after I had given it a fair trial; that it had cured me entirely of neuralgia in the head from which I suffered for years, and periodically for over 50 years, and also that it had cured me of rheumatism in my limbs, and braced me up generally. In fact, it had removed every pain in my body, and made me feel 25 years younger, hence my desire that all of my numerous friends and the public generally should know that there really is a cure for the painful and distressing diseases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

Accordingly I sent you, of my own accord, the only certificate I ever gave for a medicine, hoping many other sufferers might be induced to benefit by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

"I have not had a return of my old complaint, and therefore have to confirm all the statements I have ever made respecting your Compound; and moreover, I wish to say I possess a merit which I think you have never claimed for it. Most ordinary headaches, produced from a disordered stomach, and in such cases a good dose of the Compound will relieve the sufferer in a few moments, as it acts promptly on the stomach."

CARRIE IN TROUBLE.

Kansas City, Mo., March 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who has been visiting here for two days, was arrested in Union avenue, near the Union depot, today for obstructing the sidewalk, where she had stopped to harangue a crowd. She was released on her promise to depart on the next train for Topeka.

SEVERE COLDS are easily cured by the use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

PITTSBURG'S PHILANTHROPIST

Now Offers \$5,200,000 for Free Libraries in New York.

New York, March 15.—Andrew Carnegie, who, since retiring as an active figure from the steel world, has been able to devote his time exclusively to his other passion, the founding of libraries, has made his departure for Europe this spring memorable by the largest offer of that kind ever advanced. If New York will provide the sites and maintenance he has promised to give \$5,200,000 to establish sixty-five branch libraries in this city. The offer was made in a letter to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, last Tuesday. The correspondence in connection with the matter was made public tonight. Mr. Carnegie's letter follows:

"New York, March 12, 1901.—Dr. John S. Billings, director New York Public Library: Our conference upon the needs of Greater New York for branch libraries to reach the masses of the people in every district has convinced me of the wisdom of your plans. Sixty-five branches strike one at first as a very large order, but as other cities have found one necessary for every sixty or seventy thousand of population, the number is not excessive. You estimate the average cost of these libraries at \$80,000 each, being \$5,200,000 for all. If New York will furnish sites for these branches for the special benefit of the masses of the people, as it has done for the central library, and also agree to satisfactory form to provide for their maintenance, as built, I should esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money as needed for the buildings, say, \$5,200,000. Sixty-five libraries at one stroke probably breaks the record, but this is the day of big operations, and New York is soon to be the biggest of cities. (Signed) — Andrew Carnegie."

THE COAL OIL DUTY

Canadians Pay Twelve Cents a Gallon More Than is Charged in the States.

Toronto, March 14.—The Globe says: The duty on coal oil raises a question with which sooner or later, the Dominion Government will have to deal. The Canadian consumer is now virtually in the hands of the Standard Oil Company, the company has so abused its power that farmers living on the Canadian frontier pay 25 cents a gallon for their oil, while the same oil is retailed on the American side for 10 cents, and the Canadian pays, paying 12 cents a gallon more than they would pay if all American oils were admitted free."

Presbyterian Home Missions

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

A week ago you kindly published a letter from me regarding the home mission work of the Presbyterian Church and its pressing need of money to meet a probable shortage of \$27,000. Will you permit me to state that the response to the appeal has been most encouraging, far exceeding my expectations? From all sections of the church money has been received. Many congregations have forwarded contributions, and letters have been received from ministers intimating that collections from their churches will be forwarded before the end of the month. A large number of individual friends have forwarded donations, including small gifts from those to whom great ability is not given, and large gifts from large-hearted people who have been blessed in worldly matters.

A young man beginning life sends \$50, a friend in Brockville sends \$250. One family in Montreal, not connected with our church, has given \$1,500 for our home mission work, in appreciation of the services we are rendering the country in giving the gospel to new settlers. A lumberman writes, expressing gratitude for the work done among the lumber camps this winter, and promising \$2,000. A gentleman in Ontario sends \$5,000 to be used, in whole or in part, as is necessary, for the removal of the debt. Whatever portion he authorizes me to apply to the home mission department of the century fund, I am most anxious that the entire shortage may be made good without touching a dollar of this generous gift, so that the whole \$27,000 may be available for the century fund.

In the name of the committee, I very gratefully thank the many friends who have come to our help, and the others who intend to do so within the next few days.

ROBT. H. WARDEN.
Toronto, March 14, 1901.

BIG CATTLE RUSTLING SCHEME.

Helena, Mont., March 15.—The United States authorities and the authorities of Custer county have frustrated one of the most gigantic "rustling" schemes ever attempted in this state. Major Edwards, agent of the Crow Indians, recently discovered that a large number of cattle belonging to the Crows had been stolen. The deputy marshal and stock detectives recovered more than one hundred and fifty head of the stolen cattle, having a total value, according to one authority of \$37,000.

MOUNT FOREST MAN EXTRA-DITED.

Niagara Falls, March 15.—Provincial Detective Inspector Greer, of Toronto, passed through here this afternoon from Buffalo with Harvey Birch, wanted at Mount Forest for burglary committed in 1895. Since that time Birch has served three years and six months in Erie county penitentiary for burglary committed in Buffalo. The Canadian authorities got trace of their man last December, when Inspector Greer and Detective Maine visited Buffalo and located him. The extradition of Birch was secured through the state commissioners at Buffalo. Birch fought their desire, carrying the United States State courts, which confirmed the decision of the state commissioners.

Nervousness and Nerve

The more nervous a man is the less he can do. It is a sad paradoxical, but it isn't; for nerve is stamina. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve. It tones the whole system, perfects digestion and assimilation, and is therefore the best medicine a nervous person can take.

If you get tired easily, mentally or physically, take it—it will do you good. Hutch is a blessing to people troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion. There never was anything put into a bottle that did so much good as these little chocolate-coated tablets.

"Semi-ready" Spring Sack Suits.

Man's staple for general wear is a sack suit. "Semi-ready" sack suits knock the wind out of the sails of any regarding variety, quality and finish.

"Semi-ready" wardrobes are bristling with sack suits for Spring.

Remember the best service comes by early buying.

Single and double breasted coats and vests.

A whole host of original and regal fabrics. Imported and domestic. The best only.

Prices \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22.50

For a business suit, nothing better than the iron-like blue or black serge, made specially for "Semi-ready"—the best serge we know. When a better is made "Semi-ready" will have it.



"Semi-ready" clothing is made in nine shapes and all sizes. Sold at the trying on stage. Finished to order. Delivered same day. Money back if wanted. Catalog Free.

Semi-ready
The Men's Outfitting Co., Limited
140 Dundas St., LONDON.
Wholesale Tailors and Mail Order Dept.
230 St. James St., Montreal.

PROF. DOREN WEND OF TORONTO

The Famous HAIR GOODS ARTIST Is Coming.

HE WILL GRIGG HOUSE, London, Thursday, March 21

With LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPEES, BANGS, WAVY AND PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of every length and shade. His ART STYLES are known and worn by all classes everywhere. GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD should investigate and see his FEATHER-WEIGHT TOUPEES AND WIGS, worn on over 50,000 heads. They beautify and protect the head.

Please Remember Day and Date

Leading Medical Men as well as Leading Medical Journals

UNITE IN DECLARING THAT

NEAVE'S FOOD

is one of the most perfect and most nutritious of Foods.

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, says it is

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons."

The "LANCET" says it is

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSEPH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

DORCHESTER STATION.

Dorchester Station, March 14.—D. Sweet has bought out the stock and will of B. York, and in future intends to supply Dorchester and vicinity with everything that should be kept in a first-class meat market.

Dr. Richmond lost the end of a finger in a jointer at McCann's mill the other day.

Mr. Reginald Shaw has left here to take the position of night operator at Burlington Junction (G. T. R.).

Mr. Tallack, of London, paid Dorchester a flying visit on Sunday, and was the guest of Mr. Mark Tallack, his uncle.

The anniversary services at St. Peter's Church were largely attended on Sunday at both services in spite of the bad weather, and Rev. Mr. Wright, after taking charge of the morning services, drove to Lakeside to inter one of his parishioners, and returned in the evening and took the evening service, driving the distance of forty miles and conducting the funeral services in about six hours.

Frank Shaw has been sent to Strathroy as night operator, G. T. R. road.

Mrs. Crothers has been called to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. James Warden, of Crumlin, who has been stricken down with a paralytic stroke.

Mr. Frank Symons, of London, assisted the choir of St. Peter's Church on Sunday last at both services. In the evening he sang a beautiful solo entitled "Calvary" in fine voice, which was much admired by all.

PALATABLE AS CREAM.—"The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil for those suffering from severe coughs and hemorrhages, is used with the greatest benefit. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited.

In 1846 the United Kingdom only possessed 551 journals, of which 14 were issued daily. Now there are no fewer than 2,448 newspapers and 2,446 magazines, making 4,894 in all.

SO RAPIDLY does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay; get a bottle of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided that a bankrupt is exempt from paying alimony.

If it is asthma, bronchitis, croup, or any such trouble, use Vapo-Cresolene. All Druggists.

INDIGESTION, THAT MENACE TO HUMAN HAPPINESS, pitiless in its assaults, and no respecter of persons, has met its conqueror in South American Nerveine. This great stomach and nerve remedy stimulates digestion, tones the nerves, aids circulation, drives out impurities, dispels emaciation, and brings back the glow of perfect health. Cures hundreds of "chronics" that have baffled physicians. For sale by C. McCallum & Co.—63.

The automobile industry has proved a very profitable investment for French capital. In 1896 the machines exported were valued at 600,000 francs. Today they have reached the enormous figure of 9,400,000 francs. And the industry is only in its infancy.

NO SUBSTITUTE for "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupulous dealers may say there is. Recommended by doctors, by hospitals, by the clergy, by everybody, for stiffness, pleurisy, etc. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited.

Maypole Soap Washes and Dyes.

Successful home dyeing is a pleasure with Maypole Soap because "no mess, no trouble" as with the old-fashioned powder dyes. Quick, easy, safe, sure and the colors it yields are absolutely fast. Brilliant beyond compare.

Sold everywhere, 20c. for Colors, 15c. for Black.

Big Price for Seat on 'Change

Montreal, March 15.—The price of seats on the Montreal Stock Exchange continues at the record figure that was established some months ago. Yesterday the seat belonging to Thos. Wilson, one of the oldest members of the exchange, was sold to F. Hutchinson, of the Bank of Montreal, for \$12,000.

\$25,000,000 FOR ERIE CANAL.

Albany, N. Y., March 15.—Governor Odell recommends, in a message to the legislature, the continuation of improvements begun by George W. Aldridge to deepen the present Erie Canal to nine feet, and lengthen the docks so as to assist in quicker transportation. The cost is estimated at about \$25,000,000.

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.)

THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

8,688 Sworn Average Daily Circulation for 1900.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

Address all communications—

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

London, Saturday, March 16.

The Cook "Fishing" Expedition.

We observe that a number of the Opposition newspapers, and even some papers that label themselves "independent," between election times, are asserting that Hon. David Mills, leader of the Senate, opposed inquiry into the so-called Cook charges. The statement is wholly without foundation. Neither Mr. Mills nor any of his colleagues opposed investigation, as the proceedings of the Senate amply demonstrate, and it is most unfair for any newspaper to so misrepresent their attitude. Here is the contention of the Minister of Justice, in a nutshell. Speaking on Sir Mackenzie's motion that there should be a "fishing" investigation to find out whether there was any ground for the roorback to which Mr. Cook became a party at the last general election, Hon. Mr. Mills said:

"I say to my honorable friend now, if he will stand up in this House and say that he believes the charges which he assumes to have been made by Mr. Cook in this solemn declaration are true, that if he is given a committee he will prove that those allegations are true, and that he will be enabled to show, either that the whole Government or that certain members of the Government whom he ought to name in his motion, are persons against whom he will be able to establish his accusations—if he says that, then I say he is entitled to a committee, but I say he is not entitled to a committee when he will assume no responsibility, when he will say nothing in respect to any member of the administration, and when he will not say whether he believes any one is guilty or not guilty of the charges."

In further elucidation of the matter, the Minister of Justice said:

"I suppose the seat referred to in this solemn declaration of Mr. Cook is the one to which I was appointed. I understood that he desired the appointment at that time. The Government did not appoint him; they appointed me. I know right well that, that it was never suggested to me that I should give some pecuniary consideration for a seat in the Senate. I had a very great deal of reluctance in coming here, and I dare say many other members have felt in the same way. I have been a long time in the House of Commons—thirty years, I took an interest in the proceedings of that House. They were more congenial to me than I believed the work of the Senate would be, and so my opinion and feeling was to go back to the House again. I came here because I thought I might be of some service to my party, or to the country. Since I have been here many senators have come, and I am perfectly sure that no member of the administration has suggested to any man who sits here that he should pay into the public treasury, or pay into a private fund for party purposes, a sum of money in consideration of the seat he holds in this House. If there is such a man, I should like him to stand up and announce the fact. I should like him to appear before this committee, if such a committee is appointed, for the purpose of seeing whether there was any foundation, in his estimation, for such a charge. I know it is calumny upon the administration, and a calumny upon every gentleman who sits in this house, upon a patent from the crown, founded upon the advice of the Prime Minister, and those associated with him. My honorable friend speaks about parties, buying their way into the Senate. He knows right well that they are recommended to the crown by the Prime Minister; they are not recommended by any other minister. The Prime Minister acts for all who are associated with him, and is the organ of the Government for the purpose of submitting to the crown the name of the party who is about to be appointed to the Senate. So if the charges of Mr. Cook in this matter pointed to any one they pointed to the Prime Minister, and we have here the explicit denial, the explicit declaration of the Prime Minister that there is not a particle of foundation for the charge that has been made. Does my honorable friend want a committee to ascertain whether the Prime Minister has stated what is untrue in this matter, that he is to be put upon his trial, in fact, not for the purpose of vindicating himself from the charge of guilt, but for the purpose of establishing that he is innocent, and that what Mr. Cook has said in this communication is a statement which, at all events, does not apply to him?"

Such was the position of Hon. Mr. Mills and of every one of his supporters in the Senate. They were not opposed to an irresponsible inquiry, a general "fishing" for something that may cast discredit or suspicion on the Ministers or on some of their supporters. They thought, and we believe every reasonable man in Canada thinks, unless he allows himself to be actuated by political bias, that the wholesome Parliamentary rule of personal responsibility should be observed when accusations against public men are brought forward. It was easily within the power of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to have obtained from Mr. Cook some proof that the accusation he made was true, for he had six months to brood over the roorback issued by this politician, who was chagrined because Hon. David Mills, and not he, had been called to the Senate. But the Opposition leader in the Senate took no such precaution. He declined to say that he believed the statements made in the roorback. The entire Opposition in the Senate were challenged to say whether they believed them; but they sat as dumb as oysters, and by the small majority of four insisted on an irresponsible "fishing" investigation, which will now

be held. It is a very bad precedent, and wholly contrary to the usual rules which govern investigations of this description.

Former Londoners' Achieving Fame.

We congratulate Hon. A. L. Sifton, of Calgary, on his election by acclamation to the Northwest Legislature, on his joining the Government of the Territories. Mr. Sifton, who is a brother of the Minister of the Interior, is a Middlesex boy, and has achieved a leading place at the bar of the Territories, acting as crown prosecutor for the Calgary district of Alberta. He takes the place of Hon. James H. Ross, another native Londoner, who becomes commissioner of the Yukon—a place for which he is eminently qualified. Yet another Middlesex man is also coming to the front in Northwest public affairs. We refer to Mr. A. C. Stuart, brother of Mr. Alex. Stuart, K.C., of this city, who is one of the candidates for the vacancy in West Calgary, with good prospects of being elected. Mr. Stuart is now one of the leading members of the bar of the Northwest.

Senate Reform at Hand.

The first party division in the Dominion Senate this session showed the following result:

Government 30
Opposition 24

Opposition majority 4

Before next session we may reasonably expect that the Senate, like the House of Commons, will present the views of the large majority of the people of Canada. Then, and not till then, will the Senate be reformed. It is an anomaly that all these years since 1836, up to which time it was a mere registration machine for the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, it should have been a general agent to prevent the will of the people of Canada from being carried out.

The Gerrymander Revived.

Senator Lanchie McCallum ran up against a snag, when he told Senator Landerkin that he owed his defeat in South Grey, at last general election, to the allegations made by Mr. Cook, a disappointed applicant for a position in the Senate. Everyone knows—none knows it better than Mr. Richardson, who temporarily holds the seat so long held by the genial doctor—that South Grey was twice gerrymandered by the Conservative leaders in order to secure the defeat of Dr. Landerkin. Only through his own personal popularity was the doctor enabled to retain the seat, by small majorities, after 1883. It was a shameful expedient that was resorted to by Mr. McCallum's political friends to drive Dr. Landerkin out of the House of Commons, and he only brings shame upon his party by stirring up the remembrance of it.

Rich Men as Senators.

Senator Wood, of Moncton, New Brunswick, finds few men who have ever been in public life to indorse his view that Senators of the Dominion should serve without indemnity. If Senator Wood were not a rich man, he would not hold to the view, because to take away the indemnity of \$1,000 a year would be to fix it that only a rich man could afford to accept senatorships, and the people generally are agreed that such a condition of things is most undesirable. Rich men have their places, but there is such a thing as putting too many of them in public positions. Riches should neither qualify nor disqualify men for places in either of the Houses of Parliament.

Some of the Doukhobor settlers in the Northwest are represented as holding that our laws are not liberal enough. Let us say to them that they might go farther and fare much worse. We know of no other country where there is greater freedom, with more effective security for life and property, than in this much favored Dominion.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT

The Canadian Trade Situation Favorably Reviewed by Bradstreet.

Toronto, March 15.—Bradstreet's trade review weekly summary: Trade prospects at Montreal are very bright. Failures in drygoods, clothing and boots and shoes have been few, and the conditions of retail trade are satisfactory.

Wholesale trade at Toronto this week has been moderately active for this season. The prospects for general trade are very encouraging. The jobbing trade in London this week has been quite active. The snow has interfered somewhat with trade in some country sections, and owing to the country roads breaking up in certain localities, grain deliveries have fallen off somewhat. The general outlook for business is promising.

There has been some improvement in the jobbing trade at Winnipeg the past week. There is very little grain moving now, and prices for wheat are held firmly. Wholesalers take a more hopeful view of the outlook for trade at Vancouver, Victoria and other coast cities.

Hamilton wholesale circles report quite a rush of orders for the spring and summer trade. Labor is well employed and retail business in the city and the immediate trade centers is good.

At Quebec the snowstorm which took place in the early part of the week has interfered somewhat with country trade. Shoe manufacturers are busy. In anticipation of the increased business in shipping circles

every inducement is being offered in the way of grain elevators, cold storage, warehouses and additional wharfage.

THE BRITISH ARE READY!

For Expected Troubles With Russia Over the Seizure of Railway Lands.

Friction Confirmed in the Commons—Germany's Attitude Defined—China Objects to Manchurian Convention—U. S. Troops Withdraw.

FACE TO FACE.

London, March 15.—A dispatch received here from Tien Tsin by Reuters' Telegram Company, dated from that city today, at 3:20 p.m., says: "The Russians are now entrenching in the disputed territory. A company of the Hong Kong Regiment, with fixed bayonets, is in front, while two companies of the Madras Pioneers, under the command of Major Johnson, are held in reserve. Both the Russians and the British are awaiting instructions from their governments."

CONFIRMED IN THE COMMONS. A question in the House of Commons today in regard to the dispatch from Tien Tsin announcing friction between the Russians and the British troops elicited a condemnation from Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, who said Russia had claimed the land in dispute by virtue of a concession alleged to have been granted to China, since the disturbances commenced. The authorities on the spot were dealing with the matter. The government had not sent special instructions, as through the Chinese operations the British officers had shown a spirit of excessive conciliation.

CHINA OBJECTS.

Peking, March 15.—China has strenuously objected to the limitations of the Manchurian conventions, respecting the importation of arms, the reorganizing of the army and the practical control by Russia over Chinese officials.

At yesterday's meeting of the foreign ministers the question of indemnities was further considered.

VOLUNTEERS AND DESERTERS.

Peking, March 15.—Eight Australians have volunteered for railway service for a term of six months. It is reported that a large band of military deserters of different nationalities are committing depredations between Peking and Tien Tsin. A small squad of Germans encountered the band and were compelled to retire. British cavalry has been dispatched to disperse the marauders.

Tsing Chi, the Tartar general, has been reinstated at Mukden, Manchuria, supported by 4,000 Russian troops. GERMANY'S ATTITUDE DEFINED. Berlin, March 15.—The imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, in a speech in the reichstag today on the supplementary estimates, admitted that differences of opinion had arisen between the powers in regard to Chinese affairs, but he hoped they would be overcome. He said negotiations were making slow but steady progress. The harmony of the powers, thus far, had been preserved and hope was entertained that the feeling of solidarity among the civilized nations would suffice to overcome the difference of opinion which had lately become apparent in regard to matters in China.

He declared the powers were not actuated by thirst for blood, but by a desire to make an example of the guilty. The question of indemnities offered such difficulties as to have thus far prevented the drawing up of a program acceptable to all the powers. China had unconditionally admitted



Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, Hands, with

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and chapped hands, for baby rashes, itching, and irritations, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP for baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for delicate weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best of all skin and complexion soaps, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for every Humour. CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A BOX OF CUTICURA SOAP is often sufficient to cure the most troubling, disfiguring, and humbling skin ailment, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold by all Druggists. British Depot: 27-29, Chancery Lane, London. Foreign Depot: 27-29, Chancery Lane, London.

NEW CHEVIOT SUITINGS THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO. NEW WOOL TAFFETAS

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

NEW DRESS GOODS

BLACK SUITINGS--PRIESTLEY'S.

We have passed into stock this week a complete range of Priestley's High Class Black Dress Goods and Suitings. The name Priestley's is sufficient guarantee for excellence in finish and quality.

Priestley's Cork Screw—44-inch, all wool medium weight for suit or dresses, good black,\$1.00
Priestley's Hairline Stripes—Very fine for dress or skirt, satin finish, width 45 inches, special,\$1.00
Priestley's West End Suiting—All wool, 44-inch, special for suit or odd skirts, best black, per yard75c and \$1.00
Black Wool Taffeta—44-inch, all wool, clean sheer finish, suitable for dresses, light weight, per yard50c, 75c and \$1.00
Priestley's Endora—Silk Warp Henriettas, 44 inch, the finest and brightest finished silk warps, per yard\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00
Broadcloth Suiting—52-inch Broadcloth, high finish, all wool, shrink, in black and all spring shades, per yard\$1.50
Harris' Black Suitings—All wool, frieze finish, in weights for spring suits, 48 to 54 inches wide, the highest grade in black, per yard75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

SATURDAY EVENING

From 7 to 9:30 Saturday evening the following list is to the fore. The ring of genuineness sounds from every item.

270 yards of a goods called Pigtail Tweed. It is a wash fabric and is suitable for shirt waists, ladies and children's dresses, aprons, shirts (men's and boys'), blue only and fast dye. The regular price is 12½c. Saturday evening, per yard6c
250 yards of Hamburg Insertion, good quality; regular price 8c and 10c. Saturday evening, per yard5c
12 only Ladies' White Gowns, trimmed with tucks and embroidery; regular price 75c. Saturday evening53c
48 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, in blue and dark red, extra quality; regular price 75c per pair. Saturday evening49c
25 Paperies, good quality paper, regular price 15c. Saturday evening9c
95 yards of Striped Wash Silks, 2½ inches wide in green, navy and cardinal, with white stripes; regular price 35c to 50c. Saturday evening, per yard18c
125 yards Black Figured Lustres, good quality, 26 inches wide, small bright designs, regular price 25c. Saturday evening, per yard18c
98 yards Plain and Striped Velvets, in rose, pink, castor, bronze, myrtle; also navy and black shot effects; regular price 25c, 35c and 50c. Saturday evening, per yard18c
10 pounds Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar and 25 pounds best Daisy Family Flour, Saturday evening, for\$1.00
76 only, Men's Extra Heavy Unlaundered Shirts, continuous facings and linen bosoms; regular value 45c, all sizes, Saturday evening29c
Men's Working Pants, all sizes, strong tweeds, neat patterns, top and corner pockets; regular \$1.00 and \$1.15. Saturday evening75c
86 pairs only, Men's Buff, Whole Foxed, Riveted Sole, Laced Boots, rounds and medium toe, all sizes; regular \$1.35. Saturday evening90c

The Runians-Gray Co

THE LEATHER IN THEM

Every inch of leather intended for "Slater Shoes" must pass the most rigid inspection.

It absolutely must be of a grade high enough, that when made up, the shoe is worthy of the slate frame trade mark that the makers put on all "Slater Shoes."

An expert, whose specialty is leather, looks after this Department.

The Slater Shoe Co. use such large quantities of fine leather that not only can they control their own tannage, but buy on very close margins.

Money saved in this way is put right into the shoes themselves, thus giving the wearer advantages he can get in no other make.

Every pair Goodyear welted, the same as hand made only the muscles of the machines are of iron. Prices \$5.00 or \$3.50.

For Sale Only In London at THE SLATER SHOE STORE, —146— Dundas St.

ted her obligation and had granted compensation. Experts had been called in to arrange methods of paying indemnities.

The chancellor alluded to the Anglo-German agreement, saying its tendency was to preserve the integrity of China so long as possible and to protect German trade, though the agreement did not refer to Manchuria, and did not contain secret clauses in the interference of the other powers in the Manchuria affair.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—An order was sent to Gen. Chaffee today for the evacuation of China by American troops, leaving only a legation guard of 150 men. The troops will be removed from China the last of April.

