

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

## BORN.

MACKINTOSH—On Easter Monday, April 6, at 414 Mainland street, the wife of J. R. Mackintosh, of a son.

## MARRIED.

BOYLE-LOVERIDGE—On Monday, April 6, at 41 York street, by the Rev. E. B. Lencoe, Joseph, son of the late Rev. H. Boyle, D. D., to Julia, third daughter of the late Joel Loveridge, of this city.

## DIED.

MURRAY—On April 9, 1896, at the family residence, 622 Queen's avenue, Archibald Murray, in his 69th year.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 p.m.; services at 12, in room at St. Thomas, friends will kindly accept this intimation.

## Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## TODAY—DON'T MISS THE LAST

CHANCE TO SEE THE GREAT PICTURES AT THE Public Library, Result of voting will be announced at 10 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

## MR. BELL SMITH'S PICTURES WILL

be on view at the Public Library, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m. The pictures will be on view at the Public Library, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m. The pictures will be on view at the Public Library, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## TODAY—THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE

the great paintings of the Queen and her household at the Public Library, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## L. O. F. "AT HOME"—KEEP DISSE-

MINED FOR THE popular entertainment in the hall, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## WAIT FOR THE OFFDOWNS—"AT

Home" on Monday, April 12, tickets on sale at John McLeod's, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## CONCERT—NECKTIE SOCIAL—

Knights of Pythias Hall, April 10, 10 o'clock to 10 p.m. Tickets on sale at John McLeod's, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## WATKIN MILL'S CONCERT, APRIL

10th; subscribers list now open. Bell's Piano Warehouse, 211 Dundas street, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TUESDAY

evening, April 14. Special engagement of the phenomenal soprano, Miss Ellen Beach, in grand concert, assisted by Mr. Maximilian Dick, violinist; Miss Giuseppina Lippa, pianist. First floor \$1.50, balcony \$1.00. Sale starts Monday, April 13.

## PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—SPE-

cial dancing for Masters and Misses, including children's evening reception, commencing Saturday next. Special terms to all former pupils. DAYTON & McLEOD.

## SALT WATER TRIPS ARE THE ONLY

trips that will refresh you. See E. G. Grant, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY

Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 35 Princess Avenue, A. through system of teaching the modern glide waltz and all fashionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

## Meetings.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## FORESTERS' ATTENTION!—COTTAGE

Forest Queen, A. O. F. meets in hall, 100 Queen's Avenue, from 10 o'clock to 10 p.m.

## DOMESTIC LADY PARTY—LABOR

Hall, tonight, 8 o'clock; discussion on the "Money Question"; open to all.

## Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 10 per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT

in small family; references. Apply 320 Princess Avenue.

## WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT

family of three. None other need apply. References. Apply 62 Craig Street, South London.

## WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS GEN-

erals; also cook to go out of city. Address: Armstrong's Intelligence Office, 65 Dundas street, Phone 384.

## Male Help Wanted

First insertion 10 per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## BOY WANTED—ACQUAINTED TO

painting. Apply Dominion Laundry, b.

## WE OFFER SPECIAL INCENTIVES

to smart agents to introduce our new Russian nursery stock; also new and thoroughly tested varieties of seed potatoes. Write for terms immediately. Peiman Nursery Company, Toronto.

## WANTED—COAT MAKER, MUST BE

first class; also must have had experience in making coats. Apply 433 Richmond street, 7th.

## GENTLEMEN WISHERS WANTED TO

do copying at home. Law College, 14th, Ohio.

## CLEANING, REPAIRING AND DYING

done at New York Clothes Cleaning Co., 21 Wellington street. Work done by first-class tailors. Phone 7.

## WANTED—IDEA—WHO CAN

think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your idea; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wendenburg & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

## ORGANIZERS WANTED—PROFITABLE

permanent employment. Apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto.

## AGENTS WANTED—\$200 PER WEEK

Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea importers, 255 Dundas street.

## Female Help Wanted.

First insertion 10 per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## WANTED—GOOD GIRL WANTED TO

learn tailoring. Apply 90 Dufferin Avenue.

## YOUNG LADY WANTED TO LEARN

hair dressing. Apply between 6 and 7 p.m. to MARY HILL, 211 Dundas street, over Bell Phone Co.

## Dressmaking.

First insertion 10 per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## MISS PAGE—PRACTICAL DRESS AND

MAKING. Open for engagements by the day. 455 Talbot street.

## FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING—24

Richmond street. Miss Chapman, late of Miss Woodworth & Co., tailors.

## Artists.

Mrs. EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 18 Dundas street, receives pupils in all branches of art.

## The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## VOLBOINE STREET METHODIST—

Rev. Walter Rigby, pastor, at both services. Visitors welcome.

## CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST)

Bufford Block. Services 11 a.m. All welcome.

## ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—

Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor, at both services. Visitors welcome.

## DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST

Rev. G. W. Henderson, Morning, 10 o'clock; "Who Has Prepared?" "Guided by the Light of Eternity," quartet, "Come, Ye Sinners, Be Comforted," hymns, "I Go Not Away," Calicut; quartet, "Consider and Hear Me," Pringle; quartet, "Lead Me Gently Home," Exult.

## FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—WESLEY

Hall—Services for Sunday, 12th inst., morning, at 11 a.m., evening at 7 p.m.; pastor, Rev. Dr. Daniel at both services.

## CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—

Educational Hall, 1145 a.m., pastor, Rev. Dr. Chas. Smith, A. G. Harris, pastor.

## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—PASTOR

John, 10 o'clock; "Who Has Prepared?" "Guided by the Light of Eternity," quartet, "Come, Ye Sinners, Be Comforted," hymns, "I Go Not Away," Calicut; quartet, "Consider and Hear Me," Pringle; quartet, "Lead Me Gently Home," Exult.

## FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—

Rev. J. W. Peck, Morning, "E. as, Good and Bad," Evening, "The Devil's Lie," Bible class at 7. All welcome.

## SPECIAL SERVICES IN GOSPEL HALL,

Colborne street, by Mr. Douglas, still continued. All heartily welcome.

## KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN

Church—Rev. Mr. Smith, of Thamesford; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

## ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN

Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, 10 o'clock; "Morning," "Keeping Company With Jesus," Evening, "Adam and Christ," Young Men's Bible class by pastor at 7:30. Seats free. All welcome.

## A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

## CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLING-

TON and Hill. Rev. J. H. Moorehouse. Services tomorrow as usual.

## KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH

—Morning, Charles Smith; evening, Rev. Mr. Harris; collections for Educational Society. Strangers welcome.

## KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—

London South; pastor Rev. Jas. G. Stuart, B.A. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor.

## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—

Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, at both services, Morning, "Solomon's Choice," evening, "Foray," Allusion; Experience in First Century." Bible classes and Sabbath school 8 p.m.

## WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST

Church—11 Rev. J. S. Smith, 7th pastor, Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., Sunday school 10:30.

## ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, LONDON WEST

The Bishop of Huron will conduct confirmation service Sunday, April 12, morning service, 10 o'clock.

## ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN

Church—Rev. Robert Johnson, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7 p.m. Rev. Donald Guthrie, of Walker, will preach at both services. Sabbath school and pastors class at 3 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

## Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 10 per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## STORE TO RENT—NO. 122—NORTH

side of Dundas street, three-story building with rooms for dwelling above, two doors west of T. F. King'smill's drygoods store; lot running south to Carling street; \$30 per month, free of taxes; immediate possession. Apply to JAMES GILBEAU, Bank of Commerce Building.

## TO LET—GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME

house and stable and five acres land; 1, east side of Dundas street, towards London; lot 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with a good locality, just north city limits; can be leased by the month or year. For further particulars apply to H. E. LAMBERT & CO., 412 Richmond street, London.

## STORE AND DWELLING AND TWO

acres of land, with a good locality, just north city limits; can be leased by the month or year. For further particulars apply to H. E. LAMBERT & CO., 412 Richmond street, London.

## LARGE FRONT ROOM—CONVENIENT

to business; moderate rent. Apply 320 Talbot street.

## COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 12 OXFORD

street. ALEX. HANLEY, 894 Talbot street.

## TO LET—41 TALBOT STREET—MODERN

improvements. Apply Dominion Laundry.

## TO LET—510 TALBOT STREET NORTH—

very desirable location. ALEX. HANLEY, 894 Talbot street.

## COTTAGE WITH STABLE, 14 ACRES

of fruit trees, over Clark's bridge, close to Ridout street. Inquire T. TAMMING, 200 Ridout street, London South.

## NEW BRICK HOUSE TO LET—WITH

all modern conveniences, 10 minutes walk from market street. Apply 34 Victoria street, South London.

## TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, 629 TALBOT

street. If desired, it can be used as a hotel. Apply M. J. Kent, 433 Richmond street.

## TO LET—35 ADELAIDE STREET—

GEORGE TAYLOR, 571 Adelaide street.

## RESIDENCE TO LET—236 CENTRAL

Avenue, opposite the Park. Modern conveniences. Apply FRANK & FRASER.

## A SKIN STREET, NO. 4, TO LET—ON

street car line; bath and electric light; also house for sale on easy terms. Apply 40 Askin street.

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## Real Estate.

First insertion 10 per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

## GEO. PRITCHARD, Phone 77.

9 Market Lane. FOR SALE—RIDEOUT STREET—South London, two desirable modern residences.

## PRINCESS AVENUE—Near Park, conven-

ient, roomy house, with modern improvements. SUNDAY BUILDING LOTS.

## FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS OF PAY-

MENT—Some of the choicest building lots in London South. Apply at 278 Ridout street.

## H. M. DOUGLAS—REAL ESTATE

broker, 110 Dundas street. Houses in all parts of the city; prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Valuable building lots situated in the principal parts of the city; also a beautiful acre lot for sale.

## FOR SALE—50 ACRES EXCELLENT

grazing land, with a fine running stream. Apply Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges.

## NO. 38 RECTORY—EAST SIDE—SECOND

floor, brick veneer cottage, 6 rooms; hall, clothes closet, pantry, summer kitchen, only a few minutes walk to city, lot 14x150 to lane. Apply on premises, 70th wt. 75c.

## A GOOD STOCK FARM TO LET

on the banks of the river, 100 acres, 1000 ft. from Dundas street, London. 75c.

## ON LORNE AVENUE, NORTH SIDE

second door from Adelaide street, brick cottage and large lot, 30 ft. frontage, price \$1,000. Only a few minutes walk to city and cottage lot of above. Would sell the whole property for \$3,500. Apply 388 Ridout street.

## FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON FA-

vorable terms, house, lot, 400 Queen street, TENNESSEE & McDONAGH, bartenders, 200 st.

## \$2,350 BUYS THAT DESIRABLE

large lot, 400 King, corner Matilda, large lot, 7-roomed house, newly papered, etc. Will rent next week if not sold. H. M. CLIMB, premises.

## FOR SALE—FARMS IN ALL PARTS OF

Ontario; lots in best locality; cheap; if you build, no cash required; house to rent; sell; money on easy terms. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. ticket office.

## THE INDEX TO

LONDON REALTY BARGAINS

IS AT THE OFFICE OF

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Molson Bank Building,

London, Ont.

If you contemplate purchasing a home, a building lot and acre, a grazing farm, etc., consult our lists before buying. You will save money and get suited. We have the largest number of properties to select from. Consequently you can get your choice. We have bargains and money to spare. We are ready to sell, and we are satisfied with our purchases. You will be satisfied too. We merely mention a few here.

## BUILDING LOTS.

Wellington street—Just north of Hyman west side Wellington street. Here is a most desirable lot, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with a good locality, just north city limits; can be leased by the month or year. For further particulars apply to H. E. LAMBERT & CO., 412 Richmond street, London.

## McKinnon street—This is without doubt

the most desirable and best survey now upon a few minutes walk to city and cottage lot of above. Would sell the whole property for \$3,500. Apply 388 Ridout street.

## Pleasant street—A fine frame cottage,

thoroughly repaired, brick foundation and cellar, large lot, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with a good locality, just north city limits; can be leased by the month or year. For further particulars apply to H. E. LAMBERT & CO., 412 Richmond street, London.

## John street—A new 14-story brick, well

finished, convenient, cheap, easy terms.

## RESIDENCES.

Askin street—A most comfortable two-story brick house, 8 rooms, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with a good locality, just north city limits; can be leased by the month or year. For further particulars apply to H. E. LAMBERT & CO., 412 Richmond street, London.

Nearly every buyer nowadays who wants to get a high class article, and who is not content with a cheap one, will be picked up early. Price \$2,200.

Georgian street—A most desirable brick residence, corner lot, a desirable locality. The residence is well built, and has a good locality, just north city limits; can be leased by the month or year. For further particulars apply to H. E. LAMBERT & CO., 412 Richmond street, London.

Richmond street—A new, modern, two-story brick, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with a good locality, just north city limits; can be leased by the month or year. For further particulars apply to H. E. LAMBERT & CO., 412 Richmond street, London.

Pleasant street—A new, modern, two-story brick, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with a good locality, just north city limits



## Heap of Work

Apparently Out Out for the British Army.

A Big Increase in the Forces Probable.

Virulent Outbreak of Smallpox in Gloucester.

Wright Gossip About Noted People—London Still Crowded.

London, April 11.—The resumption of Parliament has been the feature of the week for London, and the daily questions regarding foreign affairs that are showered upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, has served to again draw attention to their unsettled state in all directions. Well-informed persons think that Africa is going to blaze with war from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, and there is said to be a strong possibility of Great Britain having to conquer the Transvaal, a task which alone would require at least 50,000 troops. Consequently it is likely that the British army will soon be largely increased in strength, as it is considered extremely doubtful if it is capable of grappling with the work seemingly cut out for it in Africa alone. In the meanwhile, Great Britain's European enemies are on the out vive. The attitude of Russia is especially disquieting. Even a newspaper like the St. James Gazette expresses disgust with the supineness of the Government, which allows Russia to pursue her advance unchecked in the direction of Port Arthur, and says: "Today Russia has got all and more than she dreamed of in Crimean days. France is her maid-of-all-work, Germany her friend, Turkey her vassal, and half the powers of the world are dancing to Russia's tune."

**SMALLPOX IN GLOUCESTER.**  
The situation in Gloucester, where virulent smallpox is raging, is so serious that the Government is likely to take charge. Up to March 28 there were 700 cases, and since then there has been an increase of 50 weekly. The percentage of deaths is 25, and the town is in a state of panic. The Dean of Gloucester has issued an appeal for assistance, all race meetings, etc., have been canceled, and all railway and holiday arrangements have been abandoned. The town is generally avoided and other towns are instituting quarantines against Gloucester. The situation is due to the anti-vaccination views of the local council, and now the citizens, including those who were violently opposed to vaccination, are rushing in thousands to be vaccinated. The newspapers generally hold the local authorities to be responsible for this distressing state of affairs, and the Daily Telegraph also instances the repeal of the Indian Contumacious acts which, it says, is due "to a section of faddists representing the Deen of Gloucester and some American ladies who visited India. The result of the repeal was that a whole third of the forces of the army and navy are unfit for duty."

**SPORTING NEWS.**  
In the sporting world the feature of the week has been the large number of point to point and hunt meetings which are always held during Easter week. The feature of the fairly horse steeplechase meeting last Monday was that M. W. C. Eustis, a nephew of Mr. James B. Eustis, the United States ambassador at Paris, with his own horses, won the Hunt Cup and the Houghton Cup (the two most coveted trophies), and the fairly horse plate, on a friend's horse, against the best professional jockey in Ireland.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, who is now in this city, was asked if there was any truth in the revived rumor that he was coming to England. He said that probably international yachting would take a rest, as he had no plans up on the part of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin to bring the boat over here.

**GENERAL GOSSIP.**  
London is still comparatively empty. Many of the great crowd of fashionable and officials who flew to the country, the seaside or to the continent last week, have not yet returned from their Easter holidays. But the popular restaurants and theaters show few signs of their absence, and have been as crowded as ever during the past week. Indeed, at the Restaurant, which for years has been the fashion, and where one can see royalties and the very smartest people in England, seated next to financiers of doubtful repute and to women whose repute there is no doubt about whatever, it has been impossible to get a table for either dinner or supper without reserving it in advance.

Lord Ronald Gower has written letters to the newspapers urging the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York to discard the silk hat as being "the ugliest and most unhealthy headgear of the century," adding that if the princes did so "our classes are intensely snobbish and would follow the fashion adopted by a prince of the blood."

The Athenaeum announces a new and important poem by Swinburne. Lord Edward Cecil, who, as already announced, has been ordered to Egypt, was Lord Wolsey's aide-de-camp in Ireland, and his wife, formerly Miss Violet Maxse, was the object of Sir John Millard's painting "Fuss in Boots."

The czar is building a gorgeous special train of seven carriages. One of them will be a magnificent parlor car, another will contain wonderful bathrooms. The walls of all the carriages are decorated with artistic mosaic work and are made of rare woods.

Sir Henry Irving's wife is living in South Kensington, and the two sons of the actor, while on excellent terms with their father, make their home with their mother when in London. Lady Irving is rather eccentric in appearance, and from the day when her husband was knighted has been very particular that no one should omit the "lady" in addressing her.

**Windsor Salt, Purest and Best.**  
She—Did you see the Latin quater while in Paris? He—No; but I got several lead francs passed on me.  
Minard's Ediment, Lumberman's Friend.

## AWFUL CHARGES

Against a Father and His Son in Lincoln County—The Community Excited.

Toronto, April 11.—Inspector Murray, of the Attorney-General's Department, returned last evening to Toronto from Smithville, eight miles south of Grimsby, in Lincoln county, where he was investigating one of the most shocking cases of depravity which has ever been brought before a court of justice, and if the present temper of the village does not cool the Wingham outrage bids fair to be repeated, with the same termination.

John Potts, a laborer, about 60 years of age, and his son William, aged 21, are the alleged culprits, and Margarette Wilkins, daughter of the first named and sister of William, is the complainant.

Potts is a widower, his wife having died a few weeks ago. The information of Mrs. Wilkins, who is 18 years of age, and has only been married a few months, alleges that her father repeatedly assaulted her and that her brother attempted to do so. Mrs. Madigan, another daughter of the elder prisoner, relates a sensational story concerning the conduct of Potts, and her statements are corroborated by her husband. At the time of his arrest Potts was temporarily employed on a farm about fifteen miles from Smithville, and his youngest daughter, who, singularly enough, is christened Rosie, the name of the young girl mixed up in the Wingham case, was residing with him. She will be looking after by relatives. The Potts family are well known throughout Lincoln. There are four married daughters and several sons residing in the vicinity of Smithville.

## MAY BE MURDER

Ghastly Discovery Near Cooksville—Suspensions of Foul Play.

Cooksville, Ont., April 11.—Another tragedy that promises to rival in interest the famous Williams murder case came to light here yesterday by the discovery of the body of an old man named Harvey McNabb in the woods known as Cook's bush, by two women, who were picking wintergreen berries. The face presented a horrible sight. The eyes, nose, ears and most of the flesh had been eaten off by crows and the animals in the woods. What remained was drawn like parchment across the bones of the skull. There are many circumstances that point to foul play. Mr. McNabb was a man about 70 years of age, but strong and healthy. His home was at Norval, where he owned a farm, which he rented. It is supposed he was paid the rent, some \$30, the day of his disappearance last November, and he started to walk to Streetsville with it. A search revealed that there was not a single cent of money or a scrap of paper in the pockets of his clothes to show who he was. His hat was also missing. As the body was frozen, and most of the flesh nibbled off the skull by field mice and crows, it was impossible to ascertain if he had been killed by a blow on the head. The trunk, however, does not show any signs of violence. An inquest will be held.

## JOHN FIELD'S DEATH.

His Daughter in Lansing Talks—Rosa Was an Adopted Daughter.

Lansing, Mich., April 11.—Mrs. Thos. McCracken, the daughter of J. G. Field, the Wingham butcher, who died in the London (Ont.) hospital, gives some information about that family. Her father and mother, she says, came to America from England 28 years ago. Mrs. Field died at the birth of the youngest daughter, now 13 years old. The other children are: Thomas, the butcher, in Wingham; Rosa, aged 30 years; Miley, 25 years; Daisy, 17 years; and Mrs. McCracken, 25 years. It had always been understood by members of the family that Rosa, who gave birth to a child, of which Field was accused of being the father, was an adopted daughter. Very little is known of her history. The Lansing daughter says Rosa was born in England, and had been adopted when Mr. and Mrs. Field came to America. She declares that it was never intimated in the least that she was an illegitimate child, notwithstanding the fact that a strong resemblance which existed between Field and Rosa was the subject of frequent comment. Field never liked to talk very long about Rosa. If the indicted mob leaders ever senting evidence that Field was was due to poor treatment and exposure received while in Lansing, they will have very thin pickings in their favor. Field received the best of treatment, and was beyond doubt suffering great agonies while here.

## Traffic in Offices.

Why Mr. Masson, M.P., Made Such a Grab for the Huron County Judgeship.

Toronto, Globe.  
There is a phase of Mr. Masson's appointment as judge of the county of Huron as a reward for his vote on the remedial bill which is not probably generally understood. By the County Courts bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, it is provided that there shall not be two judges for a county having a population of 80,000 or less. This clause was inserted in the bill on Thursday of last week, and the bill was read a third time on the same day, when the House finished its business and rose. The next day being Good Friday, the Lieutenant-Governor did not come down to sanction the bill, but that ceremony was deferred until the following Tuesday. In the meantime telegraphic information was no doubt conveyed to the Government and Mr. Masson at Ottawa of this new provision. Mr. Masson was snatched from his duties as a watcher over the coercion bill, his commission was issued on Monday, he made haste to reach Toronto on Tuesday, and was sworn in on the forenoon of that day, before the Lieutenant-Governor gave his assent to the bill in the afternoon. It was a lively scramble and a narrow escape. We can with difficulty conceive a more striking illustration of the keenness of the traffic carried on at Ottawa than his appointment presents.

