

ONE HUNDRED MEN PROBABLY KILLED

By the Mine Explosion at Coal
Creek, B. C.

OWNED BY CROW'S NEST CO.

Government Inspectors Started at
Once for the Scene of Disaster—
Relief for Sufferers.

Toronto, Ont., May 23.—Private messages have been received by the Crow's Nest Coal Company here to the effect that the explosion this morning occurred in No. 2 mine in Coal Creek and that it is estimated that 100 men are killed.

Government Inspector Dick and Inspector Stockett, of the company, have gone to the mine.

Hon. George A. Cox, president, and Mr. Elias Rogers, managing director of the company, are at present in Montreal.

On receipt of the news here, Mr. Robert Jaffray, one of the directors, wired the mine superintendent to do everything possible for the relief of the sufferers, most of whom are probably foreigners—Hungarian, French and Italian.

COLONIAL PREMIERS TO BE LIONIZED

Extensive Plans for Their Entertainment Being Arranged.

London, May 23.—The colonial premiers will be the guests of the Earl of Harrowby, at Sandown House, this afternoon, towards the end of their provincial tour. They will commence their journey round the provinces on June 16, and will visit Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and Edinburgh, where they will be received, shown over manufacturing and called upon to speak about their colonies.

They will be entertained at a banquet, probably at the Guildhall, at which Mr. Chamberlain has promised to preside, and at which cabinet ministers and ex-cabinet ministers will be present to do them honor.

They will also be invited to a volitional ball in London, to a trip up the river, with a call at Twickenham, and to the principal London theatres, with social receptions on the stages after the performances.

SMALLPOX IN NIPISING.
Toronto, May 23.—Two new cases of smallpox were reported from Rayside, township, West Nipissing. This seems to be a recurrence of an old outbreak, and the public health department is disposed to think that the regulations have been neglected.

BLED TO DEATH.
Lachute, Que., May 23.—John Newton, of Lake Louise, about 13 miles from here, was chopping wood in the bush, near his home yesterday, when he cut a severe gash in his foot. There was considerable delay before a doctor could reach him. When the doctor finally arrived Mr. Newton had died of loss of blood.

SIX NURSES GRADUATED.
Bellevue, Ont., May 23.—The graduating exercises of the training school in connection with the Bellevue Hospital were held last night. Six nurses graduated, Miss McDonald, Potter, Johnson, Bethune, Carney and Allison. Miss Potter captured the gold medal presented by Mayor Graham, and Miss Johnson the silver medal, presented by the board of lecturers.

THE ONTARIO CAMPAIGN

Meeting in the Interest of Hon.
John M. Gibson.

Elora's Army Crowded to the
Doors—Persons Who May or
May Not Vote.

Elora, Ont., May 23.—A meeting in the interest of Hon. J. M. Gibson, the Liberal candidate for East Wellington, was held in Elora, last night, when the following named gentlemen were present and addressed the electors: R. C. Clute, K.C., of Toronto; Mr. Germain, of Welland; W. H. Wardrop, of Hamilton; and Mr. Dillon, of Stratford. Mr. Gibson also spoke for a short time, though with difficulty, as he was suffering with throat trouble owing to the strain of the last few weeks.

The hall was crowded to the doors. **SUIT FOR ALLEGED SLANDER.**
Herbert Lennox, of Aurora, Conservative candidate in North York, has issued a writ for \$100,000 damages for slander against Morton, of North Gulliver. The suit arises out of reflections on Mr. Lennox's personal character alleged to have been made by Morton on the stump in the course of the campaign.

WHO MAY VOTE.
Ottawa, Ont., May 23.—Under the Ontario election act, "officers of the customs" are disqualified from voting. It was maintained by some that this section prevented those employed in the inside service from voting, but the Ottawa board of registration has decided that there is nothing to prevent persons so employed from voting.

An appeal taken by the Liberals to get the private secretary of one of the ministers put on the list has been rejected. This gentleman resides in Ottawa during the winter months, and every spring moves to Rockcliffe. He removed there at the beginning of this month, as usual at the beginning of the season.

APPEALS DISALLOWED.
An appeal was made against all those registered from two lodging houses, which had been imported into the riding. It was shown, however, from the register books of the houses that these men were regular lodgers in all cases for months past, and in many cases for years.

REGISTRATION APPEALS.

Toronto, May 23.—At the registration appeal court this afternoon, the two Liberal candidates for the riding of St. Lawrence were allowed their votes. Two of the 119 appeals in South Toronto were dismissed. In the riding of St. Lawrence, the Liberal candidate was sustained, and in North Toronto eight. In the latter case the men were students in East Toronto and were refused.

Dead as a Door Nail.
Not an uncommon expression, but quite true of many people whose hearing can be perfectly restored by Catarrhazone. It quickly relieves all kinds of catarrh, catarrh of the ears, and diseases of the respiratory organs. Don't give up hope till you have tested Catarrhazone. It has restored lost hearing to thousands, and can do the same for you. Catarrhazone is a vegetable, and is pleasant and convenient to use, absolutely certain to quickly benefit and ultimately cure. Two months' treatment, \$1. Small size, 25c, at drug stores or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Kingston Street Railway company has purchased from V. Eastwood, Peterboro, the rolling stock of the Bellevue Street Railway. The stock will be taken to Kingston.

**STOPS THE COUGH
AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.**
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

A. Christensen, a millionaire elevator man, of Minneapolis, has been in the Canadian west arranging for the construction of several elevators.

BY BRIBING THE NERVES with opium may stop a cough, but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. The idea of a cough containing opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of the throat and lungs.

Mr. George Sheriff, of Brockville, the well-known football player and oarsman, was presented with a gold watch and an address Thursday night on the occasion of his departure for New York, where he has secured a lucrative position.

Tell Me His Name

The Name of Someone Not Well—Let
Me Send My Book.

I want to know a man or woman who needs help. Just a postal will do, for no money is wanted. Tell me which book I shall send.

Let me explain a treatment which I spent a lifetime in learning, a treatment so effective that I let any sick one take it at my risk.

I accept not a penny if it fails.

With the book I will mail an order on your druggist for 6 bottles of Dr. Shoop's Kidney Pills. The cost is only \$5.00, if it succeeds, and I will pay the druggist myself if it fails.

I will leave the decision with you.

That is a remarkable offer, and the fact that I make it ought to convince you that I know how to cure.

No matter how difficult your case, mine is the entire risk. I pay the bill if I fail, for there are cases, like cancer, which no man can cure.

By my records, covering over 600,000 cases, I show that 30 out of each 40 who get these six bottles pay. That means that 30 in each 40 get well.

This is the secret of my success:

I have found the one treatment that strengthens the inside nerves. When an organ is weak I don't doctor the symptoms; I don't treat the organ at all.

But I bring back the nerve and build the organ makes that organ act. When an engine is weak, you don't doctor the engine; you give it more steam. I do just the same with a weak vital organ; I give it more nerve power.

Any organ will do its duty when it has sufficient nerve power, but never without it.

Most chronic diseases must be cured in my way.

Don't be incredulous when I take the entire risk. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain. I am sorry for a sick one who will let any prejudice keep him from writing for my book.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 on the Lungs.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box A, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA

My DYSPEPSIA CURE positively
cures all forms of indigestion or stomach trouble. It relieves the worst-out
stomachs. It builds up stomachs that
have been weakened by powerful cathartics and old-fashioned nostrums.

Manova's Dyspepsia Cure corrects beating of the stomach, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence, and all ailments of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, belching wind or sour food and taste, effusive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, improper circulation, coated tongue, heart-burn or water-brush. Its headache Cure cures headache in a minute. Manova's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles. Manova's Blood Cure corrects blood impurities. Manova's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Manova's Female Remedy cures aches and pains. Manova's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Manova's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh. Manova's Restorer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, 50c.

Manova's Liver Cure for every disease. The Guide to Health (free) tells you. Cures mostly by diet. Write for it. Address: MANOVA'S INVALUABLE CURES CATHARTIC.

THE QUEBEC KIDNAPPING CASE.

Montreal, May 23.—The proceedings in the Lavoie-Greene case were continued in this city today. Donald Mc-

Master, on behalf of the United States Government, claimed that the writ of habeas corpus on which the case was based had been taken back to Quebec, was improperly issued, after which Judge Lafontaine adjourned the case until Tuesday, May 27.

INCORVERTIBLE Chemical Proof
Is Very Much Stronger Than
the Opinions of Ignorant
Merchants and Dealers.

If a merchant or a dealer tells you that a dye prepared for coloring all wool goods will successfully color cotton goods, do not believe him. The person who makes such a statement is a stranger to the chemistry of dyes.

Vegetable fibres, such as cotton and linen, require special dye to produce clear, fast and brilliant colors. Manufacturers of Diamond Dyes prepare sixteen special Cotton colors in addition to their large range of wool and silk colors. These special colors are in shades of blue, green, red, yellow, orange, brown, black, and white.

When you are about to dye cotton, linen or mixed goods, ask your dealer for Diamond Dyes. They are the best and most reliable. They will give you the full range of colors for your convenience.

Thousands of Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns are sold every week. If you have rugs, old pieces of cloth or yarns, you should make up a hand-sample book. Send your address to The Diamond Dye Company, Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q., and you will receive sheets of new designs to choose from.

LEFT FOR FRANCE.
St. Petersburg, May 23.—The French squadron escorting President Loubet left for France. The czar, M. Loubet and the czarina proceeded together on the royal yacht Alexandra, and boarded the armored cruiser Montcalm, where the president entertained their majesties at lunch.

SITUATION IN HAYTI.
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, May 23.—The Haytian warship Crete-a-Pierot arrived here today and landed Antenor Firmin, the former Haytian minister at Paris, who was recently at the head of the army of the north, which advanced within two days' march of Port-au-Prince. He was accorded a very sympathetic reception, and the danger of civil war appears to have disappeared.

ICE MINES OF TORRID ARIZONA.
Nowhere in the world does there exist an industry so unique as that just being put in operation in Northern Arizona, where elaborate plans are being made to utilize the product of the ice caves in existence there. Strange, it seems, too, that in the land of great heat, where in some places ice is a priceless luxury, made so by excessive freight rates which prevail in the territories, man's ingenuity has not hesitated to appropriate of the relief which nature has provided.

Not until very recently has any attempt been made to take away the apparently inexhaustible quantities of ice which have been found in caves near Flagstaff, Nev. However, it is intended to liberally mine the ice, and the promoters of the scheme declare it will prove a great profit producer from the very outset, as they expect to secure ice enough not only to supply the scores of small stations, towns and lumber camps in that vicinity, but to provide a supply for the railroads of Northern Arizona and New Mexico, even into California, as in the vast region of what was once the northern part of the great American desert ice factories have not as yet become common.

Indeed, the ice in the North American deserts in Los Angeles, Phoenix, Albuquerque and Las Vegas have for years supplied most of the district with ice, although at prices that were prohibitive, made so by the long railway haul.

The main, or best known, ice cave lies at the head of Clark's valley, 17 miles southeast of Flagstaff. Although there may be larger, they are not so accessible. A wagon road leads nearly to the cave, and the Arizona Lumber Company's route, one time passed near, but its route has since been changed. The people of the country think the cave was originally what is termed a "blow-out," that is, a volcano vent made by water or gas, during some convulsion of nature, in the earlier history of the earth. There are many of these "blow-outs" of various sizes and extent scattered over Arizona—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE HIDDEN HOMES OF THE BIRDS

Thousands of Them Which Only the
Falling of Leaves Lays Bare.

Many thousands of birds' nests are perched in the trees and shrubs of the great suburban parks and woodlands, and some thousands of persons visit these parks and woodlands every week. Yet very few of all these visitors ever see a bird's nest until the fall of the leaves has laid bare the secrets of the tree.

It takes, indeed, a keen eye to detect the hidden-places of the birds, and only those who are constantly on the watch are likely to come upon inhabited nests except by accident. An observer of the birds who gives some part of his leisure every week to watching their ways, admits that he seldom comes upon more than a score of nests in summer, and those usually of the more familiar birds.

It is easier to find nests after the leaves are hatched than before, because then the visits of the parent birds to the nest are more frequent. When a pair of cat birds frequently visiting the same piece of shrubbery, you may be reasonably sure that their nest is somewhere among the leaves. If the birds exhibit great uneasiness, and scold with their bills at the approach of a human being, you may be reasonably sure that the nest is near at hand. When at length you look in at the distance, you see the nest in the heart of a thick bush, and protected by thorns. The birds almost fly in the face of the intruder, all the while their eyes are turned to you.

So, too, the wood thrush is full of uneasiness at the sight of an intruder near the nest, and because it is so, it is with the keen warning cry which they utter in time of danger.

It is an interesting fact that while the wood thrush chooses a nest in a bush, the robin chooses a nest in a tree. The robin's nest is usually built low, below the height of the average man. The female robin is very shy, and is very young. A suburban robin family nesting in a particularly exposed spot, left the nest time and again whenever any of their human neighbors tarried about the place. The robin is always sat at a safe distance, without protest, when intruders climbed up to the nest. It was not until a year ago in the same region that a robin whose nest was built in an exposed spot, was taken to the nest, and the bird was seen to fly in the face of the intruder, all the while their eyes are turned to you.

When the mother bird comes home and settles down, nothing of her is visible but the end of the tail, a bit of the head with the long, slender bill sticking up, and the specks of eyes glistening in the dark. Because it is so small, and because it simulates the appearance of the tail upon which it is built, it often looks like a moss-covered knot. It is a tiny cup, relatively deep, and well secured.

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Remedy for All Weakness.

Dr. McLaughlin Gives His Reason for the Popularity of His
Electric Belt.



Electricity, as furnished by my Belt, cures by giving back to the weakened nerves, muscles and organs the vitality they have lost, reducing inflammation, developing the full vigor of health and removing the effects of overwork, exposure to weather and long-continued sickness. You can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity. My Electric Belt has restored to health and strength thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. It fills your nerves with electricity while you sleep. Its power goes into the body in a gentle stream, saturating every nerve and charging them with its vital element until they are as strong as steel.

The current supplied by my appliance enters the body in a glowing stream of vitalizing heat, so gentle that the nerves and vital organs absorb it as freely as a hungry babe drinks milk. This force is added to the natural power generated by the stomach; it saturates every vital part and soon transforms the debilitated body into a natural storage battery which generates its own health and closes the doors forever to disease and debility.

I am an enthusiast, you say. Why should I not be? I have the gratitude of thousands of people who have been cured by my Electric Belt after the failure of the best physicians. I am an enthusiastic physician, and I know that I relieve suffering humanity with the surest cure for the least expenditure of money that is known to-day.

I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay for it, and as I do know that it will restore strength in every instance, I am willing to cure first and ask my pay afterwards. I will allow any man or woman who can offer me security to use it entirely at my risk. I take all the chances, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.
CAUTION—Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrode. They have to be made in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated. If you have one of these old-style blistering belts I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this, not that the old belt is of any use, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article. Other concerns are offering my Electric Belts free—this is only a trick. Common sense should tell you no firm could pay for advertising and give their goods away.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT. OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

**RECORD-BREAKING
RISING IN A RIVER**
Inundation at Medicine Hat—Several Houses Flooded.

Medicine Hat, N. W. T., May 23.—The river last night rose beyond all previous records. A number of houses distant from the river bank are flooded. The water is still rising rapidly and greatly endangering property.

Lethbridge, N. W. T., May 23.—P. M. Burns, who walked from MacLeod on the railway track, has just arrived and states that the bridge over the Belly River, near Stirling's ranch, has gone out. Yesterday a man evidently dead and half-submerged was seen by B. T. Whitney, lying over a boat, sweeping down the river.

**May Heaven Help Despondent
and Helpless Sufferers from
Kidney Disease to Accept
the New Life Offered by
Paine's Celery Compound**

The Great Medicine Cures
Bright's Disease, Diabetes,
Nephritis and Albuminuria.

Thousands of people suffer through a living death from some form of kidney disease. In the majority of cases the poor sufferers have been informed by physicians that there is no hope.

If you are a victim of kidney disease, take courage, dear sufferer. There is a mighty saving agent that you have not yet called to your aid; it is Paine's Celery Compound. This grand medical prescription has conquered as desperate cases as yours; it has power to pluck you as a brand from the burning, if you have but the faith to give it a trial.

You may perchance ask, "What will Paine's Celery Compound do for me, that other medicines have failed to accomplish?"

Paine's Celery Compound will accomplish vastly more for you in your distress than you can imagine. Its first great vital undertaking is the purification of the life stream.

Waste matter, the result of decomposition of the tissues. It will remove all morbid materials, saving you from uræmic poisoning, which so often proves fatal in kidney disease.

In addition to all this Paine's Celery Compound will establish nerve force and new nerve fibre; it will nourish the weakened system and restore the full vital functions of the kidneys.

If you value life, delay not the use of Paine's Celery Compound a single hour. Your present critical condition demands the immediate use of this great life-saver. Mrs. J. Currie, Delaware avenue, Toronto, Ont., says:

"No living mortal can imagine the sufferings I endured for four years, owing to kidney troubles, sore back and headaches. I became very downhearted and morose; and though I tried hard to keep up courage, I always felt I would have to give up. I used many kinds of medicines, but was under the treatment of doctors, but obtained no relief of consequence, and my troubles would come back worse than ever. I thank God for having experienced a great change. No other remedy has ever given me such wonderful results in so short a time. I now feel myself a new woman. I can now sleep well, and am daily gaining in strength."

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA.**

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Candidates in the Field for the Approaching
General Elections.

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.
Albion and Lake of the Woods.	G. A. Aylsworth.	James Reid, M.P.P.
Algoma.	D. M. Brodie.	W. R. Smyth.
Brant.	W. D. Burt, M.P.P.	J. H. Fisher.
Brantford.	T. H. Preston, M.P.P.	Major Fraser.
Brockville.	G. F. Graham, M.P.P.	O'Brien.
Carleton Place.	W. C. Brown, M.P.P.	W. C. Brown.
Chatham.	C. M. Bowman, M.P.P.	D. M. Jernyn.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	R. Truax, M.P.P.	Dr. Clapp.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	L. Hutton.	E. A. Little, M.P.P.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	D. H. McKee.	G. N. Kinnear, M.P.P.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	W. G. Smyth.	Dr. Barr, M.P.P.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	E. McKee.	J. P. Whitney, M.P.P.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	W. Rickard.	C. W. H. Reid, M.P.P.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	Dr. Sinclair.	A. Brower, M.P.P.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	A. McChinn.	F. Macdonald, M.P.P.
Chatham and Lake of the Woods.	W. McKee, M.P.P.	Dr. J. O. Reame.
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RIBBON SALE!

It Grows In Interest, and Saves You a Lot of Money.
SEE OUR WEST WINDOW.

NEW LINES OF SILK TAFFETA RIBBONS JUST IN.

Fine BLACK TAFFETA SILK RIBBON at about half price.
Wide Width Black Taffeta Ribbons, at 12 1/2 and 15c yard. COLORED SILK TAFFETA RIBBONS, wide width, in blue, black, pink, cardinal, and all the best shades, 10c yard. FINE CORDED BLACK SILK RIBBON, rich lustre, wide width, worth 20c and 25c, sale price 12 1/2 and 15c yard. FINE HEAVY DOUBLE-FACED BLACK SATIN RIBBON, very special, at 15c, 20c and 25c yard.
Special values just in—BLACK VELVET SATIN-BACK RIBBON, wide width; regular 35c and 40c, our price 25c yard. Fine goods.
BLACK SATIN-BACK VELVET, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c. These are all good widths.
Special line of Wide Width RIBBON VELVET, SATIN BACK; regular 30c, our price 20c yard.

Nearly 3,000 yards of DIMITY MUSLIN, in stripes and floral designs; price 7c, 8c and 10c, sale price 5c yard.

Nearly 3,000 Yards of Fine, Heavy, Double- Faced Satin Ribbon.

Prices were 12 1/2, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c yard. We have just three prices for the lot. 3c, 4c, 5c yard. No. 9, 12, 15, 20 and 30; colors are fawn, light and dark browns, very rich colors, golden brown and two shades of pretty green.

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Our great success in Trimmed Millinery is due to the fact that we show APPROPRIATE, BECOMING and SEASONABLE effects.
Special purchase of Trimmed Hats, the height of fashion; regular prices were \$5, \$6 and \$7, our price \$3, \$3.50 and \$3.99 each.
New lot of Children's Trimmed Hats, special 97c and \$1.15 each.