It was said at the war department that this clears up the Chinese situation so far as the war department is concerned, as the protection of the legation can in no sense be taken as occupation of Chinese territory, and the guard cannot be used for any other purpose.

GERMANS LOOTING.

Peking, March 15.—It is reported at the United States legation today by the Rev. W. S. Amant, of the local staff of the American board of foreign missions, that the Germans had visited the prosperous market town of Na Ming, 60 miles from Peking, and completely looted it, and that they had also ransacked and desecrated women of their trinkets, even taking rings out of their ears, and generally ill-treating the natives.

RUSSIA ANNOYED. The attitude of M. De Giers (Russian minister) on further punishment is delaying the demand of the ministers of the powers, and the matter has been referred to the home governments. Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner, says that personally he is in favor of drawing a

clean sheet over additional executions, but that certain high officials through the provinces are guilty of most barbarous crimes, and that it is generally recognized that these must be punished if only as a warning to others. He says that De Giers had virtually agreed to certain additional punishments, but that the change in his attitude is presumably attributable to Russia's annoyance at the interference of the other powers in the Manchuria affair.

SEIZED A SIDING.

The Russians at Tien Tsin took possession of the railway siding and armed sentries are guarding it. Gen. Barrow (second in command of the British forces) hesitates to act apparently in the absence of Gen. Gazele, feeling sure that bloodshed would ensue. He had a long consultation today with Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister. The Russians are jubilant.

Cramps, Like Burglars.

Come just when they are not expected, and are least welcome. One minute cure for Cramps is what you want. Nerviline simply acts instantaneously. Its anodyne power is unique—for its composition expresses the highest medical progress of the age. Nerviline is a true comfort in the family, for in all derangements of the stomach and bowels it is an absolute specific. Five times greater medicinal value than any other preparation sold, is Nerviline. Your druggist sells it or can get it.

In 1890 the largest fortune in the United States was \$200,000. Today there are several fortunes of more than \$200,000,000. In 1890 the settled area consisted of 305,798 square miles. Today it is over 3,000,000 square miles.

YOU MAY NEED Pain-Killer at any time in case of accident. Cures cuts, bruises and sprains, as well as all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes; there's only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c and 50c.

TESTIFIED AGAINST THEIR MOTHER.

Kansas City, March 15.—The inquest over the body of Westley Bain, whose body was found lying near the tracks of the Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad last Sunday morning, was concluded yesterday, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that the man had been murdered by George Allen and Mary Bain, wife of the deceased. The most damaging evidence was given by the 10 and 11-year-old sons of the dead man. They say that Allen struck their father twice on the head, and then Allen and their mother carried their father out of the house.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Small Sign of Castoria is a true sign.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PIMPLES

We talk about them for their removal.

We talk about them at this time more than we do at any other because, for various reasons, they are more common in the Spring than in other seasons.

You can get rid of them, but you must cleanse your system, thoroughly.

You can't get rid of them any other way.

Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses the system, cures pimples and all other eruptions, makes the complexion clear and wholesome, corrects all run-down Spring conditions, and builds up the whole system.

"My sister and I have been in the habit of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring and we find it works wonders. It relieves that tired feeling, purifies the blood, clears the complexion and makes us feel better in every way. I believe it to be a duty to speak in praise of so beneficial a remedy." **ETHEL REMPP**, 509 East Espenschild St., South St. Louis, Mo.

Accept No Substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AROUND THE CITY.

From Yesterday's Last Edition.

—Lady Carling is registered at the Queen's, Toronto.

—A meeting of the London and Port Stanley Railway Board has been called for tomorrow night.

—Miss Roxie Cameron, of Sarnia, is visiting Miss Ethel Millar, 70 Elmwood avenue, South London.

—The walls of the corridors and cells of the jail are receiving a thorough scraping and a coat of whitewash.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Colborne Street Church are preparing for the erection of a manse for the pastor.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Morgan, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, La., paid a flying visit to friends in this city today on their way to Toronto, where they expect to reside in future.

—Friends will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Thomas Wood, of Bay City, Mich., formerly of London, at the ripe age of 76 years. He was the brother of Mrs. M. A. Brophy and Capt. Jos. Woods, of this city.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. James R. Moyes was held this afternoon from the family residence on Beecher street, South London, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Rev. J. W. Holmes conducted the funeral services.

—E. T. Burnett, of Roanoke, Va., general agent of the Norfolk and Western Railway, passed through London today on his way to Kincardine, which town will shortly lose one of its fair residents in the person of Miss Mabel Mackenzie.

—Mrs. Thomas Westby, of Duchess avenue, South London, who had a paralytic stroke one week ago, is gradually sinking, and her recovery is beyond hope. Mrs. Westby is an old resident of this city, and many friends of the family will regret to learn of her serious illness.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the city hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good, including the recently appointed city council representative. The accounts for the month's maintenance of the Shelter Home were passed and some minor repairs ordered. A number of applications for children were referred to the city's committee. A letter from the superintendent of the Penetang Reformatory was read. It reported the splendid conduct of the London boys in that institution. At present the society's funds are at a low ebb, and the matter was referred to a special committee. The report of the concert committee was adopted.

RIVER NOT RISEN.

The melting of the snow, owing to the mild weather of the past week, has made no appreciable difference in the height of the river as yet. The north branch, from the forks upward, is still covered with ice, but the south branch and the main stream below the forks are open.

THE PRINCESS RINK.

Lovers of skating should not forget the testimonial tendered at the Princess Rink tomorrow night to Mr. A. D. Holman, manager of the rink. Mr. Holman's unfailing courtesy toward the skating public has rendered him extremely popular, and the rink should be crowded to its utmost capacity.

WEEKLY SITTINGS TOMORROW.

The weekly sittings of the high court of justice tomorrow will probably be taken by Mr. Justice Street, who has been hearing the assizes in Stratford this week. Two motions are down for hearing, one for payment of moneys out of court, in the case of G. O. W. O. W., and Fenfold, the order for a mandamus in the case of Radcliffe vs. the Crescent Mill Company. Mr. Bartram will appear for the latter motion.

WHIST MATCH.

A whist match was played last night between teams representing Court Pride of the Dominion, A. O. F., and the Woodbine Club, at the latter's rooms in South London. The match was close and interesting throughout and was won by Court Pride by 9

points. On Friday night of next week Court Pride will play a return match with the Sixth Ward Liberal Club at the latter's rooms.

SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of 438 Wellington street, celebrated their silver wedding on Monday evening, the event being attended by a large number of relatives and friends, who spent a very pleasant time in game-playing, singing and social intercourse. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents, which testified in no small degree the esteem in which both are held. The gathering broke up at an early hour after wishing Mr. and Mrs. Smith every success for the future.

IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

The improvements to the court house were finished this afternoon, and there now remains only the scrubbing of the floor and the dusting of the furniture to fit it for use. The woodwork has been repainted, the furniture varnished and an up-to-date ventilating system installed. The old chandelier has been taken down, cleaned and oxidized and incandescent light fixtures added to the gas fixtures already in use. It is unlikely that judges of assizes will have excuse to find fault with the courtroom for some time to come.

LOOKING FOR MISSING SON.

The police have received a letter from Mr. D. Driscoll, of 45 Wellington street, Kingston, asking for information as to the whereabouts of his son, J. D. Driscoll, who left his home last fall. The missing man is about 40 years of age, and is believed to be slightly unbalanced, mentally. He served 20 days for vagrancy here, and he also spent several nights in the police station, but the local police have not heard of him since Oct. 17 last. The elder Driscoll was the city looking for his missing son in the early part of the winter.

AGAIN REMANDED.

At the police court this morning Joseph Coughtry and Joseph Roberts, the self-confessed metal thieves, were again remanded till Wednesday next. The reason of this step was that it may be found expedient to use their evidence on Tuesday in the case against their companion, Albert Flitton, charged with receiving metal stolen by them.

An off-adjourned charge of disorderly conduct against a young citizen was again put off for a week to allow him to appear. If he does not do so he will be liable to be arrested.

MISS HAMBLY'S RECITAL.

St. Catharines Evening Journal: "A pleasant entertainment was held last night in the Congregational Church, when Miss Jessica Hambly, of London, Ont., gave a recital. The church was well filled and the entertainment proved a very pleasing one. Miss Hambly, while a young entertainer, showed no signs of nervousness and acquitted herself most creditably, winning the hearty approval of the audience. She has plenty of talent and has doubtless a bright future before her in her chosen line. Her readings were all well rendered, while as an imitator of birds' songs in 'The Bobolink' she showed marvelous skill in the production and variation of the tone."

PRESS CLUB ORGANIZED.

At a well-attended and representative meeting of the local newspaper men yesterday, the London Press Club was organized. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, T. H. Purdon, K.C.; honorary first vice-president, Thomas Coffey; honorary second vice-president, C. B. Keenleyside; honorary third vice-president, John Weld; president, Walter J. Blackford; first vice-president, Edward Glasford; second vice-president, William Magee; secretary-treasurer, C. E. A. Webb. The new club's quarters will be located for the present at 185 Dundas street. The prospects for the success of the new club are exceptionally bright.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Militia general orders contain the following: Seventh Regiment, Fusiliers—

Capt. G. T. Brown resigns his commission. Quartermaster and Honorary Captain J. Graham resigns his commission. To be captain, J. Graham, vice G. T. Brown, retired. To be quartermaster, with honorary rank of captain, G. T. Brown, vice J. Graham, retired. Lieut. and adjutant W. A. McCrimmon is granted rank of captain. Sixth London Field Battery—The name of Major C. O. Fairbanks is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. The minister of militia has decided to proceed with the formation of an army service corps of Canada to deal with transport and supply. It will consist of 140 officers and men and 76 horses, and will be divided into four companies, with headquarters at London, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, respectively.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

County Treasurer McEvoy had a rather unwelcome visitor at his offices in the county buildings last evening. Mr. McEvoy was working after hours, when a knock came at the door, and on his opening it, a young man, apparently under the influence of liquor, walked in and went toward the treasurer's inner office. Doubtful as to the intruder's intentions, Mr. McEvoy asked what his business was. The young man inquired if so-and-so was there, giving a name which Mr. McEvoy did not catch. On being informed that the furniture was there, the young man turned, but, instead of going out through the door, he made for the open door of the vault. Mr. McEvoy at once stepped in front of him and gently urged him toward the door. The intruder meanwhile insisting that he would not be thrown down. Mr. McEvoy succeeded in getting his undesirable visitor outside the door, which he shut once. The young man, however, stayed in the hall and pounded on the door, demanding admission. After warning him, Mr. McEvoy telephoned to the police station. The intruder took his departure just before the arrival of two bluecoats. Later in the evening a young man was arrested on Queen's avenue, for being drunk, and he is believed to be the one who had visited the county buildings. He is a respectable and hard-working young citizen and inoffensive save when intoxicated. It being his first appearance at the police court he was let go.

FEDERATED LIBERALS

Many Matters Discussed at the Closing Session of the Convention.

Express Confidence in the Laurier and Ross Governments—President George M. Reid Takes the Chair—Resolutions Adopted.

Toronto, March 15.—After its two days' session, the convention of the Federation of Liberal Clubs was brought to a close shortly after six o'clock last evening. The results of the convention are likely to be that the Liberal party will be put in closer touch with each other and with the central body than before, that active efforts will be made to organize new clubs, distribute campaign literature, and generally put the members of the party in better fighting trim. In the resolutions passed additional aid for emigration was recommended, government assistance in technical education favored, the manufacture of our own raw materials supported, government railroads should be built, delegates believe, if necessary for the development of the country, while the resolutions of thanks were tendered to the Dominion and Provincial Governments were passed.

On the opening of the convention yesterday the committee on literature reported that they had taken up the question only as it related to the organization and work of Liberal clubs. They considered that campaign literature should more properly be dealt with by the general organization. It was recommended that the executive issue circulars relating to the formation of Liberal clubs, and that pamphlets be prepared setting out timely topics for discussion from time to time. A sub-committee to supervise the preparation and distribution of literature was likewise recommended. The report was carried without debate.

EXECUTIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

The following were recommended as representatives of the federation on the Ontario executive: C. Murphy, Ottawa; Dr. J. E. Elliott, Toronto; W. O. Seeley, Wentworth; Bruce Carruthers, Kingston; Donald Ross, Barrie; Dr. Straton, Guelph.

It was also recommended that the services of the late secretary be recognized in some suitable manner.

Several outside delegates criticized the report of the nominating committee, and the names of J. H. King, of Stratford; Dr. Straton, of Guelph; and Dr. J. E. Elliott, of Toronto, were eliminated. The names of J. H. King, of Stratford; Dr. Straton, of Guelph; and Dr. J. E. Elliott, of Toronto, were eliminated. The names of J. H. King, of Stratford; Dr. Straton, of Guelph; and Dr. J. E. Elliott, of Toronto, were eliminated.

ORGANIZATION REPORT.

The organization committee reported as follows: "That an organizer for Ontario be appointed to supervise and encourage the organization of Liberal clubs in every section of the province."

"That this convention recognize that in the past not the best candidates have been chosen, and recommend that the organization of Ontario be urged to take an active interest in seeing that the most active, energetic and available candidates be chosen throughout the province."

"That this convention be held annually at some time and place to be fixed by the executive committee."

In arriving at these conclusions, the committee considered that the clubs forming the federation were intended to aid the Ontario Liberal Association in propagating Liberal principles, and that it was the scope of the latter association to tend to the general organization of the province.

ONTARIO REFORM ASSOCIATION.

An amendment moved by Mr. Murphy, seconded by T. C. Robinson, caused some discussion. It was to the effect that the executive be instructed to confer with the premier of the Dominion and George W. Ross for the purpose of establishing the Ontario Reform Association upon a responsible basis.

Mr. Robinson supported this by urg-

ing that the association should be placed more in touch with the electors. There were a great many electors who did not know what it was.

Mr. Adam Ballantyne did not believe the association was representative of the country. It was pointed out by Mr. W. O. Seeley that the convention had accepted the invitation to send six delegates to the Ontario Liberal Association, and suggested that they wait till these delegates reported to the federation.

Mr. Boland also remarked that Premier Ross should be run. He considered the meeting was confounding the two bodies. But when Premier Ross had invited them to send delegates to the association it did not mean the limited liability company.

NEW PRESIDENT TAKES THE CHAIR.

As the retiring president, Mr. C. Murphy, was called away, the newly-elected president, Mr. George M. Reid, was moved into the chair, amid cheers, and thanked the convention for his election.

The finance committee reported a balance on hand of \$273.99, and there was received during the afternoon as a contribution from the St. Joe school of new Ontario \$100. The resolutions passed.

A resolution, moved by R. W. Dillon of St. Marys, seconded by W. A. Emory of Aldershot, placed on record the regret of the confederation at the death of her late majesty, Queen Victoria, and its appreciation of the illustrious services rendered by her to all parts of the empire as woman, wife and mother during her long and varied reign. It rejoiced in the assurance of his gracious majesty, King Edward VII., that he would walk in the footsteps of his mother, and assured him of their steadfast loyalty and support.

The other resolutions passed were as follows:

Moved by Dr. Straton, Guelph, seconded by Dr. J. E. Elliott, Toronto, and resolved, "that this convention, recognizing that the administration of the affairs of the Dominion by the Laurier government has been in all respects for the best interests of and to the advantage of the country, both in the development and conservation of the material resources of the country, and the advancement of Canadian national spirit and the strengthening and improvement of the relations of Canada with the mother country and all other portions of the empire, this convention hereby records its approval of the policy of the Laurier government and pledges the said government its loyal support and assistance."

Moved by Adam Ballantyne, Toronto, seconded by W. O. Seeley, Hamilton, and resolved, "that this convention, recognizing that the administration of the affairs of this province by the Laurier government has been in all respects, and that the policy of the government in fostering the agricultural and horticultural and dairying interests, the encouragement and maintenance of the development of the hitherto unsettled portions of the province, has been in all respects for the best interests of and for the advantage of the province, this convention hereby records its approval of the policy of the Ontario government, under the leadership of the premier, the Hon. G. W. Ross, and pledges said government its loyal support and assistance."

Resolutions in favor of government railways, to promote use of raw materials for technical education, aid for immigration, against intimidation of employees, to repress combines were carried, and before the convention closed resolutions of thanks were tendered to the retiring president, Mr. C. Murphy; the retiring treasurer, Mr. T. A. Reid, and the retiring secretary, Mr. J. B. Holden; also to Mr. A. I. Fisher, who assisted Mr. Holden.

AS VIEWED BY THE PREMIER

Council Cannot Control School Board's Money.

Scrap-Iron Legislation Now Before the House—Civic Deputation Returns.

The civic deputation appointed to wait on the Ontario government returned last evening well satisfied with the result of their interview with Premier Ross.

"He was favorable to most of the amendments to the municipal act that we proposed," said Mayor Rumball, "but he did not believe in the city council having control of the school board's funds. We could not get any legislation like that."

"He said that there was at present legislation for the abolition of the scrap-iron assessment before the house, and he was inclined to favor it. There was this difficulty about it, though. In small municipalities, where companies were not paying dividends, it would not be fair to treat them on a par with companies in larger cities."

It is understood that anti-scrap-iron assessment would bring several thousands of dollars to the city treasury.

Cataracthoea a Miracle Worker.

Cataracthoea cures Cataract. "Athina." "La Grippe." "Hay Fever." "Bronchitis." "Cold in the Head." Thousands of testimonials at our office prove this. You can try it for 25c. All druggists have it or can get it for you.

Red snow is frequently seen in the Arctic and Alpine regions. Chemical experiments have led to the conclusion that the red color is due to the presence of a vegetable substance.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Nearly 100 Ontario settlers arrived at Winnipeg yesterday. HE HAS TRIED IT—Mr. John Anderson, Kinross, writes: "I venture to say that if any have received greater benefit from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil than I have, I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I knew of, and they also found it of great value in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient consumption."

"ALWAYS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE LEAST MONEY"

GRAY & PARKER | GRAY & PARKER

OUR SHELVES BRIMFUL OF INTERESTING BARGAINS

Such is the condition of our Dress Goods Department at the present time. Loads of new goods in, and still they keep coming. All the latest ideas and colorings to be found here. Today we will tell you about our

BLACK GOODS.

Black Silk Warp Sublime at 75c, \$1 and \$1 25 per yard.
Black Silk Warp Henriettas at \$1, \$1 25, \$1 35 and \$1 65.
Black Broadcloths and Ladies' Cloth at 75c, \$1 and \$1 35.
Black Wool Serges, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1 25.
Black Wool Taffeta at 50c and 75c per yard.
Black Wool Poplins at 50c, 75c and \$1 per yard.
Black Wool Granet Cloth at 50c and 75c per yard.
Black Melrose Cloth at \$1 per yard.
Black Wool Baretz Cloth at 80c and 88c per yard.
Black Lusters and Brilliantines at 25c, 35c, 37½c, 50c and 75c per yard.
Black Wool Cashmeres at 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1 per yard.
Also Black Nun's Veiling, Grenadines, Crepe de Cheme, etc., etc.

Our stock of Fancy Black Dress Goods, is complete, and range from 25c to \$3 per yard.

Look at Our Stock for Your New Dress.

GRAY & PARKER,

150 DUNDAS STREET.
PHONE 1182.

FACTORIES MUST PUT UP FIRE ESCAPES

Owners of Buildings Held Responsible—Good Roads Measure Referred to a Select Committee.

Toronto, March 15.—In the legislative assembly yesterday several government bills, including the premier's act to improve highways, were read a second time.

Mr. Ross' bill was referred to a select committee. A number of estimates were passed without a single item being challenged by the opposition.

Mr. Dryden introduced a bill to amend the factories act. Its chief provision places the onus of providing fire escapes upon the owners of buildings used for factory purposes.

THE FIRE ESCAPE must be a tower stairway, with iron doors, and accessible to all departments, or an outside fire stairway, with doors or windows connected therewith, and with railings and proper landings, or any other fire escape sanctioned by the lieutenant-governor in council. Provision is also made to insure the inspection of boilers and the safeguarding of inflammable materials. The act goes into force six months after its passage, and a penalty of \$500 is provided for infractions.

Mr. Little asked when the committee on agriculture and colonization would be appointed, in accordance with the resolution passed on the previous day.

The premier replied that it had not occurred to him that it should be appointed this session.

CENTRAL PRISON BROOMS.

Hon. Mr. Stratton moved that the house ratify the agreement between the inspector of prisons and the H. A. Nelson Company respecting the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison. He explained that it was simply desired to renew for a period of five years an agreement already in existence, with a provision that the patents on the machinery now in use should not expire at that time, but revert to the province. The brooms made at the prison were, he said, largely exported, and did not enter to any extent in competition with private firms. The motion carried.

TO IMPROVE HIGHWAYS.

The premier, in moving the second reading of his bill for the improvement of public highways, which proposes an expenditure of \$1,000,000 at the rate of \$100,000 a year for ten years, explained that the municipalities of the province expended about \$4,500,000 annually on highways, that sum including the cash value of statute labor.

Other government bills read a second time were:

Hon. Mr. Gibson—To amend the summary convictions act. This seeks to prevent the overruling or failures of justice on mere technicalities.

Hon. Mr. Davis—For the appropriation of lands for volunteers who served in South Africa and in the 1866 and 1870 campaigns. This has been amended to include press correspondents who accompanied Canadian contingents to South Africa, Imperial army men and members of the Chicago volunteers now resident in Ontario, and who served on the frontier in 1865.

Hon. Mr. Stratton—Respecting sanitary regulations in unorganized districts. This provides for inspection and regulation of mining, railway and lumber camps, with a view to protecting the health of the men.

Hon. Mr. Gibson—To allow trustees to invest in loan companies whose stock stands at a premium of 7 instead of 25 per cent, as hitherto.

Hon. Mr. Harecourt's bills to consolidate and amend the public schools act and to consolidate and amend the high schools and collegiate institutes act were also read a second time.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Kind." Twenty-five cents a bottle.

London Public Library Additions.

Clutton-Brock—Eton.
Blount—Practical Electro-Chemistry.
Vouder—Nebula to Man. An essay.
Green—An Introduction to Vegetable Physiology.
H. M. Leaf—The Internal Wiring of Buildings.
Hooker—Ye Gentlewoman's Housewifery. Scarce, curious and valuable recipes.
Crane—Line and Form.
Kofler—The Art of Breathing. The basis of tone-production.
E. V. and J. L. L. What Shall We Do Now? Children's games and employments.
Marston—An Old Man's Holiday. Amateur angler.
Raspe—The Surprising Travels and Adventures of Baron Munchausen.
F. D. How—William Conyngham Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin.
F. W. Robertson—M.A. Life, Letters, Lectures and Addresses.
Madame Roland—Private Memoirs. Edited by E. G. Johnson.
Traill—Social England. Volumes V. and VI.
Ashton—England One Hundred Years Ago.
Report of Ottawa and Hull Fire Relief Fund.
Cobban—An African Treasure.
Downe—Celeste.
R. and A. Lizars—Committed to His Charge.
Norris—The Flower of the Flock.
Stevenson—Prince Otto.
Thompson—Alice of Old Vincennes.

TROLLEY JUMPED THE TRACK.

New York, March 14.—A trolley car at Westfield, N. J., last evening, jumped the track, turning completely over, rolled down an embankment, landing upside down and injuring nine persons, two of them seriously.

CONFESSES TO MURDER.

Chicago, March 13.—While John Bird is serving a fourteen years' term at the Joliet penitentiary for the murder of John Hunter, a boy is locked up at the Hyde Park police station as the self-confessed accomplice of William Staggman, who is said to have committed the crime. The youthful prisoner, James Keleher, 19 years old, was arrested on Sunday. Bird has already served two years of his term at Joliet, and he may be released in a short time if the confession made by Keleher is corroborated.

HELP THE OVERWORKED HEART.

—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system oppressed, overworked, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows. For sale by C. McCallum & Co.—67.

Agriculture in the United States, which amounted to a hundred millions a hundred years ago, is now a billion.

It is contemplated to issue a new coin from the French mint of the value of 2 centimes. It would be principally for the use of very poor persons, who would be able thereby to buy the equivalent of a farthing's worth.

THE HEALTHY GLOW disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restlessness at night, are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. It is an effective medicine.

Ontario Conservative Association will hold a convention in Toronto, March 20.

There are more than forty branches of manufacture in the United States which each turn out, annually, more than \$25,000,000 worth of products; and of the forty five turn out over \$500,000,000 each.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED FILL—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they are first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

H. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or margin. Send for prospectus. Long Distance Phone, 1275 OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

THE MARKETS.**THE LOCAL MARKET.**
A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday, March 16.

Wheat, white, per bu.	55c to 60c
Wheat, red, per bu.	55c to 58c
Wheat, spring, per bu.	55c to 60c
Oats, per bu.	35c to 40c
Peas, per bu.	45c to 50c
Corn, per bu.	45c to 50c
Barley, per bu.	45c to 50c
Rye, per bu.	45c to 50c
Buckwheat, per bu.	45c to 50c
Beans, per bu.	15c to 18c

Wheat receipts were light today. Prices steady at \$1.08 to \$1.10, or equal to 64c to 66c per bushel. The demand was fair.

Outs offered a little freer and sold at 50c to 55c per 100 pounds. One load of soft beans sold at \$1 per bushel.

No barley or peas, corn or buckwheat offered.

Hay was easier at \$8.50 to \$9. Dressed hogs sold at \$7.50 to \$8 per 100 pounds, and live at \$7.50.