Mr. G. T. Trebilcock, of South London, will in future handle Postum Cereal, a healthful substitute for coffee. It is made from pure grains, roasted and blended, forming a combination equal to the finest Mocha and Java. One half pound packages 15c; one pound packages 25c.

**NOTICE**—If you want good and proper work done on your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Taubert street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory. Watch chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

## Scenes at Ottawa.

The Longest Sitting on Record in Any Parliament.

That Scandalous Huron County Judgeship Appointment.

The Minister of Justice Walks Out of the House to Avoid Defending It.

How Falsehoods Against Mr. Laurier Have Been Traded On.

Ottawa, April 11.—The Cabinet met on Monday to consider the political situation and to decide what action will be taken in the House next week. Rumors of dissolution before Saturday next are current about the lobbies.

Yesterday, at the close of the disgraceful attack of Dr. Ferguson, Conservative member for Leeds and Grenville, on his fellow-Conservative Dr. Sproule, Mr. Sempie (Wellington) said: "The bar down stairs has been helping to bring about this unequally and disgraceful spectacle. This is a great reason why this country should rise until some of the members on the opposite side are sober."

Mr. McMillan, who attacked Mr. Laurier with never having denied the statement that he had said he thanked God there were no Orangemen in the Liberal ranks. Mr. Laurier at once rose and said he would answer. He had stated, he said, on the floor of Parliament more than once that he would not be responsible for any words attributed to him in any speech unless that speech purported to be verbatim. Verbatim report of his Chicutimi speech had been taken and printed. It was not fair, therefore, to ask him to be answerable for imputed words. Mr. McMillan said Mr. Laurier did not say he had not used words attributed to him.

Mr. Laurier read from both Conservative and Liberal papers to show that contradictory reports had been printed regarding his speeches. His record, he claimed, showed he had been misrepresented on this point.

Mr. Belley affirmed that Mr. Laurier had used the words.

Mr. Chiquette was present and heard the leader of the Opposition at Chicutimi. Anyone, I don't care who, who says that the leader of the Opposition uttered those words, tells a lie.

This expression was productive of a great uproar. The chairman ordered the words to be withheld, whereupon Mr. Chiquette declared that he had nothing to take back. He repeated what he had said. As he had not charged Mr. Belley with lying he considered the statement to be in order, but at the suggestion of Mr. Laurier the withdrawal of the words was ordered.

Mr. Carroll-I was present at the meeting at Chicutimi. I stood near the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Belley was not at the meeting. I affirm that the leader of the Opposition did not use the words attributed to him.

Mr. Foster called upon Mr. Laurier to deny the accusation.

The Liberal leader repeated the denial which he had made in his letter to Mr. Alex. Smith, and which was published in the "Advertiser." He pointed out that he used the words attributed to him, and that he was, because his friend, Mr. Dawson was a member of the Liberal party.

Mr. Somerville said that Mr. McMillan was merely obstructing the business of the House.

Mr. McCarthy, rising on the Conservative side, made a vigorous attack on the Government policy of bribing members to support it, instancing the appointment last week of Mr. Masson to the county judgeship of Huron. Why, asked Mr. McCarthy, had the judgeship of Huron been kept open since March 1895? Why was the appointment made at this particular moment?

Because, he said, the Government had adopted to abolish the second judgeship in Huron. It was necessary to force the country a judge whom the people had declared was unnecessary. Mr. McCarthy said he did not know that Canadian history showed a more reprehensible proceeding than has taken place this week. If this House had men sitting here in the same position as the judgeship of North Grey it was right to expect a committee should rise and refuse to proceed any further. Many names were mentioned in the newspapers, and had been mentioned on the floor of the House.

As Mr. McCarthy was speaking on the Masson appointment, Sir Charles Tupper was called out of the chamber. When Mr. McCarthy was concluding, the Minister of Justice, who is, perhaps, the best man in the Cabinet, got up and walked out of the chamber. There could be no misunderstanding of the action, and no one doubted that the Minister was refusing to attempt to defend in appointment for which he is not believed to be responsible. No reply or defense came from the Treasury benches. The Ministers present were Sir Arthur Gordon and Messrs. Day and Costigan. The member for Ottawa, a supporter, filled in what would have been an awkward pause by rising and speaking at large. When Sir Charles Tupper came in Sir Richard Cartwright said he thought the circumstances of Mr. Masson's appointment called for explanation.

While it may be sometimes accompanied by a strong grip on the system before the victim knows me is under his spell. What numbers are being of Bright's disease and diabetes, apparently in good health, and yet the system undermined. Security is found in the use of South American Kidney Cure, which purifies the blood of all poisons, and unlike pills and powders, speedily dissolves the hardest kidney trouble, and restores the system in the system, an outcome of kidney disease. Physicians will sometimes say that cannot be removed, danger with Dr. Thomas' Kidney Cure does it. The Rev. Jas. Murdoch, of St. John, N. B., was cured of this trouble by taking only four bottles.

## A GREAT DEAL OF NONSENSE

Has been written—and believed about Blood Purifiers.

## WHAT

PURIFIES THE BLOOD?

THE KIDNEYS

PURIFY THE BLOOD

And THEY alone.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

## WARNER'S SAFE CURE

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy dragged-out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, sickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right, and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

where Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, was speaking up and down, and the Minister was promptly in the pocket of the Masson incident being out of the way.

Clause 10 deals with the formation of separate school districts by municipalities and setting down the number of Roman Catholic children required. This brought up the question whether Roman Catholics should be regarded as separate school supporters, and that it should be put upon all Roman Catholics in a district.

Mr. Langellier suggested that the Quebec law be amended, by which only those became supporters of the dissent school who signed the petition for its establishment.

Mr. LaRiviere retorted that if Mr. Langellier wished to uphold the public school system in Manitoba he could not do so more effectively than by the proposition he made.

Mr. Paterson showed that Mr. LaRiviere by his statement admitted that the minority did not wish to have separate schools.

Mr. LaRiviere replied that the difficulties which would make the working of the bill impossible if Mr. Langellier's proposition were adopted were the assessment and taxation features.

Mr. Langellier said that the Quebec law worked well.

A lengthy discussion followed, and as its outcome Mr. Davies moved an amendment to the effect that all Roman Catholic householders who desire to have a separate school, and sign a petition to that effect, may have one, but that those who do not sign, or refuse to sign, will be considered public school supporters, and, further, that any Roman Catholic householder who afterwards enroll himself as a separate school supporter on giving notice to that effect, shall be considered a public school supporter.

Mr. Dickey defended the clause in the bill, and the discussion was of a strictly legitimate and relevant character.

Mr. Martin condemned the adoption of the principle of the old law in respect to appeals from the action of municipalities in establishing school districts. Instead of a costly appeal to the board sitting in Winnipeg, the appeal should be, as in the existing law, to the county court judges, who hold quarterly sittings in every district.

While he was speaking the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of State stood out and he tried to protest against this method of doing business. On being put to the committee, Mr. Davies' amendment was lost, and a clause was declared carried 149 yeas, 14 nays, and 10 abstentions.

Mr. Martin was shut off from speaking on it.

And it was again evident that the House would be compelled to sit all night.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY.

J. H. Luckham's drug store at Glenora was robbed Thursday night, and fancy articles to the value of \$60 were stolen.

For selling liquor without a license, Messrs. McCaffery and Fenner, of London, were fined \$50 each by Inspector Sheft on Tuesday.

John Vail has sold his 100-acre farm to John H. Robinson, and intends moving to Newbury, having bought the Levenshoe homestead.

Mr. Robert S. Smith, of London township, has sold to Mr. Sheldon, of Chatham, the bay horse London Chief, by Wilkesbarre, dam Nalla, by Devon dam of General Smith (2:20), by Royal Revenge.

An accident happened at Mr. W. McCredie's sawmill in South Dorchester the other day by which a young man named Dan Ecker lost his leg. It appears that he wished to remove a belt from the machinery while in motion, and attempted to kick it off. His leg was caught below the knee and the flesh stripped off down to the ankle, and the foot was almost torn off. He would have fared worse had he not been caught by a board which was nailed against the wall and held on during the employees to stop the mill. Surgeons were soon in attendance, and amputated the leg below the knee.

## WORKS ITSELF INTO THE SYSTEM

The Insidious Nature of Kidney Disease.

Whilst pain will sometimes accompany kidney trouble, it is not always so. It may obtain a strong grip on the system before the victim knows me is under his spell. What numbers are being of Bright's disease and diabetes, apparently in good health, and yet the system undermined. Security is found in the use of South American Kidney Cure, which purifies the blood of all poisons, and unlike pills and powders, speedily dissolves the hardest kidney trouble, and restores the system in the system, an outcome of kidney disease. Physicians will sometimes say that cannot be removed, danger with Dr. Thomas' Kidney Cure does it. The Rev. Jas. Murdoch, of St. John, N. B., was cured of this trouble by taking only four bottles.

## WOODS' FAIR

We Always Take the Lead! Always at the Front!

Queer, isn't it, that the public like to patronize our store? That's the beauty of keeping one's prices right.

## BLINDS COMPLETE, 35c.

House cleaning time is now here, which necessitates replenishing so many different articles around the household. No one having shabby-looking blinds. Those who have had for several seasons should be taken down and new ones hung in their place. Just consider, you can buy Oil Linen Window Blinds, mounted on Hartshorn Spring Rollers for 35c. complete. These blinds are 3x6 feet, and will sell you daddo and plain at same price.

We also have a few odd Blinds, which we will offer complete for 19c.

Curtain Poles complete, 23c. We have not advanced our prices on Curtain Pole Trimmings although brass goods have advanced so much more in price than last year. (Can sell you Wood Curtain Poles, all kinds, mahogany, walnut, ebony and antique oak, with handsome brass trimmings complete, for 23c, and a few Oilcloth covered poles, with same kind of brass trimmings as above, for the same price, 23c. We have only a small quantity of these left, and we will close them out cheap.

Have recently received a fine assortment of Wood Trimmings for Curtain Poles in two very desirable kinds, mahogany and antique oak, at 30c. complete.

Wood Towel Rings, mahogany and antique oak, 8c. each or 2 for 15c.

Antique Oak Towel Rollers, 10c.

Call and see our antique oak Hat Racks, Screens, Jardiniere Stands, etc., at right prices.

## BARGAINS IN GRANITEWARE.

Our great stock of Graniteware has been greatly reduced in quantity, but we still have a large amount that must be disposed of, and can offer you bargains every day in this line.

Granite Pie Plates, 8c.

Granite Dippers, 24c.

Granite Tea Steepers, 20c.

Granite Basting, 10c.

Granite Ladling Spoons, 5c.

Granite Pudding Pans, 10c.  
Granite Sauce Pans, 15c.  
Granite Stew Kettles, 15c.  
Granite Coffee Pots, large size, 50c.  
Granite Tea Kettles, No. 8, 75c.  
Granite Tea Kettles, No. 8, 80c.  
Preserving Kettles, Tea Pots, Pails, Dish Pans, anything you want in graniteware, we can give you satisfaction.

## BARGAINS IN TINWARE.

Sap Pails—10 quart, Flaring Sap Pails reduced to 6c.  
Sap Spiles (Maple Leafs), 5c. per doz.  
Victoria Flour Sifters only 10c, worth double the money.  
Round 3-quart Dinner Pails, with cup, only 15c.

Copper Bottom Boilers, No. 8, 80c.

Copper Bottom Boilers, No. 9, 90c.

Milk Strainers, 10c.

Wash Bowls, 11c. each, 7c.

Wash Bowls, 13c. each, 10c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Wire Carpet Beaters, good hardwood, handles, 10c, three for 25c.

Reed Carpet Beaters, 19c. each.

Place Handles, plain and fancy shapes 3c. each.

Palm Table Mats, four in set, 20c.

Wood Toothpicks, 1c. per package.

Ammonia for household use, invaluable for softening hard water and general cleaning purposes, 13c. bottle, two for 25c.

Pure Petroleum Cream for chapped hands, skin diseases, etc., only 5c. per box.

Non-scratch Silver Polish, for cleaning gold, silver, platinum, glass, tin and nickel; this is free from poison of acids, and will not scratch the softest metal.

Non-scratch Waterproof Dressing, for ladies' and gents' fine shoes and patent leather; will not injure the finest kid shoes; only 10c.

Little Wonder Washing Machines, only 5c. worth 25c; save your hands and use one of these machines.

Trade Supplied.

## WOODS' FAIR

70a-wt-bw

## ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL.

Annual Easter Vestry Meeting—A Prosperous Year.

The annual meeting of the vestry of All Saints' Chapel was held on the evening of Easter Tuesday. Rev. Canon Richardson, rector, was in the chair. Rev. W. L. Armitage conducted devotional exercises. The chapel warden's report showed \$438 47 receipts from Sunday collections. The disbursements showed a balance of \$24 in favor of the fund.

Percy Phillips was re-elected rector's warden, and H. Stein, people's warden.

The following were chosen sidesmen: Messrs. T. Fox, H. Beer, W. Hogg, H. Watson, F. Graydon and John Jones.

Rev. Mr. Armitage read a most interesting report of his work, showing the great progress made by the congregation. He had made 924 pastoral visits, held 119 services, 14 celebrations of the Sacrament. The number of confirmations were 26, and the membership of the Sunday school was 190. The aggregate receipts from all sources, including warden's report, \$682.

Mr. F. J. Fitzgerald was elected lay representative to the synod, and Mr. Fred Fitzgerald was appointed organist on salary.

The rector congratulated the people on the marked prosperity of the year, and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Stanton and the choir.

## POPULAR LAWYERS.

Result of the Benchers' Election—George C. Gibbons, Q.C., and R. Bayly Among the Successful Ones.

The counting of ballots for benchers of the Law Society was completed yesterday, with the following result: H. H. Strathairn, Barris, 849; C. Moss, Toronto, 831; B. M. Britton, Kingston, 887; Wm. Douglas, Chatham, 882; A. S. Harty, Brantford, 879; Christopher Robinson, Toronto, 864; D. B. McEwen, Cornwall, 852; J. Edington, Stratford, 838; John Hoskin, Toronto, 836; Colin McEugene, St. Thomas, 855; B. Osler, Toronto, 819; D. Guthrie, Guelph, 804; M. O'Gara, Ottawa, 801; G. C. Gibbons, London, 797; R. Bayly, London, 780; A. B. Aylesworth, Toronto, 730; J. V. Teetzel, Hamilton, 716; George Watson, Toronto, 700; Alex. Bruce, Hamilton, 716; Wm. Kerr, Cobourg, 681; G. E. Sheppard, Toronto, 669; A. H. Clarke, 669; John Bell, Belleville, 651; C. Martin, Hamilton, 635; D'Alton McCarthy, Toronto, 621; C. J. Ritchie, Toronto, 618; W. R. Riddell, Toronto, 582; W. H. Hogg, Ottawa, 579; E. B. Edwards, Peterboro, 579; Aemilius Irving, Toronto, 572. These are the 50 benchers for the next four years. G. C. Gibbons, of London; Wm. Kerr, Cobourg; A. H. Clarke, W. H. Hogg, Ottawa; and E. B. Edwards, Peterboro, are the new men.

## Windsor Salt for Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

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

## WHERE'S BECKETT?

Bell Telephone Manager at Stratford Missing—Short in His Accounts.

Stratford, Ont., April 11.—Frank E. Beckett, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, has left the city, and his present whereabouts are unknown. Mr. J. L. Richmond, special agent, has been in charge of the office here for the past several days, superintending the business. Mr. Richmond came here as a result of the auditor's visit. Beckett is short in his accounts, the telephone people say. He has been in the company's employ about ten years, and was always considered a trustworthy official. He originally came from Toronto, but was manager at Owen Sound before being placed in charge here.

## ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN.



230 and 232 Dundas Street.

# WHISKARD'S

## TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

### Low Price

Is the best salesman on earth—a fact we never lose sight of. It's the general, all-round low prices on everything we sell that makes this store so popular. No variation about our methods. It is our everlasting effort to price reliable merchandise of all sorts so low as not only to retain the enviable clientele we enjoy, but add new friends to the list every day. The larger crowds, typical of the store, is the best evidence of how well we succeed.

#### Millinery.

As the plumage of a handsome bird adds to its beauty, so does a pretty hat add to the looks and comfort of a lady's general appearance. Our stock of Millinery is worthy of your careful examination. Everything is sparkling with newness and abounding in cheapness, and each succeeding day finds our stock more complete.

Flowers of all descriptions. Untrimmed Hats, an immense stock, all the popular shapes and colors; attractive prices.

Fancy Millinery Ribbons—Extra value in Shot Ribbons, wide width, at 50c.

Straw Brail is in great demand. We are selling it at 12c, 15c, and 20c.

We have very nice Sailors, in all colors, at 50c.

Trimmed Straws at \$1.25 are taking well.

#### White Underwear.

We have just received a choice lot of Ladies' White Underwear, and have captured the trade with the bargains we are offering. It will be to your advantage to call early and inspect them.

#### Linens.

We are giving a demonstration at our linen counter worth anybody's while to see. A special shipment just received.

Table Napkins, bordered, large size, 50c each.

Damask Towels, large size, 15c each.

Damask Tray Covers, from 15c to 75c.

Sideboard Scarfs—Prices range from 35c to \$1. We have very nice ones at 95c.

Butchers' Linen at 15c per yard.

Towels, Dobbies, etc.

#### Shirt Waists.

We were obliged to duplicate our order for these waists, and we have just received the goods. They are going fast.

Latest styles, full sleeves; prices 50c and 75c.

#### Buttons.

Just received, 100 boxes of Fancy Metal Buttons, all colors, for ladies' dresses, worth 100 per dozen. This is an extraordinary offer—We will sell 2 dozens for 50c.

#### Sundries.

A complete mixture of bargain goods crowded into this space to catch the prudent buyer's gaze, and again convince one and all. Bargains abound in profusion all over our store.

A special import of Washing Silk Ribbons at 10c.

Washing Silk Ribbons, large size, trimmed with lace, double front, worth 25c, our price only 15c.

Extra Fine French Crepe Paper, 10c roll.

Well Bleached Sheets, ready-made, \$1 per pair.

White Quilts, 21 yards wide, worth \$1, selling for 75c.

An extraordinary offer—A special line of 20 dozen measure of cloths, handkerchiefs, wide hem stitch, only 5c each.

Silk Pom Poms, large size, only 15c per dozen.

There is wisdom in doing your shopping here. In our store your dollars do their duty. They accomplish bigger results here than in any other place we know of.

#### AMONG BIG BERGS.

New York, April 11.—The steamer Brooklyn City, from Bristol, England, reports that on April 3, latitude 47 degrees 10 minutes, longitude 43 degrees 30 minutes, she sighted an iceberg 90 feet high and 300 feet long. At the same time several small bergs were seen on April 4, latitude 45 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 48 degrees 4 minutes, from 6 to 8 p.m. She sighted 27 icebergs of various sizes, surrounded by pack ice.

#### STRIKE MURDERERS SENTENCED.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 11.—The Tonawanda voters who participated in the double murder of the Phillipses were sentenced yesterday. Hyde, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to Auburn Prison for life. Capt. Graves, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to prison for a term of sixteen years. Irving Collins and John Quirk, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, were sentenced to eleven years in Auburn.

#### WOMEN WON.

Topeka, Kan., April 11.—The enfranchised women of EMs, Kan., scored a sweeping victory at the recent municipal election. A complete ticket of woman candidates was nominated, and all were elected, with the exception of Mrs. Clara Sheldon, candidate for police judge, who was defeated by a majority of five. Mrs. M. A. Wade, proprietor of a large drygoods store, was elected mayor. The women named their ticket "Law and Order," and they propose to enforce the prohibition law to the letter.

#### Got Well in Three Days.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in from one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

The fast man never knows how to keep his distance from pharmaceutical science and the best modern appliances are availed of in compounding Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Hence, though half a century in existence as a medicine, it is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood-purifier.

## Western Ontario.

Latest Happenings in This Section of the Province.

#### Serious Charge Against a St. Thomas Man—Perth Girl Missing—Drowning at Essex.

A gold cure club has been organized in Walkerton.

Warton Orangemen have condemned the Remedial Bill.

The new Church of England rectory in Wyomond will cost about \$1,200.

Point Edward will have an electric street railway if a night service with Sarnia is given.

Rev. D. A. Moir, B.D., of Georgetown, has been invited to the pastorate of the Methodist Church, Drayton.

Mr. Doherty, of Sarnia, has received his patent from the United States Government for his process of making decarbon steel.

Peter Oliver, of Mornington, drew \$50 from a Stratford bank on Wednesday, got drunk, and lost his money. He claims he was robbed.

Dr. Bryce, Provincial health officer, arrived in Windsor Friday. He will meet the health boards of Windsor and Walkerton, to inquire into the recent typhoid epidemic.

A Galt girl was assaulted by an unknown ruffian the other evening on a main street, and eluded him after a long chase. A reward of \$50 has been offered for his capture.

A Masonic lodge was instituted at Sarnia Wednesday. About 25 members of Windsor preceptory were present, and took part in the ceremonies. After the services a banquet was held.

Edward Foster, of Ingersoll, charged with the larceny of wire from the Locked Wire Fence Company, was committed to stand his trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction; \$1,000 bail was accepted for his appearance.

James Hedridge, aged 23 years, died in Windsor Thursday morning. A paralysis of the brain. The deceased was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and lived for a number of years in Toronto before coming to Windsor. He was one of the oldest members of the Forty-eighth Highlanders.

There was an exciting congregational meeting of the Colborne Street Methodist Church, Brantford, on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. Mr. Hobbs, the pastor brought up the question of his recent severe sermon on dancing. His views were endorsed by the majority of those present.

A son of Thaddeus Price, living at Elmstead, was drowned Wednesday. Mrs. Price and the little fellow were on a visit to her father, J. Westlake, and the father was working on a scow at Sandwich. The child fell into an open well, and when found a few moments afterwards, life was extinct.