Special Sale of Flags at Cost.

Small, 10c dozen, 2c each, 3c each.
Large Flags, 5c each.
Very large, 10c each.

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Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder troubles.

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THE BREAD-EARNER OF THE FAMILY

must have pure food to keep him healthy, and the way to obtain it is to use pure Flour,

DIAMOND FLOUR.

It is the purest product of the best wheat, and makes the lightest, whitest and healthiest and best bread.

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has been the standard flour for over 25 years and has each year demonstrated its superiority over all other brands. Every grocer sells Diamond Flour. Ask for it. We're only wholesalers.

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THE CARE OF ONE'S BOOKS

People Who Should Know Better, Abuse Volumes.

Booklover Tells How Choice Works Should Be Preserved.

[Washington Star.]
Women seldom know how to use books. This does not mean that they cannot wade through page, chapter and volume to the benefit of their minds; it refers to their care of books as a feature of domestic furnishing, says a clever woman writer in the Washington Star.

As I have a limited acquaintance with the aristocracy of brains, I know what I am talking about. My pilgrimages through the libraries of blue-stockings have been sources of sorrow to me. Often when I am supposed to be lost in admiration of a velvet-bound treasure I am wondering how any sane book owner can be so stupid as to make a case full of costly books in the book next to the chimney corner. The mistakes of dilettante collectors and the illuminations are so many that it would be impossible to call attention to all of them.

For instance, there is the library of Senator X's family. When I visit them I am always referred to the library as a comfortable place in which to read. Why any one should call a library comfortable is a mystery to me. It seems to exude the combined rigidity of all of Senator X's ancestors. The walls of the room are lined with open bookcases. In these innumerable rows are ranged the law books of the statesman, likewise the neatly bound government documents which are part of a public man's perquisites. There are so many of these that space is at a premium, and books are thrust so tightly together that a break may often be detected in a bulging back. When I take out a volume I disturb a colony of prosperous cockroaches housed and happy near the wall. During my stay I have opportunity to make the acquaintance of plump literary mice who live luxuriously on the calf bindings of the government reports. The covers of all the books have a soft, greasy coating quite agreeable to the fingers, and yet the servants dust them carefully when they clean the room. Why do you suppose they feel so slimy?

I looked up at the gas jets. "Too much midnight gas burned," I suggested.
"Indeed, we do burn a lot; the senator entertains his chums here, and he has a troublesome case pending the Supreme Court, and he is a regular owl."
"Why not burn oil?" I suggested.
"It's much better for the eyes. That's why on the books is caused by excessive use of gas. I'm not at all a chemist of the case, but if you'll make a change in your illuminating fluid you'll find a difference in the coverings."

A couple of months after I went home I had a letter from the family, and in a postscript I was warmly thanked for my suggestion about the oil lights. The books in current use had been cleaned and now were apparently in perfect condition.

THE BISHOP'S WAY.
His sister was my roommate at boarding school, and she is now his housekeeper. I see very little of her nowadays, so I was surprised when asked to spend a week with her while the bishop attended a distant conference. She said that she did not like to remain alone and felt that as a worker I should not expect the formal attentions required by an idle woman. Thus if I came she would be able to go on with her church duties undisturbed. I did not like the tone of the invitation, but we were in the throes of housecleaning at home, of the accepted. Besides, the bishop has a splendid library.

I wrote Agatha that I should expect to spend most of my time among the books, and when I arrived, with a distressingly conscientious candor, she said she hoped that I would not disturb the bishop's references in the library. It seems that he accumulates great piles of volumes about his desk and lets them remain to gather dust until the spirit moves him to weave their data into sermon, lecture or treatise.
"My brother is very particular about his books," Agatha murmured as she

turned the knob of the library door to intrude on me to the sanctum.
"Must be," I observed, with the same cool scorn with which I used to crush her assumptions of superiority when we were doomed to share each other's society that place. Agatha, I should have thought, might have been in her dormitory room at school.

"My dear, he really is," she insisted. "They cost him a small fortune. It is simply marvelous the way he wears out the books."

HIS UNTIDY HABITS.
I pointed an accusing finger at the tomes heaped on the floor about his desk and at the church history turned face downward and accumulating dust. The book case doors were either wide open or ajar. Altogether it was as untidy a room as I have ever seen.

"What can we do?" Brother must have his books conveniently at hand. "There are such things as movable book shelves," I hinted. "He might neatly arrange on a revolving book case the books he is using. These on the floor are certain to get soiled. Bindings will be damaged so that a dozen such ordeals will make the volumes altogether unpresentable. If I were the bishop, I should have made covers of linen for every book that is in common use."

"But what a lot of trouble!" Agatha protested.
"Trouble to be neat? And is not cleanliness next to godliness?" I inquired tartly.

A REGULAR CLEANING UP.
Well, Agatha did give the library an overhaul in my direction. The books looked splendidly in their new covers, for some of them were already frayed and shabby. I convinced her that it was better to order a new book case than to let her extra books cross-wise on the tops of those already on the shelves, because the weight springs the backs, besides damaging the edges of the bindings.

Some of the more soiled specimens we cleaned. A basin of warm water in which about a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia was dissolved was used for the purpose. The fluid we applied with a small, soft sponge wrung out in the water.

When a cover was very dirty, we put a dash of soap on the sponge. Ink stains were removed from costly pages with oxalic acid applied with a camel's hair brush and wiped away with a soft rag. Grease spots were eradicated with benzine. Dusty pages were cleaned with a piece of artists' sponge rubber or a bit of soft bread. Turned down corners were smoothed out by holding the pages on the ironing board while a hot flatiron was run over the crease. Covers that seemed to be coming off we treated with glue.

Then we went to select the new book case I indicated. Agatha tried a sectional one. It was necessary at that time to buy only two shelves, but whenever more space is needed other sections may be added and added to the structure shelf by shelf.
When I left Agatha thanked me effusively; but, alas, for the gratitude of woman, I hear that a week ago she took much credit to herself for the lecture at the college settlement. It was entitled "How to Take Care of Books."

Striped Pigs.

In the swine sheds at the Zoological Gardens there are now two litters of wild swine well worth a visit. Some wild boars, only a few days old, show the striped pattern from head to tail, characteristic of the young of wild swine. In the pen adjoining is an older litter of red river-hogs, in which a month or two ago a justling was just as distinct as it is in their younger neighbors, though now only faint traces of it are left. It is not often that the opportunity occurs of seeing young pigs in this distinctive coloration side by side with those which are just assuming the dress of the adult.—Westminster Gazette.

BEARS STAMPEDED A CROWD.

Warren, Pa., May 22. — During the street parade on first mortgage, at the gate on a cage wagon containing two wild Russian bears flung open. The vicious animals leaped from the wagon into a closely packed crowd along the curb. A panic and crush ensued in which several women fainted. The bears ran amuck, spreading confusion in their path. Two great Danes were soon on their trail and ran their quarry to the river bank, where they were shot and captured. The other swam the river and disappeared in a swamp, where it still remains.

Delicate

I have used Pearl-ine for eight years. Am never without it. Use it with the most delicate fabrics and with coarse things. Find it satisfactory in all things.
Mrs. Rev. G. E. L.

One of the Millions.

BIKES.

THE IMPERIAL BICYCLE IS AN ideal wheel. It is made from the finest material known to bicycle construction. The best seams tubing, drop forged steel frame connections, reinforced throughout, special square forged crown, tool steel bearings, all bright parts heavily plated on copper, and appearance by any wheel on the market. The price is all right, too, \$35. There is none better at any price. Guaranteed cutting London, 64 Dundas street, London. 447-ywt

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DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL—GARMENT cutting taught. Call or write for terms. 224 Dundas street, London.

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Queen Insurance Co. Funds available for security of Queens policy holders, \$64,000,000. J. A. NELLES, Agent, 42 Dundas Street, East, London, Ont. Phone 38.

"I HAD BACKACHE MOST OF THE TIME."

"Peruna Is a Woman's Friend,"

Writes Miss Lindsay, of
Marinette, Wis.

Tired Women, Run
Down, Weary and
Weak, Morning, Noon
and Night.

If one were to ask all the nervous, fretted, fagged-out women who work day after day, hardly able to keep on their feet—if a person were to ask them what their trouble was, one would say dyspepsia, another nervous prostration, another female weakness, and so on.

The fact is, however, that they nearly all have the same disease, and that disease is chronic catarrh. Thousands of people have chronic catarrh and do not know it. They realize that they are sick, but they do not suspect that their disease is chronic catarrh.

If they have catarrh of the stomach, they call it dyspepsia; if they have general catarrhal debility, they call it nervous prostration; if they have catarrh of the liver or kidneys, they say they are bilious or have kidney disease; and if they have catarrh of the pelvic organs they name it female weakness.

The truth is, all these organs are subject to catarrh, and the land is full of tolling women, half invalids, who have chronic catarrh in some stage or form of some of these organs. Women from all parts of the United States bear testimony to the fact that Peruna cures female catarrhal diseases.

Mrs. Kate Mann, 806 Bathurst street, Toronto, Ont., Canada, vice-president of the Ladies' Aid Society, writes:

"I am pleased to give praise to Peruna for the blessed relief I found through its use."

"I suffered for years with backache and dragging down pains, and often to go to bed and stay there when I was so busy that I could hardly be spared. It was therefore a simple goodness to me when Peruna was brought to my notice. Every day seemed to give me new life, and every day made me feel much better, and I promised myself if it cured me I would advocate it so that other suffering women should know of it."

"I have been in perfect health for one year. I enjoy work and pleasure because in such fine health, and no trouble seems too heavy for me to bear when I have good health."
"Peruna has simply been a household blessing and I will never be without it again." MRS. KATE MANN.

Miss Olive J. Pitts, 520 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"About a year ago I was troubled with a severe attack of nervous debility and was reduced in flesh to skeleton-like proportions. My friends advised a change of climate, and I went to Phoenix, Arizona, but received no permanent or even appreciable relief until I began the use of Peruna, recommended by a friend there. "I took perhaps three bottles and am today well and hearty, but will not say how much I weigh for fear I might be called fat."

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society, and president Herndon Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Herndon, Fairfax county, Va.:
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen,—I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again.

"I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly.
"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a king's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."
MRS. COL. E. J. GRESHAM.
Write for a book entitled "Health and Beauty," written especially for



MISS NELLIE LINDSAY.

A Grateful
Girl's Letter to
Dr. Hartman.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:
Gentlemen—My experience with Peruna has been such that I am very glad indeed to be able to recommend it. About two years ago my health began to fail, I lost my appetite, had backache most of the time, and any over-exertion would keep me in bed for a week or more. I needed a good tonic to bring me back to health and strength, but I did not know which would be of benefit. Peruna was recommended as a woman's friend, and such it proved to be, for six bottles have been used and I am restored to health."

NELLIE LINDSAY.
Marinette, Wis., 30 Hattie Court.

and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly.
"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a king's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."
MRS. COL. E. J. GRESHAM.
Write for a book entitled "Health and Beauty," written especially for

women by Dr. Hartman. Sent free. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday May 24.

Mr. Beck and the Walker Lease.

We have made the statement, and we repeat it, that the portion of Mayor Beck's nomination speech referring to the L. E. and D. R. R. lease was composed for him by someone else—evidently a lawyer. Mr. Beck felt that his conduct called for an explanation. The inference is that he was not able to invent a satisfactory one himself, and was obliged to have it drafted by a practiced hand, in the hope of converting up a serious error of judgment. We can hardly congratulate Mr. Beck on the result. If he opposed the terms of the new lease, to which the city was virtually pledged when he assumed office, why does he not say so candidly, and take the responsibility of canceling what was generally held to be a good bargain?

The mayor, or rather the attorney who prepared his brief, now says that the difference between the L. E. and D. R. R. and the M. C. R., as to the running rights of the latter over the London and Port Stanley Railway, had not been adjusted when the shareholders of the L. and P. S. R. met in January to ratify the new lease. It is strange this is the first time such an excuse has been made. When the negotiations between the city and the Walker Company were in progress last year, the Michigan Central Railway Company asked the city to see that its interests were safeguarded. With this object in view a clause, No. 11, was inserted in the new agreement, and the Michigan Central people wrote to Mayor Rumball, pronouncing it perfectly satisfactory. This occurred last year. Is it possible that Mayor Beck is mistaken when he says that the M. C. R. and the L. E. and D. R. R. did not adjust their differences until January of this year? Did the M. C. R. make any representation to the city this year against the new lease?

Mr. Beck went on to say that another reason for rejecting the lease was the statement of Mr. Walker, president of the L. E. and D. R. R. Company, that the latter intended to sell their road to the Pere Marquette Railway Company or one of the eastern lines when their price was reached. His worship added that this "disturbed many persons who had been in favor of the new lease, because the chief argument in its favor, that the open port would be maintained, seemed to them to have lost weight when their indignations were so openly expressed by the Lake Erie Company, the effect of which would be to do away with the strong argument urged in favor of the new lease, that the Lake Erie Company were not a trunk road, and therefore Port Stanley would be kept an open port by them."

This argument is knocked in the head of clause 9 of the proposed agreement which prohibited the Walker Company from transferring their rights without the city's consent. The clause reads:

"The said parties of the second part (the L. E. and D. R. R. Company) further covenant with the said parties of the first part (the L. and P. S. R. Company) that they will not in any way by amalgamation with, or sale or lease to any other railway company, or by the granting of running powers to any other company, or in any other manner or form whatsoever, assign or transfer this indenture or their rights thereunder, or any of them, or grant any running or other rights over, or sublet the said railway or any part thereof, without the consent in writing of the said parties of the first part first had and obtained."

We are inclined to think both the excuses put forward by the mayor are in the nature of after-thoughts.

An Ad Hominem Campaign.

Mr. Mahlon Cowan, M.P., in his speech at the Ross meeting here on Wednesday night, touched on a phase of Mr. Whitney's plan of campaign, which merits some attention.

It will be remembered that about a year ago it was proposed to call a convention of the Conservative party in Ontario, to lay down a platform—a definite policy—and to formally choose leaders. The movement originated in the rank and file of the party. The members of the Provincial Association of the Province composed of the officers of the local organizations, were unanimously in favor of the idea. The Toronto World clamored for convention and the Toronto Mail and Empire, the official mouthpiece of the party, actually announced that Mr. Whitney had decided on a gathering of the clans. Mr. Whitney, however, was all along vehemently opposed to the plan and was incensed when he learned that it had been given the sanction of his name. He left for Toronto post-haste to try to head off the movement. After a good deal of friction he succeeded.

Why did Mr. Whitney take this course? Simply because he feared the emanation of a settled policy would injure his chances in the country. A convention would, of course, be obliged to put before the public a programme to which the Conservative party would stand pledged in the provincial elections. But Mr. Whitney did not wish to be pinned to any fixed principles. He did not desire to come out in the open. He preferred to fight in ambush. His advice was that each candidate should trim himself to local interests and to any circumstances in his own riding that promised a party advantage. Parochial, not provincial, issues, were considered safer.

That this strategy has been dutifully practiced we have plenty of evidence. For instance, when Whitney moved his resolution in the Legislature against railway bonuses, members of the Opposition who represented ridings through which the subsidized railways were to run, voted with the Government, by an express understanding with Mr. Whitney. These members were enabled to go to their constituents and say: "It is true, we voted against Mr. Whitney, but we put local interests before party interests, and are entitled to your support for it." A very high conception of public duty this. Mr. Whitney played the same double game in the Temiscaming Railway question. He tried to convey the impression to the people of the Ottawa valley that the Opposition was opposed to the North Bay route, and he told the North Bay people that the Government should have given them the road a year before. All through New Ontario he cunningly shaped himself to local exigencies, shifting his policy or inventing a new one at every stage of the journey, and promising everything in sight.

His whole conduct in that portion of the country was an exhibition of public bribery, open and shameless. At Thessalon he told the settlers he would give them the pine on the land, knowing that he could never redeem such a pledge, as a great deal of the timber had been already sold, and to give away even the unsold pine would be impossible, unless the Province turned to direct taxation as a source of revenue. At Sudbury he promised a bonus for nickel refining. At St. Catharines he swallowed his denunciation of the Algoma Central Railway grant, and declared that New Ontario should have a Cabinet Minister to look specially after its needs. Heaven only knows what he would have promised had he gone as far as Port Arthur or Fort William. The trick is a desperate and a dishonest one.

Policies Compared.

As the pulp policy of Quebec is being held up as a pattern for Ontario by Mr. Whitney and his friends, it may clear up some misconceptions to state precisely the conditions in each Province.

In Ontario, south of the height, the lands are not spruce-bearing in the proper sense of the word, the spruce being scattered in small bunches along the creeks and in low lying lands, usually good for farming. In Quebec they have territory well timbered with spruce which they block into limits and put up at auction, all the timber, whether spruce, pine or hardwood, belonging to the purchaser.

Ontario grants permission to cut pulpwood adjacent to certain streams upon condition that pulp or paper mills are established. This right is not exclusive, as the Government may give another company the privilege of cutting spruce on the same territory when there is more wood than the original company requires.

Quebec does not require the erection of mills or the investment of capital. No employment is to be given and no quantity of wood has to be got out. The purchaser of a timber limit may hold it for speculation and tie up the whole territory.

Ontario exacts dues of 40 cents on each cord of pulpwood cut and reserves the right to raise the price from time to time as pulpwood values increase. Quebec sells her spruce timber to the highest bidder, subject to an annual bonus of 33 per cent and 40 cents per cord. The dues cannot be increased except at long intervals.

Ontario requires that the wood shall be manufactured into pulp or paper in this country.

In Quebec the licensee can export the wood to the United States if they pay 25 cents per cord extra.

Ontario the lands are open for settlement at any time, and the pulpwood becomes the property of the settler when he locates and clears two acres of his lot.

In Quebec the limits are not opened for settlement until the wood is cut away.

It may be added that the Ontario Government has granted no pulp concessions north of the height of land, where the real spruce territory lies.

Prohibitionists and the Liberal Party.

Temperance reformers who are not satisfied with the course of the Government as regards the referendum, and propose to vote for a prohibition candidate as a means of advancing their cause, may be perfectly honest and sincere; but have they reflected on the consequences?

Both the political parties have defined their attitude on the question. The Liberal Administration, taking the prohibitionists at their word that they do not want prohibitory legislation until there is a strong enough public opinion behind the law to make its operation a success, have put it within the power of temperance reformers to secure such a law as soon as a majority of the voters declare themselves in its favor. If the electors cannot be got out to vote for it, that clearly demonstrates that there is no such public sentiment in favor of the law

as would be needed to secure its enforcement.

The Conservative leader has declared himself against the principle of prohibition and against the referendum. The difference between his position and that of the temperance party is clear, vital and irreconcilable. He does not suggest that should the growth of public opinion be sufficient to warrant it, he may be prepared to support prohibition in the future. He is definitely opposed to the measure under any circumstances. And, moreover, he brings forward the reactionary and sinister proposal of handing the licensing system over to the control of the municipalities, whose management has been attended with the most serious abuses in the past.

The prohibitionists should be careful that they do not weaken the hands of a Government which has done much for temperance reform, and proportionately strengthening a leader who is opposed not only to prohibition in any shape, but prepared to undo the work already done by the Liberals in checking some of the worst evils arising from the traffic.

Prohibition will never become law until one or other of the political parties takes hold of the measure. The tail cannot wag the dog. A nominally "independent" prohibition party of half a dozen or a dozen members, united only on this particular question and hopelessly divided on other issues could accomplish nothing towards the end in view. It would soon share the fate of the Patrons and cease to exist as a separate organization, its members drifting back to the old lines in accordance with their political affiliations. Great reforms cannot be brought about by a comparatively few men holding themselves aloof from the old parties and trying to force an issue for which the country is not prepared. The Liberal party has always shown itself progressive and receptive of new ideas. So soon as the advocates of any reform make it clear that public sentiment is in accord with their demands are in accord with right and justice, and at the same time, of a practicable character, they can count upon the measure being included in the programme of Liberalism. The history of the labor legislation of the last generation shows how readily measures of an advanced character have commended themselves to Liberals as soon as the feasibility was proved. Temperance men have had every encouragement in the repeated enactments for the curtailment and restriction of the drink traffic to trust the Liberal party. The referendum is not a finality—it is admittedly an experiment.