Wheat, white, 100 lbs.	\$1.08	\$1.10
Wheat, red, 100 lbs.	1.08	1.10
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs.	1.10	1.11
Oats, per 100 lbs.	.35	.40
Peas, per 100 lbs.	.45	.50
Corn, per 100 lbs.	.45	.50
Barley, per 100 lbs.	.45	.50
Rye, per 100 lbs.	.45	.50
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	.45	.50
Beans, per 100 lbs.	.15	.18

Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
Hogs, sows, per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
Hogs, young, per pair.	4.50	4.50
Cows, per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
Dressed, 100 lbs. select.	5.00	5.00
Dressed, 100 lbs. heavy.	5.00	5.00
Light, per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
Singers, per 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00

Hay, per load.	8.50	9.50
Straw, per ton.	2.00	4.00
Straw, per 100 lbs.	2.00	4.00
Clover seed, red, per bu.	7.00	7.25
Clover seed, white, per bu.	6.50	7.00
Timothy seed, per bu.	1.25	2.50

NEW STYLE
MELLOTTE

Separators. Reduced prices. Call and see designs or write for circular. 477 Taubert street, London.

John S. Pearce, Western Agent.

For Housekeepers.

The market is being more largely attended now that the roads leading to the city are in good condition. This morning a large crowd was on the square, both farmers and purchasers, and business was carried on briskly. The morning butters and eggs were especially active. Prices were firm, and the demand strong. Offerings were abundantly adequate. Beef was more readily disposed of than usual, though prices were unchanged. Trade in poultry was rather slow, as the prices now ruling do not compare with buyers. In all lines quotations rule.

PROVISIONS.

Cheese, per lb.	10	13
Eggs, single dozen	12	15
Butter, lb. in rolls, baskets.	20	22
Butter, crock, per lb.	20	22
Butter, pound rolls, retail.	22	25
Butter, creamery	22	25
Lard, per lb.	11	12

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.

Eggs, store lots, dozen.	11	11 1/2
Butter, lb. rolls, baskets.	20	21
Butter, crock, per lb.	20	21
Butter, pound rolls, retail.	22	23
Butter, creamery	22	23

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.	10	12
Geese, per lb.	8	9
Ducks, per pair	75	1.00
Chickens, per pair	60	75
Hens, per pair	50	65

FRUIT.

Apples, per bag.	50	75
Apples, per bbl.	1.50	2.00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag.	35	35
Turnips, new, per bag.	35	35
Celery, per doz.	30	40
Cabbage, per doz.	15	20
Beets, per bag.	35	40
Onions, per bag.	35	40
Carrots, per bag.	35	40
Parsnips, per bag.	35	40
Savory and Sage, per doz.	15	24
Parley, per doz.	15	24
Artichokes, per doz.	15	24
Vegetable oysters, doz.	25	25

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.

Beef, carcasses	5	6 1/2
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	8	9
Lamb, quarter	8	9
Veal, quarters	8	9
Calves, green	8	9
Lambkins	75	1.00
Wool, washed, per lb.	6	6
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	6	6
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	6	6
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	6	6
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	6	6
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	4 1/2	5

New Zealand Oats.

The heaviest yielder grown Get our prices.

HAMILTON'S, 373 King St. Near Talbot St.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, March 15.—Wheat—More active demand for wheat for export for red, and white was 4c to 1c higher; sales at 6c, middle weights for reds and 6c and 6 1/2c for the same grades on a 15c freight to New York; No. 2, 6c; No. 1, 6c; No. 3, 6c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 6c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 6c; No. 9, 6c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 6c; No. 12, 6c; No. 13, 6c; No. 14, 6c; No. 15, 6c; No. 16, 6c; No. 17, 6c; No. 18, 6c; No. 19, 6c; No. 20, 6c; No. 21, 6c; No. 22, 6c; No. 23, 6c; No. 24, 6c; No. 25, 6c; No. 26, 6c; No. 27, 6c; No. 28, 6c; No. 29, 6c; No. 30, 6c; No. 31, 6c; No. 32, 6c; No. 33, 6c; No. 34, 6c; No. 35, 6c; No. 36, 6c; No. 37, 6c; No. 38, 6c; No. 39, 6c; No. 40, 6c; No. 41, 6c; No. 42, 6c; No. 43, 6c; No. 44, 6c; No. 45, 6c; No. 46, 6c; No. 47, 6c; No. 48, 6c; No. 49, 6c; No. 50, 6c; No. 51, 6c; No. 52, 6c; No. 53, 6c; No. 54, 6c; No. 55, 6c; No. 56, 6c; No. 57, 6c; No. 58, 6c; No. 59, 6c; No. 60, 6c; No. 61, 6c; No. 62, 6c; No. 63, 6c; No. 64, 6c; No. 65, 6c; No. 66, 6c; No. 67, 6c; 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The London Life Assurance Company.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the above company was held at the company's offices, London, Ont., March 11, 1901, when the following report of the directors and accompanying financial statement were submitted:

The directors of the company beg to submit annual report and duly audited financial statement for the year ending December 31st, 1900.

During the year 11,723 applications for insurance, amounting to \$1,554,745, were accepted and policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively \$32,822.36 and \$44,426.76, or a total of \$77,249.12, being an increase of \$2,108.91 over the previous year.

The sum of \$56,788.98 was paid for death claims, \$14,640 for matured endowments, and \$9,477.92 for surrendered policies and cash profits, making a total of \$80,916.90 paid policyholders or their heirs during the year.

The insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year, after deducting all re-insurances, amounted to \$8,109,968.88, under 3,834 "Ordinary" and 41,208 "Industrial," or a total of 44,032 policies—an increase of 3,452 policies for insurance of \$21,944.75 for the year.

The assets of the company, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, amount to \$1,965,110.32, an increase of \$2,987.40 for the year. The interest and other payments falling due during the year were in the main satisfactorily met. No losses in respect of investments were incurred during the year, and no real estate came into the company's possession by foreclosure or otherwise.

The liabilities of the company under existing policies, and in all other respects, have been provided for in the most ample manner, the whole amounting to \$1,965,110.32. The surplus on policyholders' account, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, and contingent fund, there remains a net surplus, over all liabilities and capital, of \$27,125.56.

JOHN MCCLARY, President.

Abstract of Financial Statement for Year Ending December 31, 1900.

RECEIPTS.	
Interest on investments	\$ 44,426.76
Premiums, Ordinary and Industrial	32,822.36
	\$ 77,249.12
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid policyholders or heirs	\$ 80,916.90
Dividend and all other disbursements	109,447.33
	\$ 190,364.23
Balance carried to investment account	\$ 108,884.89
ASSETS.	
Cash in office and banks	\$ 17,119.54
Bonds and debentures	1,000.00
Loans on policies and stocks	74,878.68
Loan companies' stock	82,520.00
Mortgages on real estate	710,239.24
Sundry investments	10,025.54
	\$ 955,643.00
ADDITIONAL ASSETS.	
Premiums due and deferred	\$ 22,883.13
Interest due and accrued	26,584.19
	\$ 49,467.32
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1900	\$1,965,110.32
To cover liabilities as follows—	
Net re-insurance reserve	\$ 895,846.29
All other liabilities	20,284.74
	\$ 916,131.03
Surplus security on policyholders' account	\$ 88,979.29
Contingent fund, accruing profits and paid-up capital	61,853.73
Surplus over all liabilities and capital	\$ 27,125.56

[Note.—If re-insurance reserve were computed on government standard of valuation, instead of the company's standard, the surplus over all liabilities and capital would exceed \$56,000.00.]

To the Shareholders of the London Life Insurance Company:
Gentlemen,—I beg to report that I have audited the books and accounts of the London Life Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, and find them correct and in accordance with the above statement. There is ample provision made for the reserve fund and other liabilities. I have examined the securities and find them in order. The book-keeping is carefully and neatly done.

JAMES MCILLAN, Auditor.

London, February 9th, 1901.

Mr. John McClary, in moving the adoption of the report, said:
Gentlemen,—The report of the directors, and the accompanying financial statement, which you have before you, are so complete in detail as not to require any extended remarks by way of explanation.

There has been, as you will observe, a considerable increase in the premium and interest receipts of the year, and after returning nearly \$81,000 to policyholders or heirs, by way of cash profits, surrendered values, matured endowments and claims, and meeting the various outlays incidental to the carrying on of the business of the company, there remained over, out of the receipts of the year, nearly \$107,000, to be added to the net invested assets of the previous year.

The assets of the company, as will be readily seen by reference to the financial statement, consist of securities of the highest order, and with the most amount of outstanding and deferred premiums and accrued interest, now amount to the handsome total of \$1,965,110.32.

The liabilities of the company have been provided for in the most ample manner, and there remains a surplus of assets over liabilities on policyholders' account, of about \$89,000, and over all liabilities and capital a divisible surplus of \$27,125.56.

With these remarks, I beg to move the adoption of the report.
Mr. A. O. Jeffery, vice-president, said:

In seconding the adoption of the report, I desire to add a few remarks to those of the president.

The directors, as was stated a year ago, deemed it advisable to make provision in advance for the change in the reserve standard recently adopted by the Dominion Parliament, and the reserve liability in respect of business issued previous to 1900 has accordingly been computed on the new basis.

Instead of 4½ per cent basis, permissible until Jan. 1, 1910, the reserve liability, in respect of the new Ordinary business of the past year, has been computed on a 3½ per cent interest basis and the new Industrial business on a 3 per cent basis.

It is the intention of the directors to bring all the existing business of the company to a 3½ per cent reserve standard as soon as possible, and to facilitate this being done, a readjustment of the profits payable in respect of business issued previous to 1900 has accordingly been computed on the new basis.

With these remarks, I beg to second the adoption of the report.
Judge Bell, speaking as a policyholders' director, expressed himself well pleased with the results of the past year and the standing of the company generally.

The adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the agents and other employees of the company for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their several duties during the past year.

The election of directors resulted in the re-election of Messrs. John McClary, president; A. O. Jeffery, vice-president; Wm. Bowman, Geo. C. Gibbons, W. F. Bullen, A. S. Emery, Judge E. Bell, T. H. Smallman and G. M. Harrison, for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. R. Slaght, of Simcoe, has been appointed crown attorney of Norfolk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late J. H. Anley.

LENTEN GOODS.

Shrimps, Lobster, Mackerel, Sardines, Soft Shell Crabs, Marinated Pilchard, Kipperd Herring, Fresh Herring, Celler Herring, Herring in Tomato Sauce, Herring in Mustard Sauce, Herring in Anchovy Sauce, Baltimore Oysters.

—AT—

Fitzgerald, Scaddell & Co.
169 Dundas Street.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

London Hockey Players Won at Ingersoll.

Whist Contest Between Woodstock and London—The Locals Come Out Ahead—Sporting News of All Sorts.

WHIST.

LONDON WINS.
In view of the fact that Woodstock can justly claim to possess one of the strongest whist clubs in the Dominion, the local players naturally felt elated at their victory over their visitors last night. As a result of the splendidly fought battle London retains the trophy which Woodstock came to carry away, being victorious by 18 points. The game was played in six sections of six boards each. In the first section London won 7 points, in the second 4; in the third, 2; in the fourth, 1; even in the fifth, and London won 4 in the sixth.

The Woodstock team was represented by Messrs. Lewan, Raymond, Little and Ball, while Messrs. Galbraith, Andrus, Magee and Sanders represented London.

Among those who came with the Woodstock team were Messrs. Dr. McClurg, Dawson, Millman, Galbraith, Cole, Patterson, Geary and Payne.

HOCKEY.

LONDON ON TOP.
Ingersoll, Ont., March 15.—The largest crowd of the season witnessed the hockey game Thursday night between the fast aggregation of puck-chasers from London and the local team. The visitors won by a score of 3-2, but not until overtime had passed, when London scored 2 goals when time was up. London's players were much heavier than our boys, and when the teams lined up they looked like "kids" pitted against men.

WOODSTOCK WON.

Woodstock, Ont., March 15.—The local hockey team defeated the Paris team in the last of the semi-final Fawkes' cup series here last night by 4 to 1.

STRATFORD VS. OWEN SOUND.
Owen Sound, Ont., March 15.—Owen Sound and Stratford hockey teams played a very fast game here last night. The score stood 2 to 1 in favor of Stratford at half-time, and the visitors scored 3 more in the last half by very hard and fast work. Final score: Stratford, 5; Owen Sound, 1.

CURLING.

LINDSAY WON THE CUP.
Lindsay, March 14.—The great curling match for the \$100 cup between the Orillia and Lindsay clubs, was played in Orillia and at Lindsay Wednesday night. The cup was generously donated by Messrs. T. H. Sheppard, of Orillia, and Wm. Neider, of Lindsay. The match was played for annually between the two towns. Lindsay is the winner by a close margin for the year 1901. Four rinks a side played in Orillia and Lindsay. In Orillia the Lindsay men finished 2 down, but in Lindsay the home team won by 11 majority, leaving the Lindsay club winners by 2 shots.

LACROSSE.

THE LONDON CLUB.
Last night a meeting of the executive of the London Lacrosse Club was held in the Tecumseh House, when it was decided to enter a strong team into the intermediate series of the Canadian Lacrosse Association. The club will be organized and election of officers will be held next Wednesday evening.

GOLF.

ST. THOMAS LADIES.
The St. Thomas Ladies' Golf Club held their annual meeting on Wednesday and appointed the following committees for the year: Management

WHY PEOPLE BECOME DEAF.

Evidence Which Goes to Show That the Most Common Cause of Deafness is Catarrh, and That the Hearing Can Be Completely Restored.

Until recent years it was not altogether understood what the real cause of deafness was. The deafness in some countries are so much more afflicted than in others. The late Sir Morrell McKenzie, who was the greatest authority on diseases of the throat, proved that the great causes of deafness were diseases which more or less settled in the Throat, such as Diphtheria, Quinsy, Catarrh, etc., by far the greater percentage of deafness comes from these causes. The Eustachian tube, which leads from the back of the throat to the ears, becomes inflamed, where the swelling that is produced thereby blocks up these tubes and shuts the eardrums out of the drum, which does not allow it to convey the noises for which nature intended it. First, strange, buzzing, or roaring noises are heard, then gradually increasing deafness. The first evidence that would bring to show you that deafness can be cured is that of Mrs. Alex. Brown, of Warren, Ont. She writes: "For years I had been troubled with catarrh, which affected my hearing. For five years I could not hear a watch tick. I spent much money foolishly in search of a cure, but received no permanent benefit until I used Japanese Catarrh Cure. I heard gradually got better. I continued until I had used five bottles, which has resulted in completely curing every trace of Catarrh and restoring my hearing. I feel very grateful to the wonderful benefit received from Japanese Catarrh Cure, as it has done for me what hundreds of dollars spent with doctors and scores of remedies failed to do."

Mr. J. N. Spence, 11 Coolmine avenue, Toronto, writes: "One month's treatment with Japanese Catarrh Cure has completely cured me of Catarrh of the Nose and Throat, and restored my hearing. I had used the best remedy I doctored with specialists in Toronto and Winnipeg (while there about three months ago), but I found Japanese Catarrh Cure the only remedy which really im, proved my hearing. It is now almost as acute as any person's could be, while before I could not converse with any person at a distance, and could not use the telephone. I am pleased to recommend Japanese Catarrh Cure, and have every reason to believe my cure is permanent, as it is now over a year since I used the remedy."

Japanese Catarrh Cure is the only permanent cure for Catarrh, or Catarrhal Deafness. It is pleasant and easy to use. All drug stores sell it complete for 50 cents. Trial size 10 cents by mail, postpaid. From the G. B. & M. Co., Limited, Chemists, Toronto, Can. Sold by Anderson & Nelles.

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

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

committee. Messdames Gilbert, Ermatinger, W. A. Wilson, McLachlin, Glenn, McLarty, Peterson, Olmstead and Miss Hughes; entertainment committee, Messdames Lindsay, Comfort, Anderson, Kinsley, Jackson, Geary, Wat-erbury, Tate and Misses Nicoll, W. Gilbert, Southwick, Kains, Ermatinger, Drake, M. Campbell, green and sports committee—Messdames Farley, Green, McCausland, Lapsack, Gilbert, Mary, Tate, K. Gilbert, McColl, and Mrs. Wilson; captain, Miss McColl; secretary-treasurer, Miss K. Gilbert.

ATHLETICS.

CHALLENGES THE WORLD.
Cleveland, Ohio, March 15.—George V. Tuohy, manager of Tom Jenkins, the world's champion catch-as-you-can wrestler, has issued a challenge to wrestle any man in the world, naming especially Nuralah, the newly-arrived Turk, Paul Pons, the Frenchman, and Charley Wittmer, of Cincinnati. Jenkins is matched to meet Rooney, the "Giant Gripman," here on March 26.

PONS HAS GONE.

New York, March 15.—Paul Pons, the wrestler, who met Ernest Roeder in a draw at Madison Square Garden, has returned to France. He was unable to make a satisfactory arrangement for a second match.

TURF.

THE TROTTERS.
John Trout offers to match Anaconda, 2:02½, against any horse that wears harness for a race, three in five, for \$2,000 a side; or he will match Anaconda against Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, for a series of five races to be contested in five successive weeks, beginning the first week in July, over a mile track, three in five, for \$1,000 a race. Joe Patchen has been jogged from six to eight miles a day all winter, and will be ready for track work after a short season in the stud. However, his owner is not likely to pay any attention to the proposition for a series of races with Anaconda for \$1,000 a side, but might consider a proposition for a race for \$10,000 or \$20,000 a side, winner to take all.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 15.—The second race on yesterday's card developed a series of complications. The race was a selling affair for three-year-olds, which had been a race since New Orleans. J. Barker Harrison's mare, Cherries, scored an easy winner, and after the race, at the usual outcry, Hayman and Frank bid her up to \$1,000, \$500 over the entered selling price, and secured her. Subsequently G. C. Baker, owner of Dorothy Lee, who finished second, lodged a protest with the stewards, claiming that Cherries had won a race during the last week of the Benning's meeting and was therefore ineligible. The protest was sustained and Cherries disqualified, but all bets allowed to stand. Dorothy Lee was then placed first, Janewood second and Flech D'Or third. The stewards then ruled that the sale of the mare Cherries under the terms of the race having taken place before the protest was lodged, was valid, and ordered the mare turned over to Hayman and Frank. Results: First race, 3 furlongs—Radiant Heat 1, Masterful 2, St. Bluff 3. Time, 1:16. Second race, 6 furlongs—Cherries 1, Dorothy Lee 2, Jane Wood 3. Time, 1:16. Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Trebler 1, Locust Blossom 2, Red Gate 3. Time, 1:48. Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Andes 1, Dissolute 2, Thurlies 3. Time, 1:41½. Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Sim W. 1, Momentum 2, Laureate 3. Time, 1:28. Sixth race, 1-1½ miles, selling—Slasher 1, Blithful 2, Excelsis 3. Time, 1:49½.

WASTE OF HORSE FLESH.

Some idea of the immensity of the business done with the British government during the war in South Africa, as well as the terrible destruction of animal life that the war has entailed, is shown by the official reports. The total of horses shipped was 28,595, valued at close to \$5,000,000. These animals were all of a required age and serviceably sound, the breeds that this exportation has made in the supply of this class of stock has been such that they will affect the horse and mule market for some time to come.

SOLD TO A SYNDICATE.

St. Louis, Mo., March 15.—Within a few days the property of the St. Louis Fair Association will pass into the possession of a syndicate represented by the leading owners of the Delmar track. It is said the purchase price will be \$600,000. The track contains one of the best race courses in the west, and numerous valuable buildings.

TURF NOTES.

A Belgian turfman is now in America after jockeys, but has met with little success. Cash Sloan and Rigby will ride in that country this year. Sam Hildreth has offered \$10,000 for Advance Guard, but Caruthers and Shields cannot figure how it is to their advantage to sell the grand race horse, and want to match him with Warrone, owned by Hildreth, for \$1,000 a side. A syndicate of ground men, The Abbot, 2:03½, will be ready to meet any horse in training after the Columbus meeting.

Falinet, 2:16½, br. g. by St. Bel, was sold for \$300 at Philadelphia three weeks ago.

Bryson, 2:15, by Simmons, has been sold by Scott Bros., of Caledonia, to Winnipeg parties.

Sunol, 2:08¼, is 5 years old, and is now in foal for the first time, to Orwood.

Monbars, 2:11½, has at last got one in the list. Toos, M., 2:24½, is the name of the animal.

Two Robert McGregor mares, Kitty McGregor and Maggie McGregor, are owned at Grattan stock farm, each weighing over 1,500 pounds.

A St. Paul dealer has a contract with the British Government for \$500,000 worth of horses.

BASEBALL.

THE WINGHAM CLUB.
Wingham Baseball Club has been organized for 1901, with the following officers: Honorary president, Wm. Corbould; honorary vice-president, A. H. Musgrove; president, A. J. Irwin; vice-president, J. A. Cline; manager, R. A. Douglass; secretary, W. Pearson; treasurer, C. Ingles; managing committee, the captain, manager, secretary, treasurer, F. Angus. An effort is being made to form a league, to be composed of clubs from Brussels, Godrich, Clinton, Palmerston, Walkerton and Harrison.

FISTIC.

A New York writer asserts that McCoy is traveling across the ocean frequently for the express purpose of paying cards with the passengers on the big liners, as he is quite an expert with the pasteboards and finds it profitable business. Terry McGovern had a birthday Saturday, his age being 22 years, according to his manager, Sam Harris, who gave the champion a gold watch as a birthday remembrance. At Denver, Col. Kid McPartland was driven to the decision over Bud Kin at the end of ten rounds before the Colorado A. C. last night.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT BIG REDUCTIONS



Free Lessons in Needle Work will be given at our art room every Friday, from 9 a.m. till 12 p.m., and from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m., by Miss Cockburn, our only condition being that you purchase your materials at our Fancy Goods Department. Our spring stock is now complete, and we will be pleased to show you the latest in all Fancy Goods.

Fringed Sideboard and Dressing Case Scarfs

SPECIAL SALE.
55c for 25c
50c for 25c
60c for 25c
65c for 25c
11 and 10c for 75c
All linen hemstitched drawn work, stamped or unstamped, regular 95c, for 75c
Roman Embroidery Scarfs:
45c for 30c
50c for 40c
75c for 60c
85c for 70c
\$1.25, \$1.00 and 95c for 85c

Piano and Mantel Drapes

Our regular \$2.75 reduced to \$1.75
Our regular \$3.25 reduced to \$2.25
Our regular \$3.85 Monday \$3.00
Our regular \$4.25 Monday \$3.50

BRITAIN'S ANNEXATION

Of the South African Republics Recognized by the United States Government.

New York, March 15.—A special from Washington to the Herald says: The United States has given official, although indirect, recognition to Great Britain's annexation of the two republics with which it is at war in South Africa. This recognition is accorded in the state departments' annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, just issued. In this publication it is explained in a footnote that the former republics have been annexed to Great Britain, and that they are now only colonies of an empire. The United States is the first power to recognize the annexation, all other powers having taken the stand that recognition is not in order until they have had the formal notices which Great Britain has not yet given.

"MINE HOST" DAKES

Relates His Experience for the Benefit of Others.

Proprietor of the Dake House, St. Thomas, Loses an Enemy That Had Troubled Him for Over Five Years, and Is Glad.

St. Thomas, March 15 (Special).—Mr. L. Dake, of the Dake House, in this city is a proud man, for the last time he has been troubled by a foe, which has given him a great deal of pain and annoyance during the last five or six years. That foe was Kidney Pills, and Lame Back, Dake's Kidney Pills drove it out, never to return, and now Mr. Dake is happy. This is what he says:

"I have been troubled with my kidneys and pains in my back for over five years. Nothing I could get helped me in the least. Finally, I was told by a friend who had tried them, that Dake's Kidney Pills would cure me, and I decided to try. They relieved me from the first and eventually cured me completely. They are a wonderful medicine."

There are many people in St. Thomas and vicinity who have very kind things to say of Dake's Kidney Pills. The local druggists report a very large sale, and this is not to be wondered at, as many very remarkable cures are reported in the city and country.

THE WEST HURON CASE.

Toronto, March 15.—In regard to the finding of the election judges in the West Huron election case, which resulted in the unseating of Hon. Mr. Garrow, the trial judges certify that no corrupt practices were proven to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the candidates. They report that there was no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed. The following persons were proven to have been guilty of bribery: Walter Vanstone, J. T. Linklater, "Cap" Sullivan, John McLeod, John Rogers, Alfred Marriott, Alexander McGregor, John Whyte, Leander Morden and Theophilus Finnen.

MONEY SAVED and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.
Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, 1st April, 1901, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1902, at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of Tender containing all particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. D. McLean, Secretary.
Ottawa, 27th February, 1901.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

Special Sale of Sofa Cushions

2 only, \$6.50 Cushions, Monday \$4.00
1 only, \$4.00 Cushion for \$2.25
1 \$3.75 Cushion Monday \$1.75
Our regular \$4.50 line for \$3.00
5 only, \$2.25 Cushions, for \$1.75
All the newest designs in Easternburg, Honiton and Duchesse Points. Our New Brads, Buttons and Threads, in black, white and cream, will be shown on Monday.

Silk Drapes

Heavy Brocade Silk Drape, regular \$5.00, Monday \$3.99
Roman Silk Drapes, with extra fringe, regular \$7.75, for \$5.25

Stamped Goods

Stamped Linen Doilies 5c to 45c
Stamped Linen Centers 15c to \$1.00
Stamped Linen Tray Cloths 25c to \$1.25
Special line of Center Pieces, in Swiss embroidery, regular \$1.25, for 50c
China Silks in all colors 25c
Regular 35c for 25c
Regular 45c for 35c

FOOLISH GIRL'S VOW

Would Not Break Lenten Silence to Save Her Life.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 15.—True to her Lenten vow, Miss Ruth E. Williams, of Jefferson, Ky., would not speak when her clothes were on fire last night, and she was burned to death. Miss Williams joined a Lenten club of society girls, and all of them vowed not to speak during the 40 days of Lent. Miss Williams was visiting at the home of R. E. Ives. The family had retired, and Miss Williams was in her room, when the lamp was upset, the oil setting fire to the carpet. She remembered her vow, and instead of screaming for aid, attempted to extinguish the fire, but the flames ignited her night dress, and with a cry of agony she rushed from her room. Members of the family rolled her in rugs, but the flames were not extinguished until the flesh was badly charred. Miss Williams was unconscious and died in a short time.