At a meeting of the Brantford Board of Trade, Messrs. Frank Cookshutt, Lloyd Harris, and J. S. Hamilton were appointed delegates from the Brantford Board of Trade to the Chamber of Commerce in London this summer. The board also passed a resolution favoring some measure of closer trade relations between the colonies and empire.

Chas. Fuller, colored, was arrested at St. Thomas recently on a very serious charge. He has been making himself very notorious in connection with a romantic love affair with a white girl named Smith. The girl's parents claim she is an imbecile, and had Fuller arrested for carnally knowing her. Fuller is from Brantford, and it is claimed he has a wife and children there.

A daughter of David Hyslop, South Easthope, Perth county, left her home on Tuesday, and her parents are anxious to learn her whereabouts. The girl, who is 25 years of age, is deaf, and is unable to speak so as to make herself understood by strangers, and it is feared she may perish unless found and taken care of by some one. Search has been made for her in all directions.

MEASLES AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, April 11.—The measles, running its course in the President's family, and yesterday morning Ruth, the first born, contracted the disease. Little Esther is progressing rapidly towards recovery, and so far Baby Marion has not shown signs of the ailment.

MCKINLEY THE MAN. Laporte, Ind., April 11.—"McKinley will be the nominee of the St. Louis convention," said Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in an interview here today. His defeat can only be encompassed by the machinations of the politicians. He is the choice of the rank and file of the Republican party."

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE. Washington, D. C., April 11.—In the Senate a joint resolution was presented yesterday concerning the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick, requesting that the President intervene with the British authorities towards securing her release. After a warm debate a reference to the resolution to the judiciary committee was agreed to.

ALL HANDS DROWNED. Cape Henry, Va., April 11.—Capt. John Faunce and his son, Percy, of Washington, D. C., were drowned yesterday with their crew of seven colored men. Capt. Faunce was renewing his sturgeon nets on the coast just below Virginia Beach, Va. The ocean swell has been heavy for the past two days, and suddenly several breakers came upon the frail craft. The first and second breakers were passed all right, but the next, which was unexpected, and unusually heavy, struck the little craft and capsized it, drowning all hands.

Pure Baking Powder, 20c per pound, at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store.

## Up the Nile!

Britain May Abandon the Expedition to Dongola.

Menelik Said to Have Mutilated a Thousand Prisoners.

Spaniards Believe Cleveland Will Ignore the Cuban Resolutions.

The Olympian Games Attract an Immense Crowd—The Long Distance Race Won by a Greek.

#### CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Rome, April 11.—The Capitale asserts that the Negus has cut off the legs of a thousand of his prisoners.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS. London, April 11.—A dispatch from Paris says that the Cabinet is seriously considering the question of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies.

#### KROGER'S DELAY.

London, April 11.—The Times prints a dispatch from Pretoria saying that Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has again telegraphed to President Kruger complaining of his delay in deciding upon accepting the invitation to visit London to discuss matters pertaining to the Transvaal.

#### DEATH OF COL. COCKERILL.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Cairo says that Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known American newspaper editor and correspondent, died suddenly at Shepheard's hotel in that city yesterday of apoplexy. Col. Cockerill recently arrived in Cairo from Japan, where he had spent considerable time as the correspondent of a New York paper.

#### THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

London, April 11.—A special from Rome says: The defeat of the Italians at Turrit, the real extent of which still remains concealed, seems likely to be the preface to the taking of Kassala. This place has been vigorously attacked.

The Panfilla advocates the abandonment of Africa, anticipating other serious disasters.

#### FALSE REPORTS.

The reports that Rev. G. P. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bittis, is imprisoned at Diarbekir, that the Sultan intends to expel all missionaries from the Turkish dominions, and that there is a panic at Suediah, owing to the presence of an unknown number of troops, are all officially denied at Constantinople.

#### SPAIN AND UNCLE SAM.

A special to the New York World from Madrid, Spain, says: A better feeling prevails, especially among the journalists and the politicians, because of the sympathy for Spain displayed by the press of Europe, especially that of France. Official telegrams from the Spanish Legation in Washington assure the press here that President Cleveland will take no notice of the Cuban resolutions adopted by Congress and will not move at all in the matter until the war in Cuba takes some decisive turn.

#### THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

London, April 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday R. W. Hannbury, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, replying to Mr. Provand, M.P., disclosed the basis of the new tenders for the fast Atlantic service. It was stated that it would be a weekly service between Canada and England or Irish ports. The speed was to be not less than 20 knots. It was further stated that the British and Canadian Governments had gone so far that the Canadian Government was about to issue tenders. There were no definite arrangements made regarding the respective amount of the subsidy.

#### DESPOT DOLE'S PLANS.

Honolulu, April 11.—A registration act has nearly completed its passage by the two Houses with great unanimity. This act compels every male, above the age of 15, to be registered with full description and thumb marks; also to produce his certificate of registration whenever he removes to a new location. This object of the measure is to enable the Government to identify him and control the great number of Asiatic vagrants in the country. It is estimated that 45,000 will annually be collected from Asiatics who have hitherto evaded taxation. While the whites generally favor this act, a few are opposed to it on sentimental grounds.

#### BEHRING'S SERUM KILLS.

Berlin, April 11.—Professor Langerhaus, medical director of the Moabit Hospital, announces: "My little son, who was enjoying perfect health, has been killed by an application of Behring's diphtheria serum." Personal investigation shows that the boy was inoculated to prevent his catching the disease from a servant. Though the greatest care was taken, he died within two minutes, his father being among the best known physicians in this country, and his mother being Professor Gerhardt's daughter. This announcement is regarded as a new war against Vichow and other authorities who back up Langerhaus.

#### THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

A dispatch from Athens says: Yesterday every condition was favorable for the carrying out of the fifth day's programme of the Olympic games, which included the final heats of the unfinished events of Monday and Tuesday. The American competitors sustained their reputation as athletes, and carried off a goodly share of the honors. An immense crowd was present. The long-distance record from Marathon, over the historic road followed by the messengers centuries ago, bearing the news of the defeat of the Persians, was won by Louis, a Greek peasant, and his victory was greeted with thunders of applause. The prize, in addition to an olive wreath, is a handsome cup, given by M. Breal, a well-known French savant and writer on mythological subjects. The time of the winner was 2 hours and 45 minutes. Vasilakos covered the distance in 2 hours. The city was again illuminated last night.

#### DEATH OF LADY MOUNT-STEFEN.

London, April 11.—Lady Mount-Stephen died at a quarter to three this morning, succumbing to a painful op-

## Ayer's Argument.

If there is **any** reason why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is **every** reason why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is **why** you should use Ayer's; it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages, 16 half-tones, bound in Royal Hallowell. Free. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

## CLOSING-OUT SALE

### Second-Hand Pianos and Second-Hand Organs

All parties desirous of purchasing a good second-hand Piano or Organ, an opportunity now affords itself, as we have a large stock of same on hand that we will dispose of to good parties at ridiculously low prices, and on easy terms of payment. We will guarantee every instrument first class for practice purposes, and at prices that are sure to please. This is a rare chance and an opportunity that should not be missed. Call and be convinced. We are offering special inducements in music and musical instruments also.

### R. S. Williams Son's Co., Ltd.

171 DUNDAS STREET.

P. A. CRODEN, Manager.

#### He Must Hang.

Michael Brennan Found Guilty of the Murder of J. A. Strathy.

Insanity the Defense—Dr. Buckle in the Witness Box—Execution Set for May 19.

Barrie, Ont., April 11.—Michael J. Brennan, who has been on trial here for the past two days before Chief Justice Armour, charged with having shot down and murdered Mr. John A. Strathy in his own house on the morning of Feb. 15 last, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to be hanged on May 29, 1896.

Dr. Buckle, superintendent of the London Insane Asylum, was put in the box and examined by Mr. Lount, Q.C. Witness endeavored to prove that the prisoner was suffering from monomania, or, as it is now termed, paranoia. This paranoia was a disease of the mind, which affected the person in the manner that they suffered from delusions and suspicions, and became practically insane on this point, and Brennan's delusion was as to his wife's chastity. But it was shown that this had no bearing on the act of shooting Mr. Strathy.

Medical evidence was brought in rebuttal by the prosecution to show that Brennan was perfectly capable of appreciating the nature and quality of the act when he committed it. Mr. Lount, Q.C., the counsel for the defense, made a most able address to the jury, lasting two hours. It was pathetic and dramatic to a high degree. He claimed that insanity had been proved, and hoped that at the worst a verdict of manslaughter would be rendered.

Mr. Johnston, Q.C., for the crown, spoke for an hour and three-quarters, and endeavored to show that when Brennan killed Strathy he had a full knowledge of the enormity of the crime.

His Lordship charged against the prisoner, and the jury returned at 8:40 p.m. with their verdict, after being out just one hour.

### Parnell & Brighton's Bread

IS THE BEST!

Only 5c Per Loaf.

Delivered to any part of city.

## TRY ME

Early for your Spring Suit W. SLATER, opposite the V.

WESLEY HARRISON, ENGRAVER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR, 284 Dundas St., - Spencer Block. Telephone 1150. Open day and night.

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has no such exponents in London as our corps of workmen.

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### Advertiser Job Printing Department.

Telephone 175.



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LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Mng. Dir.

God's in His heaven.

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Saturday, April 11.

## A Charge and a Confession.

For the purpose of misleading the electors in Quebec and elsewhere, whom he hoped to seduce from allegiance to Hon. Mr. Laurier by his simulated eleventh-hour zeal to get the worthless Manitoba school bill through the House, Sir Charles Tupper has been asserting that the Liberal M.P.s barred the way to its passage.

The ex-High Commissioner seems to forget that in a moment of candor, on Tuesday evening last, he confessed that the obstruction did not come from Mr. Laurier and his supporters, but from Mr. McCarthy, Dr. Sproule and other Conservatives.

The Toronto World, whose editor is a Conservative M. P., referring to the latest accusation of the usurping leader, announces that the bill will be withdrawn, and adds, significantly:

"Of course, Sir Charles Tupper blamed the obstruction of the Opposition in the House for his failure to get the bill through, but the opposition to it in the Conservative party is the real block in the way, and will compel its abandonment."

The artful dodgers never intended that the bill should pass, or it would have been brought in many months ago. Its only object was to incite race and religious prejudice in the country, in the hope that by this means the discredited Administration at Ottawa might ward off defeat. But the trick is too clumsy. It will not work.

## Canada Life Assurance Company.

The report of the proceedings at the 49th annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company, held at the head office in Hamilton on Wednesday last, appears in another column of today's issue. It gives a record of the business of last year which must be highly satisfactory alike to those insured in the company and to the stockholders. A careful and energetic management, the keenest watchfulness to select only first-class risks, have resulted in placing this company in a most enviable position. Long years ago it passed the experimental stage, and it has so fortified itself in public esteem that it finds little difficulty in making a substantial yearly increase in its business. No fewer than 5,617 new policies for \$6,152,953, were issued during the year, bringing the existing policies up to 22,578 lives for \$70,541,395 67. The business of the company has been doubled in the last ten years, and the assets, which are for the security of the policy holders, now foot up to the enormous sum of \$18,324,475 52. The yearly income from premiums alone exceeds \$2,000,000; from interest the income is nearly \$750,000. The death and endowment policy claims were much smaller than estimated. Such are the salient points in the report of business transacted by this prosperous Canadian insurance company last year. It is a record of which the directors and their staff may well feel proud. As to the future, the directors have no misgivings. They announce a continuance of the policy of carefulness in getting business and in the management of the resources of the company, and there can be no doubt that new insurers, as well as old time patrons of the company will continue to share the undoubtedly great advantages accruing from this wise course. The report should be carefully perused by every reader of the "Advertiser."

## Feeders for Main Lines.

In England much attention is now being given to the subject of light railways as means of feeding the main lines. Vast improvements are expected to be forthcoming in rolling stock and motive power to meet the requirements of these feeder lines; and the opinion is confidently expressed that by the aid of chemistry it will be possible to supply both power and light not only for the lines but for the towns and villages on their route. This seems feasible enough in view of the fact that the bulk of traffic on the railways will be carried on in the daytime, and that the plant can be employed at night to furnish light. In Ontario, so far, Hamilton appears to be the only place that is really alive to the advantages which this system of light railways appears to offer.

In England they are also experimenting with the auto-car, with electricity and petroleum for motive power; but the auto-car cannot compete in point of service or capacity with the light railway, because no road can ever equal the surface of a rail. There may, how-

ever, be room for both, for in this country especially it must be a long time before all parts are served by one or the other. One decided advantage of the light railway is that it can be constructed cheaply, as the track may be laid on any reasonable grade.

## Cannot be President.

Senator McMillan, of Detroit, is represented by the Washington correspondents as repudiating the idea of his being put up as the favored son of Michigan in the race for the Presidency. Mr. McMillan, who, in point of ability and wealth would be well able to stand the strain of a Presidential boom in his favor, says he is delighted to say that under no circumstance can he be a candidate for the Presidency. He is not a native of the United States, and that renders him ineligible for election to the high office. Mr. McMillan was born and educated in Hamilton, Ont., but he accumulated his wealth in Michigan, and is now several times a millionaire. Including Mr. McMillan, eight senators are ineligible to the Presidency under the constitution. Senator Pasco, of Florida, was born in London. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, is a native of Norway, and Senator Mantle, of Montana, was at the beginning of his career a subject of Queen Victoria, having been born in England. Senator Jones, of Nevada, first saw the light in Herefordshire, England, and Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, was born in Ireland. Senator Gallagher, of New Hampshire, was at first a Canadian, having been introduced to existence in Cornwall, Ont. Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, is unfortunate in this particular. He is of American parentage, but his father and mother were traveling abroad and were temporarily residing in London when he was born. There are several members of the House who were born outside the boundaries of the nation, but the only one of them who would otherwise be a Presidential possibility at this time is ex-Speaker Crisp, who was born in Sheffield, England.

One is at a loss to understand why Mr. McMillan should rejoice because he is ineligible for election to the highest office in the gift of a free people, or why at this stage of the world's history such an absurd regulation should be continued in the constitution of the United States. The Presidency has its responsibilities, and as within the last thirty odd years two incumbents were assassinated, it has its dangers as well. But what position of eminence is free from drawbacks of a more or less serious character? To the average resident in the republic, to the man who has once enjoyed the allurements of office, the Presidency is still regarded as the one great prize to be struggled for, and very few public men will be inclined to follow Senator McMillan in his view that to be disqualified for it by accident of birth is something to be felicitated on. The provision in the constitution enacting that only natives of the United States can hope to aspire to the Presidency is a narrow one. It probably may have been required in the early days of the republic, but not for many years has any one suggested that its deletion would now result in injury to the nation. Surely after a man has been naturalized for a period of years, and has proved his thorough attachment to the United States constitution and law, he should be eligible to serve his country in any capacity, even in the White House, if his fellow-citizens of all classes voted to send him there. "President McMillan" would look well.

## By the Way.

Will the big game of bluff at Ottawa end today?

Get ready for the general election. Parliament may be dissolved in a day or two.

The Queen's Birthday this year falls on a Sunday. It will be generally observed in Canada on the following Monday. In Great Britain it will not be "officially" celebrated till June 6, but cities, towns and villages suit their own convenience as to proclaiming the holiday. There is no united holiday as there is in Canada.

There is so much division among the Conservative M.P.s at Ottawa that it is impossible to say which section of the aggregation commands the rank and file in the country. The fight between Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Sproule was but one of many evidences of the "unity" brought about by the Tupper regime.

The Galveston (Texas) News has issued a fine full page sheet of illustrations of the staff and oldest subscribers of that energetically-conducted journal. A very prominent feature of the picture is the fact that the staff is large, and that its members have generally been for years connected with the News—some of the gentlemen being among the most experienced newspaper men in the country. The hundred or more subscribers to the News for 40 years or more, whose pictures are given, are scattered all over the big State, showing the great influence of the News as an agent of publicity. The publishers are to be congratulated on getting together so interesting an exhibit.

It has been from the first made evident that the men now in power at Ottawa intended to play a two-faced game with regard to the Manitoba school question.

Our former fellow-townsmen, Dr. John Murray, the ocean investigator and scientist, asserts that he does not believe that there is land around the

North Pole. Curious how many men want to make quite sure that there is not.

The monopolist boss at Ottawa claims that he should have more power. The safety of the people requires united action to prevent a consummation so prejudicial to the cause of good government.

The chief bulldozer at Ottawa is now duly entitled to be represented in a comic opera.

## HER IDEAS CHANGE.

Somerville Journal.

When a girl is 16 the eligibility of a young man depends a good deal on what sort of a mustache he has. When she is 28 she is likely to think more about his bank account.

## HER ABUSED BOY.

We never knew a mother who was not sorry for her married son.—Aitchison Globe.

## WARNING TO FATHERS.

An Aitchison man has gone crazy, and his hallucination takes a peculiar form. He imagines that his children are centipedes, and screams at the sight of them. It is said that his shoebills have given him this crazy notion.

## A PRETTY ENGLISH BULL.

London Spectator.

The following was quoted in the Yorkshire Evening Post the other night: "Looking back along the trackless pathways of the future, he described the footsteps of an invisible hand."

## MAN'S DEBTS TO WOMAN.

Boston Globe.

Mrs. (Dr.) Evans, wife of the president of Heddington College, Ill., who has made the subject of dress a careful study for twenty years, declares that women first invented trousers and that men subsequently adopted them.

## CLEANING THE SIDEWALKS.

Rev. W. J. Clark Makes a Proposition as to the Snow By-law.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":

I regret to see that the Board of Works has thrown out the recommendation of the city engineer to have the sidewalks cleaned of snow by the occupants of premises, instead of by plows, as has been the custom for some years past. Surely nothing needs to be said to prove that this method prevailing has done very little for the comfort or health of citizens. In summer our grassy lawns make London a place of beauty; in winter the state of our walks might well make us blush. There are small towns in Ontario where walks are kept clean throughout the winter, and in both Hamilton and Toronto the same is true. But London is singular, in that from the time the snowfall commences one must carefully preserve his balance in cold days, and wade through inches of snow and water on soft days. I am satisfied that scores of men and women were confined with more or less serious illness this past winter because of the condition our walks were in.

Let us have the plows, but supplement them by a by-law making it imperative upon occupants to thoroughly clean the walks within 24 hours after a snowfall. Those who have small properties can easily do the work themselves; those who have large properties can give employment to someone in need.

Let the council try it for one year, and I have no fear that they will go back to our grassy lawns and inadequate method of dealing with this matter.

W. J. CLARK.

London, April 10, 1896.

## Curtain Sale.

Mara's annual sale of curtains on Wednesday next will be one of the shopping events of the season. The past two years it has been attended by large crowds, and the ladies have expressed themselves as being so well pleased with what they were able to secure that no doubt whatever is entertained regarding the patronage of the sale this season. The stock is one of the best ever imported into this city. It has been received direct from the manufacturers' market, and includes fancy Nottinghams, Swiss, Tambores and other grades. Some idea of the size of the stock which this leading firm have to offer may be gained from the fact that their goods range in price all the way from 25 cents to \$18 per pair. Many beautiful chenille curtains, with double borders, and the different colors, will be shown. The sale will continue for one day only, but purchasers may secure goods by making a partial payment. The harpers will furnish music for the occasion.

## Good Morning!

As soon as you get down town insure your wheel against loss with the London Burglar Insurance Company. E. W. Scattergood, agent, Office, Dundas and Richmond streets. Telephone, 977. Remember this is a strong home company.

## A Terrible Tragedy.

### Results in the Killing of Six People.

### An Insurance Agent's Awful Crime—He Murdered a Client and His Own Family.

Pentwater, Mich., April 11.—E. O. Sands, president of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company, was leaving his office Thursday night, when he was fired at near his home. Sands took to his heels, and started for the nearest house. The would-be assassin followed in hot pursuit and fired as he ran. Mr. Sands was chased around the building until five shots in all had been sent after him. Then the assailant turned and disappeared in the darkness.

Sands fell from the ground, and was found a moment later. Three out of the five shots had penetrated his right arm, and the fourth had inflicted a flesh wound in his leg. The arm was so badly shattered that amputation was decided upon. Sands, who was 55 years old, lingered until last evening, when he died.

Suspicion fastened on S. B. Minchell, an insurance agent, who had had some words with Sands over a business deal. When the officers went to Minchell's house to arrest him, they found Mrs. Minchell and her husband and daughter Ruby dead in the sitting room. The two little boys babies lay dead in their bed, all pierced with bullets. The rifle with which the attack upon Sands was made, was borrowed Thursday noon from S. W. Fincher, a druggist. He said Mr. Minchell used the gun for shooting squirrels and ducks. Minchell came here three years ago from Chicago. His family were well known and popular. His daughter Ruby had a class in music, and was considered a competent instructor. Minchell was a lay reader of the Episcopal Church. He was a devout man, but of quarrelsome disposition, and several times had trouble with neighbors and business clients. From a letter written by Minchell found on the premises and introduced at the inquest, it is proved that Minchell contemplated the tragedy two months ago. Fear of want and poverty for his family was the excuse offered. In the letter he told a Chicago friend should his family survive his son, he hoped the friend would look after them, showing that at the time of writing he was yet undecided as to whether or not he should murder his family. Minchell left another long letter, the gist of which was that Sands had promised all of the company's business, and now demanded one-third of the commission. Minchell was badly injured, and extreme love for his family prompted him to kill them rather than see them suffer.

## "77"

### Bids Colds Begone.

The Magician's wand is not more potent than Seventy-Seven.

"77" cures Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains in the Head or Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" will "break up" a cold that "hangs on," and yet "77" is

## NO BETTER

than Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics for other diseases, of which he makes a series, described in his manual, mailed free.

Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach carry in their wake more misery than poverty. Specific No. 10 relieves promptly, and by its continued use a perfect and permanent cure is assured.

Rheumatism. It was, indeed, fortunate for sufferers from Rheumatism when Dr. Humphreys discovered his Specific No. 15. It acts upon the Liver and Kidneys, eliminating Uric Acid from the blood; the cure follows swift and sure.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1. May be ordered of Humphreys' Medicine Co., 11 William street, New York.

## HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

### "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Bleeding or Itching, or Swelling of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 WILSON ST., NEW YORK. MOUNT

—When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

## DANCERS of SPRING

Children die in the spring.  
Blotches bloom in the spring.  
Boils break out in the spring.  
Women weaken in the spring.  
Men lose energy in the spring.  
Pimples protrude in the spring.  
Old people suffer in the spring.  
Malaria is deadly in the spring.  
La Grippe spreads in the spring.  
Doctors' bills grow in the spring.  
Undertakers thrive in the spring.  
All diseases germinate in the spring.  
Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.

"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."—J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.

# Scott's Sarsaparilla

All dealers, \$1.00 per large bottle.

USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

One teaspoonful a dose.

# SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 p.m.

# CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double sole, heel and toe, worth 60c.

Tonight 37c

Hose—Ladies' All-Wool Plain Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c.

Tonight 25c

Hose—Children's Plain All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 25c.

Tonight 20c

HOSE—Ladies' Plain Maco Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, fast black, worth 30c.

Tonight 20c

HOSE—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, worth 15c.

Tonight 11c

GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Josephine Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25.

Tonight \$1

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Lacing Kid Gloves, worth 85c.

Tonight 67c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Fancy Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c.

Tonight 3 for 25c

WAISTS—Ladies' Fine Cambric Blouses, Waists, laundered collars and cuffs, worth 35c.

Tonight 75c

VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Vests, full fashioned, worth 25c.

Tonight 20c

CORSET COVERS—Fancy Embroidered Cambric Corset Covers, worth 60c.

Tonight 42c

SHIRTS—Men's Laundered Shirts, regular price 50c.

Tonight 39c

SHIRTS—Men's Fine Arctic Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c.

Tonight 43c

TIES—Men's Pure Silk Ties, in four-inch bands and knots, worth 60c.

Tonight 25c

HATS—Boys' Black Fedora Hats, bargains at 50c.

Tonight 39c

CAPS—Boys' Blue Peak Caps, regular price 25c.

Tonight 16c

SUSPENDERS—Boys' Suspenders, regular price 12½c.

Tonight 7c

SUSPENDERS—Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 50c.

Tonight 25c

SHIRTS—Men's French Cambric Shirts, separate collars and cuffs, worth \$1 25.

Tonight 75c

SOCKS—Men's Seamless Socks, worth 10c.

Tonight 5c

SOCKS—Men's Marino Socks, worth 25c.

Tonight 3 for 50c

SUITS—Men's All-Wool Good-To-Wear Suits, worth \$7 to \$10.

Tonight \$5

SUITS—Men's Tailor-Made Scotch Tweed Suits, worth \$15.

Tonight \$10

SUITS—Men's Grey Check Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$7 50.

Tonight \$5

OVERCOATS—Men's Fine Fawn and Blue Venetian Overcoats, worth \$10.

Tonight \$7 75

PANTS—Men's Black Worsted Striped Pants, worth \$2 50.

Tonight \$1 90

PANTS—Men's Gray Hair-Line Stripe Worsted Pants, worth \$3 50.

Tonight \$2 50

PANTS—Men's All-Wool Pants, odd lines, to clear, worth \$2 50.

Tonight \$1 50

SUITS—Boys' 3-Piece Suits, odd lines, worth \$8, to clear.

Tonight \$3 85

SUITS—Boys' Blue Serge and Fawn Tweed Blouse Suits, worth \$2.

Tonight \$1 25

SUITS—Boys' 3-Piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$3 75.

Tonight \$2 65

SUITS—Boys' Good-To-Wear Tweed Suits, worth \$1 75.

Tonight 90c

SILK—10 pieces China Silk, assorted colors, worth 25c yard.

Tonight 15c

CREPE DE CHENE—7 pieces All-Silk Crepe de Chene, in light colors, worth 75c.

Tonight 47c

CHECKS—7 pieces Natty Princess Checks in wash goods, worth 25c.

Tonight 15c

CHALLIES—20 pieces Union Challies, worth 20c yard.

Tonight 12½c

DEBBIGE—13 pieces All-Wool Tinted Debbige, 42 inches wide, worth 35c.

Tonight 25c

DRESS GOODS—6 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, in checks, worth 35c.

Tonight 25c

HENRIETTA—8 pieces 44-inch All-Wool Henrietta, assorted colors, worth 50c.

Tonight 39c

CURTAINS—A snap—Chenille Curtains, 34 yards long, with heavy dado and fringe, worth \$4.

Tonight \$2 88

CURTAINS—20 pairs White Lace Curtains, 34 yards long, a bargain.

Tonight \$1

TWEED—4 pieces Mottled Tweed, Spring Colors, worth 45c.

Tonight 35c

QUILTS—Large Size White Quilts, toilet patterns, without fringe, worth \$1 25.

Tonight \$1

COVERS—Wool Table Covers, 2 yards square, silk embroidered, worth \$1 75.

Tonight \$1

LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, very fine, worth 13c.

Tonight 10c







Carpet Sweepers,  
Children's Wagons,  
Varnish Stains,  
Mixed Paints,  
Alabastine,  
Spades,  
Hoes and Rakes.

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F. H. BUTLER,  
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Private wires to New York Stock Markets,  
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No. 15 Masonic Temple, London.  
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Commerce and Finance.

New York Stock Exchange.  
Reported by Frank Butler, broker, Masonic  
Temple.

|                  | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Atchafalpa       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| C. & N. W.       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| C. & N. W.       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Chicago Gas      | 64    | 64    | 64   | 64     |
| Gen. Electric    | 64    | 64    | 64   | 64     |
| L. & N.          | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Manitoba         | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Missouri Pacific | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Pacific Mail     | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Rock Island      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Reading          | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| St. Paul         | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Union Pacific    | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Wash. Union      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Western Union    | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| U. S. Steel      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Sugar Trust      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Woolworth        | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |

Toronto Stock Market.

|                  | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Atchafalpa       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| C. & N. W.       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| C. & N. W.       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Chicago Gas      | 64    | 64    | 64   | 64     |
| Gen. Electric    | 64    | 64    | 64   | 64     |
| L. & N.          | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Manitoba         | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Missouri Pacific | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Pacific Mail     | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Rock Island      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Reading          | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| St. Paul         | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Union Pacific    | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Wash. Union      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Western Union    | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| U. S. Steel      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Sugar Trust      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Woolworth        | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |

Montreal Stock Market.

|                  | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Atchafalpa       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| C. & N. W.       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| C. & N. W.       | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Chicago Gas      | 64    | 64    | 64   | 64     |
| Gen. Electric    | 64    | 64    | 64   | 64     |
| L. & N.          | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Manitoba         | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Missouri Pacific | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Pacific Mail     | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Rock Island      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Reading          | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| St. Paul         | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Union Pacific    | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Wash. Union      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Western Union    | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| U. S. Steel      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Sugar Trust      | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |
| Woolworth        | 104   | 104   | 104  | 104    |

Local Market.

|                 | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Wheat, per bu.  | 70c   | 75c   | 70c  | 75c    |
| Oats, per bu.   | 23c   | 24c   | 23c  | 24c    |
| Peas, per bu.   | 48c   | 54c   | 48c  | 54c    |
| Barley, per bu. | 22c   | 25c   | 22c  | 25c    |
| Corn, per bu.   | 40c   | 45c   | 40c  | 45c    |

The attendance of farmers and gardeners light, owing to the rain. A few loads of wheat offered and sold at \$1.25 and oats at 70c to 72c per cental. A few bags of peas offered and sold at 80c.

No corn, rye or buckwheat offered. Only a few loads of hay and straw were offered. Hay sold at \$12 to \$14 per ton. Straw sold at \$4 to \$5 per load.

Butter and eggs in fair supply at quotations:

|                            | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Wheat, white, per 100 lb.  | 130   | 135   | 130  | 135    |
| Wheat, red, per 100 lb.    | 125   | 130   | 125  | 130    |
| Wheat, spring, per 100 lb. | 120   | 125   | 120  | 125    |
| Oats, per 100 lb.          | 65    | 70    | 65   | 70     |
| Peas, per 100 lb.          | 70    | 75    | 70   | 75     |
| Corn, per 100 lb.          | 40    | 45    | 40   | 45     |
| Barley, per 100 lb.        | 35    | 40    | 35   | 40     |
| Beans, per 100 lb.         | 50    | 55    | 50   | 55     |
| Flour, per 100 lb.         | 100   | 105   | 100  | 105    |

Provisions:

|                                       | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Eggs single dozen                     | 12    | 13    | 12   | 13     |
| Eggs fresh, basket per doz.           | 11    | 12    | 11   | 12     |
| Eggs fresh, store lot per doz.        | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Butter, single rolls per doz.         | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Butter, per lb. in rolls              | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Butter, per lb. large rolls or crocks | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Butter, per lb. tubs or disks         | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Ducks, per pair                       | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Chickens, per pair                    | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Turkeys, per lb. to 9c each           | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |
| Timothy seed, per bu.                 | 60    | 65    | 60   | 65     |
| Alfalfa seed, per bu.                 | 60    | 65    | 60   | 65     |
| Honey, per lb.                        | 12    | 13    | 12   | 13     |
| Cheese, per lb.                       | 10    | 11    | 10   | 11     |

A. M. HAMILTON & SON  
—DEALERS IN—  
Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed,  
Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.  
775 TALSOT STREET - PHONE 628

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, April 11.—Wheat—The offerings continue small; the demand is fair, and the market is firm at 77c for red, and 78c for white wheat. Manitoba wheat is steady, and it is expected now that the opening of navigation is approaching, that all red wheat will be held higher. No. 1 hard is quoted at 60c, asked, Fort William, May; it is quoted at 58c, North Bay, and sold today at 58c, grinding in transit. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern are quoted at 77c to 78c, North Bay. Flour—The market is dull, but is

steady; cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.60, Toronto freights. Manitoba flour is in moderate demand. Millfeed—Dull; cars of bran are offered on truck here at \$12, and shorts and bran are quoted at \$11 west. Barley—Dull. No. 1 is quoted at 40c. No. 2 at 35c, and cars of feed at 30c, outside. Buckwheat—Nominal at 32c to 32 1/2c, east.

Corn—Steady; sales of cars of mixed at 31c and yellow at 32c west. Oats—Steady at 21 1/2c for mixed, and 22c for white. Peas—Unchanged at 43c for cars of No. 2, north and west.

The Oil Markets.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.—Oil closed at \$1.17 bid.

Consignments

Of Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO.

23 West Market St., Toronto.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The wheat market was a waiting one today in anticipation of the Government report, the close being 10c to 12c higher than yesterday. Corn was unchanged, and oats advanced 1/2c. Provisions were dull and weak.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Wheat—No. 2 April, 65c; May, 65c; July, 66c; Sept., 66c; 1916, 66c; 1917, 66c; 1918, 66c; 1919, 66c; 1920, 66c; 1921, 66c; 1922, 66c; 1923, 66c; 1924, 66c; 1925, 66c; 1926, 66c; 1927, 66c; 1928, 66c; 1929, 66c; 1930, 66c; 1931, 66c; 1932, 66c; 1933, 66c; 1934, 66c; 1935, 66c; 1936, 66c; 1937, 66c; 1938, 66c; 1939, 66c; 1940, 66c; 1941, 66c; 1942, 66c; 1943, 66c; 1944, 66c; 1945, 66c; 1946, 66c; 1947, 66c; 1948, 66c; 1949, 66c; 1950, 66c; 1951, 66c; 1952, 66c; 1953, 66c; 1954, 66c; 1955, 66c; 1956, 66c; 1957, 66c; 1958, 66c; 1959, 66c; 1960, 66c; 1961, 66c; 1962, 66c; 1963, 66c; 1964, 66c; 1965, 66c; 1966, 66c; 1967, 66c; 1968, 66c; 1969, 66c; 1970, 66c; 1971, 66c; 1972, 66c; 1973, 66c; 1974, 66c; 1975, 66c; 1976, 66c; 1977, 66c; 1978, 66c; 1979, 66c; 1980, 66c; 1981, 66c; 1982, 66c; 1983, 66c; 1984, 66c; 1985, 66c; 1986, 66c; 1987, 66c; 1988, 66c; 1989, 66c; 1990, 66c; 1991, 66c; 1992, 66c; 1993, 66c; 1994, 66c; 1995, 66c; 1996, 66c; 1997, 66c; 1998, 66c; 1999, 66c; 2000, 66c; 2001, 66c; 2002, 66c; 2003, 66c; 2004, 66c; 2005, 66c; 2006, 66c; 2007, 66c; 2008, 66c; 2009, 66c; 2010, 66c; 2011, 66c; 2012, 66c; 2013, 66c; 2014, 66c; 2015, 66c; 2016, 66c; 2017, 66c; 2018, 66c; 2019, 66c; 2020, 66c; 2021, 66c; 2022, 66c; 2023, 66c; 2024, 66c; 2025, 66c; 2026, 66c; 2027, 66c; 2028, 66c; 2029, 66c; 2030, 66c; 2031, 66c; 2032, 66c; 2033, 66c; 2034, 66c; 2035, 66c; 2036, 66c; 2037, 66c; 2038, 66c; 2039, 66c; 2040, 66c; 2041, 66c; 2042, 66c; 2043, 66c; 2044, 66c; 2045, 66c; 2046, 66c; 2047, 66c; 2048, 66c; 2049, 66c; 2050, 66c; 2051, 66c; 2052, 66c; 2053, 66c; 2054, 66c; 2055, 66c; 2056, 66c; 2057, 66c; 2058, 66c; 2059, 66c; 2060, 66c; 2061, 66c; 2062, 66c; 2063, 66c; 2064, 66c; 2065, 66c; 2066, 66c; 2067, 66c; 2068, 66c; 2069, 66c; 2070, 66c; 2071, 66c; 2072, 66c; 2073, 66c; 2074, 66c; 2075, 66c; 2076, 66c; 2077, 66c; 2078, 66c; 2079, 66c; 2080, 66c; 2081, 66c; 2082, 66c; 2083, 66c; 2084, 66c; 2085, 66c; 2086, 66c; 2087, 66c; 2088, 66c; 2089, 66c; 2090, 66c; 2091, 66c; 2092, 66c; 2093, 66c; 2094, 66c; 2095, 66c; 2096, 66c; 2097, 66c; 2098, 66c; 2099, 66c; 2100, 66c; 2101, 66c; 2102, 66c; 2103, 66c; 2104, 66c; 2105, 66c; 2106, 66c; 2107, 66c; 2108, 66c; 2109, 66c; 2110, 66c; 2111, 66c; 2112, 66c; 2113, 66c; 2114, 66c; 2115, 66c; 2116, 66c; 2117, 66c; 2118, 66c; 2119, 66c; 2120, 66c; 2121, 66c; 2122, 66c; 2123, 66c; 2124, 66c; 2125, 66c; 2126, 66c; 2127, 66c; 2128, 66c; 2129, 66c; 2130, 66c; 2131, 66c; 2132, 66c; 2133, 66c; 2134, 66c; 2135, 66c; 2136, 66c; 2137, 66c; 2138, 66c; 2139, 66c; 2140, 66c; 2141, 66c; 2142, 66c; 2143, 66c; 2144, 66c; 2145, 66c; 2146, 66c; 2147, 66c; 2148, 66c; 2149, 66c; 2150, 66c; 2151, 66c; 2152, 66c; 2153, 66c; 2154, 66c; 2155, 66c; 2156, 66c; 2157, 66c; 2158, 66c; 2159, 66c; 2160, 66c; 2161, 66c; 2162, 66c; 2163, 66c; 2164, 66c; 2165, 66c; 2166, 66c; 2167, 66c; 2168, 66c; 2169, 66c; 2170, 66c; 2171, 66c; 2172, 66c; 2173, 66c; 2174, 66c; 2175, 66c; 2176, 66c; 2177, 66c; 2178, 66c; 2179, 66c; 2180, 66c; 2181, 66c; 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2273, 66c; 2274, 66c; 2275, 66c; 2276, 66c; 2277, 66c; 2278, 66c; 2279, 66c; 2280, 66c; 2281, 66c; 2282, 66c; 2283, 66c; 2284, 66c; 2285, 66c; 2286, 66c; 2287, 66c; 2288, 66c; 2289, 66c; 2290, 66c; 2291, 66c; 2292, 66c; 2293, 66c; 2294, 66c; 2295, 66c; 2296, 66c; 2297, 66c; 2298, 66c; 2299, 66c; 2300, 66c; 2301, 66c; 2302, 66c; 2303, 66c; 2304, 66c; 2305, 66c; 2306, 66c; 2307, 66c; 2308, 66c; 2309, 66c; 2310, 66c; 2311, 66c; 2312, 66c; 2313, 66c; 2314, 66c; 2315, 66c; 2316, 66c; 2317, 66c; 2318, 66c; 2319, 66c; 2320, 66c; 2321, 66c; 2322, 66c; 2323, 66c; 2324, 66c; 2325, 66c; 2326, 66c; 2327, 66c; 2328, 66c; 2329, 66c; 2330, 66c; 2331, 66c; 2332, 66c; 2333, 66c; 2334, 66c; 2335, 66c; 2336, 66c; 2337, 66c; 2338, 66c; 2339, 66c; 2340, 66c; 2341, 66c; 2342, 66c; 2343, 66c; 2344, 66c; 2345, 66c; 2346, 66c; 2347, 66c; 2348, 66c; 2349, 66c; 2350, 66c; 2351, 66c; 2352, 66c; 2353, 66c; 2354, 66c; 2355, 66c; 2356, 66c; 2357, 66c; 2358, 66c; 2359, 66c; 2360, 66c; 2361, 66c; 2362, 66c; 2363, 66c; 2364, 66c; 2365, 66c; 2366, 66c; 2367, 66c; 2368, 66c; 2369, 66c; 2370, 66c; 2371, 66c; 2372, 66c; 2373, 66c; 2374, 66c; 2375, 66c; 2376, 66c; 2377, 66c; 2378, 66c; 2379, 66c; 2380, 66c; 2381, 66c; 2382, 66c; 2383, 66c; 2384, 66c; 2385, 66c; 2386, 66c; 2387, 66c; 2388, 66c; 2389, 66c; 2390, 66c; 2391, 66c; 2392, 66c; 2393, 66c; 2394, 66c; 2395, 66c; 2396, 66c; 2397, 66c; 2398, 66c; 2399, 66c; 2400, 66c; 2401, 66c; 2402, 66c; 2403, 66c; 2404, 66c; 2405, 66c; 2406, 66c; 2407, 66c; 2408, 66c; 2409, 66c; 2410, 66c; 2411, 66c; 2412, 66c; 2413, 66c; 2414, 66c; 2415, 66c; 2416, 66c; 2417, 66c; 2418, 66c; 2419, 66c; 2420, 66c; 2421, 66c; 2422, 66c; 2423, 66c; 2424, 66c; 2425, 66c; 2426, 66c; 2427, 66c; 2428, 66c; 2429, 66c; 2430, 66c; 2431, 66c; 2432, 66c; 2433, 66c; 2434, 66c; 2435, 66c; 2436, 66c; 2437, 66c; 2438, 66c; 2439, 66c; 2440, 66c; 2441, 66c; 2442, 66c; 2443, 66c; 2444, 66c; 2445, 66c; 2446, 66c; 2447, 66c; 2448, 66c; 2449, 66c; 2450, 66c; 2451, 66c; 2452, 66c; 2453, 66c; 2454, 66c; 2455, 66c; 2456, 66c; 2457, 66c; 2458, 66c; 2459, 66c; 2460, 66c; 2461, 66c; 2462, 66c; 2463, 66c; 2464, 66c; 2465, 66c; 2466, 66c; 2467, 66c; 2468, 66c; 2469, 66c; 2470, 66c; 2471, 66c; 2472, 66c; 2473, 66c; 2474, 66c; 2475, 66c; 2476, 66c; 2477, 66c; 2478, 66c; 2479, 66c; 2480, 66c; 2481, 66c; 2482, 66c; 2483, 66c; 2484, 66c; 2485, 66c; 2486, 66c; 2487, 66c; 2488, 66c; 2489, 66c; 2490, 66c; 2491, 66c; 2492, 66c; 2493, 66c; 2494, 66c; 2495,



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160 Dundas Street.

## LOVE AND LUCRE

Mok could easily have thrown Cheditafa across the street, but his respect and reverence for his elder and superior were so great that he obeyed his commands without a word of remonstrance.

Now, up sprang Banker, who was in such a hurry to get away from the place, and when he performed this duty, after having been abruptly reminded of it by a waiter, he was almost too late to follow the two black men, but not quite too late. He was an adept in the tracking of his fellow-beings, and it was not long before he was quietly following Mok and Cheditafa, keeping at some distance behind them, but never allowing them to get out of his sight.

In the course of a moderate walk he saw them enter the Hotel Grande. This satisfied the wandering Blackbird. If the negroes went into that hotel, at that time of night, they must be there, and he could suspend operations until morning.

## CHAPTER XLIV.

That night Banker was greatly disturbed by surmises and conjectures concerning the presence of the two negroes in the French capital. He knew Cheditafa quite as well as he knew Mok, and it was impossible that he should be mistaken. It is seldom that anyone sees a native African in Paris, and he was dressed in expensive garments, enjoying themselves like gentlemen of leisure, and living at a grand hotel, where they were not to be seen in the streets and shreds, looking in a cave in the side of a precipice, toiling and shuddering under the command of a set of desperate slaves on a desert coast in South America. There was only one way in which he could explain matters, and that was that the band had had some great success, and that one or more of its members had come to Paris and had brought the two negroes with them as servants. But of one thing he had no doubts, and that was that he would follow up the case. He had met with no successes of late, but if any of his former comrades had wanted to meet those who had been his friends, in Paris he was not afraid of anything they might say about his desertion.