If when they have used every effort to secure the requisite majority, they should be unsuccessful because of the odds against them, there would be no reason for despair. Public sentiment is admittedly growing and growing rapidly in favor of the extinction of the drink traffic. This development has been helped forward by the action of the Government in reducing the number of licenses and imposing additional restrictions. Act after act, with these objects in view, have been placed on the statute book. To ignore all that the Administration has done to advance the cause of temperance, to abandon in disgust their staunch and tried friends because they do not move fast enough, and help those who have never had and do not now profess any sympathy with their objects, is certainly very poor tactics and calculated to retard and obstruct the end which prohibitionists have in view.

Some of the professing prohibitionists who are supporting Mr. Daly are no doubt using the prohibitionist movement from purely political motives. These men, of course, cannot be influenced by such considerations as we have urged. But there are many sincere, earnest prohibitionists who honestly desire, above all things, the advance of the temperance cause. We hope that they will seriously ask themselves the question whether this end can be furthered either by voting for Mr. Daly or by the return of Mr. Beck.

A vote for either Daly or Beck is a vote for Whitney, the opponent of prohibition and the advocate of municipal control of licenses.

No Party Questions Involved.

There are in reality no party questions in the Ontario Legislature. The nearest approach to party questions was when the various issues were raised as to the jurisdictions of the Dominion and Province. Sir John Macdonald took the ground that the authority belonged to the Dominion, and Sir Oliver Mowat the side of provincial rights. The respective jurisdiction of the different Parliaments were important questions, and happily for the Province, it is not likely that any Conservatives would now seek to do what they would then have rejoiced to see accomplished by Sir John Macdonald. The greatness of the Province of Ontario today and its much greater future are founded on those victories.

With that exception the bulk of the questions coming before the Legislature have nothing in them to cause one party to take one side and the other party the reverse. They are purely business problems, requiring capacity, experience and integrity. Take as a sample the erection of the Parliament Buildings at Toronto. The late Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, succeeded in erecting them within the estimated cost and without extras. He was an exceptionally good head of a department.

Each department may be separately considered, and it will be found that

no questions of a party nature are likely to arise; therefore, we say, that all, without respect to party and without sacrificing any principle, can and should support Col. Leys. Col. Leys has done his whole duty since his last election. The Normal School and the Infirmary are two important institutions brought here through his influence, and when he is a supporter of a progressive Government, such as we have in this Province, he is entitled to the unanimous support of the voters of London.

At One A.M.

[Smart Set.]

"You're the light of my life," she whispered. As he kissed her once more good-night, And then from the top of the stairway Came a voice: "Well, put out the light!"

The Cautious One.

[Manitoba Free Press.]

There was a young man who went very slow, Who told and he purchased he looked after his dough; But when Cupid's dart did strike him a blow, His slowness was gone, With a dash He handed out the cash, And purchased the ring—his heart in a flash.

Discrepancies.

[Washington Star.]

Some "nature's noblemen" there be Who tell and are not understood; And others boast a family tree Who should forsooth be chopping wood.

When the Editor Turned.

[Youth's Companion.]

The youthful author pocketed his rejected verses, but he could not swallow the editor's criticism. "Sir," said he, "not without dignity, 'a poet is born, not made.'"

"Young man," returned the editor blandly, "it won't help your case to try and shift the blame to your parents."

The Privilege of Inaction.

[Washington Star.]

The man who does his little best Has seldom time to criticize; The man who merely lives to rest, Is he who soils in language wise.

His Finances.

[Philadelphia Record.]

She—I'm delighted to know you, but I'm surprised to find you so tall; your brother, the poet, is unusually short. He—I wouldn't say he was unusually short. No? No, he is usually short.

No Wonder.

[Chicago Tribune.]

What started the fuss at the milk-men's ball? Some blamed fool asked one of the men if he had brought his pumps along.

In No Mood for Flattery.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Which side do you part your hair on?" asked the barber politely.

"On the outside, if you can find any," replied the customer, who was three-fourths bald and didn't care who knew it.

The Thing He Wanted.

[Edinburgh Scotsman.]

Irate Country Gentleman (white with anger at being disturbed)—You London book canvassers make me so angry with your condescending nerve and impudence that I cannot find words to express my indignation.

Canvasser (jumping with enthusiasm)—Then, sir, I am a great help to you. I have here the very thing you need—a dictionary of the English language, containing all the words and slang phrases known, and only five shillings; take it, and you will never be at a loss to express yourself again.

Enthusiastic but Shortsighted.

[Montreal Witness.]

Lady Artist—My good man, what are those beautiful waving objects near those trees, rivaling the latter themselves in grace and beauty of outline, making such a beautiful variety in the landscape, and seeming to hang 'twixt earth and heaven?

Labourer (gruffly)—Shirts.

THE HARVEST

What We Sow, That Shall We Also Reap.

If We Err Punishment Is Sure to Follow—Carelessness or Neglect of Our Bodies Always Succeeded by Suffering.

It is an unalterable law of Nature that sin is always punished. One of the first duties of man is to care for his body.

If we violate this law, Nature is sure to visit us with swift and sure punishment. Sometimes a man or woman inherits the seeds of Disease, which in spite of all care will blossom into a harvest of sickness and suffering some time during his life.

But often by ignorance or willful carelessness he sows the seeds of Disease himself.

Perhaps no organ of the body suffers more from this ignorant or indifferent neglect than the stomach. Great meals of indigestible food, often poorly selected and poorly prepared, are forced down without a thought as to the stomach's ability to properly digest the heavy load.

Drinks too hot or too cold are swallowed with never a care as to the probable effect on the stomach.

We eat too fast; we eat too much; we over-load and over-tax the stomach, until it is no wonder this faithful servant cries out in the voice of sickness and suffering some time during his life.

But often by ignorance or willful carelessness he sows the seeds of Disease himself. Having sown the seeds of Disease by this neglect, what harvest may we expect?

Pain in the Chest after meals; feeling of weight and discomfort; Bloating; Coated Tongue; Loss of Appetite; Bad Taste in the Mouth; Heartburn, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Skin Eruptions, Constipation, Flatulence, Sallow Complexion, Melancholy and Irritability.

Truly an awful harvest. How may all this be avoided? Do not eat too fast; do not eat too much; do not over-load and over-tax the stomach; and you will permanently cure any case of Stomach Trouble.

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee

FOR TUESDAY.

Store Closed on Monday.

Sales must be doubled on Tuesday—Two days' business to be crowded into one. 'Twill cost us some money to do this, but it must be done, and we are holding some trump card specials over to attain this result. Read our list below, and if good staple goods at under cost prices count, we will have an early response on Tuesday morning. Be here at 8 o'clock.

12 1-2c ENGLISH PRINTS, 5c.

1,000 yards Best English Prints, 32-inches wide, fast colors, never sold less than 12½c; 1,000 yards reserved for Tuesday's selling, per yard..... 5c

12 1-2c ENGLISH CAMBRIC, 8c.

750 yards Best English and American Cambrics and Percals, 12½c and 15c goods, 32 to 36 inches wide, fast colors; balance of lot, about 750 yards, on sale to clear Tuesday, per yard..... 8c

10c CURTAIN MUSLIN, 5c.

The balance of our Colored Muslin and Scrim, for curtains; regular 8c and 10c goods; to clear Tuesday, while they last..... 5c

15c CURTAIN MUSLIN, 7 1-2c.

The balance of Curtain Scrims and Muslins, colored floral designs with borders, 36 inches wide; regular 12½c and 15c goods; to clear Tuesday..... 7½c

30c DRESS SATEENS, 12 1-2c.

Balance of stock of Black and Colored Ground Sateens, small figures and floral designs, for dresses and waists; regular 25c and 30c goods; balance of about 300 yards to clear Tuesday..... 12½c

LADIES' CAMBRIC SKIRTS.

Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, with 2 rows of lace insertion and lace edging; regular price \$1 25; to clear at..... 89c

Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, with hem-stitched tucks and frill of embroidery; regular \$1 00; to clear at..... 69c

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Railways and Navigation

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via MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route" to all points in Canada, Detroit and Buffalo, on May 23 and 24, good to return until May 26th.

Rates and all information at city office, 35 Richmond street, or phone 255.

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Victoria Day, May 24. Return tickets will be issued between stations in Canada at

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LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RY.

Victoria Day! May 24th.

Excursion to Port Stanley

Round Trip Fare, ... 30 CENTS.

Trains leave London, 9:40 a.m., 1:15, 2:45 and 8:45 p.m. Returning will leave Port Stanley at 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Boat Launching, Port Stanley, Monday, May 25. Fare 30c round trip. Train leaves 2:30 p.m.; returning, leaves Port Stanley 9 p.m.

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curative power peculiar to itself.

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beyond question the greatest stomach tonic, nerve-builder and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

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The King Approves of the Time-Honored Custom.

As a Result Costly Snuff-Boxes Will Be Very Popular as Coronation Souvenirs.

The progress of the snuff habit, which the example of King Edward VII. is bringing again into fashionable vogue, gives timeliness to the dainty little volume, "A Pinch of Snuff," which is soon to be published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., and from which the accompanying matter is taken.

It is reported that the costly souvenirs of the approaching coronation of King Edward VII. will be in the form of jeweled snuff-boxes, and that the fashionable London jockeys are working day and night to supply the orders that have come in from the nobility and the devotees of fashion, who have an inkling of the fact, and are anxious to follow the King's lead.

This will be the first coronation at which the snuffbox figures officially since that of George III., when the bill for snuffboxes presented to the House of Commons amounted to eight thousand pounds sterling.

COMING INTO STYLE AGAIN.

Now that royalty, in the person of King Edward, has set the seal of approval on the habit of snuff-taking, the young men of the fashionable set in London are following his example, and the pinch of snuff is becoming essential to the fashionable dandy's existence as the gold-tipped cigarette and the brandy and soda at midday.

The New York swell, not to be less in the swim than his English friend, will, of course, soon adopt the habit, and snuff may be only a few months until the great American question will no longer be "What will you have?" but "Will you try a pinch of snuff?" I think it is about the best I ever used.

The jewelers are already anticipating the demand for snuffboxes, and are exhibiting very handsome and expensive styles, as well as those more suited to the purse of the man of less fastidious tastes.

FAMOUS PEOPLE WHO USED SNUFF.

Many noted personages were habitual snuff-users. There was the great historian, Gibbon, who took snuff moderately, and who refers to his mode of doing so: "I drew my snuffbox, rapped it, took snuff twice, and continued my discourse in my usual attitude, with my body bent forward and my forefinger stretched out."

Prince Eugene was so great a taker of snuff that the English minister, Mr. Carteret, in the "Key to the Lock," "This remarkable general is as great a taker of snuff as of towns." Frederick of Prussia used to take so much that he had all his pockets lined with leather and made without corners, so that they served as snuff pouches.

Napoleon was another great snuff taker, or rather a snuff taker, for he was so fond of it that he reached his nose. Even great generals in our day have also been great takers of snuff. Von Moltke, during the weeks' siege ending with the battle of Sedan, is said to have used a pound of snuff, which was paid for out of the official funds.

Talleyrand's idea was that all diplomats should take snuff, owing to its giving time to think before giving an answer, and hiding the mouth and face as the pinch was taken. "A tell-tale feature is the mouth," he says, "the most difficult feature to keep under control." No interview between ministers of state was considered properly begun until a century ago unless the snuff box was first opened, and the dignitaries with due formality had helped themselves to a liberal pinch of its fragrant contents.

Even in the second thought it is as much their duty to provide the snuff-box from which they and their principals took a pinch to steady their nerves as to furnish the weapons for the conflict. "Even the beast," says the Spectator, "who went a-courting bethought himself of the snuff-box, which he dangled conspicuously, pressing his suit on the fair maid who was herself not averse to taking a pinch while making up her mind."

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The resumption of snuff-taking in the continental and fashionable society of Europe extends the field for American enterprise for the highest quality of snuff, and the variety chiefly

in favor among the European connoisseurs is a peculiar brand of snuff, grown only in a single small section of the United States. The planters of two parishes in the State of Louisiana have a monopoly of supplying the world with this snuff, and it is commonly believed that it cannot be produced in any soil other than that of these two parishes. The world's whole stock of this tobacco is said to be only about 100,000 pounds a year, so if the Louisiana planters look well to their stock, the snuff of the exclusive devotee of snuff may be certain that his daintily perfumed perique will never regale the noses of the common herd.

FAMOUS AND COSTLY SNUFF-BOXES.

The revival of snuffing has developed in America, as well as in England, a demand for those antique snuff-boxes which were so highly prized a generation ago. Perhaps the handsomest one to be seen in the country is now on exhibition at Tiffany's, New York, presented by the German emperor to Rear Admiral Kirkland when he represented the United States at the opening of the great Kiel Canal, and supposed to have cost five thousand dollars. The box is of large size, and of gold worked in a highly artistic and very intricate design, with a miniature of the emperor on the cover, surrounded by a frame composed of twenty-nine diamonds, and on each side of this circle of gems are three larger diamonds.

In the National Museum at Washington are to be seen two snuff-boxes, one a very handsome one, and the other a very plain one, both of which were presented to the emperor by a Scotch sapphire and bearing the inscription: "Presented to Gen. U. S. Grant by his friend, Peter Kirkland, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy."

Another of simpler workmanship was owned by the Jones family of "Clean Drinking Water Manor," during colonial times.

There is hardly an old manor house on the banks of the James, in Virginia, that does not have among its souvenirs an antique snuff-box of more or less handsome design, and these may become doubly valuable now since the present generation is so ornate in its conversation and great deliberations with an occasional pinch of the fragrant powder.

GOOD CULTIVATION.

Less Land and Well Tilled More Preferable Than Present Conditions.

The following item appeared lately in a newspaper, and although it might not attract much attention at first sight, yet it is worthy of consideration:

"In Russia the average acre of land, because of bad cultivation, produces but one-fifth of the amount grown on an acre in America. This is the official statement of the minister of finance."

Allowing that soil and climate were alike favorable, the difference between good and bad cultivation appears to be remarkable, exhibiting in a convincing manner the conditions of a nation so great in extent as Russia, so far behind in intelligence and adaptation of modern methods of agriculture.

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Consolated Widower Who Killed Two Birds With One Stone.

Who Zadig Was—The Story of the Camel—The Methods of Detective and Scientist.

Man Who Confesses His Crime Lost Job and Sweetheart, but Gained an Easy Mind.

"It is not a man's study of theology that makes him a great preacher," said a minister of the Gospel, who spoke with the assurance of a man who is decided success in his profession, "but it is his experiences and knowledge of human nature."

"From the moment a man graduates from the theological college to the end of his career as a clergyman, his experiences are worth recording."

"Really I think my most ridiculous experience or rather the experience showing the most peculiar specimen of human nature, occurred about two years ago. I had officiated at a funeral and the grieving husband assured me that he wished to pay me something for my services and would come to see me in a course of a few weeks."

"I protested, but thought no more of it. Six months later he appeared in my home, accompanied by a lady. He said he wished to marry the young woman and so I tied the knot. Then he asked me to go home with him."

"Say, is that enough for both jobs?"

"Let me tell you of a case which sounds like the tale of a woman who was a widow's night, when the congregation was small, I preached a sermon on honesty."

"After the service a stranger, who had been sitting in the back of the church, asked me if he might have a little talk with me. I consented and took him into my study."

"He said that my sermon had stirred him up, that several years ago he had told a falsehood, committed a dishonest act, and had thereby got possession of a large sum of money. He said that nothing but the power of the law had kept him from confessing it, but that he had not had a comfortable moment all these years."

"He was engaged to a spirited young woman, and was about to be married. He wanted me to determine for him whether he should go to his employer, make a clean breast of the matter, and then go to his home and leave it to her to break or keep the engagement, as she saw fit."

"I talked with him a long while and advised him to confess the whole matter to his employer, and then to go to his home and leave it to her to break or keep the engagement, as she saw fit."

"I told him that I did not. Then she asked me if I remembered reading the papers about a woman killing her husband, and said she was that woman."

"I remembered the newspaper story. The provocation for the murder had been so great that the grand jury would not indict her."

"She was in a fearful state, half crazy, not because she had murdered her husband, but because she believed she had sent him into eternity without a chance for repentance and salvation. She believed that by repentance her crime would be forgiven her, but she could not get over the idea that she had taken away all chance of salvation from her husband."

"I reasoned with the woman and prayed with her and told her that the question of salvation did not lie in her hands, but in the hands of the Everlasting Father, and that he would grant mercy where it was deserved and that we mortals could not shape such things."

"I got the woman quieted and in a sane frame of mind, and I believed that I had settled the question for her. A month later I picked up the newspaper and saw that they had found her guilty of the murder. She was both a sinner and a criminal. Evidently she had become crazy over the subject and could not stand it any longer."

"Do you know that anonymous letter that is the bane of a clergyman's life? A neighbor of mine went crazy simply because of such letters. He had received so many threatening his life and also demanding blackmail that he was driven to the wall. He was finally driven insane."

"Generally these letters are not a scheme for money, but are pure devilment on the part of the writer. Of course, we get all sorts of criticisms in these letters and numerous suggestions. The only way to dispose of such letters is to throw them into the fire at once."

"The criticisms which a minister must stand directly from his congregation are often most irritating, but a Methodist friend of mine got the better of one old faddler. The minister's views were a little more liberal than were allowed by that denomination at that time."

"He received a warning that he was thought to be something of a heretic, so he became very careful. His sermons were a model of Methodism, but he let himself out in his prayers. When he offered these petitions he prayed for everything and everybody and was as liberal as possible."

"The elders liked his sermons, but moved around exceedingly when he prayed. Finally one of the elders was appointed to visit the minister and protest."

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Arrange for a Course in This College

START NOW. NO VACATIONS.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

Don't Imagine

That because I offer to give you a **Set of Teeth for \$6** that my work is inferior. No one can do better.

F. N. Harvey, Dentist,
204 Dundas St.

Order the Spring Suit Now.

We are just as sure of our ability to please you as we are of our ability to do the finest tailoring.

Those snappy styles for which we are famous never fail to elicit lots of praise. Fabrics here to suit every degree of good taste.

O. LABELLE,
372 RICHMOND STREET.

EVERY HOME

requires Wall Paper, and there is no better place than ours to make your selections.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

Are You Building?

Don't neglect to ask us for estimates for wiring your house. We are dealers in everything Electric.

The Electrical Construction Co. of London, Limited,
32 to 40 Dundas Street.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

And School of Elocution.

Apply W. C. BARRON, Principal, 374 Dundas Street.

Terms on Application.

THOS. GILLEAN
402 Richmond Street.

Official issuer of marriage licenses.

OUR SPECIAL

HEXAGONAL SPLIT BAMBOO BASS RODS \$1.50

Made exclusively to our order. Three pieces and extra tip. Made of Calcutta bamboo. Full nickel-plated mountings, solid metal reel plate; silk-wound upright spiral guides, and silk-wound at intervals; cork grip; finely varnished; reel below hand. Put up in grooved wood form and cloth bag. This rod is made fully foot long. Weight, 12 lbs. Sent by express on receipt of price.

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

H. C. McBRIDE
Architect and Surveyor, 213 Dundas St.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

P. McPHILLIPS, BARRISTER,
Phone 884.
Office and Residence 335 King St.

JOHN T. STEPHENSON,
The Leading Undertaker,
104 Dundas St., Phone 459.

From circular issued recently by **UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.**

"The amount of money expended annually on the musical education of the young is enormous, and though much good has been accomplished, much of the effort has in the past been misdirected. The university will endeavor, by means of its local examinations, to remedy defects in the training of pupils, to guarantee to parents more satisfactory results for the expense incurred."

Young ladies wishing to prepare for the University Examinations in Music will find very best facilities at **ANNA COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

Catalogue free.

Drink GranoCereal Coffee

SEE OUR EAST WINDOW

For Light Underwear.

Fine Double-Thread Balbriggan for Suits..... 75c

Real French Balbriggan for Suits..... \$1.00

Fine Natural Wool for Suits..... \$1.50

Best Values We Have Ever Had. Can Give Them to You in All Sizes.

GRAHAM BROS.

Going Fishing 24th

Need some tackle? Best goods, lowest prices. Buy from us and catch a good string.

Three-piece Bamboo Rods, 20c to \$1.00.

Best Carlisle Gut Hooks, 20c and 30c dozen.

Strong Brass Reels, 15c up.

Good Braided Lines, 5c up.

Trotting Baits 15c up.

Bait Tins, 15c and 25c.

Minnow Pails, 75c.