Pimples, blotches and all other spring troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—the most effective of all spring medicines.

It is reported that three boxes of chocolate sent by Queen Victoria the Christmas before last for the Russian forces have never arrived at Mukking. There had been much grumbling at the non-arrival of her late Majesty's gift.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Hospital, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., will be received at this office until Friday, March 23rd, 1901, for the erection and completion of a Hospital Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Arthur Ellis, Esq., Architect, Kingston, Ont.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
JOS. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 7th, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it. 13c

The Northern Life

Assurance Company of Canada.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of the above-named company was held at its head office in London, Ontario, on Monday, the 11th inst. In the absence of the president, the Hon. David Mills, K. C., the chair was taken by the first vice-president, T. H. Purdom, K. C.

The managing director, Mr. John Milne, read the report of the directors for the year 1900, duly certified to by the auditors, of which the following is a synopsis:

To the Shareholders of the Northern Life Assurance Company:

The operations of the company have been considerably extended during the year. In the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, the facilities of the company for the transaction of business are much improved, and some months ago the company fairly established itself in the Province of New Brunswick.

We have lately added to the field staff a number of first-class experienced insurance writers and organizers, who are already doing good service. The directors realize that the present creditable position of the company is largely due to the persevering and energetic efforts of its agents.

Applications for insurance were received during the year for \$939,310. Applications approved and policies issued for \$332,010. Total insurance in force, end of the year, \$2,065,200.

Total amount paid in death claims since the organization of the company, \$1,000,000.

The business of the company shows an increase in the following respects as compared with last year:

Total cash income, 1900 \$ 63,714 59
Total cash income, 1899 45,180 73

Increase \$ 18,533 81
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1900 \$255,746 67
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1899 234,186 90

Increase \$ 21,559 77
Guaranteed reserve for security of policyholders, Dec. 31, 1900 \$81,250 59
Guaranteed reserve for security of policyholders, Dec. 31, 1899 61,373 00

Increase \$29,877 59
The above increases have been made, while the total expenses of management compared with the cash income, shows a decrease of 13 per cent.

The sum of \$255,746 67, showing in three years and nine months, a substantial gain of \$42,560 67, after the payment of all expenses of management, organization and death claims.

Financial Statement.

CASH INCOME. \$66,714 59
DISBURSEMENTS. \$12,704 71
Paid for surrendered policies 132 36
Commissions, salaries and all other expenses 47,129 82
..... \$ 59,966 99

Excess of cash income over expenditure \$ 6,747 60

ASSETS. \$208,522 66
Premium notes, premiums due and deferred, accrued interest, etc. 31,944 17
Cash in office and bank 2,823 29
All other assets 12,456 61
..... \$255,746 67

LIABILITIES. \$1,000,000
Reserve for security of policyholders \$1,250 59
Surplus for security of policyholders \$174,496 08

Capital stock subscribed \$345,800 00
Capital stock paid-up \$213,450 00
The directors are gratified by the public confidence which the company enjoys.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID MILLS.

The vice-president, Mr. Purdom, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted the unavoidable absence of the president, who has always taken an active part in the affairs of the company. He thought the report showed several facts on which the company was to be congratulated. Its agencies were in a more thorough state of efficiency than ever. A substantial gain in the assets of \$42,560 67 had been made, and the company had the confidence of the public. If the same persistent and intelligent work in building up the company's business was continued, the directors had no doubt given to it in the past, the profits which both policyholders and shareholders would receive, should be satisfactory. The insurance written during the expired portion of 1901 indicated a large percentage of increase over any previous year.

Mr. Long, second vice-president, in seconding the adoption of the report, said he did so with pleasure. He would like that every effort be made to continue the best class of agents in the company's service. He believed the Northern would have a successful future, and agreed with what Mr. Purdom had said.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The following directors were re-elected for the ensuing year and at a subsequent meeting of the board, the officers as designated below were re-appointed.

Directors.

President, the Hon. David Mills, K.C., Minister of Justice, London and Ottawa; first vice-president, T. H. Purdom, Esq., K.C., London; second vice-president, Thos. Long, Esq., Toronto; medical director, J. D. Balfour, Esq., M.D., London. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Montreal, Can., and London, Eng.; Matthew Wilson, Esq., K.C., Chatham; John Ferguson, Esq., manufacturer, London; Lieut.-Col. Francis B. Leys, M.P.P., London; W. S. Calvert, Esq., M.P., Napier; Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.P.P., Thamesville; N. H. Stevens, Esq., manufacturer, Chatham; John Davis, Esq., capitalist, Windsor; Francis Love, Esq., police magistrate, London; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, A.D.C., Com. Dominion police, Ottawa; John Purdom, Esq., contractor, London; M. McGugan, Esq., M.P., Mount Brydges. John Milne, managing director.

Western Ontario.

Daniel Black, of Wallaceburg, died on the 11th inst., at the home of his brother Archie.

Christopher McMillin died at his home in West Oxford recently, at the age of 93 years.

Rev. D. W. McCamus, of Cobourg, has received a call to Sarnia, which he will likely accept.

Mr. McGregor, of Mount Brydges, has purchased the general stock of Mr. J. Letts, and is selling it out.

E. E. Meyer has sold the goodwill and subscription of the Weekly Berlin Express to the Berlin News-Record.

R. G. Wallace, of Montreal, will succeed A. E. Williams as manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in the town of Berlin.

An invitation has been extended Rev. W. Godwin to continue his pastorate in Grace Methodist Church, St. Thomas, for a third year.

Burglars effected an entrance into Thos. Craig's store, Ridgeway, on the night of the 11th inst., by boring holes through the panel of the back door that gives entrance to the cellar.

Thomas Reid, who has resigned his position as chief of the Walkerville fire department, after eighteen years' service, will be succeeded by Alex. Leavitt, who has been the assistant chief.

Bill No. 24, respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, for extension of time, was called in the railway committee at the House of Commons on the 14th inst. The bill will be introduced in the House on the 15th inst.

The road is the continuation of the C. P. R. to Detroit and the Niagara River from Woodstock. The bill was reported favorably.

The members of the Elgin Historical Society have asked the premier for a grant to aid in the erection of a statue to Col. Talbot. The statue will be unveiled at St. Thomas in May, 1902. The total cost of the statue will be \$15,000, towards which the county has contributed.

Ridgeway Plaindealer: J. H. Smith, M.A., is endeavoring to organize a farmers' school at Ridgeway, to be known as the Western Agricultural College. Among the studies taken up will be correspondence, mathematics, book-keeping, natural science—physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, agriculture and drawing. Mr. Smith is perhaps the ablest man in Canada in this line, and farmers and farmers' sons of Western Ontario will have an excellent opportunity to fit themselves for the farm.

Prompt Relief for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Sore Throat

LONDON'S DEMOCRATIC BISHOP!

Has a Most Unusual Conception of the Dignity of His Office.

The Times' Scoop of the Civil List To Be Investigated—India's Inhabitants—A Gift of Half a Million.

A DEMOCRATIC BISHOP.

London, March 14.—The Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of Stepney, who is on the eve of taking up the duties of the See of London, to the bishopric of which he was recently appointed, has made an opportunity to indicate that he has a conception of the dignity of the office which is far different from the aloofness popularly associated with the position of a great bishop. In addressing a meeting of workmen in White-chapel, he said the first question he asked, when appointed to the bishopric of London, was whether he would be allowed to leave the others, Fulham Palace and London House, the two metropolitan residences attached to the see. To his great regret he was told that this was impossible. He half apologetically added that, as Bishop of London, he would be obliged to keep a carriage, but if any of his audience happened to see him driving in lonely state, he hoped they would give him a lift.

THE TIMES' SCOOP.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons today, the chancellor of the exchequer presented the report of the select committee on the civil list, with reference to the publication of the London Times' report showing statements on the subject and recommended the speaker to take steps either by the exclusion of the Times' representative from the house or otherwise, as he saw fit, to prevent a recurrence of such an offence. The speaker promised to render an early decision.

NEW SUBMARINE BOATS.

London, March 15.—Now that the British government has admitted that it is building submarine boats, the Vickers Company has given out their corrected dimensions and other particulars. They will be 63 feet 4 inches long, have 11 feet 9 inches beam, and have a submerged displacement of 120 tons. The main engine, of the gas-oil type, will be 160 horse power. The boats will carry enough fuel to steam 400 knots. The maximum surface speed will be 9 knots. The main motor will be electric, giving a submerged speed of 7 knots. They will be propelled by a battery of 200 cells, expelling torpedoes under a variety of conditions. The armament of these boats will consist of a single torpedo expulsion tube, located in the bow of the vessel. They will be able to carry four torpedoes, each 11 feet 8 inches long.

ARMY ESTIMATES ADOPTED.

London, March 16.—Under a threat from Mr. Balfour of a Saturday sitting, the house sat until 1:30 this morning, and adopted the chief items of the army estimates, the amount being £1,000,000. The estimates were adopted before the close of the financial year.

INDIA'S CENSUS RETURNS.

Calcutta, March 15.—Complete census returns give the population of India as 34,000,000, an increase in the last decade of 7,000,000. The population of the Punjab, Baluchistan, Shikhar, Chit Hills and Sikkim territory, enumerated for the first time, a net increase is shown of only 1.4 per cent, which is due to improved census methods. Thus the population is for the first time stationary. Owing to two famines, partially from disease and a great decline in the birth rate, the native states show excessive declines.

A DUEL OFF.

Lausanne, Switzerland, March 15.—The duel which has been arranged to take place today between M. Paul Deroulet and M. Andre Buffet, has been abandoned in consequence of the authorities having issued a decree excluding both the would-be combatants from Switzerland.

STUDENTS HELD FOR MURDER.

Vienna, March 15.—A Bucharest telegram to the Free Press says Alexander Gandiano, a student, 19 years of age, and a son of the general of the same name, who was formerly an assistant to the King of Serbia, has been arrested for the murder of a widow of the name of Julia Jarca.

210,000 FOR AN INFIRMARY.

Newcastle, March 15.—Watson Armstrong, heir of the late Lord Armstrong, the well-known gunmaker, will present £210,000 to the Victoria Hospital, which has been long unfinished because of a lack of funds. He says that had his great-uncle lived long enough to know of Queen Victoria's death, he would have been the first to build the hospital bearing her name.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN PORTUGAL.

Madrid, March 15.—Censored dispatches from Lisbon confirm the reports of serious differences in royal circles respecting the treatment of the religious congregations. Queen Marie Amelie is said to be chagrined at the attitude of King Charles, which is antagonistic to the congregations, and it is said, she has decided to go on a journey. The Marquis de Pombal has resigned the post of grand master of the court ceremonies in consequence of a decree of the king unfavorable to the congregations. The king has accepted his resignation, and has appointed his successor.

TRADE PARALYZED.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 14.—The British steamer Texan (Capt. Lund), from Liverpool, via Colon, reports that trade is totally paralyzed in Colon in consequence of rebel activity in the neighborhood. Fighting is going on in several quarters, but without important results.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

London, March 15.—During the debate on the army estimates in the House of Commons today, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Hamilton Lee (Conservative), who was British military attaché with the United States during the Spanish-American war, and subsequently was military attaché with the British embassy in Washington, said the American recruits in physique and intelligence were superior to any other troops in the world. He pointed out that the American term of service was only three years, with an option

of re-enlistment, of which advantage is usually taken. He also pointed out the high pay of the American soldiers, and the fact that the rate was increased 20 per cent in time of war or when on service abroad.

FRENCH MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Paris, March 15.—At a cabinet council held in the Elysee Palace yesterday the question of reducing the French military service to two years was deliberated. Gen. Andre, minister of war, explained that the solution of the question depended upon the re-establishment of a system for the re-engagement of the large body of men who remain in the ranks as professional soldiers. It is estimated that in order to enable the reduction in the existing effective force 10,000 re-engagements and the suppression of all dispensations from all compulsory service will be necessary, and that special conditions for certain branches of the army will also have to be adopted—notably the cavalry. If the experiment is satisfactory the two-year system will be definitely considered. Its establishment would cost 20,000,000 francs a year.

FOR FEMALE EMIGRATION.

London, March 14.—At a meeting today of the British Women's Emigration Society, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain advocated the sending of English women to the colonies—and recommended that the work be greatly expanded. He also recommended the raising of a special fund for the purpose of encouraging emigration of women to the South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the time had arrived when the bulk of England's emigration should go to strengthen her own colonies. He pointed out that there were over a million more women than men in Great Britain. The natural result was that the extra women were debarr'd from the fullness of life here, and were justly sent to another land in the struggle for existence. On the other hand, in the colonies, the disproportion between the male and female population was just the reverse.

WOLSELEY AND LANDSDOWNE!

Former Commander-in-Chief Refutes the Charges of Army Mismanagement.

Says the Country Was Not Prepared for War in South Africa—Motion for Papers Defeated.

London, March 15.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded today in anticipation of the reply of Lord Wolseley, the former commander-in-chief, to the criticism of the former war secretary, Lord Lansdowne, now secretary for foreign affairs.

Lord Wolseley, in his opening remarks, said he regretted being compelled to discuss a personal matter, but he could not pass unchallenged the severe comments of Lord Lansdowne on the manner in which he had performed the duties of commander-in-chief. Lord Lansdowne's personal criticisms had been premeditated. His indictments were grave, and it almost seemed as if the personal attack had been made in order to divert attention from the question at issue and to lay upon the commander-in-chief blame for the mistake made by the government. Until the recent debate he had never had reason to suppose that he did not possess the full confidence of Lord Lansdowne and the cabinet. Early in 1900 circumstances occurred which left him no alternative but to resign, which he had done. If he had possessed the confidence of the cabinet that had been an opportunity which might legitimately have been used to appoint another commander-in-chief.

Lord Wolseley then proceeded to refute the specific charges launched by Lord Lansdowne. He said he had made every effort to improve the auxiliary forces. In February, 1896, he recommended that additional troops be sent to South Africa, and recommended strengthening the Natal garrison and the defensive occupation, not of the town of Ladysmith, but of the Biggarsberg range, which was situated in the advance of the Natal garrison. He had never considered Ladysmith and its surrounding hills to be tenable. Lord Wolseley admitted that in common with all the other authorities he had underrated the fighting power of the individual Boer. Three weeks before Mr. Kruger's declaration of war he had urged Lord Lansdowne to send out an army corps, and had divided and five battalions for the lines of communication. In addition to the 10,000 troops already in South Africa. Such a comparatively small number of troops employed early had often achieved results which five times their number could not produce later. The mobilization of this force at that time would have produced a considerable effect in South Africa. If the country had not been prepared at the outbreak of war it had not been because he had not urged the gradual and unostentatious reinforcement of the forces.

Lord Wolseley concluded with saying: "I have said as little as possible consistently with any justice to myself. The noble marquis made strong personal statements which were not supported. I have made my reply, which is also unsupported. I cannot, however, leave the matter thus. I feel I am amply justified in moving that all the papers be laid on the table. I am prepared to prove by official documents all I have said."

LANDSDOWNE'S REPLY.

Lord Lansdowne, in replying, said he thought Lord Wolseley's reply comprehended the purpose of his own speech when he said it had not been a personal attack on himself (Lord Lansdowne). Proceeding, Lord Lansdowne questioned the accuracy of some of Lord Wolseley's statements. He reminded the latter how, after the Glencoe disaster, he (Wolseley) had suggested that the British should fall back behind the Tugela River. If the suggestion had been given earlier it might have saved one of the most untoward disasters of the war.

THE MOTION REJECTED.

Lord Salisbury said he thought it undesirable that all the papers referring to the debate should be circulated. He was not aware that any personal charges had been made against Lord Wolseley.

Lord Rosebery enumerated Lord Lansdowne's charges against Lord Wolseley, and said they were personal in the judgment of the mass of the house, and the man in the street. He alluded to Lord Wolseley's historic career, now closed, and defended his slight mismanagement of the war in order to improve the war office system.

Lord Wolseley's motion that all the papers be laid on the table was rejected by a vote of 61 to 22.

Military Appointments.

In addition to other militia changes already published, the following have been announced: 22nd Regiment, the Oxford Rifles—Lieut. S. T. Blackwood resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain the rank of Lieutenant on retirement. To be Lieutenants, Second Lieut. C. F. Thompson, to complete establishment. Second Lieut. J. G. Dunlop, vice S. T. Blackwood, retired.

25th Regiment, Middlesex Light Infantry—Lieut. W. R. H. Dunn, having been appointed to a commission in the Imperial army, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. 27th Lambton Regiment, St. Clair Borders—To be Lieutenants, Second Lieut. F. Lewis, vice J. P. McMillan, promoted; F. Symington, to complete establishment upon augmentation. C. W. McKirrick, vice R. I. Towers, promoted; M. D. Mackenzie, vice L. Swift, retired. To be Second Lieutenant, G. K. Johnston, gentleman, vice L. J. Lydon, deceased.

29th Waterloo Regiment—To be Second Lieutenant provisionally, C. H. Bechtel, gentleman, vice G. B. Pearson, retired.

30th Regiment, Wellington Rifles—W. J. A. Campbell, gentleman, having been discharged from special service in South Africa, is reinstated as a supernumerary Second Lieutenant. To be Second Lieutenant, W. J. A. Campbell, Provisional Second Lieut. W. B. Leadley, retired.

31st Grey Regiment—J. H. Rorke, gentleman, having been discharged from special service in South Africa, is reinstated as a Lieutenant, with rank and seniority from 12th of May, 1899.

6th London Field Battery—The name of Major C. O. Fairbanks is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

SPECIALIST BEATEN

The Case of a Montreal Gentleman, to Whom the Greatest Physicians Could Not Bring Health, Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Montreal, Que., March 11.—At 1398 St. Denis street, this city, lives Mr. St. Denis, a well-known physician, who is very ill with kidney trouble. He tried the local physicians, but to no purpose. He summoned from New York city an eminent specialist. He failed to even relieve Mr. Lapierre.

At last, when very much run down, and so ill that he could not turn in his bed, he used Dodd's Kidney Pills. He is better. He says: "For years I suffered excruciating pains. I was treated by leading physicians and specialists, one from New York City. All failed to cure me. At last, I could not turn from one side to the other in bed."

I read a paper of Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box helped me, and kept on. Now my kidneys don't trouble me at all."

BUSINESS CARDS.

STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS, grill work to any design, or anything in wood that you require for your store, or residence, made to order, at the City Sash and Door Company. T. R. Howard, manager. 207 King street. ywt

ARCHITECTS. J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, 27 1/2 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

MOORE & HENRY, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

McBRIDE & FAIRNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 213 DUNDAS STREET. C. McBRIDE, F. V. FAIRNCOMBE, H.S.C.E.

HOTEL CARDS. ALBION HOTEL, 157 DUNDAS STREET. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Choicest wines, liquors and cigars. Jacob Obernesser, proprietor.

LADYSMITH HOTEL, 400 CLARENCE STREET. Everything bright and new. Rates, \$1 per day. Charles Stevens, proprietor.

BRITANNIA HOUSE, CORNER WEL- LINGTON and York. Particular attention paid to transient trade. Rates, \$1 and \$1.50. J. Heffernan.

THE IRROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA. Popular hotel, popular prices. Newly fitted and refurbished. James K. P. Foley, proprietor, late Hotel Royal, Hamilton.

O'NEIL HOUSE, CORNER TALBOT and York streets; new and convenient tables. Wm. Collins, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON- TREAL. Centrally located, and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. J. D. Fleming, proprietor.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—CHOICE liquor, liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. D. Sara.

LEGAL CARDS. T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 189 DUNDAS street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 189 DUNDAS street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Esq.; Fred W. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, etc., 101 DUNDAS street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVROY, POPE & PERRIN, BARRIS- TERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Cham- bers, opposite court house. Money to loan.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 99 DUNDAS street, near Richmond.

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 98 DUNDAS street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRIS- TERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London. Ont. Thomas H. Fur- dum, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

JOHNSTON & CASEY, BARRISTERS, etc., 90 DUNDAS street. E. H. Johnston, Avery Casey.

J. EDWARD BLAND, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Wayne County Bank Building, Detroit, Mich. Collections and commercial law.

BUCHNER & MILLS—BARRISTERS, etc., 98 DUNDAS street, London. Tele- phone 52. Money to loan at lowest rates.

STUART, STUART, ROSS & BUCKE- BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., office 207 DUNDAS street, southeast corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Stuart, K.C.; Duncan Stuart; D. C. Ross, LL.B.; A. T. Bucke, B.A.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPE- WRITING penmanship, etc.—A complete business or literary course at the Western Ontario Shorthand and Business Academy, 76 Dundas street. Every graduate guaranteed a situation. For terms apply to W. C. Coe, C.S.R., 76 Dundas street. ywt

THE HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL, LIMITED. A Boarding and Day School. Summer term begins April 15. For prospectus apply to Mrs. J. E. Weiss, 681 Talbot street.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. J. T. WOLCOTT, ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church, teaches piano organ and composition. Address 9 Prospect avenue. xyt

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church, receives pupils in piano, pipe organ, harmony and in singing. Both elementary and advanced tuition given. Studio, 255 King street.

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

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OF- FICE and residence, 327 Queen's ave- nue, London. Office hours, 9 to 9:30 a.m., 1

GAVE \$1,875 TO CHARITIES

Two-Hour Session of the Finance Committee.

Gave \$250 Toward Shelter Home Debt—Objection to Voting Machine—Supplying Assistance to City Clerk Left Open.

No. 1 committee of the city council held a two-hour session last evening, the members present being Ald. Cooper (in the chair), Cronyn and Beattie and Treasurer Pope. Grants to charities, aggregating \$1,875, were passed, \$250 of the amount being a special grant to the Children's Aid Society, to be applied on the Shelter Home debt.

P. C. Howie's offer to supply 48 voting machines for \$2,400 was filed. Several applications for remission of taxes and miscellaneous communications were dealt with. The consideration of the committee's estimates was deferred for a later meeting.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

A deputation consisting of Sheriff Cameron, Mr. E. Escott and Inspector Joseph Sanders appeared to press upon the committee the desirability of granting the Children's Aid Society \$500 as part of a fund to wipe out the debt of \$2,500 on the Shelter Home in London South. Sheriff Cameron pointed out that the society's work saved the city a large sum yearly. If the city granted the \$500 asked, the society is sanguine of raising by subscription the balance of the amount needed to pay for the Shelter Home. Mr. Escott spoke on similar lines.

After discussion Ald. Beattie moved the following, which was carried: That a grant of \$250 be made to the society to apply on the debt of the Shelter Home on condition that \$1,000 be voluntarily subscribed before Dec. 31 next, and that the committee recommend next year's council to make a similar grant on the same conditions.

The following grants to charities were made:

Protestant Orphans' Home	 \$350
Mount Hope Orphanage	 200
Women's Christian Association	 200
Salvation Army Rescue	 75
Convalescent Home	 100
Charities' Association	 200
Children's Aid Society	 500
The following sums are paid to the institutions of the Women's Christian Association, under agreement:	
Old Men's Home, 24c per diem	\$1,763 00
Old Women's Home, 15c per diem	1,163 35
Home for Incurables, 23c per diem	1,155 25
Total	\$4,085 23

NO VOTING MACHINES.

Police Constable Howie wrote, offering 48 of his voting machines, with 52 keys each, for \$2,400, or \$50 each. If the machines did not prove satisfactory Mr. Howie was willing to have them thrown back on his hands. The communication was filed for reference.

Ald. Cronyn pointed out what he considered a fatal objection to the machines, that by scrutineers' keeping a record of each voter as he came to vote and the machine afterward, it would be possible to tell how each man voted.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The question of supplying additional help in the city clerk's office, referred back to the council, a memo from the following resolution, which was moved by Ald. Cronyn, seconded by Ald. Beattie:

"That in the opinion of this committee the best method of giving the city clerk competent assistance in his office is to provide him with additional clerical help."

A memo from the city council of last year, re the erection of a consumption sanatorium, a memo from the mayor re interchange of cars by the several railways, and the petition of J. D. Balfour re the completion of the top flat of private patients' pavilion at Victoria Hospital, were all laid over.

Several applications for remission of taxes were received. Inspector Bell will report on the cases of two apparently deserving property-holders who have fallen on hard times. Those of J. H. Long and R. A. Douglas were filed, the committee having no power. The taxes of Hannah Jameson will be charged against the property.

A communication was received from W. E. Stevens asking that the city council do not oppose the granting of a charter to the London, Aylmer and Port Burwell electric railway. On

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS

Or Bright's Disease—How to Tell It and How It is Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The victim of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys soon grows pale and debilitated, has swelling or puffiness under the eyes, palpitation of the heart and headache. There is usually pain or weakness in the back, vomiting, stomach trouble, defective nutrition, scanty, high-colored urine. Day by day he grows paler and weaker, and experiences severe neuralgic pains in the back and kidneys.

Doctors are accustomed to shake their heads, and offer little hope to sufferers from diseases of the kidneys. It was the fatality of kidney derangement that inspired Dr. Chase in his diligent search after a cure, and everybody knows of the great success of his Kidney-Liver Pills. It is not necessary for you to spend a fortune in doctoring so long as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are obtainable.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have in scores of thousands of cases proven that Bright's Disease can be cured by actually curing it. You can scarcely pick up a paper that does not report a cure by this great kidney specific. In Canada alone last year there were over 100,000 boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills sold. The people know them thoroughly, and if they were not the best treatment obtainable would they buy such great quantities of them?