Very early in the morning Banker was in front of the Hotel Grande. He did not enter there, he did not wander up and down like a vagrant or stand about like a spy. It was past his business to be seen in the various places almost at the same time and not to attract notice in any of them. It was not until about 10 o'clock that he saw anything worthy of his observation, and then a carriage drove up to the front entrance, and on the seat beside the driver sat Cheditafa, erect, solemn and respectable. Presently the negro got down and opened the door of the carriage. In a few moments a lady, a beautiful lady, hand-dressed, came out of the hotel and entered the carriage. Then Cheditafa shut the door and got up beside the driver again. It was a fine thing to have such a footman as this one, so utterly different from the ordinary groom or footman so extremely distinguished.

As the carriage rolled off, Banker walked after it, but not in such a way as to attract attention, and then he entered a cab and told the "cocher" to drive to the Bon Marche. Of course, he did not know where the lady was going to, but at present she was driving in the direction of that celebrated mart, and he kept his eye upon her carriage, and if she had turned out of the Boulevard and away from the Seie, he would have ordered his driver to turn about and go somewhere else. He did not dare to tell the man to follow the carriage. He was shaved and his clothes had been put in as good order as possible, but he knew that he did not look like a man respectable enough to give such an order without exciting suspicion.

But the carriage did go to the Bon Marche, and there also went the cab, the two vehicles arriving at almost the same time. Banker paid his fare with great promptness, and was on the pavement in time to see the handsomely dressed lady descend and enter the establishment. As she went in he took one look at the back of her bonnet. It had a single green feather in it. He then turned quickly upon Cheditafa, who had shut the carriage

door and was going around behind it in order to get upon the other side. "Look here," whispered Banker, seizing the clerical butler by the shoulder, "who is that lady? Quick, or I'll put a knife in you."

"At these words Cheditafa's heart almost stopped beating, and as he quickly turned and saw that he looked into the face of a man, an awfully wicked man, who had once helped to grind the soul out of him, in that dreadful cave by the sea. The poor negro was so frightened that he scarcely knew where he was in Paris or Peru.

"Who is she?" whispered again the dreadful Blackbird.

"Comel Come!" shouted the coachman from his seat. "We must move on."

"Quick! Who is she?" hissed Banker. "She!" replied the quaking negro; "she is the captain's wife. She is—"

But he could say no more, for a policeman was ordering the carriage to move on. It stopped the way, and the coachman was calling impatiently. Banker could not afford to meet a policeman; he released his hold on Cheditafa and retired unobserved. An instant afterward he entered the Bon Marche.

Cheditafa climbed up to the side of the driver, but he missed his foothold several times and came near falling to the ground. In all Paris there was no footman on a carriage who looked less upright, less respectable and less respectable than this poor frightened black man.

Through the corridors and passages of the vast establishment went Banker, but he did not have to go far; he saw at a counter a little green feather on the back of a bonnet. Quietly he approached that counter, and no sooner had the attendant turned aside to get something that had been asked for, than Banker stepped close to the side of the lady, and leaning forward, said in a very low, but polite voice:

"I am so glad to find the captain's wife. I have been looking for her."

He was almost certain from her appearance that she was an American, and so he spoke in English.

Edna turned with a start. She saw beside her with his hand on his forehead a rough-looking man, but a polite one, and a man who looked like a sailor.

"The captain?" she stammered.

"Have you—do you bring me anything? A letter?"

"Yes, madam," said he; "I have a letter and a message for you."

"Give them to me quickly," said she, her face burning.

"I cannot," he said. "I cannot give them to you here. I have much to say to you and much to tell you, and I was ordered to say it in private."

Edna was astounded. Her heart sank. Capt. Horn must be in trouble, else why such secrecy? But she must know everything, and quickly. Where could she meet the man? He divined her thought.

"The Gardens of the Tuilleries," said he; "go there now, please. I will meet you, no matter in what part of it you are." And so saying he slipped away unnoticed.

When the salesman came to her, Edna did not remember what she had asked to see, but whatever he brought, she did not want, and going out she had her carriage called and ordered her coachman to take her to the Gardens of the Tuilleries. She was so excited that she did not wait, but she had time to consider this, and she had time to consider that she was going to walk in the gardens and the carriage must wait.

(To be continued.)

## Hints to Housekeepers.

## DAILY BILL OF FARE.

BREAKFAST—Bananas. Breakfast Bacon, Scrambled Eggs.

Baked Potatoes, Graham Gems.

Apple Jelly, Coffee.

DINNER—Barley Soup. Breaded

Tomatoes, Cabbage Salad, Crab

Apple Jelly, Bread and Butter.

Custard Pie, Cheese.

SUPPER—Pearl Noddy Fritters.

Cold Meat, Stewed Dried Peas.

es. Bread and Butter. Milk Tea.

## SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Have frying pan hot and butter-

ed; break as many eggs as needed;

being careful not to break the

yolks; slip from dish into the pan,

add a teaspoon butter

for six eggs, or three tablespoons

rich cream. When the eggs whiten,

stir carefully from the bottom. The

yolk-sticks, which should separate,

though stirred together, and be a

golden and white mass, delicious

and healthful.

## What! Limping Yet!

Why should you go limping around

when Putnam's Painless Corn Extrac-

tor will come in your corns in a few

days? It will give almost instant re-

lief and a guaranteed cure in the end.

Be sure you get the genuine Putnam's

Corn Extractor, made by Putnam, 10,

Kingston, for many substitutes are be-

ing offered, and it is always better to

get the best. Safe, sure, painless.

## The most expensive army of the

world is that of Germany.

As baldness makes one look prematurely

old, so a full head of hair gives to mature

life the appearance of youth. To secure

this and prevent the former, Ayer's Hair

Vigor is confidently recommended. Both

ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other

dressing.

Germany has 22 cities of over 100,000

inhabitants.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Live well; how long or short, permit

to heaven.—Milton.

How to Cure Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment."

No internal medicine required. Cures

eczema, eczema, itchy eruptions on

the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the

skin clear, white and healthy. Its great

healing and curative powers are pos-

sessed by the timely use of Eickel's

Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can

be allayed and the danger avoided?

This syrup is pleasant to the taste,

and unsurpassed for relieving, healing

and curing all affections of the throat

and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis,

etc., etc.

The James F. Hunt & Sons' hair mat-

resses and feather bed cleaning factory.

Manufacturers of new mattresses and

goose feather pillows, a good variety

of hand. Bedroom sets, spring beds,

fancy rockers, tables, chairs, stoves

and general house furnishing. 531 to

537 Richmond Street. Telephone 397.

## The Canada Life.

Forty-Ninth Annual Meet-  
ing in Hamilton.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

About Three Quarters of a Million  
Added to the Assets.

INVESTMENTS OVER \$16,000,000.

At the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Life Assurance Company, held Wednesday, April 8, in the offices of the company in Hamilton, the directors submitted the following:

PORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE CANADA LIFE AS-

SURANCE COMPANY.

The transactions of the year 1895

have been of a satisfactory character,

and the directors are pleased to submit

their annual report, along with the

usual statements of receipts and

payments, and assets and liabilities,

showing the position of the company

as at 31st December last, as well

as the report of the investment com-

mittee, which has seen and exam-

ined the company's securities, and

the report of the auditor.

While the new life business of 1895

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Dr. W. H. Graham  
185 KING ST. WEST.  
Toronto, Ont.  
Treats Chronic  
Diseases, and  
gives special at-  
tention to Skin  
Diseases, as  
Pimples, Ulcers,  
etc.  
PRIVATE  
DISEASES, and  
Diseases of a  
Private Nature,  
as Impotency, Sterility, Varicocele, Nervous  
Debility, etc. (the result of youthful folly and  
excess). Gleet and Stricture of long standing.  
DISEASES OF WOMEN: Painful, Profuse  
or Suppressed Menstruation, Uterication, Leu-  
corrhoea and all Displacements of the Uterus.  
Office hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 1 p.m.  
to 3 p.m. J.W.H.

## R.K. Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce  
London.

"Never Turn a Wheel"  
without using  
**PEERLESS** CYLINDER  
ENGINE  
DYNAMO  
Buy the best—have ours!  
**SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.**  
Sole Proprietors, Toronto. J.T.

Electric Bells,  
Batteries, Bell Wire,  
Push Buttons,  
Magnet Wire

And all other Electric Supplies for sale by

**Rogers Electric Co.**  
425 RICHMOND STREET.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.  
**W. Fairbairn**

Over Priddis Bros. Entrance through store.  
155 Dundas street.

You May Want

Some plumbing work done soon. Let us  
give you an estimate. We guarantee our  
work, and will do it very reasonable, too.  
**EGGETT & BICKLEY,**  
274 Dundas Street. Phone 1,085

Lace Curtains Relandered

To look like new by the  
**Parisian Steam Laundry Company**  
Of Ontario, Limited. Telephone No. 559.  
Work called for and delivered to any part of  
the city.  
**J. K. SPRY,** Manager. J.W.T.



**POWDERS**  
Care SICK HEADACHE and Neuralgia in  
10 minutes, also Rheumatism, Pain in the  
Biliousness, Pain in the Side, Constipation, Tor-  
pid Liver, Bad Breath, and also regulate the  
bowels.  
Mr. John Gayler, druggist, Ingersoll, writes:  
"Star-K's Powders have a very large sale and con-  
tinues to increase as they become known. Noth-  
ing we sell gives better satisfaction."  
J. B. Taylor, Esq., merchant, Welland, says:  
"Star-K's Powders have a great reputation about  
here. I have known of people who have been  
long and great sufferers, who have tried almost  
everything, and have been cured by them. We  
have used them in our own family with remark-  
able success." Two preparations in a box.  
Sold by all medicine dealers at 25c. a box, five  
boxes, \$1.

Ladies Can Be Insured

On same terms as men in the

**Confederation Life**

OFFICE—MARKET LANE

(Ground Floor.)

FRED H. HEATH, GEO. HITCHARD,

General Agent, Local Agent.

Telephone 757.

We sell annuities, and are selling

them.

**The Balm Spring**

Will reveal the need of new wall

paper coverings in many a home.

Let us suggest something out of the

ordinary this time. With our match-

less facilities we can give unique

results in style, quality and prices

of wall paper.

**R. LEWIS**

434 Richmond St.

GREATER NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.—Mayor Wurs-

ter, of Brooklyn, has returned the

Greater New York bill to the Legis-

lature with his disapproval. He says

that he does not see anything in the

condition of Brooklyn to warrant

the necessity for such a bill. A majority

of the Legislature may pass the bill

over the mayor's veto.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON.**

Hamilton, Ont., April 11.—The first

fatality at the smelting works since

they have been in operation occurred

early yesterday morning. John Wil-

liams and Chas. Catlin, two stokers,

employed in putting ore into the ovens,

were asphyxiated by escaping gas from

the furnace. Williams was dead when

found by his companions, and Catlin

was unconscious. Williams leaves a

wife and three children.

**INCENDIARISM AT AURORA.**

Aurora, Ont., April 11.—At 11:15

yesterday morning the grain store-

house owned by Jesse Smith, Toron-

to, and occupied by W. A. Hutt, grain

buyer, of this place, was burned. There

is no doubt it was deliberately set on

fire. The building was almost filled

with grain, the loss on which is partly

covered by insurance. This is the second

incendiary fire that has occurred in

the town this week.

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, sell Kur

a-Kof, the magic cold cure, at 25c. J.W.T.

The finest photographs in the city in

either gloss or platinum at COOPER &

SANDERS'. J.W.T.

All the demagogues are not in politi-

tics.

# LINENS

Monday morning we will

place the contents of six

cases of manufacturers'

samples at 33¢ cents off

regular prices,

Come early to avoid

the rush.

## Priddis Bros.

158 DUNDAS STREET,

157 CARLING STREET.

Telephone 324.

## Garden City



Large Barrel Hubs,  
One Piece Crank and Axle,  
Best Material,  
Finest Finish.

**Wm. Gurd & Co.**  
AGENTS,  
185 Dundas Street.

Send for catalogue.

## Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

CLOUDY AND MILD WITH

SHOWERS.

Toronto, Ont., April 10—11 p. m.—

Pressure is low in the Southwest States,

and in the far Northwest and generally

above average elsewhere. The weather

today has been for the most part in all

portions of Canada (and as a rule a little

milder).

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Calgary, 20—30; Q'Appelle, 16—36; Win-

nipeg, 26—36; Port Arthur, 26—44; Tor-

onto, 36—49; Ottawa, 26—50; Montreal,

24—48; Quebec, 18—44; Halifax, 30—54.

Toronto, April 11—1 a.m.—For the lower

lakes region (including counties lying south

of the Georgian Bay region, east as far as

Belleville)—Mostly cloudy and mild, with

some showers.

**Style and Comfort**

We keep all Silk Hats with our

name in ironed free of charge. Other

hats than our own 25c.

**GOLF CAPS**

Are the proper thing for this dull,

rainy weather.

**E. BELTZ**

Fashionable Hatter,

144 DUNDAS STREET

**BREAD**

In all parts of the city retail at

50¢ PER LOAF—50¢

**Johnston Bros., Phone 818**

**Every Woman**

Likes Nice Walls

Especially when they can be had

at the price of

eight cents a foot.

Attractive. Your Wall Paper shows your

taste. Don't use shabby, dingy paper when

you can have so much better.

Get the style & color papers at 8c

to 10c; style & color papers, 12c to 15c. See

papers are the up-to-date variety.

**E. W. Boyle—Wall Papers—462 Dundas.**

The Sultan of Turkey has a mania

for collecting carriages. He has nearly

500 of them, and often loses half an

hour before deciding in which one he

will ride.

**SLEEPLESSNESS** is due to nervous

excitement. The delicately constituted,

the financier, the business man, and

those whose occupation necessitates

great mental strain or worry, all suffer

less or more from it. Sleep is the great

restorer of a worried brain, and to get

deep cleanse the stomach from all im-

purities with a few doses of Paralee's

Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, con-

taining no mercury, and are guaranteed

to give satisfaction or the money will

be refunded.

# SAY!

Have You Bought Your

Spring Hat Yet?

If not, we want you to

see our stock. If you go

to a millinery establishment

they will tell you that

everything is the latest.

Not so in men's millinery(?)

There is only one latest,

and we have it.

## Priddis Bros.

158 DUNDAS STREET,

157 CARLING STREET.

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purities with a few doses of Paralee's

Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, con-

taining no mercury, and are guaranteed

to give satisfaction or the money will

be refunded.

653 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dec. 24, 1894.

Y. C. Briggs & Sons, Wholesale Drug-

gists, Hamilton.

Dear Sirs,—About three years ago,

you may remember I handled some of

your medicines at Queenston, Ont. I

am not positive, but I think that the

"Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure" that we

had was got from your house. Will

you kindly reply to this note, telling







## One Point Of View.

SINCE the shirt-waist fiend heard that "shirt-waists are to be worn as much as ever this summer," her fendish propensities have developed in that direction. Her constant moan is, "Wouldn't that make a pretty shirt-waist?" From morn till dewy eve, eating, walking, even while sleeping, the wild despairing cry of "Shirt-waists!" resounds through the land.

She may be a business woman, and although she "loves to make shirt-waists," she has little leisure for this her favorite pastime. The whirl of the sewing-machine occasionally smites the ear, at odd hours of night; and after supper, the fiend appears among the assembled family, with stern determination in her eye, pins in her mouth, scissors in her hand, and announces that the shirt-waist campaign has begun.

At meals she muses, and in church she dreams, the result of her meditation is made known in the midst of, say, a discussion of Armenia, Cuba, or the silver question, by the intense remark:

"I will make my lilac percale with a very high collar, and my blue one with a two-point back yoke!"

Detachable collars and cuffs form a wide field for speculation. So do new ties. Drygoods advertisements and the displays of the store windows are all the food that her eyes feed on.

Box plaits, bias yokes, turn-back cuffs, and link cuff buttons form a kaleidoscopic chaos in her brain. "I must have lots of them; when you go on Dundas street today, if you see anything pretty in lilacs or percales, get it for me."

"Have you seen my latest acquisition?" she asks. "Another shirt-waist?" "Buff this time," or green, or lilac, as the case may be.

DUCK suits and black skirts come in as a kind of chorus to the song of the shirt-waist as sung by the fiend. But the crowning point of her infatuation is when, at the mention of the numerous spring weddings, this person of one idea queries: "Why doesn't somebody have a shirt-waist wedding? Lovely for summer!" and proceeds to specify.

Brides to wear white duck skirt of multitudinous gores, white suede shoes and gloves, white linen shirt-waist with (of course) very high collar—that and the cuffs as stiff as boards and glistening—white satin tie of the very latest style, white ribbon belt, silver belt buckle, studs and link buttons. White sailor hat with satin band from the high crown of the same, falling over all, the regulation tulle veil, bouquet of white roses, with white satin ribbon.

GROOM to wear cream flannel suit, with pale blue negligee shirt ("if he has a pink complexion, he will look sweet"), tan shoes, wide-brimmed straw hat (but he wouldn't wear his hat in the church!). Oh, well, he can put it on in the vestibule right after the ceremony to let people see it!

Bridesmaids (there ought to be a lot of them) will also have white duck skirts, white shoes, gloves and belts, and sailor hats, with their white face veils, but will wear shirt-waists of pink, blue, and yellow, and carry bouquets of daisies with ribbons to correspond with the waists.

After giving voice to this inspiration, the fiend retired, directing that if she died in the night, her heart should be examined, in order to find if the word "shirt-waists" were engraved thereon.

A BOOK which one would be disposed to criticize rather sharply, if it were not that vituperation rouses the defensive and not offensive spirit, is played in the Saturday Review, with this fair and unbiased international sentiment as a preamble: "It needed not the eccentricities of spelling to betray the transatlantic origin of this precious handbook, 'Side Talks With Girls,' by Ruth Ashmore. Our acquaintance with the Yankee vernacular does not enable us to say what a 'side talk' may mean, but the evidences of a 'side' on the part of the author allow us to make a shrewd guess."

There is, then, a difference—arbitrary and optional with the British critic—between one vernacular and another. The critic who does not understand what such a shocking term as "side talk" means, is enabled to guess at that barbarism meaning by light thrown on by his own still more unintelligible "vernacular"—"side" meaning affronting assurance is absolutely inexpressible by education, learning or any other process of assimilation. One must know slang, then, it seems, in order to understand the perversion.

THIS stilly point settled, one comes to others, far sillier, and to more slang, and to stranger expressions than Miss Ashmore. The Mawkish, herself uses—"The gush is that of an elderly girl with ambitions to be skittish—" "Gush," and "skittish," and "elderly girl," might be allowable in reports of variety performances; they are not sharp weapons with which to attack errors of selection.

"Sweethearts, my dear, are much better than we give them credit for," mockingly quotes the just and equable reviewer, and comments: "That is easy."—"Some country girls tell me of little liberties they allow their sweethearts. Fie! but a kiss should mean so much from you that it should be an event."

No one on this side of the Atlantic

thinks "Side Talks With Girls" is a remarkable book. There are a great many young women—principally of the thoughtless classes, for which one judges, by the advice about tooth-picks particularly, the Talks were written—who must profit, probably, in no inconsiderable degree by Miss Ashmore's advice.

THE Easter poems that were written last August are showing up gracefully in the leading magazines. All of them rhyme beautifully at the end of each couplet.

ONE of the saddest spectacles in America today is the death-bed scene of F. Nicholas Crouch, the renowned author of "Kathleen Mavourneen." At his home in Baltimore, surrounded by cheerful walls and the grim badges of poverty, the old man, oppressed by the burden of 89 years, is patiently waiting for the end to come. The Boston Herald has this to say of the old musician and his celebrated song: "The song that has been sung the world over brought him just \$25 in money, but it also brought him an undying fame. Still, fame is not especially nourishing in one's old age."

### BLACK DIAMONDS.

Although the greatest diamond mines in the world are in South Africa, Brazil exports more diamonds to that part than to anywhere else on earth. The explanation is easy. They are black diamonds, and are not of the kind used as jewelry. The place of their greatest utility is underground in the mines of South Africa does not produce them, but it could not get along well without them. Black diamonds are the hardest substance known. Its utility has only been realized for about twenty years, and improvements are constantly being made in it. The rough stones are taken and split by machinery, in a way that was unknown until recently. The split must follow the grain. If it does not, half the stone will be wasted. Each stone is split into cubes of different sizes. The cubes are then welded into mining drills, if they are to be used for boring. The steel is cast about the diamond so that it cannot get loose. In the same way nearly all diamond saws are made. They are circular saws. Every tooth is a black diamond cube. It is fastened on when the steel portion of the instrument is in a molten state. The attempt to make these stones artificially has proved a failure in every instance. The cost is greater than the market price of the Brazilian diamond. Black diamonds weigh ordinarily less than 100 carats, ranging all the way down to half a carat. The largest in existence was found only a short time ago, its weight being 320 carats. The diamond was sold to a museum for \$8,000.

### POPULAR LECTURES.

A famous lecturer lately stated that he has delivered one of his lectures 350 times. The record, however, must surely have been made by John B. Gough, who probably delivered his lecture on "The Bible" 1,000 times. Another American lecturer, the late David R. Locke, better known as the "Rev. Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby," had a device by which he saved time and brain. He himself once confessed that when anyone called upon him to engage his services, and asked what he would lecture about, he always told them to take their choice—"Cursed be Canaan," "Moses in the Bushes," "Wisdom for Seers," or "The Coward's Duty." "But," said Nasby, confidentially, "I had only one lecture all the time; and whatever title they liked best, they got the same old thing; it suited any title every place, and all occasions." When another well-known lecturer made his reminiscence tour in this country, his lectures were delivered verbatim; the emphasis was always upon the same word, and the gesture in the same place, and even after hearing the lecture three or four times, the most confidential wink could be foretold with the precision with which one would preannounce the motions of an automaton. So says an English paper.

## HE HAS SWORN TO IT.

An Ex-Dominion Police Officer of Carleton County on the Situation.

The Strongest Affidavit He Has Made in His Wide Experience of Twenty Years—He Says He Never Expected to Do So, and Is Glad the Hour Has Struck.