Minnow Nets, 25c.

Willow Fish Baskets, \$1.00.

Frog Spears, 25c.

GURD'S,
185 DUNDAS STREET.

Ever So Many

Men tell us that they like our custom-made clothes better than "ready-mades."

Southcott's, 301 Richmond Street.

The London Pharmacy

is displaying a superior quality of Sponges, from 5c to \$2; Sponge Bags, 25c to 75c; Bathing Caps, 25c to 75c; and all Toilet Articles at greatly reduced prices.

The London Pharmacy,
Phone 62, Successors to Kennedy's Pharmacy,
228 Dundas Street.

Johnston Bros. BREAD

Is known in London as the best and only A1 Bread.

PHONE 818.

Thos. Wilson
Merchant Tailor,
213 Dundas St. Phone 596.

NEW SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.

Silverware

That Wears Well.

Besides our extensive line of Sterling Silver, we have more expensive goods in reliable Silver Plate, the kind of goods that lasts for a quarter of a century.

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London Advertiser.

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—The firemen desire to thank Park Ranger Grant for a handsome donation of plants.

—The 48th Highlanders Band passed through the city at 12:15 last night on their way to Windsor.

—Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, will preach in the York Street Mission Hall on Sunday evening.

—Messrs. John Ferguson, Emery, Stewart and Weldon have returned from a very successful two days' pickering fishing at Valley Grove.

—Some youths with firecrackers set the straw in Charles St. side's barn on fire. The firemen were called, but the blaze was extinguished when they arrived.

—Mrs. Maughan, of Waukegan, Wis., who is visiting Mr. Vivian Reeve, Central avenue, received word yesterday of the death of Mr. Maughan's father, Mrs. Reeve and Mrs. Maughan left last evening for Chicago.

—The pupils of Richmond street north school, together with their friends, celebrated Empire Day.

A suitable programme of songs and recitations was well rendered, after which the scholars joined in some games.

—Empire Day was celebrated in a very happy manner in Quebec street school. The rooms were tastefully decorated with bunting and flags. In the afternoon a suitable programme, consisting of songs and recitations, was well rendered.

—Special anniversary services will be held in Dundas Center Methodist Church tomorrow. Rev. W. Sparling, M.A., pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, will preach at both services. The choir, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Hewlett, will lead the congregation in an appropriate service of praise.

You Need Strength...

What better way can you build up that weak constitution than by drinking **Hamilton's London Porter?**

KENT BREWERY, Jos. Hamilton, Proprietor.

Up-To-Date Jewelry.

If you want up-to-date Jewelry, you can always be sure of getting the very latest and most correct styles here. That's your right. That's worth a great deal in these days of imitations and cheap goods.

WARD, The Jeweler, 374 Richmond Street.

NO FIREWORKS ALLOWED.

The police say they will strictly enforce the bylaw against the discharge of fireworks and firecrackers on the city streets. The practice scares horses and creates danger of fire.

APPEALS DISPOSED OF.

The registration board of appeals concluded its duties yesterday afternoon, having disposed of all the appeals entered. About one in every five was allowed. A number of appeals entered by a Conservative lawyer, who recently came to the city, were dismissed on the ground that the applicant was not an elector and therefore ineligible to appeal against others.

FUNERAL OF MR. GEORGE GARTHORNE.

The funeral of the late Mr. George R. Gathorne, of Byron, was held privately from his late residence to Woodland Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Rhodes conducted the service. The name of the late Mr. Gathorne was omitted in the list of surviving daughters published last night.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

About 42 of the Centennial Methodist Church choir were very pleasantly entertained at the home of the organist, Mr. Chas. Percy, on Clarence street, Thursday evening. The time was spent in games and music. Miss Louise McDonald, of Petrolia, and Mrs. Page sang a few solos. Before leaving, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Percy by Dr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Showler.

LUMBAGO

A Nova Scotia Man Has Found a Sure Remedy.

Claims That Lumbago Can Be Cured—He Himself Had Suffered for 25 Years—Hope for Apparently Hopeless Cases.

Economy Point, N. S., May 23.—Mr. George S. McLaughlin, of this place, claims to have found a remedy which will cure any case of Lumbago.

Mr. McLaughlin himself has been a great sufferer from this disease, and has sought relief in very many remedies and medicines.

At last, however, he came across a medicine which completely cured him, and which he claims any sufferer from Lumbago should be told of.

He says:

"I was troubled with Lumbago for 25 years or more. Sometimes it was so severe I could not turn myself in bed."

"A slight cold or hard lifting would bring on a fearful attack and give me awful pain."

"I had tried many medicines and treatments, but never found anything to do me any good until I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"My brother, who kept a small grocery store and sold some medicines, told me that he had recently cured a great many people of Lumbago, and he advised me to try them."

"I commenced a treatment and in a short time all the pain left my back, and it became as stout and strong as ever."

"Wonderful to say, I have had no return of the terrible Lumbago since."

"I am now as well as nothing about it, for I was afraid it would come back, and that I would have to keep on using the Pills in order to be well."

"But now I am satisfied it is gone forever, and know that I am safe in making this public statement."

"I believe Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of Lumbago or Lame Back, for they helped me out and nobody could have it much worse than I had."

W. A. McLeod, the Rat Portage merchant charged with fraudulently obtaining some thousands of dollars from the Bank of Ottawa, has been committed for trial.

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Simply apply Swaine's Ointment. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, dandruff, ringworm, hives, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers.

Ask your druggist for Swaine's Ointment.

F. R. Lingham, late of Belleville, who was Dr. Jameson's treasurer at the time of the Jameson raid, has brought a trainload of merchandise in Grand Rapids, Mich., for shipment to South Africa. The train consisted of 24 cars.

GIRLS STRIKE IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., May 23.—The 38 girls who remained at work yesterday in Paulin Chambers' biscuit factory today joined the 28 who walked out, and now the factory is tied up.

About 40 men have had to cease work owing to the girls going on strike. The girls claim they can hardly dress themselves on the salary paid them, and are living at home. This management denies.

FITS EPILEPSY

FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have relatives who do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, send for a free trial bottle with valuable treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King St. West, TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN FLOUR FOR AFRICA.

Winnipeg, Man., May 23.—The first train load of flour of the big order given to the Ogilvie's Flour Mills Co. by the British Government, for the armies in South Africa, left for Montreal this morning. The full order was for 70,000 bags of flour.

The train consisted of 10 grain loads. The other nine trains will leave at intervals as the flour is manufactured.

THE BREAKFAST CUP

Can Bring Joy or Trouble.

Change in food and drink will sometimes make over even elderly people and restore them to natural health.

A man of 70 writes that at the age of 60 he began to break down and was a partial invalid until 67, when he concluded that coffee was one of the prime causes of his sickness, and began using Postum. Postum Coffee in its place, with Grape-Nuts. Breakfast Food and some fruit at his meals.

He says: "Now at the age of 70 I am as strong and hearty as I was at 50. I would not go back to my old mode of living for a hundred thousand dollars."

This man was a pioneer in Illinois in 1857, later on an early settler in North Dakota. He requests that his name shall not appear in print. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

L.C.I. CADETS HOLD FIRST REUNION

Present and Former Members of Corps Dine.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

Love of School and Pride of Country Distinguishing Characteristics of Speeches.

The first reunion dinner of the London Collegiate Institute Cadets was held last night at the Olympia Restaurant, and the event proved such an enjoyable and successful one that future affairs of the same kind will be looked forward to with rosy anticipations by the cadets and ex-cadets.

The manly and soldierly bearing of the twenty sturdy young men and youths who sat around the table was an effective testimony to the benefits of the cadet corps system, and it was plainly evident from the tone of the various addresses of the evening that one good result of the system was the inculcation of a love for school and a pride in Canada which make a good foundation for a worthy and useful manhood.

The toast list was an interesting one, and the speakers of the evening did full justice to the subjects allotted to them. Principal Radcliffe made an admirable chairman, and to him was due no little proportion of the evening's enjoyment. During the course of the evening

who accept no other opportunity; but on Hospital Sunday, the smallest donations are appreciated just as large ones are. A portion of the collection will go to pay the salary of the chaplain of the hospital, and the remainder will be turned over to the trust to become the nucleus of a fund which will go towards a nurses' home. No one by having visited the hospital and seen the quarters that are now provided for the nurses can realize the necessity there is for this home. It is highly desirable that the collections tomorrow should total a very generous sum. The time chosen for the first Hospital Sunday is peculiarly appropriate—the season of joyous celebration of the birth of the great and good Queen Victoria.

The ministers of the churches in which the day will be observed are expecting that the services and the collections will be good precedents for future Hospital Sundays.

YOUR MITE WILL ASSIST IN A VERY WORTHY CAUSE

Tomorrow Is "Hospital Sunday" in Nearly All the Churches.

Hospital Sunday will be observed in almost all of the city churches tomorrow. In England and many of the States, Hospital Sunday is an established affair, and tomorrow's services will no doubt be simply the beginning of a similar custom here. In the places where it has been instituted, the results, always, from the viewpoint of those who have the control of the hospital, has been extremely gratifying. It allows many to give to the hospital,

who accept no other opportunity; but on Hospital Sunday, the smallest donations are appreciated just as large ones are. A portion of the collection will go to pay the salary of the chaplain of the hospital, and the remainder will be turned over to the trust to become the nucleus of a fund which will go towards a nurses' home. No one by having visited the hospital and seen the quarters that are now provided for the nurses can realize the necessity there is for this home. It is highly desirable that the collections tomorrow should total a very generous sum. The time chosen for the first Hospital Sunday is peculiarly appropriate—the season of joyous celebration of the birth of the great and good Queen Victoria.

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EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION

Entertainment in Princess Avenue School.

Presentation to Prize Essayists of the School.

Empire Day at Princess avenue school was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the most delightful manner. Promptly at 2 o'clock the children marched from their rooms and took their places on the lawn in front of the school, where a large number of parents and friends had already assembled to enjoy the programme provided. Rev. W. J. Clark presided, and with him on the platform were the speakers of the day. Rev. Canon Dann, Major Hume Cronyn, and Mr. E. J. MacRobert, also several of the members of the board of education.

The most interesting feature of the afternoon's proceedings was the reading of the prize essays, on "Canada—A Part of the British Empire." Major Hume Cronyn making the presentation of the prizes to the two successful pupils, Edna Maybank, first and Christine Merchant, second. Honorable mention was also made of those written by Irene Eddy and Edna Jones.

The prizes, which were offered by Rudyard Kipling Chapter of the Empire, consisted of the following volumes: First prize, a History of Canada, by Chas. G. D. Roberts; Wellington's Men, by W. H. Fitchett; Second prize, Deeds that Won the Empire, by Fitchett; The Tale of the Great Runny, by Fitchett.

The remainder of the programme consisted of patriotic choruses and a flag drill by sixteen girls of Grade 1, and a musical setting of the Imperial hymn, "The Land of the Maple." The Collegiate Institute Cadets, under command of Capt. W. J. Clark, were present and added greatly to the enjoyment by giving a military drill, and leading the scholars in three hearty cheers for the King. The speakers of the afternoon all touched on the one great theme, the importance of instilling in the minds of Canadian boys and girls the spirit of true patriotism. The successful essayists were each presented with a lovely bouquet by their admiring class-mates.

The following is the programme rendered: Chairman's address, Rev. W. J. Clark; song, "The Land of the Maple," by F. Spry, G. Chisholm, C. Wilson, H. Cooper; song by little ones; Rule Britannia; school drill; girls of Grade VI, recitation, The Flag, Purdon Love; presentation of prizes, Major H. Cronyn; song, For all the Britons, number of pupils; recitation, The Daughters of the Empire, address, Rev. Canon Dann; song, The Maple Leaf, school drill, Collegiate Institute Cadets.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN LINE

Passed Away Yesterday After Brief Illness.

Was Well-Known Traveler and Prominent Mason.

Mr. John Line, brother of Mr. Harry Line, of the firm of Line, McDonald & Co., cigar manufacturers, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a comparatively brief illness. Mr. Line, who was the firm's representative in Eastern Ontario, was seized with pneumonia on May 13, while at Gravenhurst. He came home to London immediately and hopes for his recovery were entertained until yesterday morning.

The late Mr. Line was born in Wiltshire, England, 38 years ago, and came to London in 1882. For a time he was in the employ of Messrs. E. B. Smith & Co., later upon the formation of the firm of Line, McDonald & Co., he became their representative in the east.

Mr. Line was a young man highly esteemed by all with whom he had come in contact. He was widely known throughout the province, more especially in the district east of Toronto, and was very popular in London. He was a prominent member of St. John's Lodge, 288, A. F. and A. M., and was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He had been in London but a short time when the Northwest rebellion broke out. He enlisted and served with the 7th Regiment during that memorable campaign.

Mr. Line's father and two brothers survive. The former lives in England and the brothers are in Ontario. Mr. Line, also in the old country, was Mr. Harry Line, of this city.

The funeral will take place at 3:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon from his late residence, 48 King street.

CYCLE FACTORY SOLD.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 23.—At a special meeting of the manufacturers' committee today the factory formerly occupied by the Co-Operative Cycle and Motor Company was sold for \$10,000 to Manager Wm. C. Bullock, of the Industrial Financial Company, which is financing the Consolidated Electric Company of Toronto. The new company is capitalized at \$100,000 and will employ between thirty and forty hands to manufacture electrical appliances.

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This man was a pioneer in Illinois in 1857, later on an early settler in North Dakota. He requests that his name shall not appear in print. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

RELOCATING INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

Ottawa, May 23.—Members of the Geological Survey staff will leave next week to resume work on re-surveying the international boundary line between British Columbia and the States.

The subject of the Sunday afternoon Gospel meeting will be the "Love of God." Miss Gunn will sing. All most cordially invited; 4:15 o'clock.

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Parnell-Dean's Home-Made Bread

is firmly established in London's affections, and no other bread can take its place. Not good in spots, but good all the way through, and good every day. Daily deliveries to all parts of city.

THE PARNELL-DEAN CO., Ltd.,
Phone 928. 75 Bruce St.

A graceful tribute was paid Capt. McCrimmon, now on his way to South Africa to join the Canadian forces, the cadets rising and giving three hearty cheers in his honor. The toasts and those who responded were as follows: "The King," National Anthem; "Army and Navy," Col. Peters; "Canada," G. M. R. Wells, C. L. Armstrong, A. G. C. Dann; "Cadets, Past and Present," Capt. W. Somerville, Gordon Ingram and Walter Bapty; "The School," Frank McArthur; "Sports," Chester Belton; "Chatham Memories," Lieut. Gregory; "The Ladies," Jack Carling; "The Teachers," H. Greenlees, W. C. Ferguson, Mr. A. G. C. Dann and Mr. W. C. Ferguson contributed recitations during the evening, while Mr. Ferguson also rendered a solo.

The committee who planned and carried out so successfully the details of the dinner were: Messrs. A. G. C. Dann, G. M. R. Wells, Jack Carling, Walter Bapty, Gordon Ingram and Frank McArthur.

Among those present were Principal Radcliffe (chairman), Col. J. Peters, Lieut. Gregory, Capt. Gordon Ingram, Walter Bapty and W. H. Somerville, (Waterloo), W. C. Ferguson, Lieut. Jack Carling, Robert Inglis (Toronto), W. E. Braddon, E. G. Robinson, G. Loughrey, H. S. Mara, Gordon Butler, Ernie Marshall, C. S. E. Scandrett, C. L. Armstrong (St. John, N. B.), L. H. Ingram, J. G. O'Neill, E. Sussex, E. Edward Wells (Toronto), E. W. de O'Grady, Chester H. Belton (Sarnia), A. G. Dann and Lieut. F. McArthur.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWEST

Season on the Whole Very Favorable—Wheat Land All Seeded.

Winnipeg, Man., May 23.—W. L. Parish, secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, has compiled the following statement regarding crop conditions in the Northwest. From circulars sent out on May 1 answers from 100 points show conditions, when tabulated, as follows:

Wheat acreage compared with last year, 103; oats, acreage compared with last year, 106; barley, acreage compared with last year, 105; flax, acreage compared with last year, 145. The following replies were given as to the season being favorable or otherwise: Good 75, fair 10, late 12, unfavorable 10.

The Red River Valley shows considerable decrease in wheat acreage, and a few other portions of Manitoba, on account of too much rain; but from the 83 points in Manitoba, the percentage shows 108, and the 21 points in the N. W. T. show the acreage to be 119.29, as compared with last year. The wheat land is now practically all seeded, and the weather has been of the most favorable kind to make rapid growth. The following was the acreage last year:

Manitoba — Wheat, 2,011,835; oats, 689,561; barley, 491,008; flax, 2,978.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN AN OHIO PRISON

Degenerate Criminal Lays
Two Guards Low.

A STAMPEDE OF PRISONERS

Workhouse Was a Scene of Wildest
Pandemonium During the Bat-
tle—Guards Act Like Heroes.

Canton, Ohio, May 23.—By the murder-
ous assault of Charles Gigante, a
prisoner in the Stark county work-
house, George W. Jacob, a foreman
of the Standard Brush Company, was
instantly killed; Homer J. Stone, a
guard at the workhouse, received a
bullet wound in the left side, which,
doctors say, will prove fatal, and Gi-
gante received fatal bullet wounds.
Following are details of the already
briefly-mentioned affair:

Gigante was with a gang of about 40
other prisoners in the workshop of
the Standard Brush Company, ad-
jacent to the workhouse. Rules of the
institution allow a prisoner to be ab-
sent from his post three times a day.
Gigante was given permission to go to
a closet in the morning about 9 o'clock.
On his return he walked near Guard
William N. Klotz, who was stooping
over a grindstone. In the guard's hip
pocket was a revolver. Gigante saw it
and quickly snatched the weapon.
Klotz felt the revolver going from his
pocket, jumped up and grabbed for
Gigante. The prisoner leveled the
weapon and fired at the guard twice,
but neither bullet took effect.

FOREMAN SHOT DEAD.

The firing attracted the attention of
Foreman George W. Jacob, who was in
the shop. He rushed toward the pris-
oner in spite of the fact that he was
unarmed and Gigante had a revolver.
The prisoner fired as Jacob stooped his
head and plunged at Gigante. The
ball entered the head of Jacob and
he dropped dead without a struggle or
a moan.

Meanwhile Guard Klotz had rushed
forward to sound the riot alarm. For-
man Vanders, of the brush shop, how-
ever, succeeded in reaching the button
first. Warning was sent to the other
guards at the workshop and all pris-
oners were quickly locked in their cells.
Just as Jacob fell dead, Guard Homer
Stone advanced on Gigante, firing on
the prisoner as he came. Gigante was
struck in the leg by a load of shot.
The prisoner fired point blank at Stone
and the guard was struck in the left
breast, the ball penetrating a lung and
lodging near the heart. A shot from
Stone's revolver.

FIRE AFTER HE WAS HIT.

Struck Gigante in the back near the
spine. Gigante fell to the floor and
was quickly caught and held by For-
man Vanders of the brush shop. He
writhed in pain and begged piteously
for water.

Guard Stone, after the prisoner was
captured, sat down on a platform un-
til assured that none of the prisoners
had escaped. He then took Gigante to
the hospital of the workhouse and phy-
sicians were soon at work giving him
relief. Gigante was carried to a
room in the workhouse and he, too,
was given kind treatment. In spite of
the fact that he had done his best to
kill three men.

STAMPEDE OF PRISONERS.

During the shooting in the work-
house there was a stampede of the
prisoners. In answer to the riot call
the whole force of guards of the in-
stitution was quickly summoned. A
call was sent to the city police de-
partment, and all men available were
hurried to the scene. In spite of the
confusion at the brush shop not a
prisoner escaped.

Afterward explained by the
guards and the prisoners seemed so-
dazed by what had happened that no
one made any effort to get away. Be-
fore the prisoners realized what hap-
pened the shooting was over and the
round-up was complete.

A DEGENERATE CRIMINAL.

The murderer, Charles Gigante, is
22 years of age. He is a native of
Canton, and has been for years known
as a degenerate criminal. He was
sent to the workhouse April 22 for
driving a horse belonging to the Miller
& Blanchard Livery Company so hard
that it died. He was fined for this of-
fense \$200 and given 30 days. He
whole, in lieu of payment, meant over
a year at the workhouse with labor.
Gigante was coupled to work and de-
clared he would sooner be dead. At
the time he was arrested for killing the
horse he was a porter at the Hotel
Conrad. He escaped after he shot
another man just as they were leaving
the hotel. He was afterwards captured by
the aid of four more policemen. Short-
ly after being taken to the workhouse
he attempted to escape, but was caught.