It is not like taking a patent medicine when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are the tried and tested prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the great physician and medical author. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and specifically on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and are invaluable as a home treatment for any derangement of these organs. They save doctors' bills by preventing and curing serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

motion the request was granted. The road will not conflict with the Port Stanley Railway, but will run through Nijestown, Belmont and so on to Aylmer and Port Burwell.

A communication from C. O. Ernanger, asking a grant toward the erection in St. Thomas of a memorial monument to Canadian soldiers was filed.

The committee passed a number of accounts and adjourned.

Letter From Rev. Mr. Birks.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Kindly permit me a brief reply to your review, in last night's issue, of my remarks made last Tuesday afternoon. The address as a whole was very fairly and very fully reported, as compared with newspaper reports generally, but the sentence on which your criticism seems to be largely based was expressed slightly differently, and the modifying statement, that immediately followed is omitted entirely.

If I remember correctly, in speaking of the great conflict of the future, I said: "It may be a battle of ballots or bullets, or both"; not, "it is a battle of ballots or bullets, or both," etc. The next sentence, which was not reported, expressed the conviction that in this country ballots would be sufficient if employed with united, vigorous action.

You further declare my view to be "that the nation's crisis" (referring to Mrs. Nation's crusade) "may have to be done in this city," etc. Such an expression of view was not used or stated in connection with these laws, but the contrary. It was clearly pointed out that similar action could not be taken where the traffic was licensed and legalized.

The Advertiser denounces Mrs. Nation for the illegality of her conduct. Different courts of her own state have declared her actions are not illegal. As to whether those courts or The Advertiser is the better judge on the question, the public will decide.

I only defended her actions as being justifiable, because the government officers refused to enforce the prohibition law and this plan was adopted when all other means had failed. That her policy is one solution is proven by the various assurances we receive that prohibition was never better enforced in Kansas than it is today. That it is the only solution was never either stated or believed by me. It is strange, however, that The Advertiser has so much to say about Mrs. Nation's conduct, and not a word of censure for the universally admitted illegal conduct of the saloon lawbreakers. Surely a little less adverse criticism of the former and a little more severe condemnation of the latter ought not to be inconsistent with a professedly temperance paper, and should not impugn the editor's influence.

It is only common courtesy that I should be as anxious about the impairment of his influence as he is about mine. The gratuitous fling, as well as other personal insinuations, at my being "one of the younger clergymen," may be passed over unnoticed, as a man's position and influence depend upon his facts, truths and arguments, and not upon the mere accident of his being twenty or four years older than I. The Advertiser must know that some of our grandest liberties and greatest privileges have been secured to us, not by education and evolution, good as those are, but by revolution. Still no one ever advises revolution save as a last resort.

What I said and inculcated, I am prepared to stand by; but I desire to let the public know that I am not responsible for all that reporters and editors make me say, even though they are generally just, and as accurate in reports as their limited space permits where every word of a speech or address cannot be given. Yours truly,

LONDON, MARCH 15, 1901.

[Editor's Note.—We give Mr. Birks' letter, and do not consider it necessary to prolong the discussion. But we may say that a long experience has convinced us that a competent reporter is usually more accurate in the report of a speech than is the speech-maker's memory of that speech, especially if the speaker is a little given to fervor. At the same time, we are glad to give Mr. Birks the opportunity to re-state, if not somewhat modify, his position. And we have no reason to suppose that he does not desire the best things. But there may be considerable difference of opinion as to methods. Regarding Mrs. Nation's method of taking the law into her own hands, the Christian Guardian of this week has the following remarks:

"More and more the conviction is forced upon us that some of our neighbors across the line adopt decidedly peculiar methods of righting wrongs. Of the great number of lynchings that have taken place within the last few months, the majority have been utterly diabolical, and without a shade of justification. In most cases, the criminal, if guilty of all that was charged against him, was absolutely certain of condign punishment through the law. But lawless zeal for righteousness soon develops into lawless unrighteousness. If Mrs. Nation's crusade has produced so many imitations of her methods that several towns and districts are in a state of anarchy. And now we learn that a bill is being introduced into the Indiana Legislature by Senator Earhart to legalize the destruction of property by any person of persons, not more than twelve at a time, when used for the unlawful sale of intoxicants, or in gambling, if the civil authorities neglect or refuse to close the place. If public sentiment on these lines is not strong enough to insure a fair degree of enforcement by orderly and legitimate methods, what sort of lot will be turned loose when to every man is given the power to decide when the law is broken, and the authority to take his own sweet way of insuring its enforcement?"

Sale of Port Stanley Road Proposed.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Referring to Mr. John McClary's letter, which I saw in your paper a few evenings ago, and the discussion that has occurred since re the lease of the Port Stanley road for 30 years, I, as a humble citizen and taxpayer in the city, would suggest that instead of leasing the road for 30 years, the corporation should offer it for sale, lock, stock and barrel, subject to the present lease which, of course, cannot be interfered with and which stands for the next thirteen years. The price that I would suggest would be one million dollars (\$1,000,000) and the purchaser assume the present unexpired lease. If they finally purchase at this price, and I think it is worth every dollar, it would reduce our liabilities and consequently our rate of taxation.

The rate we are now paying—24½ mills on the dollar—must be and is a tardy progress of our city for

some time to come. If we can reduce the rate of taxation to say, 16 or 17 mills on the dollar, we could afford to take chances as to the freight rates with the other railroads which run into London.

I would also further suggest that the citizens, in considering whether to extend the present lease or not, should bear in mind the large increase in the earnings of the road during the last six years, viz., \$42,561 in 1896 to \$22,355 in 1899, and also that the city is entitled under the present lease to 10 per cent of the gross earnings over \$50,000. These earnings will in all probability continue to increase in the same ratio during the next thirteen years (the unexpired term of the present lease), as the completion of the extension of the L. E. and D. R. R. from Ridgeway to St. Thomas will largely increase the business and the earning power of the Port Stanley road. The city will, therefore, long before the expiration of the thirteen years, be receiving \$20,000 rental, and at the end of that term be in a position to ask and receive far better terms than any that have as yet been offered by the present lessees.

Furthermore, as soon as the lease for 30 years is consummated, the lessees would, in all probability, advance the freight rates so as to divert traffic from the Port Stanley road and enable them to secure longer hauls over the proposed extended line running from St. Thomas to Buffalo, and which is intended to connect with the Pennsylvania road. Thanking you for the space in your valuable paper, I remain yours,

H. M. DOUGLASS.

LONDON, MARCH 15, 1901.

The W. M. M. Club.

Musical Londoners, who heard and enjoyed the recital given by Misses Chaplin and Patterson, of the St. Catharines Musical Circle, some time ago, will be interested to know what St. Catharines musicians think of those who represented our own Woman's Morning Music Club at a recital in St. Catharines, Tuesday, March 12. The following is clipping from the St. Catharines Star of the 13th inst:

The first number on the programme was Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Misses Morphy and Fitzgerald, of London, and Misses Patterson and Chaplin. Mendelssohn's music received a thoroughly artistic interpretation. One familiar with the play could imagine ancient Athens, the bright midsummer moon, the "fairies who tread on blue bells," and, in fact, all the dream figures of fairyland. Miss Morphy came next with a piano solo, and aroused the interest of the audience from the very first note. The "Larghetto" of Henselt, and Schumann's "Frühlingstrauch" were played with that finish and feeling which only a thoroughly artistic nature can impart to them. Then came Mendelssohn's incomparable and fanciful scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It was ideally beautiful, and the interpretation it received last night makes one think that Mendelssohn's music must be a favorite in London town. Miss Fitzgerald then made her bow as a soloist, and her performance of Rossini's "La Filleule" and Chopin's "Balade" was thoroughly artistic, and after listening to her playing, one could better understand the meaning of the phrase that an instrument in the hands of an artist can portray feelings too deep for words. Schumann's "Foschingschwank" is a great favorite with solo pianists, and has been played here recently by Mr. Lockwood and Miss Durno. It served to show the versatility of Miss Morphy's talents, and the five movements were played in all their varying phases with taste and expression. The last number was Saint Saens' brilliant scherzo from his G minor concerto, and the two visitors played it with all the requisite dash.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

A Good Suggestion.

[Toronto Star.]

With the Canadian Pacific Railway magnates endorsing Mc Gill, why should not the Grand Trunk Railway get behind some other university and boost it along?

Wonders Never Cease.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The Mail and Empire gives "credit" to the Laurier Government for its work in pushing the canal system and deepening the waterways. Wonders will never cease.

Creditable to the Postoffice Department.

[Manitoba Free Press.]

Letters posted in Dawson City on Feb. 12 were received in Winnipeg March 4. It is very creditable to the postoffice service that in winter time letters should be brought over three thousand miles from such a remote point in twenty days.

Beet Sugar Industry.

[Port Huron Times.]

The Ontario Government has practically promised the beet sugar representatives that a bounty of one cent per pound will be given for five years to aid the industry. The matter has already received favorable notice in the Dominion House. The necessity for quick action has been forcibly pointed out. The proposed factory will cost about \$700,000, and sites are mentioned at Dunnville, Chatham, Wallaceburg and Aylmer.

A Defect to be Remedied.

[Guelph Mercury.]

When a Woodstock doctor had to pay 84 cents in tolls on a professional visit to Tilsonburg, there must evidently be a strong feeling in such sections in favor of some action by the government in clearing out the toll roads and putting the main roads on a permanent footing. It is this need that the Ontario government is trying to meet with its good roads grant of one million dollars.

A Word for Queens.

[Toronto Star.]

Queen's University has now in affiliation a school of mining, which stands in the same relation to it that the school of practical science in Toronto does to Toronto University. The school was established not many years ago, with the approval and concurrence of everybody in the province. It has been efficiently managed, and has passed through its classes an un-

SOMETHING REALLY BRITISH.

has built up an irreproachable reputation for fair and honest dealing, and is enabled to offer extraordinary value by supplying the public direct from the factory. You save considerably by sending to England for Watches and Jewellery, but by sending to H. SAMUEL, MANCHESTER, you save an additional Fifty per cent. on the English retailers' prices, which shows enormous advantages over local prices.

You also obtain goods which are worth every penny you pay for them. The materials used are of the best quality and the workmanship is that of skilled artisans and experts in England. The inevitable result is a complete stock of brilliant values, calculated to add charm and beauty to either home or person. Articles new, novel, elegant, and fashionable at a price which is the predominant feature of this enormous business. You do yourself an absolute injustice if you ignore these profitable facts, or hesitate to send.

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Send your remittance by the next mail for one of the Watches. The sooner you send, the sooner the truth of these statements will reveal itself, and the more you will open up unprecedented money-saving advantages immediately you receive it. All orders executed by return of mail, and the money you save on each purchase will fully compensate you for the unavoidable lapse of time between the despatch of your order and the receipt of the goods.

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HEPWORTH HAPPY

Promising Oil and Gas Field Causing Much Excitement There.

Hepworth, Ont., March 15.—There is great excitement among oil and gas operators concerning the new strike at Hepworth. Experts and speculators from all parts of Ontario and the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have visited the high-pressure gas well here, and all voice the same opinion. It is said to be the most promising Trenton oil and gas field known. There is sufficient pressure, 440 pounds, and volume in reserve, to pipe Owen Sound, Warton and Toronto and intermediate points. The local factories intend to put in gas machines, and are offered free gas for such power. A large firm is considering the question of locating here.

Tribute to Mr. Tarte.

[Kingston Whig.]

Mr. Tarte has received from Col. Hughes (Conservative M.P. for North Victoria) a certificate that will not be pleasant reading for his party. He declares that the Minister of Public Works was the first advocate of sending a Canadian contingent to South Africa. This was long before hostilities began, when there was simply ominous mutterings on the part of those who had to do with diplomatic affairs. Mr. Tarte was going to Paris for expert medical treatment, and under circumstances that were physically depressing, "but," said Col. Hughes, "he was very loyal, and he understood if a contingent was sent to South Africa, to see that, in proportion to population, his compatriots should be represented, man for man." And this is the Mr. Tarte whom the Conservatives pictured as disloyal, as so utterly bad that no good could emanate from the government of which he was a member. Col. Hughes was not in Canada during the moral heroics of Sir Charles Tupper, and so did not hear his old leader assert that but for him, and the fuss he made, the government would not have acted as it did. But now comes one who led in the discussions, who anticipated the development of events, and agreed with Mr. Tarte that in the event of war Canada should be represented, and that the force carrying the Canadian colors should be composed proportionately of French and English. The Hamilton Spectator, the Toronto World, and other anti-French papers, should make a note of this.

Whitelaw Reid on the Press.

[Chicago Evening Post.]

Now and then, above the babel of voices discussing the modern newspaper, rises the clear-cut tones of a newspaper man who knows his business, and we pause to listen, because we expect to hear something of value. Whitelaw Reid is one of these distinct, informing voices, and in opening the lecture course on newspapers and newspaper work at Yale he gave the students an idea of the modern press which may be accepted as nearly correct.

Mr. Reid considered the city daily paper the people's great safeguard against corruption in government and at the same time a reflector of the doings of the entire world. He dwelt on the amazing completeness of modern news-gathering and the wide range of general writing which the newspapers of today present for the amusement, entertainment and instruction of its readers; and he summed it all up in pronouncing the great American daily a "sort of universal provider."

This veteran editor knows his field too well not to distinguish the weak spots, but for the most pronounced and regrettable of these he found a remedy. He did not believe that there was either law or necessity compelling a man to write contrary to his convictions, or to prostitute his intellectual capital to expediency. He did not approve a "craze for circulation" which decides merit on the number of papers printed. These were some of the things to be regretted, but they were not incurable and did not weigh overmuch when placed against the distinct worth of those papers which are conducted along high and progressive lines.

Against a united press Mr. Reid saw the fate of the most powerful and most corrupt combination. When the papers show a reasonable agreement on any subject they carry the whole community with them with practical unanimity. He believed the modern newspaper more generally well written than that of fifteen years ago, and that the most notable tendency was toward still better work and higher standards. In brief, Mr. Reid's analysis may be considered fair, his strictures measured and his commendation justified.

The money you spend in Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds, Pearls, Clocks, Cutlery, etc., should be well spent. Nothing is so deceptive as Jewellery to the inexperienced. This makes it particularly desirable for you to exchange confidences with a dealer who will treat you honestly and liberally.

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Now and then, above the babel of voices discussing the modern newspaper, rises the clear-cut tones of a newspaper man who knows his business, and we pause to listen, because we expect to hear something of value. Whitelaw Reid is one of these distinct, informing voices, and in opening the lecture course on newspapers and newspaper work at Yale he gave the students an idea of the modern press which may be accepted as nearly correct.

Mr. Reid considered the city daily paper the people's great safeguard against corruption in government and at the same time a reflector of the doings of the entire world. He dwelt on the amazing completeness of modern news-gathering and the wide range of general writing which the newspapers of today present for the amusement, entertainment and instruction of its readers; and he summed it all up in pronouncing the great American daily a "sort of universal provider."

This veteran editor knows his field too well not to distinguish the weak spots, but for the most pronounced and regrettable of these he found a remedy. He did not believe that there was either law or necessity compelling a man to write contrary to his convictions, or to prostitute his intellectual capital to expediency. He did not approve a "craze for circulation" which decides merit on the number of papers printed. These were some of the things to be regretted, but they were not incurable and did not weigh overmuch when placed against the distinct worth of those papers which are conducted along high and progressive lines.

Against a united press Mr. Reid saw the fate of the most powerful and most corrupt combination. When the papers show a reasonable agreement on any subject they carry the whole community with them with practical unanimity. He believed the modern newspaper more generally well written than that of fifteen years ago, and that the most notable tendency was toward still better work and higher standards. In brief, Mr. Reid's analysis may be considered fair, his strictures measured and his commendation justified.

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First cabin, \$30 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25 and upwards. Steerage, \$20 and upwards. Second cabin, \$20 and upwards. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

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PREMIER'S SPIRITED FINISH!

Windup of the Ontario Budget Debate.

The Opposition Leader Gets a Scorching—His Flimsy Pretense for Possing as a Purist—The Pritchett Affidavits—Government's Good Record Well Sustained.

The premier, Hon. George W. Ross, in closing the debate, was received with loud cheers. He thought the tone of the leader of the opposition was not in keeping with the gravity of the subject which he professed to discuss. He had charged that grave political offenses had been committed, and he had even gone so far as to say that our liberties were endangered, that the whole constitutional fabric was endangered, and tottering to a fall. He would have expected Mr. Whitney to present some evidence before the great jury of the house. Instead of evidence and argument he gave declamation and invective in abundance. He assumed that hereafter his honor would call the house to meet not to do public business, in order to discuss what may be for the interests of the province, but to discuss West Elgin (ministerial cheers)—the corrupt practices of the Boses, the Pritchett, the malfeasance of returning officers, and the duty returning officers. Mr. Whitney was in a pessimistic frame of mind and seemed to be losing faith in the country. There was not much timber left. Dr. Pyne wanted a smelter on the Welland Canal. Somebody else said there should be large industries at Niagara Falls. Let the opposition lie in their narrow cloisters and look out upon the great province with all its great things, industries and teeming farms. They had made their bed; they should lie in it. That had been the decree of this country for 30 years, and it would again be the decree of the country. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. WHITNEY'S NIAGARA SPEECH
Mr. Ross went on to refer to Mr. Whitney's speech at Niagara Falls, saying: That speech was unworthy of my honorable friend. A bye-election was on; it was expected to be a very close contest. Mr. Whitney went over there with some of his associates. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Pyne and Mr. St. John. A good deal of interest was taken in the development of power from the Niagara River. An agreement had been made for the development of power on the Canadian side, but that development did not take place and the people of Niagara Falls were dissatisfied with the progress being made. One of their complaints was that the power was subjected to a duty, or rather that we had leased the power to a company, some of them Americans, and that we were paying \$25,000 per year for that lease. It was urged that because of the amount of money that these men had to pay they did not develop the power, while on the American side nothing was paid. What have we done? We have established a park there at the suggestion of Lord Dufferin. Negotiations were carried on by my predecessor, Sir Oliver Mowat, and the province invested \$600,000 in the lands that constitute that park. The interest on that amount had to be paid. We met it by certain tolls paid by those who passed through the gates, the rent of certain buildings which we own in the park, and the lease of the power on our side of the Niagara Falls. If we gave that power free what would our position be? The interest on the \$600,000 would be a charge on the whole province, instead of on the power, lease and other concessions.

GAMBLING FOR SUPPORT.
What did my honorable friend offer? He went down to Niagara Falls and offered to relieve the power company, some of them Americans, of that obligation, and so throw the whole obligation of \$600,000 on the people of the province. I want the people of Ontario to know that he was gambling for a constituency, and the price was \$600,000 of the money of the people of Ontario, representing an annual income of \$25,000 which we are receiving. (Government applause.) He wanted the power to be free as air at the sacrifice of \$25,000 per year to the people of this country. I merely state the facts. My honorable friend went down in cold blood to a constituency in the Province of Ontario, in the year 1900, and his words—I have them here in the Toronto Mail—constituted an offer to give away a revenue of \$25,000 per year, for what? For the support of the electors of the town of Niagara. (Government applause.)

Mr. Whitney—Read it, read it.
Mr. Ross—I will. "He agreed with Mr. Ross that the town should have the power. But Mr. Ross had been careful to say that the power should not be free. Mr. Whitney declared that it should be free, and anything in his power to make it free would be done, because in respect of every other consideration it would be right." "Would it be right?" asked Mr. Ross.
WHITNEY AS A PURIST.
"The ostensible reason," he continued, "it may not have been the only reason, but in my heart I believe it was, was that he (Whitney) might negatively influence the electors of the town of Niagara Falls. (Government applause.) He poses as a purist—(government applause)—he asks if ever crimes were committed as those in West Elgin. Did he ever know, or read, in the political history of this country, of a case where the leader of a great party, and the Conservative party is too great for some men who speak for it, went to the constituency and in such plain language made such an offer?"

History, Mr. Ross said, did not contain any record of such a thing being done in Canada. The offer was a blot on the career of the honorable gentleman.

THERE ARE OTHERS.
The honorable gentleman from East Toronto had also endorsed the proposition, and the gentleman who had formerly represented West York had cried "Me, too." Yet these were the men who denounced Pritchett and Boyle and had Mr. Bessard loaded so that he might give evidence to implicate Hon. Mr. Davis and others. (Government applause.) There never was such a transparent bid. Mr. Ross contended, for the purpose of swaying an election.

THE AGREEMENT WITH MR. CLERGUE.

Mr. Ross then went on to speak of the agreement with the Algoma Central Railway. Mr. Clergue was a very progressive man, and he wished we had twenty Clergues in this country. Mr. Clergue had interviewed the government before the house met, and

treating the government as honorable men, who had made an agreement subject to the ratification of the house, the Sault capitalist had gone on with some of the enterprises which were mentioned in the agreement subsequently signed. Mr. Clergue ran the risk of having the agreement rejected by the house, but, on the other hand, the house now holds him down to do certain things which he could not otherwise have been held down to perform. Every proposition which the government had made for old or new Ontario was one from which he believed some results would flow. "Rather a thousand times fall in some of your measures than sit and hug your gold as the miser does, afraid to move," Mr. Ross exclaimed. "That is not the way this country was built; that is not the way Mr. Clergue proceeded, nor the way the great railways are proceeding. That has been our position, and it is one which is defensible anywhere."

PRITCHETT'S AFFIDAVITS.
Continuing, the premier referred to the Pritchett affidavits in the West Elgin case read last session by the leader of the Opposition. Pritchett was an old friend of the honorable gentleman. (Laughter.) Of the three affidavits made by Pritchett the longest was the most dangerous, and in the eyes of Mr. Whitney so important that when asked by the commissioners to forward it to them he would not part with it.

Mr. Whitney—The statement is incorrect; it is not true.

Mr. Ross—The honorable gentleman gave them a copy.

Mr. Whitney—How do you know?

Mr. Ross—I have it here in the evidence.

Mr. Whitney—I sent the actual document which I read here.

Mr. Ross—Then the honorable gentleman did not have the original.

Mr. Whitney—I had, and I have it here now, and my honorable friend dare not prosecute Pritchett. (Opposition applause.)

Mr. Ross—He has the precious document with him; he did not give the original to the commissioners. (Government applause.) Continuing, the premier referred in caustic terms to Pritchett and his dealings with the Conservative party. The leader of the opposition had asked the house to pass a vote of want of confidence in the government on the strength of an affidavit made by this Pritchett, a convicted perjurer, a fugitive from justice. He (Mr. Ross) asked the members of the house to consider the high character of the associates of his honorable friend. He pictured the leader of the opposition carrying Pritchett's affidavit around in his bosom, fearful lest anyone should steal it. (Government applause.) There was no need to fear; the members of the government would not ask that the precious document be impounded. (Government laughter.)

A PRECIOUS PAIR.

Then there was Bessard. What a pair of Bessards! Bessard and Whitney, very curious evidence.

Mr. Whitney had heard Bessard was now keeping a hotel in Penetanguishene. He (Mr. Ross) said: How did Mr. Whitney know that? Those were the men by whose evidence he tried to defame the government. Those were the men whom he posed here as representatives of Liberals. Bessard was no Liberal; never was. (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Wardell—Mr. Davis was in Bessard's hotel.

Mr. Davis—I desire to say I never was in Bessard's hotel in my life. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Ross—We repudiate Bessard from this side of the house.

Mr. Wardell—I never was in his hotel in my life. I do not know him. But I did see the commissioner of crown lands in company with Bessard.

Mr. Ross—He says he would not know Bessard if he saw him. You say he saw the commissioner with him. (Great ministerial cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Wardell remained on his feet, and while the Liberals cheered, Mr. Whitney appealed for a hearing for his supporter, saying: "The honorable gentleman has a right to repudiate misrepresentation on the floor of the house."

Mr. Wardell—I said I did not know him. Bessard to speak to, but I did see the commissioner of crown lands in his company in North Waterloo.

Mr. Ross—Continuing, said that Pritchett, although he was not promised money by the Conservatives for his affidavits, was promised, while a refugee from justice, that if he returned and gave the affidavits, he would not be prosecuted. He returned, and that promise was kept, as shown in evidence in the West Elgin investigation. That was a conspiracy, a felony on the part of the Conservative party. Pritchett had his price—his price was his freedom and he got it. (Ministerial cheers.)

WILLIAM SMITH'S CASE.

Mr. Ross went on to speak of Wm. Smith, of South Ontario as a friend of Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney—Never spoke to him four times in my life.

Mr. Ross—Four times? You can put up a good many jobs in four times. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Whitney—Smith is not a familiar acquaintance of mine, and if the honorable gentleman doesn't know it, he ought to have known it.

Mr. Ross—He was on different platforms with my honorable friend. He moved a vote of thanks to my honorable friend. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Whitney—Once. My honorable friend is a good witness, he comes right along with me. You don't have your enemies on your platform. He must be your friend. (Cheers.) They had, he continued, the Pritchett and the Bessards, and now they have got the large Smith family. (Laughter.) He could not forget, nor would he let the country forget, that William Smith had bought votes by the score in South Ontario. Smith had spent, on his own evidence, \$1,200 for that purpose, and was told by the judges that he was brazen-faced. And yet in the elections of 1898 two thousand Conservatives had voted for that man, who had only been defeated by a majority of 98. Honorable gentlemen opposite, in spite of these facts, were, no doubt, sorry that Mr. Smith had been defeated. The premier spoke in condemnatory terms of Mr. Smith's conduct, and, continuing, said that Mr. Whitney had expressed himself as believing that the ballots in the West Elgin election had not been burned, and were in existence today.