County of Carleton, To wit: I, Thomas Moffatt, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, do solemnly declare that I live at 116 Murray street, in the City of Ottawa, that I am forty-six years of age, and am a baker by trade and was formerly of the Dominion Police. For over twenty years I have been badly afflicted with Rheumatism, and never was my case that I thought that I would never get better. On the first day of May, 1895, I began taking "Rheumatism Kootenay Cure." I used three bottles and was cured completely. I have not felt the first sign of rheumatism since. It is a great tonic and a grand blood purifier. I gained twelve pounds in weight while using the remedy. I recommend it most highly.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act. (Signed) THOMAS MOFFATT.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this 10th day of February, 1896. (Signed) JOSEPH R. EDMONDE, Justice of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

Riches massed in haste will diminish, but those collected by hand and little by little multiply.—Goethe. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What is has done once it will do again.

Man's life is an appendix to his heart.—South.

Life is good, but not life in itself.—Owen Meredith.

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

## City and Other Workers.

Painters to Ask for 17 to 25 Cents Per Hour.

National President Tobin Talks to the Local Union.

Molders, of Detroit, Claim to Have Won Their Strike—Notes of Interest from the Labor World.

Trades and Labor Council meets Tuesday night.

The address of Frank McGarrity, a former member of the London Typo. Union, is sought for by W. C. Gamble, of Detroit.

Arthur Markham, a member of the local Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, has taken out his withdrawal card, and is now located in Chicago.

The committee of the Trades and Labor Council to devise a plan for celebrating Labor Day on Wednesday. The matter was fully discussed, and the report which will be made to the council will embrace a departure from the old-time form of demonstration.

The Painters' and Decorators' Union held an enthusiastic and well-attended meeting on Wednesday night. This organization, which has been in existence for many years, is one of the strongest in the city. The union has decided to ask to have the scale of 17 to 25 cents per hour, according to the nature of the work, paid by the employers. As the season in which the painters can work is short, they believe that their scale is not too high, and hope the employers will accede to their request.

The shoemakers held their regular meeting on Monday last, and elected officers as follows for the ensuing term: President, D. Wyllie; vice-president, Charles Sherret; recording secretary, S. Wilson; financial secretary, W. Bartlett; treasurer, T. Kilroy; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, James Cummings, S. Wilson and T. Kilroy. On Wednesday night the union held a special meeting for the purpose of hearing an address from President John, of the National Union, on the advantages to be derived from the use of the shoemakers' label. The address was always cordially received by the members of the craft in this city, and his visit on Wednesday proved to be no exception.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo., is to have a co-operative car factory.

A union of the A. R. U. has again been established in Detroit.

Cumberland, Md., miners are to receive an advance of 5 cents.

The Federal Labor Union of Lansing demands eight hours on street work.

Nashville has organized a club for the encouragement of home local industries.

At St. Louis men waiters who were paid \$10 per week have been ousted by women waiters who were paid \$4.

The garment strikers claim that another firm in Chicago has capitulated, and that the men will go back to work at advanced wages.

The combined unions of Maine have begun agitation for a 58-hour week, and have called a State convention for May 17 to consider the matter.

A Kenosha, Wis., cycle works foreman resigned to go to the States, and was to be discharged. Then associates struck for his reinstatement.

The iron molders of Scotland are credited with having the most perfect trade union in the world. It has 7,000 members and \$150,000 in the treasury.

Arbitration has settled the differences between book and job printers in New York. The book printers' scale was adopted—\$15 33 per week.

The forthcoming report of Michigan's commission of labor will say, it is given out, that 50 per cent of the wage workers of the Wolverine State are organized.

San Francisco lathers won a strike for an increase of 2 cents a day, and for 8 cents instead of 2 cents a yard for iron lathing, and eight hours a day.

The clothing cutters of Cincinnati have lost in their strike. There were 800 who went out, and their places were filled by non-union men brought from New York.

The first annual convention of the recently organized Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada will be held in New York, beginning May 4.

Cincinnati bricklayers say they have not struck for an increase of wages, for 56 1-4 cents has been the scale for two years. Many employers want to prevent them from working for certain contractors.

A cigar manufacturer in New York was recently fined \$400 by one of the judges of the Supreme Court for violating an injunction restraining him from selling cigars stamped with a counterfeit union label.

The machinery molders of Detroit say that they intend to strike for their strike for a minimum wage of \$2 50 a day, all the large shops and nearly every one of the small shops now working under that scale.

The carboles, chlorides and sulphates (chemical combinations of carbon, chlorine and sulphur with oxygen) were changed into silicates. The carbon, chlorine and sulphur, being thus freed from the oxygen, separated in the form of acid gases. These, with nitrogen, vapor of water and a probable excess of oxygen, formed the atmosphere, which was very dense (and also very unhealthy).

The surface of the earth was covered with lumps of molten rock (probably resembling furnace slag). The depressed parts of the surface were filled with highly-heated solutions of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, which ate into the surface and decomposed it. In this way the silicates were changed to pure silica, taking the form of quartz as the atmosphere cooled, and the condensation of the

provers and employees, and the rules governing their authority are mutually agreed to. Many disputes are checked and adjusted by these committees that would otherwise result in strikes or lockouts.

The Brooklyn trolley road employees are circulating strike rumors. It is said there is very much dissatisfaction among the men, and that they will again present their demands of last year, and unless they are granted will, it is said, inaugurate a general strike early in June. The disorganization which followed the strike of last year is fast giving way under the efforts of the best organizers in District Assembly No. 15 and the American Railway Union.

The annual report of Labor Commissioner Dowling, submitted to the New York State Legislature, shows that there were in the State on July 1, 1895, a total of 227 labor unions and assemblies, with a membership of 180,231, an increase of 67 organizations and 23,664 members over the year before. Of these organizations 112 reported an increase in wages for the year, 70 a decrease, and 74 no change. Eighteen unions reported an increase in working hours, and 68 a decrease. Of 861 organizations reporting, 132,280 members were in active employment in July, 1895.

Never before in our history, says the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, was the outlook so bright for brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. A year ago, of our 510 lodge numbers, 35 were blank—today 19 are blank, 8 lodges have been organized during the 76 days beginning Jan. 1 and ending March 17, the day this article is written. During these 76 days 947 members have been initiated, an average of 12 1-2 each day, and for a year would amount to over 4,500 new members. Before April 1 lodges will be organized at Kalamazoo, Mont. (on the Great Northern Railway) at Montgomery, Ala.; Americus, Ga., and East Toledo, Ohio.

A proposition from parties interested in the John F. E. & Co., job office in the Detroit Typographical Union has been made, looking to an adjustment of the trouble, by which the printers might be induced to raise their boycott against that concern. The proposition was for arbitration, but required the union to admit to membership the non-union men that have been employed there since the strike. It was unanimously rejected. The union was willing to take in the men that had never belonged to a union, but drew the line on those who had violated their obligation. It is believed that the Detroit printers will achieve a victory in their trouble with the Scripps job printing concern.

## Why Waters Are Salt.

Great Benefit to Mankind Arising from Oceanic Conditions.

Produced and Clarified the Atmosphere—Raised Continents and Created Currents—Some Interesting Information.

The sea at present contains ninety quintillions tons of salt. If this salt could be gathered in a solid form and compressed into the shape of a cube, it would contain 10,173,000 cubic miles. Each edge of such a cube would measure somewhat more than 200 miles. This is enough to cover all the land on this globe with a uniform layer of salt to a depth of 1,000 feet. The questions may well be asked, where did all this salt come from, and what is the use of it? Several scientific gentlemen have attempted to answer this first question, and their efforts are not entirely satisfactory. The second question is not so difficult.

According to the history of the creation of the world as told by Moses in the Genesis, it is implied that the ocean existed before the land, for, on the third day, the "water under the heavens" were gathered together and the dry land appeared.

SOLVING THE TROUBLE.

The statement has bothered a great number of able philosophers, who, in their effort to stick to the letter of the Scripture and at the same time to reason out everything on perfectly rational principles, have been puzzled to know how such a grand transformation could be accomplished in one day. And their perplexity was not relieved when learned geologists announced that it must have required ages for the waters that enveloped the earth to subside and reveal the land that lay beneath.

But when it was suggested that the word "day," as used by Moses, meant, not a period of 24 hours, but an age of thousands of years, the difficulty was removed. This meaning of the word "day" is at present generally accepted by devout Christians, who now declare that there is nothing impossible in Moses' account of the creation.

HOW IT BECAME SALT.

Accepting the Mosaic account, Dr. T. S. Hunt, a learned writer on the physical history of the globe, supplies what Moses left out, and in so doing he gives a very good reason for the presence of the salt in the sea. Having arrived at the point of Moses' narrative, where the earth was in a molten state and surrounded by an envelop of gases and of water vapor, Dr. Hunt says:

"The carbonates, chlorides and sulphates (chemical combinations of carbon, chlorine and sulphur with oxygen) were changed into silicates. The carbon, chlorine and sulphur, being thus freed from the oxygen, separated in the form of acid gases. These, with nitrogen, vapor of water and a probable excess of oxygen, formed the atmosphere, which was very dense (and also very unhealthy)."

"The surface of the earth was covered with lumps of molten rock (probably resembling furnace slag). The depressed parts of the surface were filled with highly-heated solutions of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, which ate into the surface and decomposed it. In this way the silicates were changed to pure silica, taking the form of quartz as the atmosphere cooled, and the condensation of the

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vaporous atmosphere, produced sea water, holding in solution phases of sodium, calcium and magnesium, and salts of ammonium. The atmosphere, thus freed of its noxious elements, became pure and fit for man."

It is therefore evident that the sea has been salty from the creation of the world. The salt does not come, as is generally supposed, from friction of the water against suit "rocks" in the bed of the ocean. This, then, answers the first question. Where did the salt come from? The second question is pretty well answered by Mr. G. W. Littlehales in the Popular Science Monthly.

It seems," he says, "that the sea was made salt in the beginning as a part of the grand design of the Creator to provide for the system of evolution which has been going on since the creation. Many distinct specimens of living organisms exist in the sea as a result of its salinity, and their remains have largely contributed to the growth of continents."

RAISED ROCKS, CREATED CURRENTS.

The minute creatures that have lived in the sea for ages past have left enduring monuments in the shape of islands, rocks and continents. If the sea had not been salty these marine animals could not have existed and secreted the hard substance known as calcareous skeletons, which has largely contributed to the growth of continents. Among these early inhabitants of the sea were corals, crinoids, and arching and star fishes.

The saltiness of the sea has also much to do with the ocean currents, which distribute the heat of the tropics over the colder regions of the earth. Currents are largely due to the difference between the specific gravity of sea water and the fresh water of rivers. Thus, when rain falls on a certain part of the ocean the effort of the heavier salt water of the ocean to establish an equilibrium causes a current.

"Having contributed to the growth of continents, the saltiness of the sea has in a like degree peopled them by influencing human migrations through the streams of the ocean, upon which the race of man was spread to the distant continents at a time when there were only rudimentary means for struggling against the forces of nature."

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## Head Hunting in Borneo.

A Strange and Terrible Custom, Based on Singular Ideas.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Head hunting is a subject which lends itself to humorous treatment of hysterical, according to a man's disposition. One may find hints for the former in Admiral Keppel's work, or in a multitude of naval legends; miscellaneous records abound with facts suitable to the latter.

The decapitation of a vanquished foe may be called a natural act; cutting off ears, noses and hands after a battle is but a rough method of reckoning the slain, and identifying victorious champions. So is scalping. It is historically interesting to know that an extinct law of the Visigoths describes the process; still more, that a Frankish law, dated 817, refers to it "capitula et outen detrahens"; most of all, that the learned Hettman, quoted by M. Guizot, found allusions to scalping in some old English code.

But head hunting is quite another thing. It has no reference to war or, to bravery, to suppose that it had such an origin at the beginning is a natural assumption, but the modern practice dispenses with both. The man who takes a head has no individual claim to it; he receives due honor on returning with the precious object, for he has rendered a service to the community at large; but the glory belongs to the village.

But Mr. George Scott has found a tribe of head-hunting savages in Upper Burma who follow all the strange customs of Borneo and the other islands; he tells about them in the Asiatic Quarterly. These people are called Was, and they dwell on the Salween River, among the Shans, who have no such practice. That is where the interest comes in. Mr. Scott understands that the Was value heads especially as a protection against ghosts. A European inquiry is very apt to be misled in questioning savages about their customs, but this theory is probably enough.

The Dyaks also are terribly afraid of ghosts, especially of those which represent men killed in war; they call such Mino Buau, and it is likely that some tribes rely upon a custom to protect them, among the numberless services which that article performs. We use the present tense for convenience, though nearly all the Dyaks have to drop head hunting in these days, and the Kayans only follow it in their own territory, where no man knows or cares what they do. But if constraint were removed, all would joyously recommence tomorrow.

In one respect, however, of no ethical importance, the Was appear to differ. Heads have a marked value with them, ranging from two rupees for the "unwarlike Lem" to \$50 for a Chinaman, but perhaps the Borneans are not equally businesslike only because there is no demand.

Europeans naturally incline to seek a motive for a practice which seems so horrible to them, and they have found it especially in the obligation of a neighbor to present the maiden of his choice with a head. Such a custom may probably exist; doubtless the young woman would be flattered. But it is opposed to the idea of head-taking which, as has been said, is a custom of the community rather than to glorify the individual. We see that expressed in the Mengap, the sacred song of the head-hunters, which is unintelligible to the singer or the hearers.

This dirty tells how Kheng gives a feast to gods and men, and the trees and flowers also, the mountains and all nature. But Singalang During, the god of war, does not come, for he is asleep. He is roused at last by the spirit of the Winds, and consents to join the festivity. But his wife, Un-ornament, will not go without a certain "ornament," which gives her power over all things that exist. The women are dispatched to seek it throughout the universe, and canto after canto relates their adventures, at length the mysterious object is traced to the house of Nising, grandfather of the night-omen bird, who refuses to lend an article of such tremendous potency. More cantos tell how the birds exhort and threaten him vainly.

Finally they make him drunk, steal the "ornament," carry it to Unlay, who mrolls the package—and at this point the singer throws the "head" upon the floor amid terrific shrieks. That is the talisman which all nature obeys. To use it for a wedding present is evident an accidental convenience. The possession of heads is thus favored by the gods and success generally; they are not dyaks do not ask why. Missionaries assert that they have some notions of a deity; but it is not to conciliate him that heads are taken. They are not offered to Singalang During, the god of war, who receives no sort of worship.

In the idle time of the year, when the crops had been got in, young men considered whether they would collect the produce, galls and damar, honey, wax, rattans, and so forth, for sale to the Chinese peddlers, or go to the market place with such tales of their adventures. Those who went head hunting started without money, carrying a store of tobacco, betel and salt, relying on their woodcraft to get food. The march was guided by men birds.

Innumerable cases of treachery and murder beyond belief are recorded; yet

the Dyaks are singularly frank, honest, and manly in all other relations. A young chief of the Kelang paid a visit to a Kayan tribe with whom his people had the closest friendship, attended by thirteen followers. His hosts invited him, after six months' stay, to join them in a head hunting expedition. He went with six of his people; the Kayans murdered them all, and returned in triumph with the heads.

But hospitality is sacred among them. There was a village in the Blait country, often attacked, but never captured. One day three Meurut warriors, with women and children, fled there as they said, to find refuge. The villagers received them kindly, and they took up their residence in a house leaning against the stockade. One night the Kayans broke in, burned the village and slaughtered every male, carrying off the women and children. Those Meuruts had cut a hole in the stockade. It is cheering to add that the Kayans took their heads also, not because they were disappointed, but just as an addition to the trophies of this glorious success.

Men old or timid even hung about their own home not infrequently, murdered a friend and brought in the head, smoked beyond recognition as they hoped; often they miscalculated, but worse than banishment laid upon the murderer. The fervor of the chase excited almost anything in a sportsman. Or there might be a dispute about land between two villages; fruit trees especially cause trouble. Then two champions went out and he who first returned

with a head won the day for his party. This, called Babukid, was the most atrocious form of all, for the champions would not go far when some was of the greatest importance. The people of neighboring villages did not dare go abroad while a Babukid was undecided.

When a Tenor Would Not Sing. Two years of hard work at Drury Lane satisfied Sims Reeves of his success, and he went off to the continent, bent on having his voice still better cultivated. First he got all he could from Signor Bordogni in Paris; then he started for Milan, where he placed himself under Mascagni, then director of the Conservatoire. Here he studied hard, and led on the whole a joyous life. It was in the days of the Eng-lish tenor soon had a taste. He had secured an engagement at La Scala, the most celebrated opera house in Italy, and one night he had to intimate his inability to sing, owing to a sore throat. The doctor inspected his larynx and declared that he could sing, but that he must take a carriage and carry him off to the theater. However, the doctor said, you may take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink. The gentlemen led the tenor to the stage, but that was the extent of their powers; they could not make him sing. Gentleman's Magazine.

Books We Have Stuck In.

Some Works, Much Talked About, Which Floored a Famous Writer—Others Who Pried Themselves on Failing to Read Through Famous Literary Products—An Entertaining Story.

Andrew Lang in London Illustrated News.

It is a lady who suggests the topic, "Books we have stuck in." She herself frankly admits that the "Pilgrim's Progress" (Bunyan) is one of these books. She stuck in it. She never emerged from the slough of Despond, or perhaps Giant Despair "bottled" her in Doubting Castle. The land of Beulah she has never seen, nor had the most distant view of the Delectable Mountains. I cannot forgive her. The remark of that lady cited picked my eye, and I have been thinking about it. I stuck in it. Let the reader put to himself the same question if he is anxious to humble his spirit. I do not speak of mere modern books, in which we all stick blamelessly, and "swatter out" (kailyard style) on the home side of the bog. I stuck three times in "The Black Arrow," but perseverance and a stay at a hospital lodge where there were no other books but "The Black Arrow," enabled me to get to the end. As my admiration for the author, which does not differ, is boundless, there can be little harm or offense in naming a few other books in which I have stuck. I stuck in "The Man in the Iron Mask," in "The Bondswoman of Old England," in "The Heavenly Twins," not getting deeper into the bog than page the first. I was "stuck," as Desnoes folk say, in "The Egmonts"; I was tripped up by a man's leg, about which there was a great deal of very witty writing.

Details of H. M. S. Desperate, as they call every craft belonging to the British navy, down to a dingy, if she is independent, are now at hand. She is 210 feet over all, with a beam of 19 feet 6 inches, and a depth of 13 feet 6 inches. Below the water she is made of mild steel, of 22 tons tensile strength, and above of another sort of steel of about 40 tons tensile strength. This metal is so ductile that it is possible to roll it into carbon, and as to be necessarily low in price, it is said to be as good as steel, or a nickel in it. The engine has a high-pressure cylinder of 20 inches in diameter, an intermediate one of 29 inches, and two low-pressure cylinders of 30 inches, the stroke being 18 inches. A special exaction has been imposed by the British Admiralty upon these new 30-knot torpedo boats, in the limitation of fuel. Usually the very high-speed class has been free to burn as much as it likes. If a boat is extravagant in its coal, though, it must need to carry an extra quantity, and so a standard of coal having been determined for these boats, they must carry an extra weight of it, according to their extravagance in consumption. It is believed that two and a half pounds of coal per horse power per hour is the figure for these high-speed boats. The contract also provides that if given power is exceeded in obtaining a given speed, the boat must be tried with added weight.

The last trial of the Desperate of six runs on the Maplin line showed a mean speed of 30.46 knots, or 35 miles an hour, and we landed on them, with 5,600 horse power, 210 pounds pressure, 24-inch vacuum, 406 revolutions, and the standard load on board. Such a boat is the fastest in the world. Compared to the Lucania she is a toy. She would make 50 of her, but she has one-sixth of the Lucania's power. Still this gives her a speed of 30 per cent more speed. She would cross the Atlantic in a little over four days.

QUEBEC LARGELY OF ONE OPINION.

M. E. Bernier, M. P. St. Yacinthe, and F. Beaudry, M. P. Therville, Que., Solid for the Measure.

There are other questions besides that of remedial legislation, in which the people of Quebec and those of the entire Dominion are intensely interested. It is a matter of individual concern, when one is a sufferer from catarrh. This was the case with M. E. Bernier and F. Beaudry, two well-known members of the House of Commons from Quebec. With many other members of Parliament in that Province, they had used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and they have given it the endorsement of their own experience. They know from this disease. They know all about it, for they have tried it themselves, and whatever view they may entertain of other matters, on this point they are of one opinion. Sample bottle sent by Dr. J. C. Detchon, 44 Church Street, Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver or in stamps.

Miss Jane Elton Chase, who died recently, was a remarkable traveler. She made no fewer than 42 voyages between England and Australia.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

## THE MYSTERY OF PAIN.

What Are Its Causes and Why Is It Permitted?

The Great Work That Is Being Done by Bright Minds in Alleviating Human Suffering—A Case Allowing a Striking Illustration.

From the Erin Advocate.

From the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day, the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses are in this great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked of themselves from time immemorial, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physical suffering, and bright minds have assisted in this. The heart in bringing aid to the afflicted. All the vast resources of nature's laboratory have been pressed into service to the end

that tortured bodies might have succor from anguish, and know the peace that only health can bring. And what more nature than that these poor victims of disease, thus released from suffering, should desire to aid in the extension of the knowledge of the means whereby they have been benefited?