Last fall Gigante went to Akron,
where he became a doorman and attendant
at Salvation Army services. There he
wooded and won a girl. She was about
to become his bride when it was dis-
covered he had a wife. He was sent
to the workhouse for his part in that
affair.

ANOTHER CRIME.

Another attempted crime charged
against Gigante is that he drew his
baby from the window of the second
story of his home. Gigante's father
committed suicide four years ago. His
mother is again married. To him after
the murder he said he would sooner
die than serve time in the workhouse.
He claimed that he shot himself in the
abdomen in order to escape. He was
arrested after he shot a man named
Guard Stone. Investigations by phy-
sicians support the statement. He said
he tried hard to send a bullet into his
brain, but failed to make his aim good.
Gigante immediately after being taken
to the workhouse hospital called for a
priest. Two priests visited him and
received his confession.

MEN OF METTLE.

Jacob, the murdered man, was 55
years old, had a wife and three chil-
dren. He was formerly guard at the
workhouse, but had been made a fore-
man in the shop. He was armed with
the class of men he had to deal with,
and there was surprise manifested
that he was killed, unarmed, to wrest
the revolver from Gigante.

Guard Klotz was 44 years old. He was
for four years deputy sheriff of Stark
county, and as such had a running
fight, at close range, with an escaped
prisoner, but both were unhurt.

Guard Klotz had been at the work-

A GREAT SHEET OF FLAME

Went Sweeping Through Buffalo
Railroad Yard.

Freight House and Nearly 600 Cars Destroyed—Switchman Killed.

Buffalo, May 23.—Fire which started
about midnight destroyed the transfer
house of the New York Central at the
East Buffalo stock yards. The flames
spread to the hundreds of cars sur-
rounding the building, and nearly 600
of them were destroyed. Some of the
cars were empty, but the most of them
contained valuable merchandise.

The transfer house was a one-story
frame building, 1,000 feet in length.
Owing to its location and the crowded
condition of the tracks in the vicinity,
it was nearly an hour before the fire-
men succeeded in getting a stream of
water to check the rapid progress of
the flames.

William Lester, a switchman, was
struck by falling timbers from a par-
tially destroyed car, and he died of
injuries which resulted in his death be-
fore the arrival of an ambulance.

Every available engine was rushed
to the scene of the fire by the railroad
company, and efforts were made to
save some of the cars. A high wind
swept the flames in a solid sheet, the
length of the transfer house across
four tracks before a wheel could be
moved. Some cars contained oil in
small quantities. Frequent explosions
sent showers of flaming oil in all direc-
tions. Some of the cars caught fire
while they were being pulled out of
the pathway of the flames.

The car shops located opposite the
transfer house and directly in the
pathway of the flames caught fire a
number of times, but were saved.

At 2:30 o'clock the fire was under
control. The loss is roughly estimated
at \$600,000.

WIRELESS GONGS

AND TELEPHONES

How They Rang the Dinner Bell at
Professor Fessenden's Station.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 23.—Prof. R. A.
Fessenden, inventor of U. S. Gov-
ernment patent on wireless telegraph,
was entertained at dinner at the Pitts-
burg Press Club last evening, and at
the close of the dinner hour gave the
members of the club an entertaining
talk on the experiments he has been
conducting along the Atlantic coast.

The apparatus we have finally
adopted, said the professor, "is seem-
ingly simple. For messages of a hun-
dred miles or less it can be put in a
space about the size of a cigar-box.
For messages across the ocean the ap-
paratus is necessarily a great deal larger."

"We gave some little attention to
the telephone, and found it was pos-
sible to adapt the new invention to it
as well as to the telegraph. But we
did little with that phase. It will have
to come later. At that time we had
our hands full devising means to pre-
vent the interception of messages—our
first object being to furnish the tele-
phone will be the next step."

"Among the most practical and the
simplest demonstrations at the Roanoke
station was our method of operat-
ing the dinner bell. We had a big gong
which was used also to summon the
receiving force to the instruments
when they were wanted. It was con-
nected with the Hatteras station, 40
miles away, and Hatteras rang the
gong, by wireless telegraphy, calling
us to dinner every day."

ANOTHER ALASKAN

RAILWAY PROJECT

To Build a Road From Valdez to
Behring Straits.

Trenton, N. J., May 23.—The Valdez
Copper River and Ukon Railway
Company, capital \$2,400,000, was in-
corporated here today. The company is
authorized to build a railroad in Alas-
ka.

It is understood that the purpose of
the company is to develop the min-
ing industries of Alaska by building a
road from Valdez, on the Gulf of
Alaska, to Eagle City, on the Yukon
River, and from the Yukon River to
Behring Straits. It is also understood
that John W. Gates is behind the
movement.

COURTED 60 YEARS

AGO, AND NOW ELOPE

Interesting Termination of Old-
Time Love Affair.

Chicago, May 23.—A love affair be-
gun 60 years ago has just culminated
in Lebanon, Ind., with an elopement
and marriage. The bride and groom
are the Rev. Abraham C. Abbott, of
Chicago, aged 77, and Mrs. Eliza J.
Mitchell, of Amity, Ind., aged 75.

The ceremony began when the bride
was 15. Her parents objected to her
marriage on account of her tender
years, and the lovers drifted apart. The
Rev. Mr. Abbott later married another
woman who died, leaving several chil-
dren. The sweetheart of his youth was
yet unmarried and he renewed his suit.
She rejected him then because she did
not wish to become a stepmother, and
married Jefferson Mitchell, a wealthy
farmer. He died 24 years ago. In the
meantime Abbott married again. This
wife died a few years ago.

Two months ago Abbott wrote Mrs.
Mitchell, requesting a third opportu-
nity to win her hand. The letter fell
into the possession of Mrs. Mitchell's
daughter and a storm of opposition
arose. The old people then secretly
arranged a meeting in Indianapolis for
Monday. Their plans were successful,
and they went to Lebanon, where the
history of no civilized country did
such another disaster ever fall to the
lot of a statesman. A short time
previous to this Sir John Carling,
governing firmly by the principles of
his great dead chief, was buffeted
and spit upon at a public meeting in
this city, and denounced by those who

THE BRITISH ARMY TO BE REFORMED

Polo Ponies and Hunting Dogs
Are To Be Given Up

EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Said To Be Impossible for a Cadet
to Join a Cavalry Regiment Unless
He Has a Large Income

London, May 23.—The Globe says it
understands the report of the commit-
tee recently appointed to look into the
question of the education of army of-
ficers, which will shortly be issued, is
a scathing condemnation of the pre-
sent system of instruction of army of-
ficers, which, it says, must be sweep-
ingly remodeled.

The document, the Globe says, speaks
the truth fearlessly in regard to the
examinations and courses at Woolwich
and Sandhurst. The courses and ex-
aminations at the latter place are un-
equivocally condemned, but both
Woolwich and Sandhurst are to be
retained subject to exhaustive changes.

ONE EXAMINATION ONLY.

There is to be one examination only
for all candidates, whether for admis-
sion to Woolwich, Sandhurst or the
militia. Fewer subjects will be taken.
History and mathematics, with French
and German, will be compulsory
studies. Latin or experimental sci-
ence will also be compulsory. Only
one voluntary subject will be allowed.
Greek, higher mathematics, or some
subject not mentioned above.

Fifty commissions will be allotted
every year to colonial and 100 to uni-
versity candidates.

MAY NOT KEEP POLO PONIES.

The Globe adds that many cavalry
officers cannot write a decent letter,
and their scouting reports have led
whole regiments into the hands of the
enemy. It must be possible for a cadet
from one of the military colleges to
join a cavalry regiment on an income
of \$1,000 a year.

As matters stand at present, no of-
ficer in such a regiment can support
himself and maintain his professional
status, unless he commands a large
private income.

The existing system, under which
cavalry officers are virtually compell-
ed to keep polo ponies for recrea-
tional games, will be prohibited, and
the practice of keeping regimental
coaches and packs of hounds is to be
abolished. According to the report,
the committee a cavalry commission
must be regarded as a prize for smart
men, and the Globe, remarking upon
this, says it is possible to get other
money or brains.

The Globe says an inspector-general
of military education must be appoint-
ed, and the allowance in his salary
estimates for military education must
be increased.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE ABOLISHED.

The report, according to the same
authorities, seeks to secure promotion
by merit and not by interest in high
quarters, especially by the interest of
women, whose interference in these
matters creates a bad influence and
spread a public scandal six months ago.

SULTAN MAY DEFY EUROPE.

There is good ground for believing
that the sultan is at present contem-
plating the confederation of the British
already ceded to foreign creditors,
already ceded to foreign creditors,
already ceded to foreign creditors, al-
ready ceded to foreign creditors. This
could be done easily.

It is likely, however, that Europe
would act with unity and energy in
event of such a breach of faith, in-
stead of relying on paper protests, as
in the case of the Egyptian railways.
The French Government no doubt
would put itself in the forefront in
defense of the European banking inter-
ests, and Germany, with important
railway projects in Asia Minor, would
certainly not be content to adopt a
more passive attitude.

ABSORPTION OF CUBA.

English press comments on the in-
auguration of the "Cuba" bill, which
provides interesting reading. The ex-
pectation is generally expressed that
the Cuban republic will at no remote date
be absorbed into the United States, on
the ground that the islanders will
prove their unfitness to govern them-
selves when they are given a fair trial.
The meaning of some is that few peo-
ple here ever seriously imagined that
the independence of Cuba would be
an accomplished fact, and, al-
though the United States is heartily
congratulated on the fulfillment of its
pledge, most editorialists welcome any
chance to give the islanders a fair
opportunity that will give him an op-
portunity for adding the Pearl of the An-
tilles to his property.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER.

Allow me space in your valuable
paper to make a few remarks con-
cerning machines, bogus ballots, etc.
At the nomination for the last munici-
pal election I apologized for coming
before the electors as a defeated can-
didate, but claimed I would have been
elected but for the bogus bal-
lots of the combination. Grits and
Tories. Since then I have learned
that there was also an "infernal ma-
chine" used against me, and this ma-
chine has been used in the interest of
the so-called Conservative party of
this province. This machine has de-
stroyed the grand old policy of Sir
John A. Macdonald—the only hope of
Canada—notwithstanding the warning
note he raised against it. When Sir
John A. Macdonald passed away, the
government fell to the hands of Sir
Thompson, a very able man, but the
machine began grinding, grinding, and
kept grinding until a kind Providence
called him home.

Bowen was called upon to form a
Government, and again the machine
began to grind, and it soon passed in
its work and noble statesman was
forced to hand over the reins of gov-
ernment to Sir Charles Tupper. By
this time the effects of the "infernal
machine" were plainly seen, and at
the polls Sir Charles and his followers
fell before the people's verdict. In
the history of no civilized country did
such another disaster ever fall to the
lot of a statesman. A short time
previous to this Sir John Carling,
governing firmly by the principles of
his great dead chief, was buffeted
and spit upon at a public meeting in
this city, and denounced by those who

NEW YORK GROUND

BRINGS \$5 AN INCH

Making Ordinary Lot Worth
About \$1,800,000.

THE SCHEME OF THE BUYER

He Hopes to Get \$1,200 a Year From
a Plot of Forty Square Inches.

Once more the high price record for
real estate in this city has been broken.
The new record, moreover, does
not belong to any fancy little parcel
within the shadow of the Stock Ex-
change or in the retail drygoods sec-
tion, but to the little gore lot at the
northeast corner of Third avenue and
One Hundred and Forty-Ninth street.
Its "frontages" are six inches on Third
avenue and fourteen inches on One
Hundred and Forty-Ninth street, and
a careful survey shows that its area
is approximately forty square inches.

For this lot J. Clarence Davis has
paid to Samuel G. Walker \$200, or \$5
per square inch. At this rate an ordi-
nary city lot of one acre would be worth
the modest sum of \$1,800,000. The
taxes on the little lot amount to 83
cents a year. Davis is not the owner
of the adjoining property, but in-
tends to handle the lot of forty
square inches all by itself under a
leasehold agreement. He has already
yielded an annual return of about 600
per cent on the \$200 investment.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Mr. Davis says that the stoop line
privilege covers a strip five feet wide
on both the avenue and the street
frontages of his lot, and that this will
afford sufficient area for a covered en-
trance and also for a flight of stairs
leading downward. Once below the
surface, according to Mr. Davis's ideas,
his ownership of the little gore will
entitle him to construct vaults under
the sidewalks fifteen feet further to-
ward the curb on both streets, so that
with the five feet of stoop line privi-
lege he will have a subterranean vault
20x20 feet, which he thinks will be readily
rentable at, say, \$50 per month, or
\$600 a year.

Above ground the advertising sign
man will be allowed to go as far as
he likes "for a monthly stipend of
\$50 making an annual income of \$1,200
for the entire enterprise."

MRS. CAMPBELL AND DOG.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell sailed for Eng-
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HOW TO CURE CLOVER HAY

A Practical Farmer Gives His Experience.

Cut Hay When Blossoms Contain
Greatest Amount of Honey.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Canadian live
stock commissioner, writes:

In a recent article I called attention
to the desirability of cutting hay at a
comparatively early stage of maturity.
In this article I may call attention to
some notes from the pen of a well-
known farmer and institute speaker,
Mr. Henry Glendenning, of Manilla,
Ont., in regard to his experience with
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or when the blossoms contain the
greatest amount of honey. He cuts it
in the morning after the dew is off, that
which is cut in the forenoon may be
raked up immediately after the noon
hour, and put in cocks. The mower
cuts the clover in the forenoon, and
all put into cocks before the dew falls.
This hay should be put in the barn
next day, and well tramped in the
mows. This plan can be continued from
day to day until all is stored in the
barns. Three things must be borne in
mind in curing hay by this method.

LAME BACK ALL GONE

The Happy Experience of a Napanee
Man and How It Came About.

Napanee, Ont., May 19.—Mr. Simon
Warner, of this place, was a cripple
with lame back.
His wife had to help him in and out
of bed, the pain in his back was so very
bad.

A friend who had been cured by
Dodd's Kidney Pills, recommended
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"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills for
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"Marvel Polish" is made on honor.

The intelligent study of its use in-
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It benefits all leather shoes and is
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WHO FIRES THE FIRST WAR SHOT?

Circumstances Under Which They Were Fired in Many Conflicts.

It is Always a Difficult Thing to Determine, But M. A. P. Attempts a Few Explanations.

It is always difficult to find out who fired the first shot in a war. Either a war begins in a scrimmage, in which several persons are engaged at the same time, or if the honor or the calamity belongs to one man, several claimants are always found for the place, says the London M. A. P.

The Crimean War.

The war between Russia and the allies began by the invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia by a Russian army, many months before the diplomatic rupture occurred between Russia, France and England; and many shots were fired before the Russians faced their real antagonists. But the first shot fired between English and Russians was on June 1854, when Captain Butler, of the English army, who was temporarily attached to the Turkish army, was reconnoitering on the defenses of Silistria, which was besieged by the Russians. His voice was heard over the works by a Russian sharpshooter, who fired into an embrasure, killing Butler.

On the 7th of July, 1854, took place the battle of the Alma, on the banks of the Danube, and although the British army had not arrived, here for the first time the Russians faced Englishmen, for the Turks were commanded by Gen. Canan—a general officer of the Sepoy army (serving temporarily as a pasha). A Capt. Bent, leading 500 riflemen, charged the Russians, driving them from their tents and across the Danube. And so Capt. Bent would probably have as much claim as anyone to have fired the first shot in the Crimean war proper—that is, exclusive of the earlier Moldavian fights.

The Indian Mutiny.

Early in May, 1857, the episode of "the greased cartridges" led up to some insubordination among the troops of the Third Regiment of native cavalry stationed at Meerut, and commanded by Col. Carmichael Smyth, who was a severe and unpopular officer. Smyth ordered a parade for purposes of reprimand, and for troops to receive new ammunition. Eighty-five troopers failed to appear. A court-martial was held, and all the eighty-five, with the exception of four youngsters (the rest of the company of their youth) were sentenced to ten years' hard labor imprisonment.

On May 9 a sentence was executed on the parade ground, and the soldiers and soldiers' shuffling legions on the men, while their comrades had to stand by and see them degraded.

May 10 was a Sunday, and a blazing hot day. Rumors were about that mischief was brewing, but the Europeans took no precautions. The chaplain's children's ayah brought her mistress to the barracks, and her warnings were disregarded. At evening church time trouble was reported in the Sepoy lines, and Col. Finnis, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, rode down to the Sepoy camp. He was a popular, warm-hearted man, and much liked by Sepoys. Strong in his belief in them, he rode fearlessly straight into the camp. He was actually restraining with them, when a young soldier of the Twentieth Regiment discharged his musket at the colonel, but only wounded his horse. The colonel, however, hit the hitting the colonel in the back, killing him instantly. In a moment the dead body was riddled with bullets. The young trooper of the Twentieth had committed the great mutiny!

The Civil War in America.

I know not the man who fired the first shot in the civil war in America, but who might have been that man and very nearly was. Roger Pryor in New York, and for a time occupied a position on the judicial bench. In his hot youth, however, he was one of the young bloods of Virginia whose fervor helped to fan the flames that burst into the awful civil war.

A curious coincidence he was one of the party that demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter. With breathless interest I listened to him on the night of the story of the eventual day when he and his friends paid a visit to Fort Sumter with the demand that the northern troops should give up the fort. Even when they were going to fight—even when they are going to hang—in whatever position and tragedy of life they may find themselves—Americans are thoroughly democratic. I suppose it is part of their democratic training under a republic.

Fort Sumter.

And then the confederates went away; and soon after the order was given that the fortress was to be attacked, and that the first shot in the fight was to be fired. Lightly, I dare

A STUBBORN COLD OR BRONCHITIS.

yields more readily to Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil than to anything that you can take; and if persistently used a few days, will break up the cold.

When you awake in the night choked up and coughing hard, take a dose of the Emulsion, and you will get immediate relief, where no cough medicine will give you relief. It has a soothing and healing effect upon the throat and bronchial tubes.

say, these wild young fellows thought of what they were about to do, for, if the men of the south had not been reckless dare-devils they would never have provoked this struggle—the end of which was as certain as anything could have been in history. Somebody suggested to Roger Pryor that his hand should have the honor—as it was supposed—of firing the first shot. Though he was a young and so hot-headed, some good angel whispered into his ear that this might turn out to be one of those acts of heavy and calamitous responsibility that would haunt his conscience, and perhaps blight his life forever afterward, and he waived away the proffered honor. Another man too eagerly took it up. I cannot recall this man's name, but it will be easily remembered in America. I understand that the awful fact had these very results which Roger Pryor foresaw in one of those moments of prophetic foresight that sometimes come to men. The man who fired the first shot was bound to become known to the whole American world, and was thereby a target of attention, attack, pity. It weighed upon and overwhelmed him, and I believe he felt for a long time like a marked and doomed man, an outcast and an accursed one. How it ended with him I do not recall, but I believe his death was tragic.

In the Franco-Prussian War.

The first shot in the Franco-Prussian war was fired by a French soldier who was on guard at Strauburg bridge, and blazed away across the bridge at a party of Germans. The incident occurred early in August, 1870, a day or two before the Emperor Napoleon III. formally took the field.

Turco-Russian War.

The bombardment of Poti, in Transcaucasia, on April 22, 1877, was the occasion of the first shot fired in this war. At the same time Hobsart Pasha, in his yacht the Rethymu, ran the gauntlet from Rostchuk on the Danube, past the Russian guns at Galata, under the cover of night. The Russian gunners detected the yacht, but the Pasha kept well in under the shore so that the gunners were unable to depress their guns sufficiently to take accurate aim, and, after the Rethymu had passed, the pasha sent a shell into the Russian camp. At the same time there were "affairs of outposts" in the Caucasus where the Russians and Turks faced each other on the Roumanian frontier. Thus was war beginning in several localities at the same time, and nothing is recorded which would help to identify the first shot.

Austro-Prussian War.

Most biographies of Bismarck make the attempt on his life, on May 2, 1866, the starting point of this war. Bismarck knew if he forced on the struggle his whole career depended on the issue, and it was while he was still undecided, that the shooting began. Under the Linden, that Karl Blind's son fired a revolver at him. Bismarck used the attempt and the wave of popular enthusiasm for him at Berlin, to break down such governmental opposition as was being offered to his policy, and, from a dramatic point of view, that revolver shot in the Unter den Linden might be called the "first shot" in the seven days' campaign which ended in Sadowa.