Mr. Whitney—I said that I was not prepared to believe that they were destroyed.

Mr. Ross—If they were not destroyed they must be in existence. That is the inference.

Mr. Whitney said he was not in a position to be convinced that they were destroyed. He would not be surprised to find that they were destroyed or were still in existence.

Mr. Ross quoted the details of the finding of the commission in the matter, and contended that the evidence of destruction was convincing to all fair-minded men. He dealt with the scope and composition of the commission, and asked if honorable gentlemen

were prepared to say that its members were not able, competent and honest men.

PROSECUTIONS FOR CORRUPTION.

Mr. Ross briefly spoke of the prosecutions in connection with the corruption in the recent elections, which numbered about 30 cases in all, and more would yet take place. The Liberals were corrupt, he said, and the Conservatives were corrupt. He claimed. When honorable gentlemen on the opposite side of the house could not get on the treasury benches by fair means, he proceeded, their friends adopted other methods, and attempts were made to buy members of the government. The premier dealt briefly with this bit of political history, and then spoke of the Dominion elections of 1896, comparing the number of spoiled ballots in several specific cases with the number in the elections for 1900. In the former year the number was very large, as compared with 1900, and there could only be one inference, namely, that ballots had been spoiled on behalf of the Conservative party. He alluded to the attorney-general's statement that it was not to be supposed that the government would do nothing in some of the cases which had been referred to, and said that proceedings would certainly go on in cases where the law could be brought to bear.

Mr. Ross concluded with a declaration as to the government's record of pure elections, for 30 years, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The opposition amendment was then voted on and defeated by 10 majority.

OVER ICE AND SNOW

Returned to Dawson City After Traveling 830 Miles With the Mercury 70° Below.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Northwest Mounted Police, returned to Dawson City after one of the longest and most remarkable trips ever made over ice and snow of the far north, in connection with police patrol work. The trip was made with one team of five dogs, and the distance traversed aggregated 830 miles. Thirty-three and a half days were consumed in making the journey. This means that more than 22 miles were covered on an average of every day out. What makes it more remarkable is the fact that the thermometer was at times more than 70 degrees below zero, and still the intrepid officer kept on in pursuit of his duty.

The trip was made in quest of Dr. Joseph Bettenger, who started for the outside in November and was supposed to have been lost on the trail, and in search of the body of Joseph Black, who was lost near Selwyn. Besides the many days, hundreds of dollars were spent in prosecuting the search. After a persistent quest, and saving back and forth along the line from road house to road house, and calling at every tent, cabin and human habitation along the route, it was at last found that Bettenger had evidently gone outside. Not a trace was obtained as to Black other than the finding of his abandoned dog and sled on the road. The captain was accompanied by Special Constable McDonald.

"We traveled," said the captain, "in the coldest weather of the winter. At Selkirk when we were there the government thermometer, made by Zambra & Negretti, of London, and others of the government instruments kept by Gov. Ogilvie and Sergt.-Major Tucker, registered 71 degrees below. It was terrific. A kerosene lamp lit and set out in the cold burned only fifteen minutes. That was because the oil froze. I know this to be the truth, for I watched the experiment and timed the lamp."

ELLA WHEELER

WILCOX TALKS

On the Matter of "Right and Wrong Days" and How They Happen.

Did you ever notice that there are certain days when (saving yourself nobody but stupid and thoughtless people are out?

You tell the usually reliable and trustworthy maid to put certain memoranda and cards and addresses in your portmanteau, and you sally forth, a little late, to accomplish a lot of errands. The first thing you discover on entering a street car or omnibus is that your maid has forgotten your memoranda and your addresses; but you think you can remember the most important ones, so you go and tell the conductor your name and inform you when you reach Blank street, as you must change there. You speak twice to him about it, and he looks hurt and offended the second time, as the mere suggestion on your part that he could forget. Yet he takes you, a mile past your corner, and is only sullen at your reproaches, and you get off in a state of mind not to be recorded here.

You hunt up a police officer, who knows nothing about anything, and is glad of it; and you find another, who seems to know everything in the world save the one fact you desire; and you approach a third, who directs you to the most minute care to the place you are looking for—a dressmaking establishment. You change cars twice to reach there, and walk half a mile, and find a stable.

Being tired and nervous, you stop somewhere for refreshments, and order a cup of tea and a chop.

The waiter brings you cold ham, which you never eat, and coffee, which you never drink after breakfast.

You sally forth discouraged, and decide to give up all your plans save a purchase or two at a shop, so you make them—a tea gown and some long evening gloves, which you order sent home.

After you have dropped down on the divan to repose your shattered nerves, and are about to fall into a quiet sleep, the maid taps on the door and tells you a package has come. You feel the want, and decide to look at it. You purchase immediately—and you open it to find a suit of gentleman's underwear and a pair of suspenders!

Another day everything goes like clockwork—you set forth to make a long city journey to see a friend, and find her at your gate, coming to see you. You have a sample of goods two years old you want to match, and you find it on the first counter you look at.

An address which you have mislaid and worried over, a chance acquaintance mentions in your presence, and from dawn till dark everything happens just as you wish it should.

There are days when you see nothing but beautiful faces on the street. Wherever your eye roams it falls on something to please it; and again there are ugly women days—when it seems as if the houses of the homely

Tired and Depressed

Hundreds of young girls and women have to depend upon their own efforts to gain a livelihood, and there is no class more widely admired for their independence and pluck. But whether it be behind the counter, in the office, the factory, or in the home, work means close confinement—often in badly ventilated rooms. There is a strain on the nerves; the blood becomes impoverished; the cheeks pale or sallow; frequent headaches; a constant tiredness; a rapid palpitation of the heart on slight exertion; perhaps wrinkles and a prematurely aged appearance. If the first symptoms are neglected it may lead to a complete breakdown and perhaps that most dreaded of all diseases—Consumption. A tonic is needed and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are without an equal. Their wonderful record of cures place them at the head of all medicines throughout the world. The use of these pills has made thousands of weak, ailing, despondent women and girls bright, happy and strong.

PROOF OF CURE.

Miss Emma Chaput, Lake Talon, Ont., writes:—"I cannot thank you enough for the good I have derived through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I honestly believe that but for them I would now be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. My face was as white as chalk, and if I made the least effort to do any household work I would almost faint from the exertion, and my heart would beat violently so that I feared I would drop where I stood. I was a great sufferer from headaches, and dizziness as well, and my appetite was so poor that I scarcely ate at all. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me, and then I decided to send for some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes, and before I used them all I was as well as I had ever been, with a good healthy color, a good appetite and an entire freedom from the ailments that had made me so miserable. You may be sure I will always have a warm regard for your invaluable medicine."

But you must get the genuine, and only the genuine have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Questions Answered.

THAMESFORD.—The doorkeeper of the school concert had no legal right to appropriate the proceeds of the concert in his hands, and he is accountable to the committee who got up the concert, not to the trustees, unless they were on the committee. He may be sued in the ordinary way for a debt, and possibly a criminal charge of embezzlement might be laid as to which you had better consult a lawyer.

DEBENTURE SALE.—Is it legal for a municipal council to issue and sell debentures bearing interest at four per cent per annum for a certain number of years, to pay for local improvements, such as granolithic sidewalks, without advertising for tenders for the same? Ans.—Yes; the council for such a course is responsible to the electors. Such a sale is open to suspicion but is not necessarily unlawful.

ONTARIO.—A farmer's wife, in order to satisfy her spiteful feeling, administers drugs to her husband in his victuals, grinding and purging the life out of him, and desiring him for his work. When her husband referred to her vile practice, kept up at intervals of two years, she threatens to have him and his door arrested, saying they cannot prove it. What course should the husband take to bring her to justice and to stop such practice? Ans.—Lay a criminal charge of attempting to poison, or have her bound over to keep the peace—or sent to the asylum for the insane as a criminal lunatic.

LUCAN.—In reply to your request for further information as to the measure of a log 40 inches in diameter by 13 feet long, the former answer gave the rule by which the number of feet in the log could be ascertained. From your letter it would appear that the question is submitted to decide a wager and for no practical purpose. We do not keep a scales or culler on the staff and do not feel at liberty



been wrought—changes whose magnitude we, the living witnesses, can scarcely appreciate. As the rising flood imperceptibly but steadily advances the water, thus constantly altering the colour of the beach, so the swelling tide of population, surging westward, has, throughout this entire century, surely but incessantly pushed forward that long western boundary line of 1,600 miles, the outlines of which have never for a moment remained the same.

Tillson's

We wish that we could engrave our name on every flake of our celebrated Pan-Dried Oats, so that you could always feel sure that it was

WONDERFUL CHANGES MADE IN THE MAP

Natural Causes for the Many Strange Geographical Alterations Visible on Recent Charts.

Why, where is Patagonia? was the astonishing query recently put to me by an old schoolmate, as, carelessly turning the leaves of his little son's geography, he suddenly came upon a recent map of South America, says Joseph S. Scribner's Magazine. The boundaries which we boys had once regarded as immutable had changed; and the map, which the vivid impression of youth had engraved firmly upon our memory, was no longer in existence. The experience of my friend, a man of considerable intelligence, is not an isolated instance. The rapidity of our geographical progress within the last decades has rendered it extremely difficult for the layman to follow the course of events.

In 1835 three great continents were practically unexplored. Australia, or New Holland, as it was then called, was nothing more than a terra incognita—a mere geographical idea; the vast expanse of Africa—with the exception of the Mediterranean region and the little settlement at the Cape—was still the land of wonder and conjecture, as it had been in the days of the Romans; while Central Asia, with its millions of inhabitants, was effectively closed to Europeans. In the south, Nature had reared her mighty barrier, the Himalayas, and in the east we find China immured, both in a literal and figurative sense, within that gigantic wall of exclusiveness which seemed designed to screen forever from the prying gaze of the civilized world the sacred and inviolable "Empire of the Sun."

Yet it is upon the American continent that the most marvelous changes have

you were buying. But there is a way by which you can always tell. That rich, nut-like flavor, freedom from hulls and specks belongs to our own process of manufacture.

Sold in bulk—so be sure you ask your grocer for Tillson's

Pan-Dried

Oats

BUDGET FROM THE CAPITAL

Postmaster-General Unanimously
Approved for the Mission to
Australia.

Experimental Farms' Report—The
Canadian Farmer Well to the
Front—The New Census—A
National Loss.

Ottawa, March 14.—General regret will be felt at the announcement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has found it impossible to personally represent Canada at the opening of the first federal parliament of the Australasian Commonwealth next May. The splendid impression that the premier created in London at the time of the diamond jubilee, and the series of imperial events with which his name has been so closely identified since, has made him in a peculiar and unique sense the most representative Canadian of the age, and, regardless of politics or aught else, the desire was universal that he, and he alone, should convey the greetings of this nation to her sister nation in the Antipodes at this momentous period in the latter's national life; but the exigencies of public life have made this impossible at the present juncture. Falling this much wished for arrangement, the decision to intrust the mission to William Mulock meets with unanimous approval. Next to the premier no man has done more to advance imperial interests in Canada than the postmaster-general, and his name is almost as well known in Great Britain and Australia in connection with the successful inauguration and operation of imperial penny postage, and the imperial Pacific cable scheme as that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. Mr. Mulock is a typical Canadian statesman, aggressive and resourceful, tactful, and urbane, and the interests of Canada will be well conserved in his capable hands.

SIX MONTHS' TRADE.
The returns for the first half of the present fiscal year shows that Canada's imports of dutiable and free goods amounted to \$88,767,379, or \$74,769,899 more than for the same period of 1894. The increase of dutiable goods, compared with 1894, amounted to \$24,511,745, and of free goods to \$13,248,145. The total exports of merchandise for the first half of 1895-96 were \$119,123,562, as compared with \$71,324,223 for the first six months of 1894-95, or an increase in favor of the present year of \$47,800,339. The exports of home produce improved by no less than \$40,734,269 in that period, and there was an increase of some \$7,000,000 in the foreign produce sent out. The aggregate trade, exclusive of coin and bullion, was \$211,892,236 for the six months ending Dec. 31, or \$55,569,229 more than for the same period of 1894. Taking the exports for the two half-yearly periods, the exports of mining products has grown from \$3,132,124 to \$23,863,370, forest products from \$15,870,488 to \$19,666,158, animals and their products from \$24,606,147 to \$36,973,939; manufactures from \$3,920,487 to \$8,063,712.

OUR EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.
The annual reports from the officials of the experimental farms throughout the Dominion, have been issued, and, as usual, the volume has been replete with reliable and most valuable information for the farmer, wherever his locality or whatever his particular line of farming may be. The knowledge and experience, theoretical and practical, brought into requisition by the superintendents of the various heads of departments, the system and care with which the experiments are conducted, and the method and precision with which results are noted and classified, make the information absolutely trustworthy and of the greatest service. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn from the director, Dr. Saunders, that there is a "large and increasing demand by the farmers of the Dominion for the publications issued from the experimental farms," which he takes as "gratifying evidence of the desire for information among this class of the community, also of the high esteem in which these records of the work of the farms are held."

In his own brief report, Mr. Saunders makes the following reference to the intelligent progress the Canadian farmer is making in mixed farming. He says:

THE VALUE OF MIXED FARMING.

"The independence of all branches of farm work and a knowledge of how these can best be carried on in conjunction so as to produce the most satisfactory returns under the varied conditions which surround the settler in different parts of the Dominion are items of information of the greatest value to farmers everywhere. The days are passing by when farmers will rest satisfied with the risky position of depending entirely on one crop. With adverse seasons, which occur more or less often in almost every country, such men on such occasions lose ground financially, and sometimes to such an extent as to take them several years to recover. The best, and the system now most generally followed, is mixed farming. This is eminently adapted to all parts of Canada, and to the rapid growth of this system of diversified agriculture may be attributed much of the phenomenal increase in the exports of Canadian agricultural products which has taken place during the past ten or twelve years."

Speaking of his recent visit to Great

HOLE IN THE LUNGS

There are thousands of men and women, as well as ever, with holes in their lungs: consumption stopped.

What did it?

Some change in way of life and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

A hole in the lungs, once healed, is no worse than a too-tight waist or waistcoat. Take the emulsion and give it a chance to heal the wound.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

Britain and France, Dr. Saunders adds: "The experience gained, but strengthens the opinion that Canadian farmers are well to the front in almost everything, and there is no country where there are so many useful measures in operation designed to assist the farmer in overcoming the difficulties he has to contend with, and to aid him in his endeavors to acquire a better practical knowledge of the important principles which underlie his useful occupation. It is gratifying to know that the farmers of this country are eager for information, and always ready to take advantage promptly of every opportunity of improving their condition. With such a spirit of enterprise abroad and the enormous agricultural resources awaiting development in Canada, the future prosperity of the country is assured."

THE CENSUS NEXT MONTH.
The Dominion census to be taken next month will be the most complete work of the kind ever undertaken in Canada, if not in the empire. Of the various departments of information none will be more important than the schedule recording agricultural values, of which the official instructions say: "It is the first attempt made in this country in the direction of establishing the true financial condition, as well as the real commercial wealth of the farming community. In previous censuses we have been satisfied with obtaining quantities respecting farms and their products, but as these quantities alone were found to be of little value, economically speaking, it was thought desirable, in the interest of that class of our population most directly concerned, to introduce this schedule of values, the success of which now rests almost entirely with the farmers themselves. For the first time in the history of our censuses we are trying to do for the farming industry what has been done several times for the manufacturing industry. A great deal of the success depends also upon the manner in which enumerators will acquire themselves of their responsible duties. Should any one hesitate to give the answers the enumerator will strongly insist upon the fact that the information desired is in no wise connected with any system of taxation, as some might think, and that—as in the case of the manufacturing industries—it will be treated confidentially as required by the census act."

A NATIONAL LOSS.
The death of Dr. George M. Dawson, head of the geological survey of Canada, has removed one of the most capable and valued public servants of the Dominion, and inflicted a serious loss, not only to Canada, but to the scientific world at large. His work as a scientist was recognized by the universities of Canada and by the geographical, geological and ethnological societies of Great Britain and elsewhere. He was a brilliant conversationalist, a charming companion and a great favorite with all who had the pleasure of his friendship. He devoted his life to science, and his literary records of researches in the various branches to which he directed his attention, remain as a monument of a career of congenial and unremitting effort on the part of a man specially endowed by nature and equipped by thorough training and experience for the performance of services of inestimable and lasting value to his country and the scientific world at large. His death at the comparatively early age of 52, when many years of useful work seemed still ahead of him, will be generally deplored.

BOB TO CORA

A Small Bunch of Love Letters That Soon
Climbed the Bargain

After lunch they fell to talking of the "Love Letters of an Englishwoman." The hostess said that since these letters had been so much read she had thought of publishing the love letters of her husband. "He has always been very proud of them," she concluded.
"Then won't you read them to us if you've got them around and have time?" one of the guests asked.
"Oh, it will not take me long," the hostess answered, going to a small desk and taking up a thin bundle of letters held together by a bit of ordinary string. "Now, as a preface, I will say that Bob proposed to me the fourth time I saw him. I liked him, but I felt it my duty to refuse such a forward young man. He went to Cincinnati on some business the next week, and this is what he wrote to me from there:
"My Dear Cora—I don't see yet why you won't have me. I have thought about you this whole day. This is a beastly hotel, and my room is like a cold storage plant. If we got married we could take a nice little house somewhere in Kentucky. I don't see why we couldn't be happy, for I'm not so blasted poor as you may think. Yours with much love. BOB."

"The second letter was written immediately after he received a note from me in which I told him he was too materialistic for me to ever love."
"My Dear Cora—Your letter of the 14th inst. to hand. I don't see yet why I am barred from the ring. You mean that I am materialistic because I like thick steaks and a carpet on the floor? You complain, too, because I didn't say I loved you in that letter. I found so confounded and in my room that night that I guess I forgot. Anyhow, what did you suppose I wanted to marry you for if I didn't love you? You haven't got any money of your own, and any pull with the government that I ever heard of. And everybody says you are extravagant and never learned how to do a lick of anything useful. Your own cousin, Mary, told me this. So you see that I want to marry you because I'm in love with you. I like the way your hair gets all crinkly around your ears, and I'm willing to let you dress just as well as your father ever did. Your devoted BOB."

The hostess laughed. "You can imagine how mad this letter made me. I sent him two lines saying that I never wanted to see his face nor his handwriting again. Then he wrote and sent this letter by special delivery:
"Dear Cora—I am sorry that you don't like my face and my writing, but we can get around that. I'll get Gooseberry to make my face over and I'll dictate all my letters to a stenographer. How would you like your husband? Do you prefer a Roman nose and a pale complexion, and jet-black hair, or would you like a handsome Grecian nose and a dark complexion warranted to clean easily? Now about your house? I've got the refusal of the lease of a house out on Forty-eighth street. It has steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood floors, lights. You had better go to the electric, Musgrove, and tell him that we are going to be married, and that you want to go over it. Then you can write me your decision. And you might look up my rating in Bradstreet. I think I will make you a better husband than that cadaverous doctor that hangs after you. They say the only patient he ever had is planted out at Rosehill. Yours
"I was simply furious when I received this letter," the hostess said. "I wrote him some withering words to the effect that he would never gain

The Lists will be opened Thursday, March 14, and closed at 3 p.m. on Monday, March 18, 1901.

ISSUE OF

\$3,000,000, 7 Per Cent PREFERRED STOCK,
IN 30,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH,

At \$85.00 and Accrued Dividend for Each \$100.00 Share.

Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, CANADA.

Incorporated By Special Act of the Province of Nova Scotia, 62 Vic, Chap. 139.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President,
Vice-President and General Manager,
H. F. DIMOCK, New York.
HON. GEO. A. COX, Toronto.
B. F. PEARSON, Halifax.
HON. DAVID McKEEN, Halifax.

J. S. McLELLAN, Boston.
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H. M. WHITNEY, Boston, Mass.
A. J. MOXHAM, Sydney, C. B.
ALMERIC H. PAGET, New York.
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TRANSFER AGENT AND TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

CAPITAL:

150,000 Shares Common Stock, par value \$100 each, issued and fully paid	\$15,000,000
50,000 Shares 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Stock, par value \$100 each	5,000,000
First Mortgage 5 per cent Gold Bonds	8,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK—This stock is preferred both as to capital and dividends.

The Shares are entitled, from the net earnings of the Company, to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of April and October. They may, at the option of the holder, be exchanged for Common shares. They are subject to be called in by the Company at \$115 per share and accrued dividends.

The total issue of Preferred Stock will be \$5,000,000 or 50,000 shares, of which 30,000 shares are now offered.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

AND THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,

Are authorized to receive subscriptions for 30,000 shares of \$100 each of the 7 per cent Preferred stock of THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., LIMITED, at \$85 and accrued dividend for each \$100 share, payable as follows:

\$20 per share on allotment

\$20 per share on 15th April, 1901,

\$20 per share on 15th May, 1901,

and the balance, with the amount due for accrued dividends on 15th June, 1901.

The whole of the installments remaining unpaid at any time may be prepaid in full.

Applications will be received by the Branches and Agencies of the above Banks in the Maritime Provinces, and the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, from any of which Forms of Application and copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

Notice of allotment will be sent through the office of the Bank at which the application is received, and payment may be made there.

It is intended to apply to the Stock Exchanges in Montreal and Toronto for the listing of the Stock and Bonds of the Company.

Montreal, 4th March, 1901.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.

If the production from the Company's works be as estimated, 300,000 tons of Pig Metal and 60,000 tons of Steel Blooms in 1901 and thereafter 400,000 tons of Iron and Steel per annum, made from foreign (Newfoundland) ore, the bounties to be received from the Canadian Government will be as follows:—

1901.....	\$ 870,000
1902.....	2,075,000
1903.....	1,850,000
1904.....	1,400,000
1905.....	1,000,000
1906.....	625,000
1907.....	225,000
	\$3,095,000

CAPITALIZATION.

The Bonds, as well as the Common Stock, have been issued and paid for; with the money thus obtained, and the proceeds of the Preferred Stock, the cost of organization, construction of the works, and the purchase of mining properties will be entirely defrayed, and about one million dollars remain or working capital.

The Bond issue, \$8,000,000, is secured by a mortgage to the National Trust Company, Limited, covering all the property of the Company.

The General Manager, Mr. A. J. Moxham, has written as follows:

Mr. H. M. WHITNEY,
President, Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Sydney, C. B., March 1, 1901.

Dear Sir—I am glad to advise you that No. 1 furnace is in successful operation, and we have been able to measure results by accomplished facts. Whatever doubt may have existed as to the manufacturing possibilities at Sydney are now removed. Speaking in detail:

1. IRON ORE.—The developments at Bell Islands, both by the drilling done and by headings put in, have demonstrated the certainty of the ore supply. The ore under cover is of better quality than we had counted on as standard. It exists in a bed of full depth—low in silica and high in iron. Notwithstanding the fact that we mined last year only about 120,000 tons, and that we unloaded this by hand instead of by machinery, and that we charged off into this small tonnage the expense of a long strike at Bell Island, the cost of the ore delivered at our dock, f.o.b. steamer, was only \$1.62 a ton. Our estimate is based upon the figure of \$1.25. This result shows our estimate to be a safe one. The ore, as anticipated, works kindly in the furnace, and guarantees to us a large product per furnace.

2. LIMESTONE.—We have two supplies—Georges River and Marble Mountain. We are operating at present with the Georges River stone at a cost of 80 cents a ton, which is within the limit of what we can afford to pay for a material of this quality. We have in our very pure flux an asset of great value.

3. COAL.—We are operating our bi-product ovens with unwashed coal, nevertheless the coke manufactured is of excellent physical quality. It is capable of hard driving, and of maintaining the burden in the blast furnace without trouble. While slightly higher in sulphur—as must be the case until we wash it—our pure flux, as stated, renders this no disadvantage to us. We have demonstrated that the question of washing is not a necessity, but purely an economic question. The coke from washed coal will be fully equal to the celebrated Connellsville standard—the sulphur will be no higher, the ash lower, and carbon higher.

4. LABOR.—The plant is constructed with every modern labor-saving device, and, after that interval of time necessary to get every new plant well organized in its labor department, our cost sheet will challenge comparison with that of any steel plant elsewhere.

5. COST OF PRODUCTION.—I am confirmed in my opinion, hitherto expressed, that after crediting the value of the bi-products from the coke ovens, the cost of our pig iron should not exceed \$5.50 per ton after everything has been reduced to steady practice. The quality is all that could be desired. In conclusion, we are safe in counting upon a reasonable profit from the start, and a handsome increase in the same as the product reaches its maximum.

((Signed)) A. J. MOXHAM, General Manager Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

my love by abusing my friends. In his reply he said:
"Dear Cora—I forgot to tell you in my last that I had written my folks about our engagement. They'll be floating in to see you one of these days wearing their best manners and clothes. But don't you give an inch. Mother will always have a sneaking idea that you roped me in by main force, but she won't really blame you, for she thinks that her son is irresistible. And if sister Kate gives you any con about our ancient and high-born family don't you get scared. Grandfather Marsh drove a milkwagon, and Grandfather Hyde was a justice of the peace. You had better retaliate with your alleged Mayflower ancestor and any other fairy stories that come handy. I guess you will be satisfied with me, as I am a good average plus. I will be back day after tomorrow. Your devoted BOB."

"That," said the hostess, "is the last letter I have ever had from him. Since we have been married he has either wired me or talked over the long-distance telephone. One day he told me confidentially that he had always been astonished at the brilliant letters he wrote me from Cincinnati. Poor Bob—he really believes that they were overflowing with love, diplomacy and cleverness—and I've never had the cruelty to disillusion him."—Chicago News.