Such a one is Miss Drucilla Shingler, of Erin, Ont., who tells a tale of pain endured through weary years, and of final relief and cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the greatest medicine of the age. Miss Shingler says: "Twelve years ago I became afflicted with rheumatism, from which I have suffered greatly. Two years later this trouble was aggravated by a growth which started in the throat, and which each year became larger and larger, until it finally became so bad that I could hardly obtain any sleep, as when I would lie down it would fill my throat, causing a feeling of suffocation. What I suffered is almost beyond description, and all the medical aid I had did me no good, and I was told that I could only hope for relief through the medium of an operation. I declined undergoing the operation. All this time the rheumatism was taking a firmer hold upon my system, and I was giving up in despair. I had the power of my limbs, and my hands got so bad that I could scarcely hold anything. At this stage a friend, who had been cured of her rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, bought me a supply and urged me to try them. I thought I felt an improvement after I had used a little more than a box, and after using them for a few weeks there was no longer room to doubt that they were helping me. I was taking the Pink Pills in the hope of finding relief from the rheumatism, but to my great joy I found that the medicine was doing me good, and I was also driving away the growth in my throat. The result was that after I had used about a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I was completely cured, and although a considerable time has now elapsed, I have not had a recurrence of either trouble, and am enjoying the best of health. For the help my statement may be to others, I am only too glad to add my testimony to the long list of wonderful cures, such as mine, that have been wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

This greatest of nineteenth century medicines positively cures all troubles arising from a disordered or weak state of the blood, or shattered nerves. If you are feeling weak or depressed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act as a prompt tonic, and if seriously ill no other remedy will so promptly restore you to health and strength. The gentle Pink Pills are put up in round wooden boxes, the wrapper around which bears full and complete directions for the use of the medicine. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

COMMERCE ACROSS BERING STRAITS.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, gave some suggestive information about possible commerce across the Bering Straits. The distance is about forty miles, and in the middle are the Diomed Islands, say twenty miles from each shore.

On the American side there is abundance of wood, from which canoes, etc., might be made, but there is none on the Siberian side. The skin boats used by the Siberian natives, made from walrus hide, could not have been sewed sufficiently tight by bone needles to have served to cross the strait. The distance is bridged by ice about once in five years, but the passage is considered quite dangerous, and nothing but the love of tobacco would induce a native to venture. The inhabitants by the Asian side appear to have been more influenced by the Eskimo arts than the reverse.

These facts and the general bearing of Dr. Sharp's observations are unfavorable to an extended communication from the Siberian coast to the American—Science.

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## For Boys and Girls

### The Children's Corner.

Little Mr. By-and-By.  
You will mark him by his cry,  
And the way he looks like my writing.  
Called again and yet again,  
Until he must leave his play,  
Though all time be holiday.

Little Mr. By-and-By.  
Eyes cast down and mouth awry!  
In the mountains of the moon  
He is known as Frosty Snow.  
And he's cousin to Don't Care  
As no doubt you're well aware.

Little Mr. By-and-By.  
Always has a fretful "Why?"  
When he's asked to come or go;  
Like his sister—Susan Snow,  
Hope will never see her nor I—  
Be like Mr. By-and-By.  
—Clifton Scollard, in St. Nicholas.

### How the Cat Built a Church.

It was only a few words in the corner of a newspaper. It read thus: "Last week, the little church, which we built with much toil and self-denial, was burnt to the ground. The insurance is small, we are poor. We were so happy in having made a place in which to worship God. Will no one help us to rebuild?" That was all.

Aunt Maria glanced it through, and said to herself, "Yes, I will send them something," and she marked the lines with her pencil. But Aunt Maria was one of the directors of the orphan asylum, head of the industrial school, and secretary of the auxiliary, so the next day she rolled up the paper and sent it to her nephew in Maine, without thinking again of the burnt church.

"Hurray!" cried all the little New-Englands; "here's a paper from Great-aunt Maria; let's see the puzzles; please read the children's column; what's that marked place?"

Nellie read about the burnt church. "Poor things," cried the little New-Englands, "think of one school, and the church burnt down! Let's help them." "Well," said Allen, "we might speak pieces; I know that about Spartacus, with gestures. Or we might have a sale, or give a play, or maybe have a circus; Tom can stand on his head, first rate." But the other six heads shook discouragement, and Nellie said: "Mother wouldn't let us do such things to get church money; then I have it," cried Allen the inventive, "mosses candy."

"Why," cried little Katie, "a molasses church would be splendid, but it would melt away when it rained, if the veltztrymen didn't eat it up before."

The children laughed. "We'd make the candy and sell it and send the money, goose!" exclaimed Allen.

"Let's do it," cried all.  
Mamma said they might make it in the brick kitchen, which was behind the regular kitchen, and was the children's playroom and treasure house. So papa built a big fire and hung the kettle on the old-fashioned crane, and Allen collected pennies and bought the molasses and poured it into the kettle. Then seven necks were stretched out, seven noses sniffed, fourteen hands snatched at the spoon, and fourteen feet trod upon one another. It was wonderful that nobody tumbled into the fire.

But that molasses did not seem possessed with the missionary spirit that made the children so eager; it would not boil. In vain they scorching their faces in watching, and lamed their wrists in stirring. At last a few bubbles appeared. "There she blows!" cried Allen, "bring us a cup of cold water and let's see if she's ready to boil!"

She wasn't ready, in the least, and although about a quarter of the molasses was wasted in these tryings, that which remained in the kettle seemed in no hurry to bubble.

"I'll tell you what," said Allen, "I'm going to run over to the woods and get some foxberry leaves to mix in; they'd improve it even so much."

"So am I," said Tom.

"Let's draw lots for one to stay and stir," said Nellie.

The lot fell to Joe. Now, Joe was next to the youngest, and pretty small to leave in charge; but the kitchen was hot and the wood cool, so Joe must stay. "We won't be long," called the others cheerfully, as they ran off.

Joe sat down on the low stool when he wasn't stirring. Tabitha sat opposite. Tabitha had eaten all the molasses that had fallen to the floor, and that was a good deal. She had a sweet tooth. She very much approved of the candy-making. Joe stirred manfully, winking his scorched eyes and rubbing his knuckles that had hit against the hot kettle. He took the spoon in both hands and went round ten times; then "tried" to see if it were ready to boil; then went into the front kitchen to look at the clock. Stir, try, clock; stir, try, clock. It was weary work.

"Oh, hum!" sighed little Joe. "Maybe I'd better help 'em look for those foxberry leaves." He started toward the wood, leaving the molasses to bubble and the cat to watch; but he brought him of the charge not to let it burn, so ran back and pulled the crane forward till the kettle was directly over the stool.

There, she can't burn there, and I'll be back soon," he said.

The children rebuffed Joe for deserting his post, but concluded to remain a few moments longer. As there didn't happen to be any clock in those woods, they did not realize how fast time was passing till it began to grow dark. Then they hastened home.

What a sight met their eyes! Tabitha was standing on the stool with her head and forelegs in the kettle. But she was not hurt. Far from it. Her jaws were stuck fast in the soft candy, and the more she struggled the worse it was. The children had a sad time getting her clean, and, of course, the candy was spoilt.

"I didn't mean to," sobbed repentant Joe.

"It's just as much our fault as yours," said Nellie. "We'd no business putting all the hard work on you. It's our fault that that poor minister can't rebuild his church."

It was a sad evening for them all; but the next day things looked brighter. "We've begun, and we must do it," said Allen. "I'm going to write that the money's coming, and we must just wait and get it somehow."

In a small village far away, the Rev. Mr. Bent sat in his study, leaning his tired head upon his hand. He looked very sad, and so did his wife, who had just come in. "It was no use, my dear," said she, "putting that appeal in the paper. Nobody has noticed it. We can't raise enough money to rebuild. We'll have to wait."

"Oh, William," sighed his wife, "how can we go back to that dirty hall, with its stage, and footlights, and gaudy curtain? It isn't a fit place in which to worship God. If you could have seen these people who have struggled and

saved for two years, standing and gazing at the smoking ashes of their church!"

"I did see them," answered her husband. "They are too much discouraged to make another effort."

"Father, here's a letter for you!" shouted a boy, running into the room. "I'm sure it was written by a boy of my age; it looks just like my writing."

Mr. Bent began to read, and as he read his face brightened; he lifted his head and smiled. "Listen to this," he said.

"Rev. Mr. Bent—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, want to let you know that we are going to send you some money to help you rebuild your church. We began last week, but the candy got spoilt because the cat got stuck because we all did wrong. But we'll make the money somehow and send it as soon as possible. If you begin before we get it, please leave a little for us to finish."

"Yours, etc.,  
"Nellie, Tom, Annie, Joe, Katie, Carl and Allan Newgent."

"There, Mary, that shows me," said Mr. Bent. "I'm going to see the people."

It cheered Mrs. Bent, too. She watched her husband walk down the street as he had not walked since the fire, his threadbare coat flying out behind like a banner of victory; then she tripped upstairs and sang as she beat the pillows and made the beds. The letter cheered the people, too. Of course, the knew that the children's money could not help much, but they thought to themselves: "God has not forgotten us; if one person answers the appeal, why should not others do the same? If these little ones in distant Maine are doing their best, we might try a little harder ourselves."

The senior warden took the letter home to read to his wife; the junior warden did the like; the Ladies' Guild asked to hear it, and it was read to the Sunday school. If Allan had known how many were to see his document, he would have looked once or twice in the dictionary; but nobody dreamed of laughing at the spelling, although many wondered what was meant by "the cat got stuck." That letter gave cheer and courage wherever it went, and soon workmen, among whom might be recognized several of the Sunday school boys, began clearing away the mournful, blackened timbers, and making ready to rebuild the church.

In about a month a letter came from Maine containing \$500. Of course, the Newgent children hadn't earned all that; in fact, without Spartan efforts they could collect only a few dollars; but Mr. Bent had answered Allan's letter, and told him how cheerful they were, and that they meant to try again to build, and Mr. Bent's letter had traveled about the village in Maine, as much as Allan's did in the distant Western village, and wherever it went, it made people want to help.

It even went to Aunt Maria, who was shocked that she had forgotten, and hastened to add of her abundance to the children's pennies.

"We never should have done it if your letter had not cheered us," my boy," wrote Mr. Bent, whereat Allan laughed and said:

"And I never should have written if Tabitha hadn't spoiled the candy. She began it,"—Canadian Church Magazine.

How It Strikes a Boy.

Said little Johnny Green:

"This is the funnest world I ever seen;  
A fellow is sent out to bed  
When he hasn't got a bit of sleep in his head,  
And he's hustled out of it, don't you see,  
When he's just as sleepy as he can be!"  
—Boston Transcript.

We Only Asked Questions.

A Small Boy, Whose Brain Was an Interrogation Point.

The Household.

When the small boy steps into the question box and prods with an interrogation point, he makes even the most patient woman willing to fly to his unknown.

One day I sat in a car seat on the Saginaw branch of the Eastern Road, behind a pale, careworn lady, who was talking to a little boy. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of the questions.

"What is that, auntie," the little boy commenced pointing to a huge stalk of hay far out on the level marsh.

"Oh, that's hay, dear," answered the careworn lady.

"What makes it?"

"Why, hay is hay, dear."

"But what is it made of?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"Who makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does he make it in the daytime or in the night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday, auntie?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie, that's a dear. Auntie is tired."

After remaining quiet a moment, little Willie broke out:

"Where do stars come from, auntie?"

"I don't know. Nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me."

Another short silence, then Willie broke out:

"I think a whale could lay eggs, don't you, Auntie?"

"Oh, yes, I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his back?"

"Oh, I guess so."

"I mean no, Willie, you must be quiet; I'm getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, Auntie?"

Rest Before Speaking.

A New York reporter is said to have found that most of the leading orators there always have an afternoon sleep when they have to speak in the evening. Colonel Ingersoll makes it an invariable rule. Dr. Parkhurst is nearly always invisible from 3 until 5 p.m., and innumerable preachers spend Sunday afternoon in bed. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the famous banker and after-dinner speaker, says: "If I have an hour to spare before dressing for dinner, where I am to speak, I spend it on my sofa, with every muscle relaxed. I do not sleep. I simply rest. Half the value of rest is lost by trying to maintain a cramped position. Let yourself go, and the harder the lounge the more you will be rested."

RUINED.

"You are fagged out. You must give up all headwork."

"Why, that spells ruin! I am a hair-dresser."

## Animal Curiosities.

### STORIES ABOUT

A Thrilling Adventure With Lions.  
Monstrous Snakes of Java.  
A Remarkable Cat.  
Fish That Ballast Themselves.

#### Monstrous Snakes of Java.

The Itabo sugar estate in Java comprises over 12,000 acres, about one-third of which is in cane. This is one of the most densely wooded parts of Java, and the bush is like a wall, impervious even to many wild animals, but snakes flourish, and there are no less than ten varieties that are deadly poisonous. Eight of the coolies employed on this estate have died inside of four months from snake bites. The chain viper is most dreaded, as it will not get out of one's way, and when trodden on by the bare-footed natives strikes fatally. Twelve miles away is the ruined city of Choru, a wilderness of temples built of stone, cut in the shape of fine and large work. On the north side of these buildings are low arched passages, and here wild animals resort to get out of the intolerable heat. From these avenues arehundreds of small chambers having no windows. In these lurk more snakes than can be found anywhere else in the island.

It is not surprising that the Eastern nations look upon Englishmen as lunatics. They do so in Java, and when they do so on apparent motive, save to risk their lives. Two years ago an English naval lieutenant was here visiting a naval officer, and he was shown a collection of Javan reptiles. His only attendant was an English sailor lad about 15, and these two, against the forest, went out a guide. In Choru, the ruined city, the lieutenant found a rich harvest and killed a magnificent black jaguar, but an adventure with a snake ended his sport. One day he and the boy were under one of the long arched ways of the big temple, and he found himself the doorway of one of the dark chambers, saw something yellow in the far corner. Without a moment's thought he entered, and he found himself surrounded by a huge Bari snake, the most aggressive and dangerous of our constrictors. His left shoulder was crushed in the brutal grip, and he was as a flash a coil was around his body, and he felt the steel-like compression. But the grip of the boy saved him, and he rolled away, and when he was free he found the snake coiled around his neck, and he struck the reptile two heavy blows just back of the head, the most vulnerable part of his body. A great noise was heard, and the snake was divided. The coil relaxed, but the powerful tail lashed out, breaking the boy's leg. It was two days before the boy was brought up to the lieutenant. The lieutenant's left shoulder was crushed beyond surgery, and the arm was useless. Both madder and sicker, he recovered after a spell of fever. I saw the snake, a hideous object, black and yellow, and fifteen feet long. Such a brute would crush a horse, and a brute would crush a man.

The head of the snake above the grass and a hog squealed. A python had seized a full-grown one, easily three feet longer than it, and it would have thrown two coils around the body. Under the tremendous pressure the hog seemed to lengthen, and when the python relaxed its coils, the hog was meat, nothing distinguishable but the head. I shot the snake. It was 12 feet long and over 7 inches girth. It was a beautiful specimen, and I carried it home. The snake was a very fine specimen, and I carried it home. The snake was a very fine specimen, and I carried it home.

The Lieutenant's Pie.

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Assuming a stately demeanor, he accosted the mistress of the house with a demand for food for himself and staff. To her inquiry as to who he was, he answered, "Brigadier-General Grant," and at the sound of that name all the members of the family fled about, serving up all they had in the place with profuse expressions of loyalty.

They were all women, the men being away with the body of Confederates. The lieutenant and his staff feasted to their hearts' content, and then demanded what was to pay. "Nothing," said the mistress of the house, "but I will send you a loyal woman she could not think of accepting pay from the defenders of the country. With this, Lieut. Wickfield's staff went on their way rejoicing.

Gen. Grant had halted his forces a few miles back for a brief rest, but he soon resumed his march, and about the time that the lieutenant was out of sight he rode up to the house, and inquired if the good people there would care to have him and his staff dine.

"No," came from a gruff female voice on the inside of the closed door. "Gen. Grant and his staff have just been carried here up all we had in the house, except one pumpkin pie."

"Indeed," said the general. "What is your name?"

"Selma," replied the woman, now venturing to open the door.

"Well, madam, I want that pie," said Grant, tossing the woman a half-dollar. "I'll keep it for me, I will send for it tonight."

The woman took the money, and Grant rode on some fifteen miles to where the army was to camp. Then the various regiments were notified of a full parade at half-past six. This was so unusual that it created a decided

sensation, and many supposed that the enemy was upon them.

The parade was formed ten columns deep, and nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and after the usual ceremonies the assistant adjutant-general read the following order:

"Headquarters, Army of the Field, Special Order—Lieut. Wickfield, of the Indiana cavalry, having on this day eaten everything at Mrs. Selvidge's, at the crossing of the Ironton and Pocahontas and Black River and Cape Girardeau roads, except one pumpkin pie, Lieut. Wickfield is hereby ordered to return with an escort of 100 cavalry and eat that pie also. U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General, Commanding."

At seven o'clock the lieutenant filed out of camp with his 100 men, amid cheers of the entire army. This escort returned to camp about midnight, reporting that Wickfield had eaten the whole pie, and had appeared to relish it.

The bullet passed through his heart and it sank on Jake's feet. Before he could move from his helpless position, the other lion bounded over the precipice, and somewhat overlapping its mark, alighted in the snow and instantly received the bullet in its brain. The two lions lay dead, not ten feet apart.

Fish With Sand Ballast.

A highly original observation upon the behavior of fish in deep water is attributed to a long experienced captain of a steam fishing smack, so remarkable as to deserve special notice, where else in the world.

The fishing boats belonging to the southern States of the North Sea found in their catch, lately, a disproportionately small quantity of codfish. The captain maintained that he had foreseen this, because, because most of the fish had sand in their stomachs. He claimed to have first observed that just before the fish left the water, they took a small piece of sand, and soon after fish caught in deeper northern waters showed the same peculiarity. When the time for migrating for these deep waters came again, the fish disposed of the sand. The theory has been advanced that the fish eat sand, and is rejected when shallow water is to be returned to. The sand often differs in color and grain from that of the bottom where the fish are found, and it is claimed that this sand may supply a guide for the fishermen.—Hansa.

A Remarkable Cat.

The vast majority of men who go hunting have trained dogs to accompany them, to point wherever the game lies, and when the bird is shot, to retrieve. There is one hunter in the world, however, who has no use for a dog of this kind, because he is the proud possessor of a cat that does the work quite as satisfactorily as any dog could do it. The cat has its headquarters in Doylestown, Penn., and she is a hunter of the most accomplished sort. She hunts most cats, which prefer to do their hunting indoors, to prey upon rats and mice, and an occasional canary bird when the cage has been carelessly left open, this tabby is a thorough lover of outdoor sport. She accompanies her master wherever he goes abroad with his gun, and is said to show in all cases the most remarkable intelligence. She is not sleek as a butter-fed baby, providing most of her meals by "setting" and "pointing" sparrows when she is not engaged in her duty as a sportsman's assistant, and proud of her master is so fond of him, that she is not content to sit in the absence of a meal of sport. She has all that the most luxurious cat could want for her daily meals. It may be mentioned that in some small birds are considered game. Nothing disturbs the cat once she has ferreted out the whereabouts of a bird. Noises of all sorts fall on her ears, and she is quick to detect the crack of the gun before pouncing upon her prey, and but for a slight hesitation in reaching for it, she would guess that she was a living animal. The singular part of it all is that she has never been trained for a occupation. It seems to have been born in her, just as poetry is born in poets. She can tell in an instant whether or not her master's shot has been true, and has never been known to chase after a bird that was not wounded and brought to the ground.

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Assuming a stately demeanor, he accosted the mistress of the house with a demand for food for himself and staff. To her inquiry as to who he was, he answered, "Brigadier-General Grant," and at the sound of that name all the members of the family fled about, serving up all they had in the place with profuse expressions of loyalty.

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## In Cold Iceland

A Land Famous for Its Geysers—Everybody Rich and Poor Alike, Well Educated—Crime Exceedingly Rare—Something About the Towns.

NO traveler to Iceland thinks of leaving the island without paying a visit to Thingval, the Geysers, and Hecul. The former is about two days' ride from Reykjavik, and is a verdant valley surrounded by most curious and grotesque volcanic formations, historically interesting as the spot where for centuries the statesmen of Iceland met to frame laws for the government of the people, to settle disputes, pronounce judgments, and execute sentences.

A day's journey from Thingval brings the traveler to that gigantic system of thermal springs known as the Geysers, which cover an area of about twelve acres, hundreds of jets discharging jets of water and steam, some of the Great Geysers, one of them, the Great Geysir, which no writer has given a more accurate or vivid description than Dr. Hartwig. He says: "In the course of the last century, out of the silica it deposits, a mound which rises to the height of 30 feet above the surface of the water, and from the center of a circular basin in the center, and measuring 55 feet in diameter, a pipe or tube 18 feet in diameter, narrow, a short distance from its mouth, to about 10 feet. It has been found to a depth of 70 feet, but probably hidden channels ramify further into the bowels of the earth. The sides of the tube are smoothly polished, and so hard it is impossible to strike off a piece with a hammer. Generally the whole basin is filled to the brim with water pure as crystal, and the temperature is about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and the water is so tranquil as to be like a mirror. But suddenly a subterranean thunder is heard, the ground trembles under his feet, the water in the basin begins to steam, and bubbles of steam rise from the tube and burst, sending jets of spray to the height of several feet. Every one expects to see the grand spectacle which is chiefly induced him to visit this northern land, but soon the basin becomes tranquil, and the dense vapors are wafted away by the breeze. These smaller eruptions are regularly repeated every 30 or 40 minutes, but frequently they can last for a whole day before they can see the whole power of the geyser.

"A detonation louder than usual precedes one of these grand eruptions, the water in the basin is violently agitated; the tube boils vehemently, and suddenly a magnificent volume of water, clothed in a vapor of dazzling whiteness, shoots up into the air with terrific impetuosity and noise to a height of 70 or 80 feet, and showers from its apex. A second eruption, and a third follow in rapid succession, and after a few minutes the fairy spectacle has passed away like a fantastic vision. The basin is now dried up, and, on looking down the shaft, one is surprised to see the water, about 10 feet from the rim, as tranquil as in a well. After about 40 minutes the agitation again begins; the subterranean thunder, the shimmering water, the minor and major eruptions alternate with the brief periods of rest, and thus the wonderful play of nature goes on year after year and century after century. The mound of the geyser bears evidence to its immense antiquity, as the water contains but a minute particle of silica.