Spanish-American War.

Capt. Sigsbee, United States Navy, of the Maine, in his history of the blowing up of that vessel, on Feb. 15, 1898, at 9:40 p.m., says: "Although the war began on the 21st of April, the explosion of the Maine was the first shot in the war." The explosion of the torpedo, or whatever the destructive agent was, could scarcely be called a "first shot," but probably most Americans consider the incident the first blow struck in the war.

Graeco-Turkish War.

Stevenin, in "With the Conquering Turk," describes the "first shot" at the battle of Melina of the big Turkish gun when "Mehemet Ali Effendi, the tall, black-browed officer in the red uniform, the world's first shot, fired the first shell on to the Greek batteries two and a half miles away, when 'Edhem Pasha sat squatting cross-legged on the ground, and the firing commenced. For many days before this there had been almost continuous skirmishing in the woods of Karyia, even before the official notification of declaration of war had reached the Turkish generalissimo.

In Our Own Days.

The last story on my list is of our own time. Everybody knows that the gallant old Joubert, who was the commander of the French forces, was always an opponent of Mr. Kruger and of the war. Nevertheless, he went in with his countrymen when the hour of danger came, but the prediction that he would be the first to die was not fulfilled. He and his troops were before Dundee, and then it was that what was practically the first shot in the war was fired. The scouts brought the information that the English troops were in possession of the town, and it was resolved that they should, if possible, be dislodged.

"At a right," said Joubert, "bring up the Staats Artillerie." The Staats Artillerie came up. "Fire," said Joubert. The shot was fired, and then, as the smoke cleared away, a thrill of jubilation turned to his officers and said: "There goes the independence of the Transvaal." Some months later the gallant veteran was dead, but could not prevent, had much to do with hastening his end.

Observation Cars.

On "The Overland Limited"—Electric Lighted—have tiled platforms, enclosed with brass and ornamental railings, large enough to accommodate all passengers. Libraries, writing desks, books, magazines and current literature of all kinds.

Each car has six compartments and a drawing-room containing washstand, hot and cold water, electric curling from heaters, parcel racks and all toilet conveniences.

The famous train reaches Salt Lake City 12 hours and San Francisco 16 hours ahead of all competitors.

If you contemplate a trip to any western point, the Overland Pacific offers you the highest degree of comfort and luxury with no additional cost and a great saving of time and expense.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to G. G. Herring, M. A., 125 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich., agent. H. F. Carter, T. P. A., 60 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. 88u-yt

Keep Minsard's Liniment in the House

Gunnors Howard Booth and Norman Steep, of Thorold, Ont., have been accepted for the coronation contingent.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, rheumatism, scanty, cloudy, and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

The Hepworth Sermon on Resignation.

Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.—St. Matthew, vi., 10.

It would be an act of folly to be resigned to a disagreeable condition of affairs if that condition were avoidable. A man is bound to get its fullest extent of happiness out of life, and it is a sacred duty to do so. He ought to do his utmost endeavor to make his environment as pleasant and as cheerful as possible. If he foresees an evil he should carefully plan to get it out of his way, and work hard to do so. There is no reason why we should not extract from passing time the very best and pleasantest it is capable of furnishing. It is as much an injunction of religion to do this as it is to be just and honest and charitable. The old notion that one can be religious only when he is half miserable, or that we should be gloomy in order to please the Almighty, is now obsolete; it is a libel against him who made the sky blue and scattered flowers over the earth.

The same rule holds good when a disagreeable condition is permanent and unavoidable; that is to say, it is a duty to take the brighter side rather than the more somber view of the situation, and find as much peace and happiness as the circumstances contain. There is no life so narrow that it does not hold more of good than we at first think conceivable. If instead of looking with covetous eye on the superior benefits which others enjoy we set at work to live our own life in our own way we shall be surprised to find that the powers bestowed on us will thought only productive of weeds. The great secret is to force ourselves into harmony with our surroundings, and it is not always easy to do this, but under the cover of their best product. This resignation is one of the loftiest of virtues, and one of the most heroic.

I can imagine that a tree when cut down, split asunder, steamed and bent into the shape of a vessel's ribs may complain that it is hardly used; that it is unjust to tear it from its native soil, and change its destiny for a purpose. But when the vessel is afloat, breasting the storms of old ocean and bearing a rich cargo from port to port, it came into existence a strange awakening on the part of that tree and a conscious thanksgiving that it was not left to flourish with other forest trees, but was singled out for special

duty by a special decree of Providence.

In like manner I have seen a human life crushed by a disappointment, or by a bereavement, by some heart sorrow worse than death. It seemed as though all the light had gone out of it—a black knight and gloom. And yet it came upon the stars came out, and when the soul had become accustomed to the new environment there was a peace, a calm resignation which yielded no small degree of actual happiness. The narrow circle gave more than the larger circle of other days, and the burdened life had flowers in it which do not blossom in soil which is rich with excitement and pleasure. Many a wise man has learned what life means through affliction, and I sometimes think that our sorrows are the best part of us. The man who has his own way has a very poor way, and the man who is led by God is on the road to heaven.

Once feel God's hand on your shoulder, and you will forget the world as it is. There is to be no more of it. What others enjoy will be nothing to you, and what you will find in your own pathway when you are in the right relation to God is sufficient for you. If we were to live here forever it would be different. Then we should feel hardly to be deprived of pleasures which others enjoy; but since this life is so short, and the other life is so long, what matters it that others have riches and we poverty, others leisure and we severe toil, or others health and we sickness? These are mere details in the economy of the soul whose value we have greatly exaggerated. We can get on bravely and sturdily and live our little lives so worthily that we shall be perfect when we come we shall be warmly welcomed.

There are no circumstances in which we may not build character, and character is the only thing that counts. It is therefore, and the morning will break at last. Be cheerful even in the twilight of illness greatly prolonged, and the shadows will disappear. When the painful experience can be avoided your efforts must not cease, but when the unavoidable occurs fit yourself to it, let it be your mission to use it to your soul's advantage, and to let it soon learn that no life without peace or joy. Resignation is itself a source of comfort and happiness.—George H. Hepworth, New York.

ENGLISH ARCHITECT ON "SQUALID LONDON"

His Comparison of World's Metropolis With Other Cities.

A candid friend of London appeared recently in the person of Mr. Trevel, the new president of the Society of Architects. In his presidential address at the Royal Academy of Arts, he said: "The impression that always falls upon one when returning from either the European or American continents to London is the wretchedly narrow and insignificant looking streets, with the low, mean, small shops and dwellings by contrast with what we have just left behind us. It is of little interest to be told how many houses in the wide streets of the same sort of thing London contains more than does any other metropolis in Christendom or elsewhere.

The fact still remains in your mind in a general sense that London looks squalid and miserable by comparison, and that feeling affects one for days, until he once more gets seasoned into the old haunts and realizes that the comfortable frame of mind that after all even the Strand and Chancery lane, or Fleet street and Ludgate circuit, with all their advertisements and distractions, look at least familiar and homely.

"Take the city of London. It may have some of the finest commercial buildings in the world, but the old Venice herself, but look how they are huddled together. There is positively not the space to appreciate their design, their proportions nor their detail. Compare the Champs Elysees, Place de la Concorde, or the boulevards of Paris with our best streets and squares, and where are we?

"The Ringway, the Ringway of Vienna, or the Boulevard Andrassy at Budapest, or carrying our thoughts across the Atlantic, to Broadway, Fifth avenue, Riverside and Central Park, New York; the Commonwealth avenue in Boston; Victoria Square, Montreal; East avenue, Rochester; Delaware avenue, Buffalo; Drexel boulevard, Washington; State street, Chicago; Pennsylvania avenue, Washington; or dozens of others that might be named. Alongside of this our Strand, our Whitehall, our Victoria street, Regent street, Piccadilly, Park lane, Oxford street, etc., and what wretched apologies for what leading streets and thoroughfares should be.

If we except the Thames embankment, the Strandway avenue and the new thoroughfare that is about to be made between the Strand and Holborn, nothing of an adequate scale to the size and importance of the city has been attempted. With the dilapidated, rickety, old ramshackle properties that we see in some of the best parts of the city, and the general rebuilding and improvement scheme fixed after mature deliberation by a competent central authority specially constituted by parliament after consultation with the chief local authorities and perhaps the representative societies of architecture, sculpture and engineering, with a special regard to the qualifications and fitness for the purpose.

"This would be merely following the example that has been set in such capitals as Paris, Vienna and Washington."

Victor Hugo's Tune.

[London Express.]

As a matter of fact, Victor Hugo has a certain claim to be considered as a composer. When his "Lucrèce Borgia" was being rehearsed, the question arose as to who should be the first to set the drinking song to music. Meyerbeer and Berlioz both offered, but the manager would not hear of either of them. He said he did not want music which would distract the attention of the audience from the play, and he told the conductor of the theatre band to write the tune for the song. The poor man did his best, but he could make nothing of it. In despair he went to Hugo. "This is the sort of thing you want," cried the poet, and began shouting the words

of the song to a sort of tuneless chant of his own. He sang a note, and a note in his voice, but he banged the rhythm with his fist upon the table, so that the musician got the swing of the song in his head and very soon the orchestra was playing the tune after Victor Hugo's tune.

GIRLS WHO ARE HARD TO WOO

Rich Girls More Difficult Than the Beautiful.

Men Generally Prefer the Modest Unassuming Girl to Her Haughty Sisters.

Girls who possess great beauty are popularly supposed to be the most difficult ones to woo. It is held that they are more than usually critical, because of their own beauty, and that of attraction, they feel they can pick and choose among men. They are said to be always on their guard against matrimony, and to be slow to give their hearts, when their hearts are touched, are sufficiently level-headed to discriminate with great care the advantages and disadvantages of the marriage as a good match or a bad one.

Beautiful girls are, as a rule, grossly maligned by such a mercenary theory. They are not usually so critical, but the old saying that beauty is only skin deep, the rule holds good that a lovely face is the reflection of a lovely nature, and hence it comes to pass that the woman whose face is her fortune as often as not responds to the advances of a man who is poor and insignificant in this world's goods and position, but a Croesus in true affection and the will to provide for a second.

WEALTH VS. BEAUTY.

Far more difficult to approach with protestations of admiration than the beautiful girl is the one with money, and which statement is widely prevalent and generally accepted tenet needs investigation and explanation. For those hunters do certainly exist—robbers in the realms of love, disguised as humble suitors for a girl's heart, when really it is her money-bags that form the attraction. No difficulty do these professionals in the art of seduction find in the case of a girl who is rich and beautiful, and a ready-made income expert from their tongues with marvelous eloquence; vows of life-long devotion and the most ardent of love without effort; presents they lavish, attentions they shower upon the object of their covetous greed.

Because all this is so, when a man who is impecunious really falls head-over-heels in love with a girl who has money, he pulls himself up with a determined effort, and departs from her with all speed. This is harsh treatment, but it is the only possibility.

It Keeps Them Well.

That is exactly what our Vapo-Cresoline will do for your children. When any contagious disease is in the neighborhood you can keep your children from having it by allowing them to breathe in the vapor every night. Not a disease germ can live in this vapor, yet it is perfectly safe. You see it is that little "ounce of prevention" you have heard so much about. It brings quick relief from croup, colds, coughs and other throat troubles. Vapo-Cresoline is sold by druggists everywhere. It is a ready-made income expert from their tongues with marvelous eloquence; vows of life-long devotion and the most ardent of love without effort; presents they lavish, attentions they shower upon the object of their covetous greed.

Baby's Own Tablets

MAKE HEALTHY, HAPPY CHILDREN.

If you have a child that is sickly, fretful, nervous, restless at night, or suffers from stomach or bowel troubles of any sort, give it Baby's Own Tablets. Do not be afraid of this medicine—there is not a particle of opiate or other harmful drug in it. Give it to the sick child and watch the quick relief and rapid restoration to full health and strength.

The Tablets are good for children of all ages, and are taken as readily as candy. For very young infants crush them to a powder, or dissolve in water.

Mrs. Gaiskell Taylor, Paris, Ont., says:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my baby for some time. When I first started to give them to him he had indigestion, coupled with vomiting and diarrhea. Before the indigestion came on he was a big healthy baby, but he kept growing thinner and thinner and was so cross I did not know what to do with him. I was advised to try Baby's Own Tablets and got a box, and had not given them to him long before he began to get better. The vomiting and diarrhea ceased and his food began to do him good. He is now a fine, healthy baby, and as good natured as can be. The Tablets did my baby so much good that I can highly recommend them."

Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the house in case of emergency. You can get them at all drug stores, or they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.



A Guarantee.
I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in Montreal. My analysis has proved that the tablets contain no opiate, no arsenic, that they can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant; that they are a safe and efficient medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve such as indigestion, vomiting, etc.

for the man who cannot brook the idea that he is wooing a woman for her fortune, when all the while he would be glad to spend years over winning her for herself alone.

Naturally, the maidens who are possessed of wealth regard with some suspicion the overtures of a misanthrope of suitors; but, while this is so, it is also a fact that caution does not sharpen the easily cultivated instinct for discerning what is genuine, and when a truly honest sweetheart comes their way—one whose devotion they can reciprocate—a due exercise of tact is all that is necessary to make him realize that he may venture to assume the part he most desires to play.

In the olden days, when to display the smallest hint of preference for a man who had not "declared himself" was considered in a girl's conduct so bold as to be gravely reprehensible, the maidens of the present day, for the love of men who could not produce acres and gold to match or exceed their own.

WOMAN'S CHOICE.
Difficulties appeal to men differently. Easy-going Jack, with a mediocre opinion of himself as a good match, would never dream of aiming at a conquest entailing long and arduous overtures. That is why, out of a family of three girls, he picks not the most brilliant daughter, whose fair face is matched by her bright brain, nor the most shy one, but the rather plump, rather clever lassie, whose intellectual achievements do not by comparison reduce his own to sheer stupidity, and whose looks are not so deficient as to make him fear failure as to a too-aspiring lover.

Which daughter in such a group do you suppose is really the most difficult to woo and win? Undoubtedly it is the shy one. Her sister of the mediocre charms Jack, without a great deal of trouble, succeeds in appropriating; the beauty of the family at the expense of little more assiduity on the part of handsome Edgar, who possesses an excessively high opinion of himself, and impresses the object of his affection with the fact that she is a lucky girl to have aroused his approbation, fails to win her. But the girl of reticent speech and retiring manners remains without a sweetheart, or is loved in silence by Charlie, who simply does not accept the advice of the poet, and, by boldly declaring his love, put an end to his hopes and fears one way or another.

Yet she, the shy one, who is so easily won, and who is so easily won, she gauges as accurately as her experience permits her to do, in order that she may determine whether he approaches her steadily at all, and, if all, how far he fills it. She is usually humble in her estimation of herself, deeming her attributes of beauty, plump, and her powers of intellect, merely nominal—all because in society her pinnacle of aloofness no man is sufficiently bold to storm with a careless compliment, and her own inexperience is so acute that she is well-nigh dumb; therefore few compliments fall to her share, and only a sparse amount of masculine attention. When she does become engaged, those of her own sex add the word "artful" to their estimate of her character. "Perceiving how devotedly and whole-heartedly she is loved," they fancy she has exercised some wonderful spell over the man she has won. Well, so she has—though quite unconsciously. She has, from her rare parts of coyness and demureness, made the fact clear that only to the man she loves absolutely will she surrender. Position will not tempt her;

wealth she deems mere dross. What she wants is her ideal knight, and for him she will wait, and his eyes must be quick to catch the involuntary well-coming flash in hers, and not for a weary while will she shut out as much as a word of encouragement in his impatient ear. But when at last she is won, what depths of ecstasy there are to plumb in that rare nature, what assurance of constancy and of deathless love joyfully to experience!—Chicago Tribune.

THE WARDROBE OF HIS HOLINESS

Vast Number of Garments Are Required By Custom.

The wear and tear of modern life makes sleep more difficult to woe every year. The want has brought the supply, and a number of sleep machines are on the market.

"The most complicated of these sleep producers is the 'vibrating coronet,' just invented by Dr. Gaillet, of Paris. It consists of three bands of metal encircling the head. A branch strip extends to either of the eyelids, and by aid of a spring, gently vibrates against it.

This is used to induce sleep by the celebrated Dr. Bertillon, of Paris. Several other devices now on the market are known as "vibrators." One of these, made by M. Mathieu, of Paris, has done its work already in the clinics of Europe. It is a compact mahogany box, 5 inches high, 4 inches wide and 3 1/2 inches deep, from the top of which projects a pivot penetrating the centers of two horizontal, circular mirrors, the size of a shilling, and maintains a velocity of one revolution a second.

To induce sleep by aid of this mechanism the room is darkened, and the bright rays of light from the lamp or gas jet are reflected from the mirrors. The patient, by concentrating his gaze on the revolving panels, soon becomes fascinated by the vibrating light. The monotony of the stimulus soon fatigues the eyes, which unconsciously close in sleep. The "vibrator" is quite a different sleep producer. It is manufactured by M. Verdin, an instrument maker of Paris, and is used with success in the celebrated Hospital Salpêtrière, of the French capital. It is a helmet similar to that of the vibrating coronet.

When adjusted to the head it is tied by two straps. A plate of steel four inches wide by one inch high rests horizontally across the forehead, and from the center of this metallic strip protrudes a small tube of steel, into whose end may be inserted a very flexible wire tipped with a glistening silver-plated ball about the size of a grape.

By properly bending the wire the ball may be fixed at any desired angle above and very near the eyes, and the effect is the same as that of the glittering mirror.

The phenomenon of eye fatigue is experienced by many who cannot long observe the rapidly shifting panorama of scenery moving past a railway window without falling asleep before their journey's end. The breezes from an electric fan is directed against the eyelids have this same soothing effect.

It is not generally known to users of the telephone—and perhaps it is just as well for the interests of the service—that when the ear-piece of the receiver is held to the mouthpiece of the transmitter a more or less shrill tone or whistle is heard in the receiver. This occurs when the apparatus is in good working condition and when the transmitter is on short circuit. This effect is seemingly due to a series of reactions analogous to, but much more complex than, those which occur in an electric bell when the circuit is closed. A movement of the diaphragm of the receiver towards its magnet tends to weaken the pressure on the carbon of the transmitter, which causes a weakening of the current, allowing the diaphragm to fall away, with the further result that the air column is compressed, increasing the pressure on the carbon again, and also increasing the current. This action is repeated over and over again. Recent investigations of these phenomena indicate, as might be anticipated, that it is dependent upon the fundamental rate of vibration of the receiver and transmitter, the length of the diaphragm to fall away, with the oscillation period of the circuit. The above references to the attraction of the diaphragm and to its tendency to fall away, with the broad terms, when it is considered that as near as can be calculated the amplitude of vibration of the diaphragm of the receiver is reproduced speech is about 12,000,000 of an inch.

An edict has been issued in Peking conferring the order of the Iron-Capped Prince upon Prince Shu, who is one of the eight "Iron-Capped" princes who have obtained the confidence of foreigners.

The Most Elegant Finish for a Skirt Edge.

Is S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding. A much more perfect skirt binding than is possible if you cut up by hand 3/8 of a yard of velveteen into strips.

Ask for S. H. & M. Redfern—a bias corded velvet, cut on a perfect bias, ready to put on the skirt.

Be sure the letters S. H. & M. are on every yard of skirt binding you use.

BIAS VELVETEEN S. H. & M. SKIRT BINDING

IS MEAT DIET A NECESSITY?

Answer Must Depend on Circumstances of the Case.

People Who Do Not Take Much Exercise Do Not Require Much Meat, Says An Authority.

You may boycott your own sweet self, turn the tables on the beef trust by a discriminating embargo, refuse to say, close your port (mouth) to butcher's meat, says the Philadelphia Times. Suppose such a measure became general, and the choicest meats been preached, millions of people at home and abroad became total abstainers. Then would happen the utter ruin of the fishers from want of custom. Now would come the fish dealer's golden opportunity. How cod, herring and shad would go up! and there might even be apprehended that terrible calamity, a corner in sardines! In order to round up your dietary regimen more vegetable food would be wasted, the cost of the cultivators of grain, of the potato, the cabbage, the turnip, following man's natural desire for grain, would put up prices, and the beef would be sold for the enhanced cost of the squash, the carrot or the sapid banana.