Winter Fun.

Fun to hear the noise it makes,
As the wind goes by;
Fun to watch the pretty flakes
Dancing in the sky.
Fun to see them dropping down,
All so soft and light;
Covering the cold earth, brown,
With a blanket white.
Fun to note the chickadees,
In their garments warm,
Gayly flit among the trees,
Heeding not the storm.
Fun to hear the "ting-a-lings"
Of the merry bells,
Pleasant are the thoughts they bring,
As their music swells.
Fun to set up giants tall,
Images of snow;
Eyes, and ears, and nose, and all,
Fashioned so-and-so.
Fun upon the long hillside,
With the sled and sleigh;
Fun to take a jolly ride
On a coaster gay.
Fun to skate upon the ice,
Frozen smooth and thick;
Hither, thither, in a trice—
As the birds are quick.
Sights and sounds and merry plays,
Jolly every one;
Oh, the merry winter days
Are the time for fun.



"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips—that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports,

but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded:

Two qualities, \$1.00, \$1.25.

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

The Bank of Venice, the first establishment of the kind in Europe, was founded in 1171. It continued in existence without interruption until the overthrow of the republic in 1797 by the revolutionary army of France.

During the season of 1899-1900 there were in Spain 41 beet-sugar mills, of which 26 utilized 490,647 tons of beets, producing 50,426 tons of sugar. Of this amount 47,535 were sold, leaving a stock of about 2,000 tons.

LITERATURE.

The Commonwealth contains, among other interesting articles, one on Canada's place in English literature. By English literature," says the writer, "is signified the thought-expression of the English-speaking race." Canada, inasmuch as she forms one section of that great race, deserves some consideration for her contribution to literature. Very few of her writers have done really high-class work. This must be admitted when we behold a category of such writers as Wordsworth, Tennyson, Scott and Ruskin, or on this side of the Atlantic, Irving, Longfellow, Emerson and Hawthorne. Perhaps not more than half a dozen Canadian writers have won enduring fame in the world of literature.

This, the author of the article under consideration, does not attribute to mental inferiority on the part of Canadians. The low standard is due largely to other and physical causes. The population of Canada has been small when we take into consideration the immense area of the Dominion. In addition to this there was the burden of effecting a reconciliation with a conquered colony and of evolving a system of government from the materials at hand. Then there was the terrible trial of the American revolution, which put to a severe test the latent strength of those remaining true to Britain. The troubles which culminated in the rebellion of 1837-8 served also to check the literary development of Canada. "Men who are fighting battles and who lay down the sword only to turn to the axe and the plowshare have scant time for the cultivation of the literary graces."

The earlier rise and greater achievement of literature in the United States is due to earlier and greater physical growth. Literature had its beginning in the New England States, that portion of the republic, at the time, farthest from the frontier. Speaking of the confederation movement, the writer says:

"The point about confederation which chiefly concerns us here is the growth of a national idea. This well-known but useful phrase will serve to indicate one of the leading forces which tended to make Canadian literature something more than individual effort. The national idea meant unity, power, and, after a time, a certain degree of unconscious inspiration in many walks of life. It is certain that during the 30 years succeeding confederation, Canada evidenced a striking increase in population and wealth. Thus the decade of 1871-81 shows a growth in population of nearly 20 per cent. And, as if stimulated by the new condition of things, about the same time appeared the beginnings of a conscious national literature—the first noteworthy body of Canadian writing."

One writer, Judge Haliburton, father of the late G. R. Haliburton whose death has been recorded only a few days ago, is mentioned between 1829 and 1860. His chief work, "Sam Slick," was the first of a series of brilliant studies in colonial life.

"With Prof. Roberts, and the group that has arisen about him," says the writer, "Canadian literature passes out of what may be called the individual stage and enters the first period of its actual development." Charles G. D. Roberts' prose and poetry is of a fine quality, as will be seen in "The Book of the Native," and "A Sister to Evangeline." Bliss Carman's book, "Behind the Arras," possesses no small degree of merit. Archibald Lampman won a high place in the estimation of critics. The beauty of his verse is seen in the little volume entitled "Lyrics of the Earth." Mr. W. W. Campbell's work shows strong originality. Dr. Gilbert Parker has won just fame for his interpretation of French-Canadian life, and his works are, perhaps, read most extensively of all Canadian writers.

The early years of the country's life were signalized by no general literary taste or production. But with the attainment of nationality has come both the taste and the power to profit by

it. There can be no very definite utterances upon the matter, but it may certainly be said that Canada is gradually taking notable rank in English literature.

Scribner's Magazine contains an article on "The English Language in America." In the estimation of Mr. Mathews, the writer, there is no stronger bond of union than the language among those who employ the common speech in England itself, in Wales and Ireland, in Canada and the United States, or in India and in Australia. He speaks of a certain unity of sentiment which may show itself now and again, but holds out no hope for anything of a more substantial nature than mere sentiment. "The tie," he states, "that fastens the more independent colonies to the mother country is loose enough now, even if it is never further relaxed." A writer who can maintain such a view after all that has taken place within the past two or three years, must have been asleep. Not alone has Canada, and other of the more independent colonies, stood shoulder to shoulder to Great Britain and made her cause theirs, but the United States as well has been made to realize when other helpers fail, old England is still her friend. Unity of sentiment, in fact, is the strongest kind of unity. In times of peace it is evidently possible to forget that we are held together by any sentimental bond, but when the throes of the war drum is heard, there are thousands and tens of thousands who are willing to sacrifice their life blood all for what? simply for the idea embodied in the British Empire. Language is a strong bond of union. It is only necessary for a person to be in a foreign land, where he will be surrounded by foreign influences, in order to appreciate the welcome accents of his mother tongue. The writer puts some suggestive questions regarding the destiny of the language:

"What is going to become of the language now it is thus dispersed abroad and freed from all control by a central authority and exposed to all sorts of alien influences? Is it bound to become corrupted and to sink into its high estate into a mire of slang and into a welter of barbarously fashioned verbal novelties? What, more especially, is going to be the future of the English language here in America? Must we fear the dread possibility that the speech of the people on the opposite sides of the western ocean will diverge at last until the English language will divide into two branches, those who speak British being hardly able to understand those who speak American, and those who speak American being hardly able to understand those who speak British?"

The written speech in the form of literature will do much to rescue the English language from any disintegrating influences of American life with its tendencies to use curt expressions on what is known as the principle of ease. Canadians, at least, should be encouraged to use English models and British lexicons should be the final source of appeal if we are to partake of the pure waters of the "well of English undefiled."

GRETCHEN.
"O love," he said, and laid on mine his hand
And I beheld the yearning of his eyes,
Nor aught beside beheld; yet no surprise
Caught at my heart; well could I understand
Half-spoken words—nay, but unspoken sighs,
Surely it was not words my cheek that fanned.
This was the way to God, Himself had planned.
The way to God Himself, through Paradise.
What trust hath mortal heart but that
Great Name!
So he who calleth upon Love no whit
Of terror feels, nor doubt begot of it.
Do I speak truly? Answer ye who sit
At life's full board, rose-crowned and
Without blame—
These were the steps by which I hither came.
—From Scribner's Magazine for March.

The current issue of the North American Review contains a number of timely topics. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., presents in an appreciative manner a paper on "The King of England." He states that owing to the fact that European princes and royalties are usually colorless in character, it is often difficult to distinguish one from another. This cannot be said of Edward VII., who always retained his marked individuality through his long period of self-effacement. Sir Charles pays the following tribute to the new King's worth:

"Nothing can be more difficult than the position of a Prince of Wales, and especially that position when occupied by a man of considerable ability for an immense period of time, under the Kingship of a remarkable personage, and the parliamentary rule of extraordinarily distinguished men. To be Prince of Wales for nearly half a century, with Queen Victoria upon the throne gathering and using vast stores of accumulated knowledge, and advised by men of the weight of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, and others whose names are familiar to the world, is to invite a fate of triviality. That the subject of this sketch should have succeeded in playing his part with a very general approval, which has slowly ripened into a considerable national confidence, is in itself a testimony to the possession of powers, very different, indeed, from those of Queen Victoria, but also remarkable."

The subject of "Municipal Ownership of Natural Monopolies," is dealt with by Prof. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. No one is better qualified to speak on this subject than Prof. Ely, whose previous utterances on the subject of monopolies and trusts are characterized by both clearness and moderation. The special phase of the subject of monopoly dealt with in this magazine article is that of water, light

and transportation, which are called monopolies because they will not admit of permanent and effective competition. In regard to these Prof. Ely insists that public ownership and control promise the best results in the long run. Regarding increasing municipal functions Dr. Ely does not anticipate any undesirable results arising therefrom.

"As we travel over this country," says he, "and observe the course of local government, do we not find that, on the whole, it has improved, as its functions have increased, and as it appeals directly and effectively to larger and larger numbers? The case of England is a very clear one. If we go back fifty years, we shall probably find that the government of English cities was quite as bad as ours is now. During the past fifty years there has been a continuous improvement, and this has accompanied continual expansion of municipal activity, while at the same time, through an extension of the suffrage, English municipal government has become increasingly democratic in character. We must hesitate about establishing a casual connection between these two movements, but it is unnatural to suppose that there may be such a connection? When there is a great deal at stake, when the city has much to do, good government of the cities appeals to all right-minded persons; and if there is no division of interests through private ownership, we ought, in a civilized community, to expect to find all honest and intelligent people working together for good government. A tangible basis is afforded the masses for an appeal for higher interests, and reliance is placed upon municipal self-help. Instead of asking other people to do things for them—namely, great private corporations—the people are told to help themselves."

WITH THE POETS.

And here the singer, for his Art
Not all in vain may plead;
The song that nerves a nation's heart
Is in itself a deed.
—Tennyson.

The Mighty Hundred Years.
I heard a voice cry from the Judgment Seat:
"Declare unto the Rulers of the Spheres
The story of the triumph and defeat,
The story of The Mighty Hundred Years."

"And now the Powers of Water, Fire,
And Air,
And that dread Thing behind the light-
ning's light,
Cry, 'Master us, O Man, for thou art fair;
To serve thee is our freedom and our might!'"

"He flung bright harness on them, and the yoke
And new joys shook the brilliant firmaments;
The dim, dead places of the world awoke,
Stirred by the new pulse of the continents."

"It is the hour of Man: new Purposes,
Broad-shouldered, press against the
world's slow gate;
And voices from the vast Eternities
Still preach the soul's austere apostolate."

"Always there will be vision for the heart,
The press of endless passion every goal,
A traveler's tavern, whence they must depart
On new divine adventures of the soul."
—Edwin Markham.

Faith.
Cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt,
And cling to Faith beyond the forms of Faith!
She reels not in the storm of warring words,
She brightens at the clash of "Yes" and "No."
She sees the Best that glimmers thro' the Worst,
She feels the Sun is hid but for a night,
She spies the summer thro' the winter bud,
She tastes the fruit before the blossom falls,
She hears the lark within the songless egg,
She finds the fountain where they wailed
"Mirage!"
—Tennyson.

Reading.
As one who on some well-known land-
scape looks,
Be it alone, or with some dear friend
night,
Each day beholdeth fresh variety,
New harmonies of hills, and trees and
brooks—
So it is with the worthiest choice of
books,
And oftentimes read; if thou no meaning
spies,
Deem there is meaning wanting in
thine eyes;
We are so lured from judgment by the
crooks
And winding ways of covert fantasy,
Or turned unwittingly down beaten
tracks
Of our foregone conclusions, that we go
In our own want, the writer's misdeemed
lacks;
It is with true books as with Nature,
each
New day of living doth new insight
teach.
—Lowell.

In the Chapel.
"Ye came like water, and like wind ye
go."
So spake the preacher. "Only yesterday
In the cool grass beneath blue skies ye
lay;
Tomorrow morning brings the storm and
snow."

"Ye who but now chased pleasure with
hot breath
Must forth to battle with a world un-
couth—
Hope's endless days are done. Lo! in
your youth
Ye have lived out a life and died a
death."

"Ye came like water." Has this meadow
been
Impoverished by your river's bitter-
ness?
Or have ye, with a lingering, sweet
caress,
Lifted its flowers and made its green
more green?

"Like the wind ye go." How are ye
going hence?
Where ye have passed do the fields
bake with drought,
Or have ye blown upon them like the
south,
And left them lovelier for your inno-
cence?

"If ye have killed no flower, ye need not
fear
If ye have nourished one, go forth
content
To the great life—ye know why ye are
sent;
Water and wind have done their errand
here."
—Ballads of Harvard, by Lloyd McKim
Garrison.

Home.
I want to go home
To the dull old town
With the shaded streets
And the open square
And the hill,
And the flats,
And the house I love,
And the paths I know—
I want to go home,
If I can't go back
To the happy days,
Yet I can live
Where their shadows lie
Under the tree
And over the grass—
I want to be there
Where the joy was once.
Oh, I want to go home,
I want to go home.
—Paul Kester.

Fairyland.
Dear little maid, with the wondering
eyes,
Won't you please tell me where Fairy-
land lies?
I've looked east and west, and I've look-
ed north and south,
Till I'm really discouraged and down in
the mouth.
Of guide-posts to Fairyland never a
trace,
Tell me, please, how may I get to the
place?

There's Elfeland east, and Wonderland
west,
And Bogieland south. Now, what would
be best?
You'd better go, sir, through the Valley
of Dreams.
Don't stop to count sheep by the Drowse-
way streams;
Just notice the shadows the air-castles
throw,
They're the Fairyland guide-posts, as all
children know.

It Is Our Will.
Which thus enchains us to permitted ill,
We might be otherwise; we might be all
We dream of, happy, high, majestic.
Where is the love, beauty and truth we
seek,
But in our minds? And if we were not
weak,
Should we be less in deed than in desire?
—Shelley.

Sonnet.
There is a beauty at the goal of life,
A beauty growing since the world began.
Through every age and race, through
lapse and strife,
Till the great human soul complete her
span,
Beneath the waves of storm that lash
and burn,
The currents of blind passion that
appall,
To listen and keep watch till we discern
The tide of sovereign truth that guides
it all;
So to address our spirits to the height,
And so attune them to the valiant
whole,
That the great light be clearer for our
light,
And the great soul the stronger for our
soul,
To have done this is to have lived,
though fame
Remember us with no familiar name.
—Archibald Lampman.

ONLY RAILROAD OF ITS KIND.
The first trial of the new mountain
electric railway from Favet-St. Ger-
vais to Chamonix has taken place suc-
cessfully, says a Geneva correspon-
dent. This is the only railway of its
kind in Europe, and although only 20
miles in length, has taken over two
years to construct on account of the
formidable engineering difficulties. It
requires only one man to manage the
whole train, which travels at the rate
of 50 miles an hour. Visitors will now
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skirts many forests, is one of the most
beautiful to be seen in the Alps.

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60 inches.	1.30.
62 inches.	1.35.
64 inches.	1.40.
66 inches.	1.45.
68 inches.	1.50.
70 inches.	1.55.
72 inches.	1.60.
74 inches.	1.65.
76 inches.	1.70.
78 inches.	1.75.
80 inches.	1.80.
82 inches.	1.85.
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A DARING RESCUE
Heroic Work of Life-Savers on the Virginia Coast.

A veteran member of the life saving service, who has passed many years on the storm-beaten coast of Virginia, gave a star reporter an interesting account of a thrilling rescue recently effected by the crews of stations 2 and 3 in the vicinity of Virginia Beach. "On the night of the 20th of December last, or more correctly speaking, of the morning of the 21st," said he, "occurred one of the most tragic events that has marked the history of the Virginia coast."

"Nearly ten years ago, March 21, 1891, the Norwegian bark Dictator was wrecked at Virginia Beach, and almost every soul was lost notwithstanding the bravery of the life savers. On the night of Dec. 20 last, when the storm was at its height, the schooner Jennie Hall met with a similar fate, about three miles below the scene of the other tragedy. At 3.30 o'clock in the morning the schooner was sighted coming ashore head on. Capt. Barco of station No. 3 was immediately notified by the patrolman then on duty, and at daybreak his force was joined by Capt. Partridge and his crew of life savers from station No. 2. At that time it was impossible to launch a lifeboat in the tremendous surf; however, the mortar was fired, and a heavy landed on the deck of the distressed and now hopelessly grounded schooner. The breeches buoy was manned and John Moore and Joseph Cosby (both colored), of Gloucester county, Va., were sent to the buoy. Upon the second trip to the buoy Mate B. T. Bragg was brought ashore in a critical condition, being almost frozen. Bragg had been wrecked on this coast once before, having been saved by Capt. Partridge, then stationed at No. 4.

"The next rescued was Richard Coombs, an able-bodied seaman of Newfoundland. Coombs was in good condition, and recounted the horrible situation of the remainder of the crew. He said that the steward was tied to the crossbeams and absolutely numb from cold; his condition was such that it was necessary for some one to go out to him. At once John Nell, of station No. 3 volunteered to risk his life in the effort to save the helpless man. Throwing off every piece of unnecessary clothing, Nell stepped in the breeches buoy and was launched on his errand. The wind was blowing 60 miles an hour, and several times the brave man disappeared from sight. At last he reached the almost frozen man and found it impossible to do anything without help, so he returned to the shore. Then several men volunteered to launch the lifeboat, and though Nell had done his duty bravely he insisted on returning to the fated vessel. Thereupon Capt. Barker with crew of picked life savers from Nos. 2 and 3, launched the lifeboat, taking with him Nell and Horatio Drinkwater, an ex-life saver. These two men volunteered to go to

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DR. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN
STRONG
AND SICK WOMEN
WELL.

"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College St., Jacksonville, Ills. "Words cannot express what I suffered. I sought relief among the medical profession and found none. Friends urged me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. Now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pain, and such distress every month but now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. Correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

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Nothing is more humiliating than the evidences of diseased blood. Sores, boils, pimples, blackheads, oily skin, red scurf, are all signs that the blood is out of order. Celery King cleans out the body and gives you pure red blood. Celery King is pleasantly cathartic.

"I suffered a great deal from pimples and blackheads, they completely covered my face and neck. I had, in addition, trouble with my bowels—sometimes going for eight days without a movement. I tried Celery King and four packages made me a different man. I am free from facial blemishes now and never feel better."

See the package. Druggists, or the Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, 290 Washington Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

A Few Minutes' Reflection and Recreation.

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.—Young.

Who shuts his hand hath lost his gold; who opens it, hath it twice told.—Ibid.

He who buys what he can't want will be long waiting what he can't buy.—Josh Billings.

Glass, china and reputation are easily cracked and never well mended.—Benjamin Franklin.

If honesty did not exist, we ought to invent it as the best means of getting rich.—Mirabeau.

In the man whose childhood has known caresses there is always a fibre of memory that can be touched to gentle issues.—George Eliot.

Much good is done by persons of great energy, but as much by persons of sweet will. For energy is at times in danger of provoking opposition, but gentleness wins upon its object unawares.—R. W. Barbour.

If its colors were but fast colors, self-conceit would be a most comfortable quality. But life is so humbling, mortifying, disappointing to vanity, that a great man's idea of himself gets washed out of him by the time he's 40.—Buxton.

What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals.—Shakespeare, Hamlet.

It is sometimes only by the lesser that we can climb up to the stronger; it is sometimes by touching on to a little human love that we can rise to the infinite love; sometimes only by making a little earthly sacrifice that we get a glimpse of the Heavenly Sacrifice.—Rev. R. F. Horton.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will lead you to temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle will never know.—Chas. Kingsley.

of it, that one who has a well ordered domain of his own should take an interest in knowing how the wide field of human earning is mapped out.

MATRIMONIAL HUMOR.
Mr. David Macrae, himself a humorist of no mean order, has issued, through Morrison Bros., Glasgow, a little book of "Matrimonial Humor." There are many ways of proposing, but for the "pop direct and for the pat response," nothing in Mr. Macrae's opinion could well surpass the specimen furnished by the Puritan and the girl who had won his affections. Riding up to her father's house, he asked her to be called "Rachael," and "The Lord hath sent me to marry thee." To which the damsel, after a moment's pause, replied, meekly: "The Lord's will be done."

A DREADFUL VOW.
In W. R. Le Faun's "Seventy Years of Irish Life," is a reference to the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821, which was enlivened, as much as a state visit may be, by the following incident:

The king entered Dublin in an open carriage, drawn by eight splendid horses, and attended by a number of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. He was in military uniform, and constantly took off his hat, smiling and bowing to the people, who enthusiastically cheered him. At one point a man close to the carriage stretched out his hand to the king and said:

"Shake hands, your majesty!"
The king shook hands heartily. The man waved his hand, and called out: "Begorra, I'll never wash that hand again!"

THAT'S MY CASE.
Courts of law are now and again enlivened by the unintentional comicallities which will occasionally crop up in most serious cases.

In a certain lunacy case tried in the court of King's Bench, the plaintiff, a man called by the leading counsel for the plaintiff was a doctor who, at the close of his evidence, described a case of delirium tremens treated by him, in which the patient recovered in a single night.

"It was," said the witness, "a case of gradual drinking—sipping all day from morning till night."
These words were scarcely uttered when the lawyer who had examined the witness, turning to the bench, and unconsciously accentuating the last word but one, said:

"My lord, that is MY case."

Roars of irrepressible laughter convulsed the court.

THE SOURCE OF HAPPINESS.
If thou workest at that which is before thee, following right reason seriously, vigorously, calmly, without allowing anything else to distract thee, but keeping thy divine part pure, as if thou shouldst be bound to give it back immediately; if thou holdest to this, expecting nothing, fearing nothing, but satisfied with thy present activity according to nature, and with heroic truth in every word thou utterest, thou wilt live happy. And there is no man who is able to prevent this.—M. Antoninus.

IN WHAT GREATNESS CONSISTS.
A man's greatness lies not in wealth and station, as the vulgar believe, nor yet in his intellectual capacity, which is often associated with the meanest moral character, the most abject servility to those in high places, and arrogance to the poor and lowly; but a man's true greatness lies in the power of his own mind. The man of life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else, on frequent self-examination, and a steady obedience to the rule which he knows to be right, without troubling himself about what others may think or say, or whether they do or do not do that which he thinks and says and does.—George Long.

THE BIRTHRIGHT OF HOPE.
To say "I am resigned" is to acknowledge defeat at the hands of life, to accept it, and in passive endurance to give up the fight for happiness. A brave soul cannot do this, because it would be ashamed; and as a wise soul cannot because it feels that, as it must continue in the world, simple common sense commands it to gather all of good that it can, and to present it to the world in resignation. To look forward with nothing more than patience. But the brave man, the wise man, holds to his birthright of hope, and looks forward to a time when, although he does not yet understand the way, in some sure way he will reconquer and re-establish contentment.

RED RAYS CURE MEASLES.
A Paris correspondent says that Dr. Deschaziers has just brought to the notice of the medical profession here the efficacy of red solar rays in the treatment of measles, reporting that he found the remedy to act with amazing rapidity in twelve cases brought before him. And this, according to him, all that required to place the patient in a room into which the sunlight enters through a red window shade. The rays, thus graded, have the effect of fortifying the system and attenuating the fever almost immediately. The discovery was the result of a natural curiosity aroused in the mind of the physician by noticing that the peasant women of the Vosges and the Caucasus invariably wrapped a red cloth about the heads of their children when the little ones were attacked with the measles.

A CHAPLAIN'S INTERVIEWS WITH THE LATE QUEEN.

Dr. James Macgregor, one of the royal chaplains, preaching in St. Gile's Cathedral, had much to say of interest concerning his personal relations with the Queen. He has during the last 30 years often preached before her majesty.

On every such visit, so far as I can remember, said Dr. Macgregor, she has honored me with a private interview, treating me with the utmost confidence, opening up her mind freely, and speaking of a great variety of subjects of personal and public importance. There seemed to breathe around her, wherever she was, in church or chapel, in dining-room or drawing-room, and especially in the more private intercourse of her own apartment, a magnetic atmosphere of purity, dignity and goodness, in which nothing unworthy, sordid or mean could live. One was struck with the quality of timbre of her voice. I quite agree with Fanny Kemble when she said: "I think it impossible to hear a more perfect utterance than that of

the Queen's English by the English Queen."

It was quite clear, said Dr. Macgregor, that she had considered beforehand the various matters on which she wished to speak. He added that he had rarely left Balmoral without some tangible token of her majesty's kindness.

THE FARMER HIS OWN BEST FRIEND.

The prediction of Mr. Edison that electricity will come to the rescue of the farmer during the next 50 years is likely to prove true—but not in the way of heavy machinery. It will come about through the use of electricity in transportation, mining and manufacturing. It is just a trifle improbable that anything will ever be invented to take the place, for instance, of a team of horses for farm work. Automobiles run smoothly on a level road, but not in mud. But electric railways are going out into the country, radiating from every great city in America. Every one of these benefits the farmer. City people move out, build houses, beautiful grounds, and come into healthful

contact with Mother Nature. The farmer, not to be behind, brightens up his own place a bit, uses the trolley himself—enlarges his horizon—and his market.

So, too, works every other invention of the electrician of Edison's class. Every electrical ore crusher put in operation means more work, more villages, more men to feed. Every improvement in electrical power means more factories.

The farmer is not slow to see these advantages. He is a business man, keen and alert to grasp situations. Go where you will, you find him better informed than his city neighbor on prices, current, trade developments and supply and demand. He may not know the details of the coming-out party of Miss Sugarloaf or the latest bit of club scandal; but he subscribes for papers and magazines that help him to get solid and timely information, and he generally profits by what he reads. Unlike the poor creature whom the great French painter and a distinguished poet depicted, on canvas and in verse, the Canadian farmer is a gentleman quite capable of taking care of himself, and of showing to the world that he is not in the Millet, but in the Edisonian class.