About 100 yards from the geyser is another wonderful spring, known as the Strokkur. Its tube is nearly on a level with the plain, having a diameter of 6 feet at the mouth, contracting to 12 inches near the bottom. Its eruptions are more frequent than those of the Great Geysir; enormous masses of steam rush from the tube, followed by a rapid succession of jets, rising to a height of 120 to 150 feet. A pipe of 6 feet at the mouth, and it can be provoked into activity by throwing large masses of peat into the orifice, thus choking it and forcing the water up to the top of the tube. After the lapse of a few minutes the boiling fluid, as if impelled at this attempt upon its liberty, heaves up into the air, and is accompanied by fragments of peat and stone.

The difficulties connected with a journey to Iceland include long detours and chasms, the crossing of many formidable rivers (there are no bridges in Iceland), are not repaid by a view of the country, which in a quiescent state looks like any other mountain, and it is hardly credible that anyone would care to visit its vicinity while it is in a state of activity. Since the first colonization of Iceland, Hecul has been in eruption but 25 times; sometimes it has been dormant for only a few years, but it has been known to be dormant for more than 40 years. It is about 5,000 feet high now, but its height varies with each eruption.

Hecul is not, however, the most destructive volcano upon the island. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the eruption of Skaptar Jökull in 1783 was the most frightful visitation ever known to have desolated the island. Two great rivers of lava flowed from it 50 miles in length, 15 miles wide, and 100 feet in depth; rivers and lakes in its path were filled up and 400 square miles of land were covered with its discharges; sand and ashes were projected to a height of 35,000 feet, which spread far and wide and overclouded the mountains of arctic pasture land; the volcanic dust contaminated the atmosphere and the skies of England, Norway and Holland; metallic vapors obscured the rays of the sun, and the subterranean exhalations tainted both the grass of the field and the waters of the rivers, lakes and the sea, so that not only animals died by thousands, but fish were poisoned. So great was the ruin wrought by this eruption that not less than 9,400 human beings, 28,000 horses, 12,000 cattle and nearly 200,000 sheep—a large proportion of the wealth and population of the island—were swept away.

The established religion of Iceland is Lutheran, and the natives, without exception, accept its tenets. The land is divided into 131 livings, with one bishop. The richest living on the island is \$125, and some of the ministers receive as low as \$5 per year. Of course, the shepherds must needs perform manual labor to meet their expenditures. They work for the farmers at hawking for laborers' wages, and, in addition, nearly every one of them is a blacksmith. Indeed, the par-

sons are the best horsehoofers on the island. One facetious traveler remarked that the reason the Icelandic ministers are such good horsehoofers is because their business is that of saving souls.

The Icelandic is justly regarded by philologists as the standard of the northern dialect of the Gothic language. The remoteness of the island and the little intercourse its inhabitants have maintained with the rest of the world, have effectually secured the purity and originality of this ancient language; and it is a curious fact that, while our abject and uneducated are often puzzled in endeavoring to decipher phrases and words in writings only a few centuries old, there is not a servant in Iceland who cannot read with ease the most ancient documents extant on the island.

In no country in the world is education so widely diffused. Every child of 10 years of age can read and write, and it is no uncommon thing to meet with a peasant who can speak fluently ten or a dozen languages. Indeed, one of them, Thorwald, spoke all the languages of Europe and some of the Asiatic tongues. Another, a blacksmith, who died at the beginning of this century, had translated into Icelandic Pope's "Essay on Man," Milton's "Paradise Lost," and Voltaire's "Messiah." One of the first things that arrests the attention of the traveler is the extent of classical knowledge possessed by the Icelanders. Frequently meets men whose occupations as fishermen or farmers proclaim them as living in extreme poverty, who are not only conversant with the classics of antiquity, but keenly alive to all their beauties.

Iceland has, until recently, had but one school, and that destined only for such as were to fill offices in church and State. Recently an attempt has been made to establish half a dozen elementary schools in widely separated portions of the island, but they will probably be soon abandoned, owing to the expense. It is impossible to attend them in winter, and the services of all, old and young, being needed in the summer to make the roads for the hay and dross, and son of frost and snow. Yet education is by no means neglected. You cannot enter a bar without meeting one or more who are capable of sustaining conversation on topics far beyond the understanding of people of superior rank in other countries, and often putting to shame the scholars of liberal education and large advantages.

This general diffusion of knowledge is promoted by the manner in which the Icelanders pass their long winter evenings. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the lamp is hung up in the principal apartment, and, as the day is so long, the room and bedroom, and the members of the family take their stations, each with some work in their hands, on their respective beds, which serve as seats. As soon as the work is begun one of the family takes a seat near the lamp and commences the evening reading, usually an old Saga or other history. In some houses the Sagas are repeated by such as have committed them to memory; and it is not uncommon for a father to read to his children, who are in the habit of sojourning at different farms until their stock of literary knowledge has produced no famous painter, but Thorwaldsen, the son of an Icelandic, has achieved celebrity as a sculptor. Among his works are "Night" and "Morning," the designs of which occupied him but one day; "Christ and the Apostles," now in the University of Copenhagen; the bust of Lord Byron, in Oxford College, and the tomb of Pope Pius VII., in St. Peter's, Rome.

In civilized country on earth are the people so nearly on an equality in the matter of wealth (or, rather, poverty). The income of the richest man in Iceland does not exceed \$1,500 a year. Crime, which in other countries is stimulated by poverty, is exceedingly rare in Iceland, and necessity exists for only a few persons, located in the chief towns. If a person is convicted of an infraction of the law, he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, or to hard labor, or to a fine, or to go to prison. No instance is known where an Icelandic sentenced to prison has failed to go there untried, and a failure to carry out the will of the judge would be considered the grossest breach of social ostracism.

Trade with Iceland is chiefly in the hands of the Danish merchants, although commerce is practically restricted, merely a nominal port duty being exacted from the trading vessels. The imports consist mainly of wood, coal, grain, hardware, and sundries, and the exports of codfish, salmon, oil, feathers, eiderdown, horses, cattle, gloves, mittens and stockings, which have attained great celebrity for durability and comfort. Owing to the limitations of Iceland's resources, the balance of trade is not always in her favor.

Reykjavik, the capital, has a population of over 3,000. "The town," says Lord Dufferin, "consists of a collection of wooden sheds one story high, rising here and there into a gable end of greater pretensions, built along a lava track, and facing each other by a suburb of turf huts. On every side of it extends a desolate plain of lava that once must have boiled up from some distant gateway of hell and fallen hissing into the sea. No tree or bush relieves the dreariness of the landscape, and the mountains are too distant to serve as a background to the buildings; but before the door of each house facing the sea lies a gay little penon; and, as you walk along the silent streets, whose dust no carriage wheel has ever desecrated, the rows of flower pots that peep out of the windows between curtains of white muslin convince you that, notwithstanding their unpretending appearance, within each dwelling reigns the elegance and comfort of a woman-tended home."

The only wild animal in Iceland is the fox, of which white and blue varieties occur. The domestic animals are the horse, cow, sheep and cat. According to the most accurate statistics obtainable, the horses number about 10,000, sheep 500,000, and cattle 20,000. The total number of inhabitants is less than 100,000.

Iceland has more than her fair share of terrible visitations. In addition to the sufferings caused by the elements, she has been visited by the Black Death, which carried off nearly one-third of the population, and was followed by so inclement a winter that nine-tenths of the cattle died. In the eighteenth century smallpox caused the death of nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Peculiar to cattle have frequently decimated the herds, the only wealth of the Icelanders. The miseries of the

people have been aggravated by the frequent descent upon their coasts of pirates, even Algerine freebooters having in the seventeenth century landed upon her shores, burned their churches, destroyed their homes and carried away into captivity 400 men, women and children, who were sold in the slave markets of Algiers; nine years afterward the survivors—37 in number—were ransomed by the King of Denmark, of whom only thirteen returned to their native island. In late years there has been a tide of emigration to Canada and the United States to seek a better climate, a richer soil, and opportunity of progress, which is so distant at home; and if the difficulties which must surround emigrants who have never seen a tree, a plow or a

wagon, are overcome, the results may have an important bearing upon the future of Iceland.

### THE SCOTCH THISTLE.

Once upon a time many hundred years ago, the Danes made war on the Scots, and invaded their country. One dark night, they were marching upon an encampment of sleeping Scots, one of their number trod upon a thistle. The pain was so sudden and intense that the man gave a loud cry. This awakened the slumbering Scots, who sprang to arms and defeated their assailants. In gratitude for their deliverance, the Scots from that time called the thistle their national emblem.

## Missing Links

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

SIGFRID ARNOLDSON is to sing at the festival performance at Moscow when the Czars visit the city.

WILLIAM MORRIS has been seriously ill, but once recovered, he will attend to his literary and artistic work.

LIVERPOOL, having discovered that it once gave birth to a poet in Mrs. Felicia Hemans, proposes to erect a monument to commemorate the fact.

GLASS bricks for building purposes are being manufactured in Silesia. They are translucent, without its being possible to see through them, strong and cheap.

PROF. ROENTGEN has received from the Prince Regent of Bavaria the Order of the Crown "Pour le Merite," which implies the distinction of nobility.

CROOKES tubes, for use in taking X ray photographs, have already appeared on the bargain counter of a Chicago department store. They cost \$6.50 each.

HARD TACK is doomed in the French navy. M. Lockroy has ordered that soft bread baked on board shall henceforth be served out to the sailors instead of ship's biscuit.

QUEEN SOPHIA OF SWEDEN is one of the richest women in the world. She is a princess of 28, and her mother, from whom she inherited her money, owned the gambling tables at Wiesbaden.

VESUVIUS is again active, liquid lava flowing from many little outlets from the crater opened last July, and making the mountains very picturesque at night. Visit night, no higher than the conservatory.

A LONDON newspaper says that one of the most amusing of the many letters received by Dr. Jameson recently was one from a girl in Portland, Me., asking for a lock of his hair and inclosing a blonde tress of her own.

GEN. SAUSSIER, military governor of Paris, who in case of war would act as commander-in-chief of the French army, though he has reached the age limit, has been continued in office by the Ministry for three years longer.

A CREMATORY is being erected at Liverpool, making the third in England. The others are at Manchester and Glasgow. Working had 150 cremations in 1895, making its total number 73.

GERALD MASSEY, the veteran poet, is ill. He has recently suffered great domestic sorrow by the death of his only son, a young man of great promise, who recently sailed for England to an appointment in Nova Scotia.

THE Yashima, a 13,300-ton battleship for Japan, has just been launched in England. She will have 13,500 horse power engines, and will make 21 knots speed. She will carry four 12-inch forty-nine ton guns and thirty-four pick-firing guns.

PICKLED tea is used in Burmah as a sort of sauerkraut. The young leaves are boiled, poured into pits about six feet deep, lined with plantain leaves, and covered with earth, and left there for some months. They are then used either to make tea or are eaten after being soaked in oil with garlic or dried.

AFTER 1899 Sebastopol will no longer be a commercial port, and the new port of Theodosia, built by the Russian Government, and just completed, will take its place. It has a jetty 2,044 feet long, and the quays within the port are 3,900 feet long, with 24 feet of water. The port has a superficial area of 2,500,000 square feet, of which over 500,000 are paved.

EXPERIMENTS that have been making for some time past in growing tobacco in Alameda county, Cal., are showing very satisfactory results. A small field of tobacco was cultivated last year and a first crop raised. Much larger and finer crop is now coming on well in the same ground. Tobacco plant has been raised in California, and it is believed that it can be very successfully raised in the north.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Liverpool to raise funds for the erection of a memorial to Mrs. Felicia Hemans. The writer of "I Hear Thee Speak of a Better Land," "The State-Homes of England," and other equally well-known poems was born at Liverpool in 1783, but the city possesses no memorial to her. In St. Ann's Church, in Dublin, her grave is marked with a small stone, and a tablet erected by her brother, John, Esq., of Lichfield, who character is best portrayed by her writings.

A JEWESS named Caroline Levy, now in the Bethnal Green Infirmary, proves in a curious way that she is 110 years old. She was born in 1785, and since 1848 has drawn a pension from Baroness Rothschild's "Aged Widows' Charity Fund," which is strictly confined to widows over sixty years of age. Before granting pensions, the trustees make careful investigation as to the age of the applicants, and on this point she is shown that she was 62 years old 48 years ago.

SPAIN is waking up to the necessity of reforesting her mountains. The little king recently went to a village a few miles east of Madrid, and planted a pine sapling after which 2,600 children selected from the schools each planted a tree. Medals were distributed among them with the inscription, "First Arbor Day Institution in the History of Spain."

## The Skeleton Trade

Some Curious Facts About the Industry—How the Human Frame Is Prepared for Sale—Over 300 Pieces Must Be Joined—An Inventor's Clever Counterfeit.

George J. Manson in the Voice.

THERE is no denying the fact that medical and surgical science has made enormous progress through the "grave-diggers." There are very few, if any, models of "body-snatching" in the present time, but it is not so very long ago that body-snatching or grave-robbing was looked upon as necessary, though not a highly respectable, occupation.

A little more than 50 years ago, the common people, in fact well-educated people, educated and uneducated alike, were so ignorant of the science of medicine that they expected physicians to obtain the best and most important part of their education—that part relating to anatomy—simply from books, illustrations and diagrams, without the aid of dissection. Centuries passed away before the real functions of the arteries and veins were discovered. The preparation of anatomical models was so bitterly opposed in early times that one of the popes—Boniface VIII.—issued a bull prohibiting even the maceration and preparation of skeletons. One of the old surgeons, anxious to teach his students a little more than the law allowed, was in the habit of taking them to old, deserted graveyards where they would examine and study any bones that they might find. A famous writer on anatomy in the seventeenth century, who prepared a scientific treatise, very valuable for that age, wrote that, during the 24 years he pursued his studies in Italy, he was only twice able to procure a human body for the purpose of dissection.

In 1825 a pamphlet was printed in England, entitled, "An appeal to the public and to the Legislature on the necessity of affording dead bodies to the schools of anatomy, by legislative enactment." The physicians and surgeons of those days were alive to the necessities of the case. They were constantly reminding the public that to save the living it was absolutely necessary that they should have opportunities of studying anatomy from dead bodies. The only way they could procure such subjects was through the body-snatchers. Stealing a body from a grave, both in the British Isles and in this country, was a felony. The graves in the churchyards of the land were protected by strong iron frames placed over the mounds. A few of them were specially guarded by men and savage dogs.

Some physicians, in their anxiety to procure a subject, occasionally assisted the body-snatchers in their ghastly midnight work. All of them were anxious to profit by the industry. The medical men, however, while not daring to openly defend grave robbery, argued, as already stated, that it was absolutely necessary that they should have subjects, but claimed that they should be provided for them in a legal way. In fact, the way that they are provided for the profession in these modern days—from the public institutions; persons dying in prisons, poorhouses and public hospitals, who are bodies are unclaimed, or whose friends refuse to bury them. While the body-snatchers were detected by the public, they were not feared by the physicians, when they constantly blackmailed into paying large prices for their services. When one of them would be detected in his work, and arrested, he would often, by threats of exposure, compel one of his medical customers to pay the expenses of the trial, and support his family during the court proceedings, and the time that he would have to serve in prison.

From this it will be seen that the medical men of former times, as one of them in a jocular spirit remarked, studied under "grave" difficulties. In fact, it is a source of surprise that the medical men of the present day did in the cure of disease in the preparation of works for the profession. Under these old methods the supply of bodies was always scanty and precarious. So plentiful is the supply adequate to the wants of the students at the different medical colleges. It was on this account that the students themselves undertook the risky business of robbing a grave; and it was the young men who were most eager in their pursuit of scientific knowledge who were liable to do such a thing.

Physicians and medical colleges of the present day have no trouble in securing all the subjects they need for scientific purposes. They are furnished under special provisions of the law, but it is one of those provisions that the bodies shall be dissected at a medical college. So plentiful is the supply that an old-time physician would certainly be startled to read, for instance, the following paragraph from the circular of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, on East Twenty-sixth street:

"Arrangements are made on a large scale for preserving subjects by cold without the use of preservative fluids; and an ample supply of perfectly fresh material is furnished free of charge to students."

A surgeon who intends to perform some difficult or dangerous operation with which he is not thoroughly familiar will often go to a medical college, purchase a subject for \$20, and perform, as nearly as possible, the same operation on the dead body. In this way he will familiarize himself with the work and reduce the chances of failure when he deals with his live patient.

No sooner was there a plentiful supply of subjects than the skeleton industry, or the profession of articulating human bones, became an important vocation of recognized value among medical men. There had always been on the part of teachers of anatomy a great demand for human skeletons. The teachers of former days were compelled to illustrate their lectures by means of drawings, which, however well executed, could not take the place of the real thing. "Articulating" means joining, putting together. The articulation of the bones of the human body are divided into movable and immovable. There are grooved joints, sliding joints, hinge-like joints, ball-and-socket joints, and joints of a mixed type.

It will hardly be deemed necessary (certainly it would not be pleasant) to inquire too curiously into the methods of the articulator of the human bones. The flesh is taken off by means of the dissecting knife, and the bones are boiled in steaming hot water, which removes the particles that remain. Of course, during this process the framework falls to pieces—something over 300 pieces—and these must all be ar-

ticulated or joined together again. Not, however, before each bone is hung up separately to dry, or laid out on a flat roof, or some elevated surface, where the sun will bleach them. The method pursued in this part of the process depends upon the season of the year. Sometimes the bones are buried, placed in the ground in the fall, where they are allowed to remain until spring, when they are taken out and bleached in the sun.

It is a difficult matter to put the bones together again. This work has to be done either by, or under the direction of, someone, generally a professor, who has a thorough practical knowledge of anatomy. The very best articulators, however, most of whom are Frenchmen or Germans, are capable of doing all the work connected with this industry, but they are men who have received a thorough anatomical education at the colleges. Skeletons are sometimes put together at our medical colleges under the direction of the demonstrator of anatomy.

The French skeleton-makers are probably the best in the world. They are very particular that the products of their industry shall appear perfectly white. Very often grease spots appear on the bones after they have been exposed to the sun. These spots the French treat with ether and alcohol, enabling them to warrant their skeletons never to turn yellow and to stand the test of any climate. The principal support of a skeleton is a brass rod which, with certain curves, holds up the spinal column. The ribs are held in place by delicate brass wires. Small, perfectly made hinges allow the joints to move in a lifelike manner. Some portions are fastened together with hooks and eyes, and can be taken apart at pleasure.

The price of imported skeletons ranges from \$50 to \$400. In the high prices the nervous and circulatory systems are preserved, and, on account of the demand that they are in such rare of skeletons, they are sold at a high price. The finest French skeletons in common use are worth about \$150. Skulls, hands, and feet can be purchased separately. The skull and cross-bones, sometimes used for decorative purposes, is worth \$10; for \$22, a skull can be bought with the unhinge and reveal its hidden secrets; for \$75, there is sold a skull which will show each component part quivering with nervous energy. In these cases the illusion is produced by attaching each part to a spiral spring or wire, which, in turn, is fastened to an upright brass rod. The French skeletons are so made that they sell to be of other uses. There are certain dishonest articulators who do not hesitate to pick up, so to speak, a bone here, a bone there, and here and there a bone, and make a composite skeleton, thus joining together, in an odious formation, were kept apart in bodily life.

Some years ago, Dr. Anzoux, of Paris, a famous worker in wax, produced, among other models, one of the entire human body, life-size. It was composed of 120 pieces, which could be detached and made to exhibit 1,700 muscles, nerves, muscles, arteries, etc. In a second model, also life-size, he exhibited on one side all the superficial veins, and on the other the bones, with a complete vascular network of arteries and veins, from the heart to the most minute ramifications, including the nervous ganglia and the lymphatic vessels. A third example of his wonderful skill was the brain in its various divisions of cerebrum, cerebellum and medulla oblongata. He modeled from wax a horse, about four feet high, in 200 pieces, exhibiting more than 3,000 arteries and other minute anatomical details. The color and form of the original being closely imitated.

In connection with the skeleton industry the reader will recall the character of Mr. Venus, in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." It will be remembered that in the window of his quaint little shop there could always be seen "a pair of preserved frogs, sword in hand, with their point of honor still unsheathed." Inside the shop there were "the Hindu baby, the African baby, the articulated English baby," a great assortment of skulls, with "the French gentleman," who, since Mr. Wegg paid that importunate doctor, Venus, had grown considerably, and was now dated with a pair of legs and a head, though his arms were yet in abeyance." To whomsoever he had originally belonged, Stas Wegg said and originally had regarded it "as a personal favor if he had not cut quite so many teeth." Who knows what this same head man, who was not a head man, but a "Dombey and Son" fame, who was noted for the quantity and quality of his shining "frogs," and the frequent exhibition thereof.

### Gardening On Board Ship.

The ship Mowhan, on leaving Belfast for the United States, took on board as ballast two thousand tons of Irish soil, which, when leveled off, made quite a new street of ground. The soil of Ireland is proverbially fertile, the ship's company proceeded to put it to go to use by planting a stock of cabbages, leeks, peas, beans, and so on, in it. The seeds came up all right, and the plants flourished finely, and, when the ship was in the tropics, grew with great rapidity. The crew and ship's apprentices amused themselves by weeding and cultivating the plants, and all had green vegetables to their heart's content. As they came round the Horn the garden was replanted, and by the time they reached the equator everything was in bloom, and all the hands feasted on freshly gathered vegetables daily. The only drawbacks in the garden were the weeds, which grew so rapidly that they could hardly be kept down, and the drove of pigs which were kept in the farmyard attachment, and which on several occasions the ship was bucking into a nor-easter and rolling and breaking out of bonds, and made serious inroads on the garden. The last pig was killed and served up with green vegetables just before the Mowhan entered the Columbia River. On the arrival of the Mowhan at Portland, Me., the Irish soil was discharged on the wharf, and piled up neatly so that any exiled patriot who desires a bit of the "ould sod" can be accommodated.

A story of a feat of mechanical skill of wonderful delicacy is told in Iron Age. An expert mechanic is said to have taken a common sewing needle of medium size, 1.5 inches long, and drilled a hole through its entire length, from eye to point, the hole being just large enough to admit of the passage of a very fine hair.