With that difficult study of dietetics this article has little to do. The main object is to show how much food, particularly meat, is wasted, not so much by careless preparation as by its lavish over-consumption. Rendered into commonplace English, American men and women usually eat a third more meat than is good for them. There is absolutely carnivorous gluttony. We spend more money than we should at the butcher shop.

WHAT AFFECTS THE DISPOSITION

What a man should eat is determined by the character of his teeth. A cow eats grass and her teeth are adapted to the plucking and crushing of the herbaceous food. A tiger has in his businesslike mouth precisely the cruel tools fitted for the laceration of the living food he takes for his dinner. The dental process shows that he is intended for an omnivorous feeder. Nothing comes amiss to his maw. He eats everything, and it may be on that account that he is the best representative of the survival of the fittest. There used to be a lot of silly stuff written about humanity taking its disposition from what it fed on. Now it is a well known fact that those whose entire dietary is rice are inclined to a certain ugliness of disposition, while those who eat beefsteaks, or, say, sausage, have a more pleasant character. How far the uncommon sweetness of the German might depend on sausage has never been scientifically determined.

It was too well posted not to know that the semi-starvation regimen could not be kept up for an indefinite period. I gradually increased the amount of food, but only a little at a time. I eat now more sparingly, and just occasionally I go close to the hungry line, and am not inconvenienced. I think that the last six years two mutton chops or their equivalent in roast beef suffice me for an entire fortnight. The quantity of meat I eat may be somewhat in the proportion of 1 to 99 per cent of all the other food. I get along most comfortably. I must not forget to remind you that I remain twice as long at the table as in former days. It is a question of teeth, of proper mastication, and I am sure that I hold ever, take my standard of dietary and make a general appliance of it. I had built up in my youth a good form, and my middle life had a fair stock of vitality. Not one person in a thousand knows the value of soft water, as contrasted with hard. Let the body be soaked in warm water, and let it be rubbed after a cold application, together with the friction of exercise, restore the circulation and invigorate the nerves.

This, one would say, was surface work, whereas the trouble is in the stomach. We should not add a weight of food to overtax the nervous system, which is always heavily handicapped by having to get rid of the excess. We should do what we can to wash out the stomach with water, not taken altogether with food, but perhaps taken with lemon juice, or juice boiled from fruits or vegetables.

There are some who, after drinking two glasses of hot water, will apply the stomach tube to remove the contents of the stomach. This is not to be confused with the stomach pump, a far more unpleasant mechanism. The stomach tube is flexible and small. It goes down the throat, if skillfully manipulated, without difficulty and without discomfort. Then one closes the mouth, breathes deeply, and the contents of the stomach come up naturally without the violent strain of nausea.

Those who object to this can flush the organs from below with the enemal; the quantity of water, which should be warm and mixed with oil and the

purest soap, can be gradually increased.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

This, again, is remedial. How much better it would be to let the causes enter the system at all! It is so weak and negative to have to shun draughts and colds, and to be perpetually off who recognizes the draught as something refreshing. And there is no doubt that careful attention to diet will put nearly, if not quite, every one in this positive and stable condition.

Of drink we shall say nothing, except that stimulants should be avoided. Of food we shall say little; the problem is so immense. But acid and fermenting foods should be avoided because of their tendency to produce fever or a feverish condition.

The flesh foods are acid. They contain acid and other chemicals which under certain conditions are deadly poisonous. Urlic acid is one of the results of the wearing out of the tissues by the animal during its movements and during its life. Animals cannot live without destroying themselves.

Flesh foods also contain in many cases the seeds of fever and acid. They may make other ferment, not merely by yeast, but also by a piece of meat put in it.

But it is a mistake to give up meat and fish. The fact is that meat and fish are necessary to the human system. What this basis shall be we cannot say. If wheat were properly prepared and not deprived of its most precious parts, it might form one of the best foundations of diet. Graham bread or Graham biscuits will be a good instance. Or perhaps milled nuts might be thoroughly satisfactory. For my own part, I am almost sure that I know the value of meat and fish since I have made the backbone of my diet—no flesh foods, for I never eat them, but protein.

Many starchy foods tend toward acid fermentation, not only because they are eaten without their natural accompaniments, i. e., that which nature supplies with the flour in the grain, but also because of the chemicals, and these chemicals tend toward the fever of fermentation. The inorganic salts seem scarcely profitable to the human system. Besides this, both meat and ordinary fine flour are constipating in their effects.

It is necessary, above all, for him who has to prepare a cold to get the rid of constipation. If air-raised whole wheat bread or biscuits can be eaten, then it is probable that the bowels will work freely; or fruits can be eaten, or proper exercises can be taken. But constipation must somehow be removed.

LIGHT IN PLENTY IS NEEDED.

The next means is light. It is probable that, if the whole body were allowed sufficient light, colds would be unknown. Dr. Forbes Winslow and Sir James Wyllie, late physician to the Emperor of Russia, and many other physicians, all emphasize the importance of light. They calculated the effects of light in the St. Petersburg hospitals. He found that the number of patients cured in rooms which were properly lighted was three times greater than the number cured in dark rooms. If natural light cannot be obtained, then electric light is good for the body. At any rate, the light should be bright, and certainly not black, which lets in very few of the rays. Every morning and every evening there should be a light-air-bath, with exercise and brisk friction.

Air is of importance. The whole body should breathe as often as possible daily. In Germany the air-cure alone has for some decades been employed in curing consumption and nervousness. There is no fear of a chill if only massage and brisk movement be insisted upon.

Deep breathing will also help to keep the body warm. It should form the basis of national education. At present not one word is ever said

about it in an ordinary school. It should always be through the nose. The nose passages must be clear at all costs, even if an operation be necessary.

Such are a few of the cures for colds—a few out of very many. No single drug can be recommended; no single drug would be advised by the majority of doctors; no single drug has stood the test of ten years' experience, although it is possible that in some cases a drug may restore the upset equilibrium of the system.

A cold seems to be an attempt of the tiny lives within us—we have myriads of them—to get rid of some mischief, to get rid of the results of mistakes that we have made. If the skin will not throw off the trouble then the nose and the mouth will have to do extra work in the republic of the body.

At the root of the mischief is generally laziness, or even slow eating and indigestion. The draught on which the mouth will have to do extra work is the fire of the body. The fire has been already laid ready for lighting by errors of diet, laziness, etc. Even slow eating and indigestion of food might by itself be sufficient to prevent any cold; even deep, slow, full breathing through the nose might be sufficient; even cleansing the mouth with rubbings and exercises might be sufficient. In fact, there are numerous avenues to immunity. We must never imagine that the draught of the wet feet can ever be by themselves the real and vital cause. They never light the fire nor (to carry out the metaphor) help to burn up any refuse.

We, for our part, must not stop nature in getting rid of her cloggings, and rather we must help her, we must add those which are already within us. And the channels of expulsion are surely obvious.

Fictitious Dying Words.

Mr. Rhodes was not given to high-flown talk, and I suspect the story of his "last words" is a fiction, says London Truth. Sydney Smith observed that it seems a necessity that every distinguished man should die "with some sonorous and quotable saying in his mouth." Mr. Pitt was supposed to have expired exclaiming, "How do I leave my country!" It was afterwards established on conclusive evidence that his real last words were, "I fancy I could

eat one of Bellamy's meat pies." Mr. Fox was credited with some astounding observation about public affairs, whereas his last words conveyed a request for barley water. Sir Robert Peel was stated to have died after an ejaculation about the blessings of cheap bread. In reality he awoke for a few minutes after several hours of sleep, and said, "God bless you all," and died. Lord Beaconsfield was reported to have exclaimed, "Any news in the Gazette?" with his last breath, whereas he muttered, "I feel overwhelmed."

The low turn-over collar for men is at last to come into style this season with the hot weather, and let us give thanks that the manufacturers, instead of sending out as a "new collar" one two and three-quarter inches in height in the face of broiling suns, have launched a new collar, which is one and five-eighths inches high on the outside of the points and one inch on the inside from the front button hole."

This pronounced innovation will be welcomed by men like a drop of water on a hot desert. Up to this season the manufacturers have put out the high collar winter and summer, and men wore them summer after summer during the craze for the high collar. It was only the pioneers of indecency, thought and well-dressed men who had the courage to wear a low collar. From society men to clerks and others who wanted to be in it high collar, the neck and notched the ear whether the thermometer registered zero or 100 degrees.

The new collar is the same style as the high, but low in cut and therefore cool. The ends are pointed or round, according to taste, the pointed being newer. The ends close tightly in front, and with a narrow loop a man looks as well in the low collar as in the high and much cooler and better dressed as regards the season. Heretofore the suffering in summer from the high collar can best be imagined, as it is a medical fact that

the temperature of the entire body depends largely upon the freedom from constriction and exposure at the throat. Ladies follow to a certain degree the styles of men, hence the stock and the high embroidered and other kinds of neckwear affected by them to their physical discomfort, but personal delight because it is the style.

"But now men with thin necks, fat necks, short necks, long necks, crane necks, bull necks, frog necks, Adam's apple necks, tenor necks, basso profundo necks, and all kinds of necks, can wear a collar which will be 'in style' and likewise fit the neck."

"You see, in fashion centers like New York and Washington, men are precise in their neck apparel, while our friends in Chicago and St. Louis try to be. It is amusing to read in the papers the laudatory puff they give their men and women as leading in the styles of apparel. I saw an item in the press recently that 'Chicago men are turning out the best-dressed men in America. This claim may be disregarded as a mere conceit and an absurdity. The best-dressed man in the United States may be seen on Broadway and on Connecticut avenue, and that is all there is about it. Chicago men can't wear their clothes as do New York men, even if they pay twice the price, and the New York man knows it. The same is true of the Washington men. The western men haven't the savoir that our eastern men have, and the men of fashion of New York and Washington are among the best and most fashionably apparelled in the world."

SPRING FOOT
TIREDNESS

Plenty of people at this season of the year suffer from sore, tired, aching feet, that cause them a great deal of discomfort. This difficulty with the feet can easily be overcome by the use of FOOT ELM.

A powder sprinkled in each shoe will give restful, comfortable footing to the feet that is delightfully refreshing. Foot Elm is sold by all druggists. Eighteen powders in a box; price 25 cents.

A. STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Minard's Liniment Is Used By Physicians.

Cold coffee is gradually displacing beer in German factories as a beverage during working hours.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. All druggists refund the money if it fails. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. ywt

LADIES. I will mail free the Celebrated Footing to the feet that are most cured by the best physicians had given me.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, soreness, leucorrhoea, ulceration, etc., write at once for a free trial treatment and full information.

It costs you nothing to give it a trial, and you can cure yourself in your own house without a physician. It cures all both young and old.

Address: Mrs. F. C. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

851-21 Wt

LeeHing Laundry

Telephone 134, 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wrinkles. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work done in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

MODERN PLAN TO CURE COLD

A Chapter on the Old and the New Ways to Help Nature.

How Baths, Dieting, Heat, Light, Exercise and Proper Breathing May Be Utilized.

Cough, Cough,

Night and day, until the strength is entirely exhausted, and that dreaded word "Consumption" begins to be whispered among friends. That's a common story, familiar to the people of every town and village.

There's another story which ought to be as widely known as the story of disease, and that is the story of the cures effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Bronchitis, asthma, obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bleeding of the lungs, and other forms of disease which affect the respiratory organs, are permanently cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

Only for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I would be in my grave to-day. I had asthma so bad I could not sleep at night and was compelled to give up work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both night and day. My friends all thought I had consumption. My wife insisted on my trying Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I did. I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 135 pounds, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers or 50 stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

going to bed after a day's hard work a piece of bread had to suffice me. Of course, I longed for the slice of cold roast beef with it. I did not stint my water. I kept a close watch on myself, as to mental condition. My memory was excellent. It might be that my imaginative faculty was not as active as before. I had no use for a weighing machine. I was satisfied that my waistband was getting looser. As to the rheumatism, it had departed. I have not felt a symptom of it for some years.

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Flesh foods also contain in many cases the seeds of fever and acid. They may make other ferment, not merely by yeast, but also by a piece of meat put in it.

But it is a mistake to give up meat and fish. The fact is that meat and fish are necessary to the human system. What this basis shall be we cannot say. If wheat were properly prepared and not deprived of its most precious parts, it might form one of the best foundations of diet. Graham bread or Graham biscuits will be a good instance. Or perhaps milled nuts might be thoroughly satisfactory. For my own part, I am almost sure that I know the value of meat and fish since I have made the backbone of my diet—no flesh foods, for I never eat them, but protein.

Many starchy foods tend toward acid fermentation, not only because they are eaten without their natural accompaniments, i. e., that which nature supplies with the flour in the grain, but also because of the chemicals, and these chemicals tend toward the fever of fermentation. The inorganic salts seem scarcely profitable to the human system. Besides this, both meat and ordinary fine flour are constipating in their effects.

It is necessary, above all, for him who has to prepare a cold to get the rid of constipation. If air-raised whole wheat bread or biscuits can be eaten, then it is probable that the bowels will work freely; or fruits can be eaten, or proper exercises can be taken. But constipation must somehow be removed.

LIGHT IN PLENTY IS NEEDED.

The next means is light. It is probable that, if the whole body were allowed sufficient light, colds would be unknown. Dr. Forbes Winslow and Sir James Wyllie, late physician to the Emperor of Russia, and many other physicians, all emphasize the importance of light. They calculated the effects of light in the St. Petersburg hospitals. He found that the number of patients cured in rooms which were properly lighted was three times greater than the number cured in dark rooms. If natural light cannot be obtained, then electric light is good for the body. At any rate, the light should be bright, and certainly not black, which lets in very few of the rays. Every morning and every evening there should be a light-air-bath, with exercise and brisk friction.

Air is of importance. The whole body should breathe as often as possible daily. In Germany the air-cure alone has for some decades been employed in curing consumption and nervousness. There is no fear of a chill if only massage and brisk movement be insisted upon.

Deep breathing will also help to keep the body warm. It should form the basis of national education. At present not one word is ever said

about it in an ordinary school. It should always be through the nose. The nose passages must be clear at all costs, even if an operation be necessary.

Such are a few of the cures for colds—a few out of very many. No single drug can be recommended; no single drug would be advised by the majority of doctors; no single drug has stood the test of ten years' experience, although it is possible that in some cases a drug may restore the upset equilibrium of the system.

A cold seems to be an attempt of the tiny lives within us—we have myriads of them—to get rid of some mischief, to get rid of the results of mistakes that we have made. If the skin will not throw off the trouble then the nose and the mouth will have to do extra work in the republic of the body.

At the root of the mischief is generally laziness, or even slow eating and indigestion. The draught on which the mouth will have to do extra work is the fire of the body. The fire has been already laid ready for lighting by errors of diet, laziness, etc. Even slow eating and indigestion of food might by itself be sufficient to prevent any cold; even deep, slow, full breathing through the nose might be sufficient; even cleansing the mouth with rubbings and exercises might be sufficient. In fact, there are numerous avenues to immunity. We must never imagine that the draught of the wet feet can ever be by themselves the real and vital cause. They never light the fire nor (to carry out the metaphor) help to burn up any refuse.

We, for our part, must not stop nature in getting rid of her cloggings, and rather we must help her, we must add those which are already within us. And the channels of expulsion are surely obvious.

Fictitious Dying Words.

Mr. Rhodes was not given to high-flown talk, and I suspect the story of his "last words" is a fiction, says London Truth. Sydney Smith observed that it seems a necessity that every distinguished man should die "with some sonorous and quotable saying in his mouth." Mr. Pitt was supposed to have expired exclaiming, "How do I leave my country!" It was afterwards established on conclusive evidence that his real last words were, "I fancy I could

eat one of Bellamy's meat pies." Mr. Fox was credited with some astounding observation about public affairs, whereas his last words conveyed a request for barley water. Sir Robert Peel was stated to have died after an ejaculation about the blessings of cheap bread. In reality he awoke for a few minutes after several hours of sleep, and said, "God bless you all," and died. Lord Beaconsfield was reported to have exclaimed, "Any news in the Gazette?" with his last breath, whereas he muttered, "I feel overwhelmed."

The low turn-over collar for men is at last to come into style this season with the hot weather, and let us give thanks that the manufacturers, instead of sending out as a "new collar" one two and three-quarter inches in height in the face of broiling suns, have launched a new collar, which is one and five-eighths inches high on the outside of the points and one inch on the inside from the front button hole."

This pronounced innovation will be welcomed by men like a drop of water on a hot desert. Up to this season the manufacturers have put out the high collar winter and summer, and men wore them summer after summer during the craze for the high collar. It was only the pioneers of indecency, thought and well-dressed men who had the courage to wear a low collar. From society men to clerks and others who wanted to be in it high collar, the neck and notched the ear whether the thermometer registered zero or 100 degrees.

The new collar is the same style as the high, but low in cut and therefore cool. The ends are pointed or round, according to taste, the pointed being newer. The ends close tightly in front, and with a narrow loop a man looks as well in the low collar as in the high and much cooler and better dressed as regards the season. Heretofore the suffering in summer from the high collar can best be imagined, as it is a medical fact that

the temperature of the entire body depends largely upon the freedom from constriction and exposure at the throat. Ladies follow to a certain degree the styles of men, hence the stock and the high embroidered and other kinds of neckwear affected by them to their physical discomfort, but personal delight because it is the style.

"But now men with thin necks, fat necks, short necks, long necks, crane necks, bull necks, frog necks, Adam's apple necks, tenor necks, basso profundo necks, and all kinds of necks, can wear a collar which will be 'in style' and likewise fit the neck."

"You see, in fashion centers like New York and Washington, men are precise in their neck apparel, while our friends in Chicago and St. Louis try to be. It is amusing to read in the papers the laudatory puff they give their men and women as leading in the styles of apparel. I saw an item in the press recently that 'Chicago men are turning out the best-dressed men in America. This claim may be disregarded as a mere conceit and an absurdity. The best-dressed man in the United States may be seen on Broadway and on Connecticut avenue, and that is all there is about it. Chicago men can't wear their clothes as do New York men, even if they pay twice the price, and the New York man knows it. The same is true of the Washington men. The western men haven't the savoir that our eastern men have, and the men of fashion of New York and Washington are among the best and most fashionably apparelled in the world."

SPRING FOOT
TIREDNESS

Plenty of people at this season of the year suffer from sore, tired, aching feet, that cause them a great deal of discomfort. This difficulty with the feet can easily be overcome by the use of FOOT ELM.

A powder sprinkled in each shoe will give restful, comfortable footing to the feet that is delightfully refreshing. Foot Elm is sold by all druggists. Eighteen powders in a box; price 25 cents.

A. STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Minard's Liniment Is Used By Physicians.

Cold coffee is gradually displacing beer in German factories as a beverage during working hours.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. All druggists refund the money if it fails. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. ywt

LADIES. I will mail free the Celebrated Footing to the feet that are most cured by the best physicians had given me.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, soreness, leucorrhoea, ulceration, etc., write at once for a free trial treatment and full information.

It costs you nothing to give it a trial, and you can cure yourself in your own house without a physician. It cures all both young and old.

Address: Mrs. F. C. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

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LeeHing Laundry

Telephone 134, 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wrinkles. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work done in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

MODERN PLAN TO CURE COLD

A Chapter on the Old and the New Ways to Help Nature.

How Baths, Dieting, Heat, Light, Exercise and Proper Breathing May Be Utilized.

Cough, Cough,

Night and day, until the strength is entirely exhausted, and that dreaded word "Consumption" begins to be whispered among friends. That's a common story, familiar to the people of every town and village.

There's another story which ought to be as widely known as the story of disease, and that is the story of the cures effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Bronchitis, asthma, obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bleeding of the lungs, and other forms of disease which affect the respiratory organs, are permanently cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

Only for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I would be in my grave to-day. I had asthma so bad I could not sleep at night and was compelled to give up work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both night and day. My friends all thought I had consumption. My wife insisted on my trying Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I did. I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 135 pounds, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers or 50 stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

going to bed after a day's hard work a piece of bread had to suffice me. Of course, I longed for the slice of cold roast beef with it. I did not stint my water. I kept a close watch on myself, as to mental condition. My memory was excellent. It might be that my imaginative faculty was not as active as before. I had no use for a weighing machine. I was satisfied that my waistband was getting looser. As to the rheumatism, it had departed. I have not felt a symptom of it for some years.