USEFUL HORSE REMEDIES.

The following are three good veterinary formulae, which are worth preserving, as they are sure to come in handy at some time or other. The first is a rubbing liniment, and is known in some parts as "Shrewd's." It consists of 3 oz. tincture of cantharides 3 oz., tincture of capricum 2 oz., alcohol 1 pint, tincture of ammonia 1 1/2 pint. For gasoline liniment, take 1 pint of alcohol, 1/2 pint of gasoline, 1/2 pint of tincture of ammonia, 1/2 pint of tincture of iodine 4 oz. For leg lotion take corrosive sublimate 1 oz., muriate of ammonia 2 oz., acetate of lead 3 oz., sulphate of copper 2 oz., alcohol 1/2 pint, and water 1 1/2 gallons. These receipts are in use in certain hunt clubs and amongst polo pony breeders, etc. The first two are stimulating and invigorating for lameness and soreness, the second being the stronger of the two. The third, the leg lotion, is an astringent, antiseptic wash, applied after a hard run or race. It is used for the purpose of hardening the legs, and preventing "stocking up," or swelling of the legs after a hard go, and also to heal up all scratches, cuts, and abrasions that may have been incurred during the run.—Farming World.

CAUSES OF BUTTER FLAVOR.

In the experiments carried out in Ohio, it was found that the general superiority of butter flavor in the summer season is mainly due to the greater number of bacteria of the acid class found in the milk during the summer season. The ripening of a good quality of natural cream is marked by a development of acid bacteria. When well-ripened cream is ready for churning, the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter varies from 250,000 to 30,000. Of this number, the acid-producing bacteria constitutes from 91 to 98 per cent. As the process of ripening advances the relative percentage of acid bacteria greatly increases. As this process proceeds, some species disappear, others are prevented from increasing in numbers. A good natural skim-milk starter is practically a pure culture of acid-producing bacteria. The flavor-producing power of four species of acid-producing bacteria was tried by using them to ripen pasteurized cream. Any one of these gave the butter the typical flavor and aroma produced in natural ripening. The most common milk-souring organism ("bacterium lactarii"), all things considered, gave the most satisfactory results of any of the species tried as a starter in ripening cream. Practical experience and experimental evidence both indicate that the most important factors in cream ripening are the development of the typical acid fermentation, and the elimination or suppression of other and injurious types of fermentation.—Prices for Canadian Cattle in Britain.

EXPERIENCE WITH BEARDLESS BARLEY.

Last spring I sent to a seedsman in northern Ohio for two bushels. It did not reach me until about April 10, and I drilled it in on about 150 square rods of medium upland clay loam. We threshed thirty-two dozen sheaves, and had twenty-six and a fourth bushels, machine measure, of grain weighing nearly fifty pounds per measured bushel. Live-stock eat the straw in preference to timothy hay. I predict that this grain will become a general farm crop, for if most persons have to choose between hearty barley and none, they will choose barley. Mine was pronounced "fancy malting" grade by the largest malster in the United States.—Contributor Country Gentleman.

SOILING CROPS VS. OLD PASTURE.

Oats alone, or oats and peas sown at the usual time for this grain will give good green feed. It will not pay to pasture them, for the stock will destroy more than they eat. You can cut the green crop and carry it to the stock. This is called soiling. The oats can be followed by fodder corn sown in drills. By sowing corn in this way every two weeks from the first corn planting up to July 4, you will have a good succession of green feed. We would not advise the use of fertilizers on ordinary pastures. We do not think it will pay. Nitrate of soda—250 pounds to the acre—will be most likely to start up the grass. Better put your fertilizer on fodder corn, and cut that crop green.—Rural New Yorker.

SOME GOOD STOCK RATIONS.

For eight or ten years I have ground my feed in my own mills, and very good results have followed. If it had not paid me, I would have abandoned it long ago. In the fall and winter I crush a mixture of one-half corn, one-fourth oats and one-fourth wheat. For horses I use from two to four quarts per day. I give cows two to six quarts. Sometimes I crush the ear-corn and feed three quarts of this and one gallon of bran. Of course, the quantity of feed must vary with the condition and wants of the animal. The majority of our farmers use the corn and cob-meal and bran. Sometimes I feed a little of the cob-meal to my hogs, early in the fall, but

usually provide shelled corn. The above with stover and clover hay is my winter feed. For summer I always shell my corn and mix with oats or bran for horses and cows. To hogs I give corn and brown middlings.

In grinding I never use a smooth or dull mill. It must be sharp to cut the hard shell incasing the grain of corn. Then the feed can be fed to any animal with safety unless it be young pigs. By grinding ear corn on a smooth or dull mill, the hard shell is ground smooth and sharp, and it is not advisable to feed much of it to any animal. I have fed a great deal of this feed. I find it pays much better to feed the corn than to ship it away and supply other feeds in its place.

This section being a dairy district, we do not feed young cattle. I am now feeding quite a bunch of hogs, and in the morning feed is ear-corn, while in the evening I feed crushed corn and cob mixed with oats and wheat and all ground together fine. The evening feed is one-third smaller than the morning. It is made into a slop. The hogs are doing finely.—Contributor American Agriculturist.

WINTER EXERCISE FOR COWS.

This is a live-stock question which will always have two sides. Most dairymen admit, however, for the good of the cow and her offspring she should have a moderate amount of exercise every day during the winter, unless, of course, it is exceedingly stormy. Whenever there is sunshine, or when there is no rain or snow falling, she should be turned out of the stable for an hour or so during the middle of the day. The man who is interested in producing butter or milk, and who cares nothing for the cow's health or her future, can probably make more money by preventing exercise and feeding heavily. Some dairymen can afford to do this, but most cannot.

THE SECRET OF IMPROVING STOCK.
We care not whether it is dairy cows, beef cattle, horses, sheep, swine or poultry, the secret of improving the stock is first in procuring better blood to produce just what is wanted, and then feeding with the same object in view. Blood alone will not do it, and the longest pedigree is not proof against short feeding or improper feeding. The old farmer who said he liked to have his cow "half Jersey and the other half cornmeal" was on the right track, although he might now, with the knowledge of results by some of our best dairymen, and the main grain feeds to choose from, find a better feed for butter making than hay and cornmeal. But he spoke from the knowledge of his day. The calf or lamb of better breed than its mother deserves better feed and better care to bring it up to the full capabilities of its better blood.

COMPLETE.
Larry — Phwas it a great military counthrae, Dinn?

Denny—I shud say so. Aven the wells out thor were drilled.

Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribe my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine. LEWIS S. BUTLER.
Burlin, Nfld.

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ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE.

Inter-Relationship of the Two Departments.

The Fuel Problem Power Storage—Sudbury Nickel Ores and Other Topics of Interest Dealt With by Prof. Bowman.

Following is the text of Prof. Bowman's inaugural address delivered before the Society of Engineers and Applied Science, Prof. Bowman is president of the above society, which held its first meeting on the 8th inst., when The Advertiser gave a brief notice of the address:

It would probably be the natural thing for a president in an inaugural to outline his conception of what the objects and aims of an organization should be, and to dwell upon some policy to be pursued during the season. Now, while this might seem advisable, yet in this instance the outlining will be left to the competent executive, which is well able to take charge of it. This society is formed of elements, which I have never before known to be associated together, and if they have been so associated, it is not a matter of ordinary occurrence. We naturally seek the common ground which will form the basis of our work and interest. That there is such ground is undoubted. Has it existed heretofore? Or are the changes that are coming over everything in this country and century of change also affecting us? We think both of these questions must have an affirmative answer. We have each had need of the other, do need him now, and will have increased need of him in the future.

INTER-RELATIONSHIP OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCES.

About a year ago I read an address delivered before the Chemical Society of Great Britain, in which the speaker dwelt upon the coming necessity of the future industrial chemist being an engineer. The developments in electrical chemistry calls for him to be an electrician as well. The advances in chemical manufacture during the last 25 years have not been any more by new processes than they have been by new methods, and these based on engineering knowledge.

We have been living, as we have already said, in an age of change. When we first studied chemistry, the subject of electricity was thought to be most remote from it, but today we have many of our most important chemical processes dependent upon its use. I remember reading some years ago an enthusiast's lecture on the influence of chemistry. He said, "It is not all fields, help every other, but is dependent upon none." There has come a change over the landscape, for now the other fields have invaded chemistry, which in turn leans upon them. So now, as we consider our various callings, we find that they very largely complement each other, that each is finding it more and more necessary to have the knowledge of the other. The engineer must be a chemist as well, so also the electrician, etc., and it must needs be that one must be all, or that all must be one, in a community of interests. The chemist, the engineer, the electrician, the physicist, the biologist, we have illustrations on every hand. Consider the great plants at Lachine and Niagara Falls. The engineer, by his skill, draws the power from Niagara, through the wonderful modern turbine, with probably a loss of not more than 10 per cent of the power of water used. Some of the force thus generated is handed to the electrician, who in his turn diverts it into the way of the chemist, by whom it is made to produce carbide of calcium, caustic soda, aluminum, carborundum, etc. Some is given to engineers, and is again developed as a more perfect light, at some distant point. This illustrates the present bond that binds together such elements as we have here.

FUEL PROBLEM. As we think of what is, we are tempted to further illustrate by what must be. We have got most of our power from coal through the medium of the steam boiler, which, as we all must admit, is attended with a great waste of energy—estimated at about 50 per cent. The chemist and the engineer must produce better conditions of combustion and a more perfect utilization of the heat. We have but to look at the clouds of dense smoke that issue from so many of our chimneys to know that something is wrong. But worse than this, the chemist has found that by our method of using coal we get the heat only, and very little of that, while we are wasting products many times more valuable. Take a ton of coal; if we convert it, we get gas for fuel or for illuminating purposes; we get ammonia, so essential to cold storage development; we get coal tar, pitch, carbolic acid, and endless tar derivatives, to be used in medicine and the arts. We get cyanide and sulphocyanides now becoming so essential to the new gold mining processes, and we shall still have the greater part of our fuel left for steam or other purposes. A process, combining these features, can and will be worked out by just the elements we have here.

As Armour of Chicago utilized the different parts of the hog so as to make the meat the waste product, so shall we

see coal so manipulated by engineers and chemist, as to make its heat its waste product. When we think of England's coal output being over two millions of tons per year, we are amazed at the magnitude of the loss the public is sustaining.

BY-PRODUCTS. In chemistry this is the era of by-products. When a rifle is discharged at a target the chemical reaction of the powder produces the force which carries the ball. The ball is stopped by the target; the force, however, is not destroyed; the flattened bullet, if picked up, will be hot; the force which propelled the ball has been changed into heat, and perhaps partly into electricity, and is soon conveyed away. This is an illustration of the conservation of energy—nothing being lost. Heat, light, electricity, are mere forms of the same energy, and each changeable into the other. As the force which carries the bullet is but the by-product of the chemical reaction in the powder, and the heat of the bullet the by-product of the propelling force, so may our chemist manufacture his product, hand his force by-product to the engineer, the electrician, etc., to be used by them.

SUDBURY NICKEL ORES.

A plant is now being erected near Sudbury for the working of nickel ores, which is a departure in metallurgical science. The principle of the process is based on a simple laboratory experiment. If roasted nickel ore, or matte, has carbon monoxide gas passed through it at a temperature of 100 Centigrade, the gas forms a volatile compound with the nickel. If this nickel carbon monoxide gas is heated to nearly 200 Centigrade, the nickel will be dropped out and the gas (carbon monoxide) may be returned to react again. This process, simplicity itself in the laboratory, is beset with great mechanical difficulties when placed on a manufacturer's scale. Dr. Mond, the English inventor of the process, has solved in this a problem that would tax the best engineering talent of our age.

All this brings us back to the fact that we have arrived at a time in the development of our manufactures when we must have combinations of skill as well as of capital. We have referred to power produced from fuel, but would also speak of our great source of power—viz., gravity, as seen in the force produced from our water powers. Great advances have been made in the methods of utilizing these powers. With the best up-to-date turbines and electrical transmission, very little is lost.

Before the Royal Society of Great Britain, two years ago, a paper was read predicting the falling of the world's coal fields. It seems as if a sub-consciousness in man had already foreshadowed something of this sort, for we are turning to natural power very rapidly. When there is competition between steam and natural power, other things being equal, natural power must win.

CANADA'S CENTURY.

My eye caught a sentence in one of our daily papers. It was, "This is Canada's century." The one just gone witnessed the phenomenal development of our southern neighbor; but now is our time. Surely it is quickly coming, and the members of such organizations will in some degree direct the induction of our country's greatness.

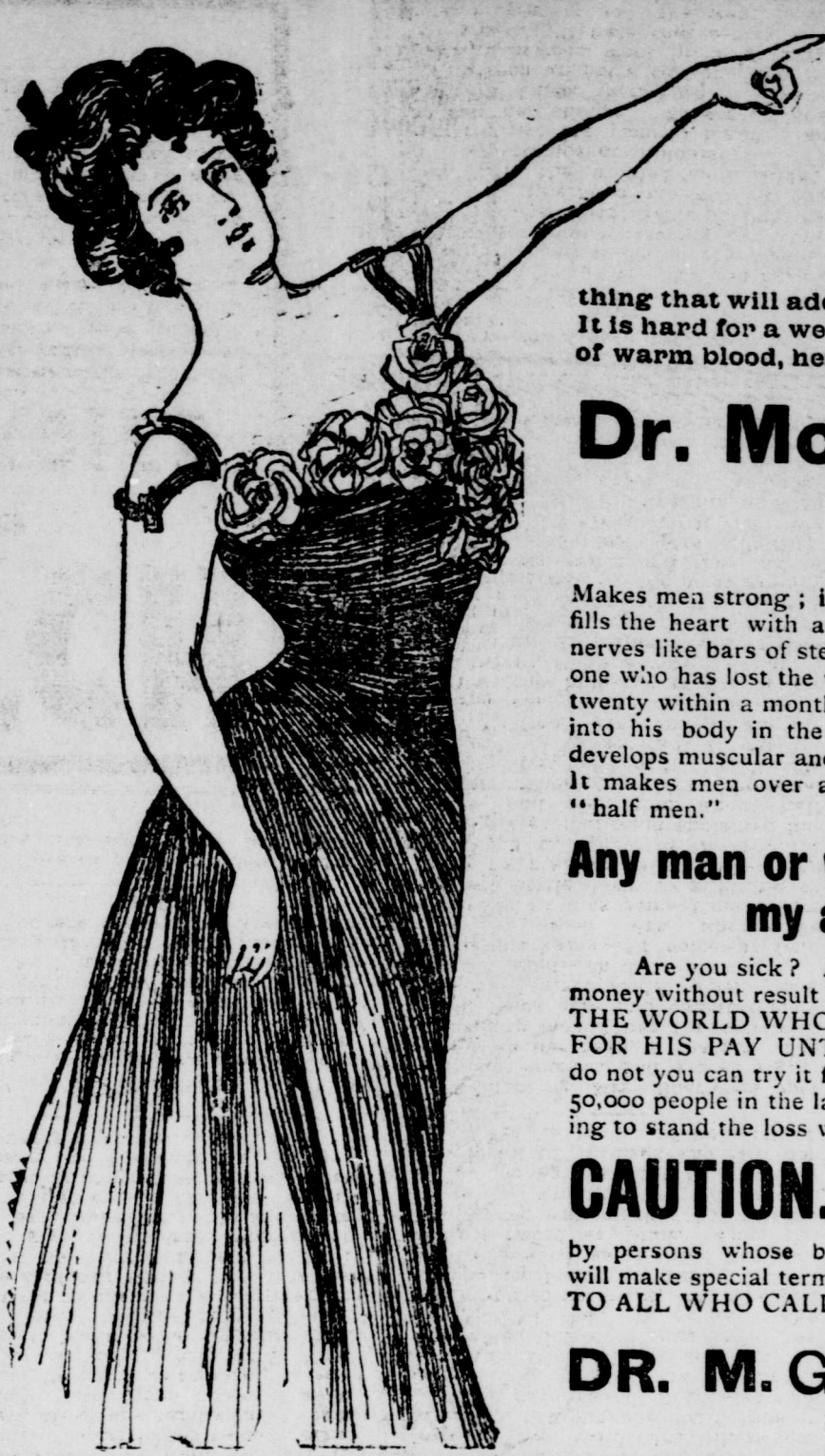
I cannot but call your attention to our vast water powers, on the St. Lawrence, at Niagara, at St. Lawrence, augmented by the thousand others between Lake Huron and James' Bay. What astonishing chemical productions are these capable of! What tons of electricity! What quantities of heat, and what innumerable arts can these minister to! Canada, in its physical geography, is inimitably laid out for the development of a great nation. On, or near, our two ocean coasts, we have large coal fields. The central tract is divided into agricultural and mineral and wood producing lands, with a great waterway from the center of the country to the seaboard. As I think over these conditions we shall more and more recognize how such an arrangement must bring prosperity, if only our people are possessed of the brawn and brawn for the occasion. We believe they are.

POWER STORAGE.

We have often dwelt upon the desirability of storing power as we would a commercial commodity, such, for instance, as wheat, to be drawn for use as required. In some degree this problem is being solved every day, but our methods are thus far very crude and unsatisfactory. We can, for instance, by using a pump, lift water to an elevated position, and then by regulation of its fall or flow, perfectly control the power thus given; we can use it in a day or we can keep it for a year. A simple illustration of our meaning is in a steel spring, such as a watch-spring. We wind it in a few seconds, and by its escapement can control the letting out of the power we put into the winding, so that for 24 hours or more, the force from our effort keeps the wheels moving.

Many illustrations of this kind come to our minds, but the most real came under our observation in Hamilton some two months ago. At the street railway power house the electric current of some 25,000 volts comes Meriton. Some of this is transformed to 2,000 volts for street lighting, and the remainder to 500 volts for railway purposes. As the supply of electricity is

MAKES MEN STRONG.



The weak man does not live who cannot be made a better man by wearing my Electric Belt.

None of us are perfect, and anything that will add more to such vitality as we may have will make us better. It is hard for a weak man to have noble sentiments. Such things are born of warm blood, healthy nerves and a strong heart.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Makes men strong; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyful exhilaration of youth; it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look bright, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. Give me a man broken down from indiscretions or excesses—one who has lost the very essence of manhood—and I will make him feel like a youth of twenty within a month. How? you ask. Simply by pumping a vital stream of electricity into his body in the right way while he sleeps. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life and restores the feeling of youth, courage and manhood. It makes men over again. It makes perfect men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half men."

Any man or woman who will secure me can have my appliance and pay when cured.

Are you sick? Are you a Weak Man? Are you tired of doctoring and paying out money without result? Then come to me or write to me. I AM THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD WHO HAS CONFIDENCE ENOUGH IN HIS REMEDY TO WAIT FOR HIS PAY UNTIL YOU ARE CURED. I know what my Belt will do, and as you do not you can try it first, and I will wait for my pay until you are cured. I have cured 50,000 people in the last twenty years, and though my Belt can't cure every case I am willing to stand the loss where it fails. So come and try it now. You have nothing to lose.

CAUTION.

Beware of the old-style, burning electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners. A FREE TEST TO ALL WHO CALL. Send for descriptive book to-day.

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WHEN THEY MET!

How Two Young Married Women in New York Became Acquainted With Each Other.

It began to look as though not on this earthly sphere was it intended that Mrs. Sherwood and Mrs. Phillips should meet.

Mr. Sherwood had remarked to his wife that he wished she would call on the wife of a young lawyer friend of his who had just come to Chicago. "They live right near us," he explained, "just three blocks east."

As Mrs. Sherwood was still in the transcendental state of bridehood she hastened to do her husband's bidding. Mrs. Phillips was not at home.

Inside of a month Mrs. Phillips returned the call. Mrs. Sherwood chanced not to be at home.

"Dear! Dear!" murmured Mrs. Sherwood, regretfully, as she picked up the cards on her return. She still missed over the awkwardness of the situation as she went to do her marketing the next morning. All such thoughts were banished, however, by her experience at the supply store.

After Mrs. Sherwood had carefully picked out the only decent bunch of lettuce in the box and laid it aside as taken another woman pounced upon it in a decided but ladylike way.

"Pardon me," said Mrs. Sherwood, with what hauteur she could muster against a background of pickled and canned tomatoes, "but that is mine!"

"Oh, really?" said her opponent in finely veiled scorn, "I was under the impression I had it." And she marched off to her clerk, who wrapped up the green leaves for her.

Mrs. Sherwood, as she told her husband afterward at dinner, when the salad course was marked by a large nothingness, simply boiled with wrath. She was so agitated she bought nutmegs instead of nutmegs and laid her purse down in the jar of bulk olives.

Next morning Mrs. Sherwood met the lettuce woman and glared right-cously with her head in the air. The lettuce lady looked her through with her big black eyes and ostentatiously swept her skirts aside when Mrs. Sherwood approached.

This remarkable and voiceless feud so worked upon Mrs. Sherwood's nerves that it was some time before she could settle down to anything so prosaic as making calls. When she again tried to penetrate the Phillips household the regretful maid explained her mistress had been gone about half an hour. Thereupon Mrs. Sherwood pencilled upon her card: "Isn't this provoking? I do so want to get acquainted. Can't you come to see me next Thursday?" and departed, smiling over the hide-and-go-seek game she and Mrs. Phillips were playing.

When Thursday came Mrs. Sherwood had a frantic message at noon from a relative in Oak Park, whose baby was ill, and left on the nextrolley. Arriving home she found the card of the will-o'-the-wisp, Mrs. Phillips. "So sorry," a message on it ran. "We seem fated. Mr. Phillips has told me such nice things about you I'm longing to see you. Come over soon."

"How sweet of her," said Mrs. Sherwood. "I know I'll like her—she's a dear."

This beatific mood lasted till her next stop to the grocery store, where she demanded a harmless can of soup.

"Just sold the last two cans to this lady," said the clerk. Mrs. Sherwood turned and beheld her sworn enemy, the lettuce woman, clasping the lettuce to her heart, triumphantly lighting her eyes. "Perhaps she will let you have one," the worried clerk added, with an attempt at diplomacy.

The lettuce lady smiled blandly, as she saw her chance. "So sorry," she said, "but I need them both. I always like to keep an extra can on hand."

Mrs. Sherwood went home shaking with wrath. "I hate that selfish and ill-bred creature so," she wept upon her husband's shoulder, "that I'll

change my grocery store! She is unbearable!"

Three months after the first interchange of cards began Mrs. Sherwood on presenting herself at the Phillips' door was told her hostess was at home. She was ushered into the reception room and approved of the surroundings. "Good taste and judgment," she murmured. "Just what I imagined she would have."

As Mrs. Phillips hurried down the stairs and entered with smiling face and outstretched hand, Mrs. Sherwood went to meet her with her most brilliant look of pleasure and a graceful phrase on her lips.

But before their hands touched they halted, paralyzed. Mrs. Phillips and the hated lettuce lady were the same. Remembering that salad and can of soup, Mrs. Sherwood's angelic facial expression was extinguished as by a lightning stroke. It was a desperate situation, and her brain whirled.

Mrs. Phillips' black eyes flashed dangerously, but she proved to be a diplomat of the most audacious order. "So glad to see you at last," she said, smoothly, and added, with childlike ingenuousness, "Isn't it strange, living so close to each other, we have never happened to see one another out anywhere?"

"Such superb nerve," concluded Mrs. Sherwood to her husband that evening, "should be made a penitentiary offense at hard labor."

WEARS A SILVER SKULL.

George Burns, a 70-year-old civil war veteran, who wears a silver skull and is known as a marvel of surgery, is lying on a cot in Bellevue Hospital, New York. The old man is just recovering from the latest of a series of accidents, which have left him with only a fraction of the anatomical outfit with which nature endowed him.

According to records in different hospitals in this country, Burns has thus been dismembered:

Loss of the entire bony vault of skull; the top of the head being covered with a silver plate.

Five ribs gone from his left side, removed by surgeons.

Portion of right hip gone. Both legs fractured in two places and both elbow joints missing.

Heart moved from its original position owing to absence of ribs on left side.

Imbedded in breast bone a bullet, which cannot be removed, owing to its presence near a main artery.

WHAT TO EAT IN THE MORNING.

Malt Breakfast Food

That Affords Sustaining Energy and Strength to Body and Brain.

Why fill the stomach at breakfast time with food that depresses bodily strength and brain activity? Such a course leads to a multitude of little ills and troubles that make life miserable and your daily work a burden, instead of a pleasure.

If you would eat to live, be healthy, and truly enjoy life, make Malt Breakfast Food your first dish each morning. This delicious food affords sustaining energy and strength that no other grain food can give. When the day's work is over, you have not exhausted your store of vitality by an overtaxing of your digestion, as occurs when the common grain foods are used at breakfast.

Malt Breakfast Food is a truly concentrated food; therefore the most economical to use. One package will make a full meal for twenty-five or thirty people. Ask your grocer for it; after one trial you will never give it up.

VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized and many powers return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

STRICTURE

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, sharp, cutting pains at times, weakness, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you by cutting, stretching or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absolutely cures the stricture tissue, hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened, the nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

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HUTCH FOR THE LADIES

Many people enjoy themselves to the limit during winter. They know that the body requires an extra amount of heat and consequently a greater quantity of food during the cold months, and so they feed up on fat stuffs and richly seasoned dishes. With the approach of warmer weather the body does not need this kind of diet. So it is that there remains a waste, which begins to rot in the bowels and intestines, and the blood becomes overheated and filled with poison. Clean out all filth with Hutch, and start the spring with a healthy body and pure blood. Hutch is good as a spring medicine. Chocolate coated.

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