I was too well posted not to know that the semi-starvation regimen could not be kept up for an indefinite period. I gradually increased the amount of food, but only a little at a time. I eat now more sparingly, and just occasionally I go close to the hungry line, and am not inconvenienced. I think that the last six years two mutton chops or their equivalent in roast beef suffice me for an entire fortnight. The quantity of meat I eat may be somewhat in the proportion of 1 to 99 per cent of all the other food. I get along most comfortably. I must not forget to remind you that I remain twice as long at the table as in former days. It is a question of teeth, of proper mastication, and I am sure that I hold ever, take my standard of dietary and make a general appliance of it. I had built up in my youth a good form, and my middle life had a fair stock of vitality. Not one person in a thousand knows the value of soft water, as contrasted with hard. Let the body be soaked in warm water, and let it be rubbed after a cold application, together with the friction of exercise, restore the circulation and invigorate the nerves.

This, one would say, was surface work, whereas the trouble is in the stomach. We should not add a weight of food to overtax the nervous system, which is always heavily handicapped by having to get rid of the excess. We should do what we can to wash out the stomach with water, not taken altogether with food, but perhaps taken with lemon juice, or juice boiled from fruits or vegetables.

There are some who, after drinking two glasses of hot water, will apply the stomach tube to remove the contents of the stomach. This is not to be confused with the stomach pump, a far more unpleasant mechanism. The stomach tube is flexible and small. It goes down the throat, if skillfully manipulated, without difficulty and without discomfort. Then one closes the mouth, breathes deeply, and the contents of the stomach come up naturally without the violent strain of nausea.

Those who object to this can flush the organs from below with the enemal; the quantity of water, which should be warm and mixed with oil and the

purest soap, can be gradually increased.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

This, again, is remedial. How much better it would be to let the causes enter the system at all! It is so weak and negative to have to shun draughts and colds, and to be perpetually off who recognizes the draught as something refreshing. And there is no doubt that careful attention to diet will put nearly, if not quite, every one in this positive and stable condition.

Of food we shall say little; the problem is so immense. But acid and fermenting foods should be avoided because of their tendency to produce fever or a feverish condition.

The flesh foods are acid. They contain acid and other chemicals which under certain conditions are deadly poisonous. Urlic acid is one of the results of the wearing out of the tissues by the animal during its movements and during its life. Animals cannot live without destroying themselves.

CONVENTION
OF DAIRYMENExperts Discuss Methods for
Improving Products.Interesting Resolutions — Short
Courses in Dairying for Farm-
ers' Sons.

The first annual conference of dairy experts under Dominion Government auspices, which took place in Ottawa a few days ago, and was formally opened by the honorable the minister of agriculture and conducted under the direction of the officers of his department, was the practical outcome of a movement inaugurated by Mr. J. A. Riddick, chief of the dairying division, with the approval of Prof. J. W. Robertson, the Dominion commissioner of agriculture and dairying, to bring dairymen into line with a view to such consolidation of their work as shall tend to the production of uniform grades of excellence in cheese and butter making so as to insure the highest prices obtainable in the best paying markets in the world.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.
Throughout the convention emphasis was laid on the fact that in dairying, as in every other industry, "honesty is the best policy." Work, rather than words, characterized the proceedings, and the result of the deliberations has been summed up in fourteen resolutions, the foremost of which favors the grouping of the dairymen into co-operatives, each group consisting of from 14 to 30 factories, according to the exigencies of locality, to be under the supervision of a competent instructor, the management of these groups to be centralized under one authority in each province.

To secure a rapid improvement in the condition of the milk delivered to cheese factories and creameries, the conference advocated for farmers' sons in dairy schools short courses of talks, followed by practical work, on the best methods of producing and caring for milk from the feeding of the cow to the delivery in the factory. This was followed by a resolution in favor of the compulsory licensing of factories to secure and reserve the best health and sanitary condition. To insure the carrying out of these most important duties the dairy instructors would be clothed with the requisite authority as dairy inspectors, the cost of the additional work being covered by a fee chargeable on each license issued.

Another resolution seeks to place the responsibility for "culis" upon the cheese or butter maker only when they can be proved to be the result of his negligence or inability, an agreement to this effect being made between the makers and employees on forms supplied by the provincial departments of agriculture.

COLD STORAGE.
The conference emphasized the importance of perfect cold storage for dairy produce being provided by rail and steamship companies, both when waiting for and in actual transit.

The use of the fermentative test and the acidimeter by cheese and butter makers was strongly advocated, and it was decided to request provincial departments of agriculture to furnish all dairy solutions of the proper strength at nominal cost. To secure uniformity in the strength of the alkaline solution used in the acidimeter, it was decided that the strength of the solution so used should be maintained at ten grammes of lactic acid in a liter of distilled water, and that a ten per cent pipette should be used to measure the samples.

The conference unanimously held that the condemnation of cultures or "starters" is due to their improper use, and so it was recommended that cheese and butter makers should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the scientific basis of the use of a culture or "fermentation starter," because in butter making, while a good culture is advantageous at all times, it is especially necessary in winter, and in connection with Pasteurized cream. Only good cultures should be used at any time, and these require frequent renewing. The last clause in this resolution recognizes that these fresh cultures should be provided at nominal cost by the provincial departments of agriculture until their more general use warrants their supply by Canadian merchants.

The indefiniteness of the term, "finest quality," as applied to butter and cheese, called for a pronounced definition of the phrase, and the convention resolved that this standard should be fixed by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHEESE FACTORIES.
The improvement of the exterior of cheese factories and creameries was strongly advocated as conducive to health, sanitation and patronage, and it was considered desirable that prizes be offered for those structures presenting prettiest external appearances, the instructor being selected to award the rewards.

The subject of freight charges came in for short but sharp treatment, and resulted in this resolution: "Whereas excessive freight charges on dairy products place our Canadian dairymen in an unfavorable position compared with those engaged in this industry in other countries; therefore, be it resolved that efforts be used to secure lower freight rates, so that a larger proportion of the prices received for our butter and cheese should be returned to our farmers."

Trained ants are the latest novelty in Berlin. There is a little colony of which these performers appear daily. They dance, turn somersaults, draw miniature wagons, fight sham battles and perform other wonders.

WILSON'S FLY PAD
POISON
THE BEST
FLY KILLER

HER FATHER
WAS A DRUNKARDA Plucky Young Lady Takes on
Herself to Cure Her Father
of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows: "My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day after a terrible spree he said to me, 'I can't stop drinking. Our hearts seem to turn to stone, and we decided to try the latest European Correspondence, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, and he took it, and he never knew it was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend.'"

FREE SAMPLE of pamphlet giving particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence strictly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY COMPANY, 22 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

NEW QUARANTINE
OFFICER APPOINTEDDr. Arthur G. Hopkins Will Represent Agri-
culture in Great Britain.

Dr. Arthur G. Hopkins has recently been appointed to represent the veterinary branch of the Dominion department of agriculture, in Great Britain, as official designator will be "Veterinary Quarantine Officer for Canada," and he will assume the duties performed by the late Dr. J. W. Robertson, the now chief veterinary adviser to the department of agriculture. Dr. Hopkins, while still a young man, has had a wide experience, not only as a practical veterinarian, but also in the varied duties of lecturer, author and editor. He was graduated from Toronto Veterinary College in 1891 with the degree of V. S. In 1897 he obtained his diploma in agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He has also the degree of B. Agr. from Iowa Agricultural College, of D. V. M. from the veterinary department of the Iowa State College, and of M. D. V. (post graduate) from McKillop College, Chicago.

For several years Dr. Hopkins practiced his profession in Manitoba, and was at a later date veterinary instructor in animal husbandry at the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin. This position he resigned to become advocate, Winnipeg, Man., with which paper he remained until called to his present duties. Dr. Hopkins is also the author of "Veterinary Elements," a manual for farmers and agricultural students, which has been accorded high praise by leading authorities as a treatise of great value to every veterinarian, and is now being prepared for this season's importations of navigation on the St. Lawrence will be 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland. The certificates issued by him have been accepted by the United States authorities in the same way as those issued by Dr. Rutherford last season. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner.

Longevity and Habits.

The Ghetto in Rome was the healthiest quarter of the city, and at the present day the Jewish quarter of New York, the most crowded and, until recently, the dirtiest part of the town, has the lowest death rate, says the Century. Persons with such constitutions, being in a large measure, proof against morbid influences, are generally injured by their own excesses, and it will be found, as a rule, that centenarians have been persons of this class, who have seldom been ill in their lives, who have had the chronic diseases of childhood lightly, if at all, who have always been temperate in all things, light eaters and drinkers, slow to wrath, and to control their passions and emotions, and usually leading a placid, uneventful life. Such conditions can be brought about by sanitary laws only as a result of long-continued teaching and pressure extending over many generations, and may not be perceptible in the race for a hundred years to come. Our first parents were driven from the Garden of Eden for fear they would become immortal, and their descendants have lost so much ground that only one out of millions is able to reach the physiological limit of life, which certainly should be one hundred years, and possibly one hundred and twenty.

A number of Philippine school children are expected to show at the St. Louis Exposition something of the progress made since the American schools were established in the islands. A detachment of native constabulary may also be sent.

Great Britain is only half as big as Sumatra and double the size of Newfoundland. It stands fifth in point of size in the list of the world's islands. England, without Wales, is almost identical in point or size with Roumania. It is less than one-eighth as big as France or Germany. The whole British Empire occupies the one-thirtieth part of the surface of the globe. The Paris Academie des Sciences is examining a remarkable theory to the effect that the key to human nature lies in the gland situated in the throat under the larynx. By artificially stimulating this gland it is claimed that any child can be made to grow to maximum height.

THE TASTES OF
ROYAL READERSThere Are Many Literary Rulers
and Some Learned One.The Changes of a Century in This
Respect—King Edward Is Not
a Great Reader.

In the good old days kings and queens were not expected, necessarily, to know anything about literature. It was one of the prerogatives of royalty to be ignorant. The past century has changed all that, says the New York Sun.

A king now has to be a walking encyclopedia. The late Queen Victoria, from her people when it is known that she loves books and has a cultivated taste. Young princes have to wade through languages, science and political economy. Small princes are expected to have an acquaintance with poets and the better sort of novelists.

The change has come about within our own times. The crown prince, the younger sovereigns and royalties generally are highly cultivated and fond of learning and literature. Take the English royal family for an example. The late Queen Victoria was undoubtedly a woman of great brain power and character, she probably knew as much about the ruling of her immense possessions as any of her successors. Her tastes were close to violating the unwritten English constitution by putting direct personal restraint upon the responsible heads of state departments. Yet her literary taste was peculiar. She read a good deal of Tennyson, no doubt, but it was mainly because of a certain sentimentality in which her poet laureate met her own womanly feelings. What was really great and great in Lord Tennyson's work almost certainly left her unmoved. Her diaries—re-written mostly for publication by a titled secretary—show that she had no sound literary judgment. And her later reading was either in books of devotion and sermons, or in novels of the least intellectual order.

Her indirectly expressed approval of a book several times sent up sales as in the case of Rhoda Broughton or "Rita," but it almost meant that the book was devoid of all real value. The old queen read simply to while away the heavy hours. She was not a woman though she was, to the age of uncultivated royal persons. Her son, the present king, belongs practically to the same period. He is not in the first bloom of youth, and he, too, is no great reader, certainly not a thinker or a critic. Much less able than his mother, he practically is an uneducated man, except in the sense that he is a man of the world and knows life very thoroughly in all its phases.

It is nowhere recorded that he ever expressed an opinion of a book; probably he has read a very few, but his attempts at speech making show him to be completely out of touch with the world of thought. He represents fairly well the mediaeval monarch who paid little heed to the knowledge of his mind while he himself went his way in contented indifference to all the intellectual life of his day.

The contrast of the old order with the new becomes evident in the case of his son, the Prince of Wales. The prince is not a conspicuously learned man, nor perhaps a brilliantly gifted man, but he is far ahead of the King in his interest in letters and in thought.

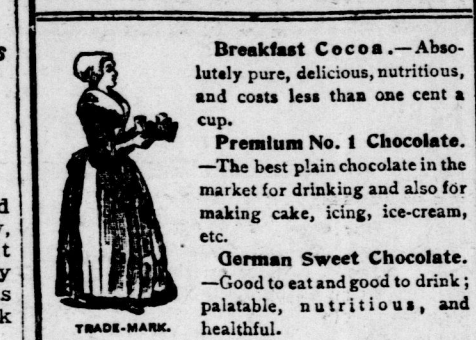
To hear him speak in public, if only at some absurd unveiling ceremony or the laying of a foundation stone, is to recognize at once a man far ahead of the intellectual achievement of his day, a man of personal convictions acquired by reading and matured by meditation. He is a well-educated, cultivated man, representing the new generation of royalty.

On about the same intellectual plane stands the much talked of Kaiser. He, it is true, is not a great reader of books, but he is a man of letters, a journalist of royalty, on account of his love for ultra-modernism, his passion for display.

He is a great reader of newspapers and magazines, and is kept abreast of the work of research for him, he gets his learning at second hand, but he lets nothing escape. He is in the closest touch with modern science, art, literature, politics and personal life. It is said that his ready memory, diligently furnished by years of newspaper and magazine reading in four languages, enables him to pour out torrents of talk at the dinner table, never being detected in error of fact, though touching on nearly every phase of human activity in the past hundred years.

His press bureau, by the way, is possibly the best equipped in the world. A numerous staff of readers wades through German, French, English and American and Oriental papers every day for him, and he is kept abreast of articles on literature and science which may interest him. As a sort of side dish he devours also articles dealing with sport, especially with pugilism.

The Kaiser does some boxing himself in the privacy of Potsdam. It is very probable that Prince Henry of Prussia returning from the United States trip brought a good deal of ring sense with which to regale the leisure of his imperial brother.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.
Walter Baker & Co.'s
PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates.Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.
Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.
German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.
TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

crowded head to be thought of—the venerable Pontifex Leo. He lives daily in the midst of the stateless library in the world. The peerless vatican collections of priceless, ancient, and modern books, and the vast store of joy, and he has kept the great library up-to-date, personally seeing that no new book of real, first hand importance in any language of the world be left out.

But of late years, it is said, the pope has practically read little that is new. A cardinal camerlengo keeps him informed as to the latest results achieved in science and the departments in philosophical thought, but apart from the world politics and the progress of the Catholic Church, few things interest him.

What was really a French journalist the other day that the pope kept by his bedside for constant perusal the works of Thomas Aquinas, St. Augustine, and "Divine Comedy" of Dante. Besides these and his breviary he reads little or nothing.

One of the most highly cultivated reigning princes in the world is a man scarcely even heard of in America or Europe, Abbas Hilmi, the Khedive of Egypt. It is, of course, an historical fact that of old learning came out of Egypt, but times have altered since the Greeks went to the land of the Sphinx to acquire the first training in philosophic thought and a little expects to find great knowledge now in Egypt.

It is none the less true that the young khedive possesses one of the profoundest minds of his day. He is modern to the finger-tip, but steeped also in the lore of old times, a highly skilled administrator under difficult conditions of international interference, but at the same time a dainty Oriental philosopher and a learned Egyptologist. In a downtown New York City, a dark-eyed Syrian was heard the other day to declare that the Abbas ("Great Father") was a reincarnation of Solomon, the mystic doctor of all Syrian and Arabian maladies.

"He has the key of Solomon and the Solomon magic, because he is Solomon's soul, Abbas Hilmi," asserted this newly naturalized citizen.

He may not be that, but he is a wonderful man, perhaps one of the most learned that ever wielded princely power. He is skilled in all the knowledge of the modern world, has in his library a fine collection of any European capital except London possesses, and turns readily from administrative work concerning irrigation and rebellious Arabs to the reconstruction of the past of Egypt, or at the deepest problems of modern thought.

He has acquired, as much from the cultivation of his character as from his practical administrative ability, an immense influence over the turbulent tribes of the North African hinterland. They say of him in their metaphysical circles that he is a "living lion" and in his presence you become a cat. He tames them by the magnificence of his lofty personality and the learned prince is Prince Charles of Monaco. He draws his income from the gilded hell of Monte Carlo—fattening on the ruin of the gamblers of the world, an Egyptian ruler, politician and personage of course, but personally he is an estimable man, a slave to the curious conditions by which alone his little principality has been able to flourish.

He has taken science for his playground, is constantly reading German and English periodicals dealing with nature research and has himself published scientific treatises on astronomical questions and on various curious researches he has made into tidal laws and into the flora and fauna of the sea.

The czar's devotion to literature, treating of occultism, thought-reading, hypnotism and kindred subjects is well known.

daughter, who is being educated in all the knowledge of the Glaur at Neuilly, just outside the fortifications of Paris.

The Turkish princess is being made a very up-to-date young girl, learns the piano and goes to the play; cultivates, in fact, every social accomplishment, including the reading of the latest novel talked of in the Paris salons. People who have been present to her say that she is very charming and quite European in her ways of thought, but not particularly brilliant. Her extensive reading is done out of a sense of duty.

Leopold of Belgium is another devotee of French novels. Sometimes during his frequent visits to Paris one meets the fine-looking, rather shady old king strolling on the boulevards with his latest three francs fifty worth of fiction staring conspicuously out of his capacious pockets.

The Queen of Roumania, the brilliant writer, whose clever stories of her picturesque country have appeared in so many American magazines, has a collection of books dealing with the folklore of all countries. This specialized library is reckoned the complete of its kind possessed by any one person, it is certainly one of the very most beautiful.

"Carmen Sylva" loves exquisite bindings and brings a refined artistic taste to the designing or choosing of cases for the books. A well-known American writer who spent hours as the queen's guest in Bucharest to give her some personally acquired details of the religious beliefs of our own Indians, says that Carmen Sylva's library for the mere richness of its bindings is one of the most beautiful collection of purely modern books gathered together in one place.

The czar, by the way, shares the Roumanian queen's love of dainty books. He has a magnificent library with the contents of a new volume he has it specially rebound in some rich mediaeval style and placed in his growing collection of favorites that he keeps in his personal apartments. During his latest visit to France he brought with him two volumes of French poetry, the works of Lamartine and of Victor Hugo, which the French attitude of respect for the emperor declared to have been the stateless books they had ever seen.

Either Victor Hugo or Lamartine was found by his bedside every morning. "Victime Comedie" he concluded that, though Nicholas may be a worthy young man, he has the bad habit of reading in bed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL
WONDERS OF THE SEAWaters of the Ocean Teem With Microscopical
Organisms.

At no particular spot has the sea been found to be free from organisms, although those isolated and recognized have proved to be harmless, consisting of active mottle rods and vibrios, cocci being less numerous, says the London Lancet. As might be expected, the number of organisms increases immensely as the shore is approached. Thus about a mile from the shore something like 4,000 germs per cubic centimeter have been found, and this influence of the shore extends for four or five miles. Some hundreds of miles from land the number diminishes to 500 and at greater distances to 200 or less.

Of course, the fact that algal vegetation is richest near the shore, providing a highly nourishing hunting ground for the marine organisms, accounts for the myriads usually found there. Samples of sea water taken at some depth below the surface proved to contain only a few bacteria per cubic centimeter.

At this half a mile below the surface only from eight to twelve bacteria were present. There is little doubt that even should pathogenic organisms gain access to the sea, as must be the case when sewers discharge raw sewage into it, their activity must sooner or later be destroyed.

The sea is remarkable from a bacteriological point of view in containing phosphorescent bacteria, and it is probable that some of these are disease-producing, so far, at any rate, as regards certain aquatic animals. Thus a bacterium has been successfully cultured from the gills of a luminescent tautog, which is both pathogenic and luminous. This bacterium invades the abdominal cavity of this aquatic animal and all its organs with a fatal result. During the presence of the disease the victim shines with a green light, which is said to be visible nearly a dozen yards away, and which persists for some hours after the demise of the animal. It is not improbable that the luminosity of other marine animals may be due to the invasion of this light and disease-producing organism.

The very beautiful phenomenon of the phosphorescence of the sea is caused by photobacteria in part, as well as by a variety of low forms of animal life. The eerie light in no way connected with the element phosphorus, as is very commonly supposed. The cause of the phenomenon is respiratory exchange or oxidation, an aerobic function. Sea phosphorescence is never witnessed in perfectly smooth water, while the brilliancy of the light when it is observed is always greatest upon the crests of the waves or where the water is in violent state of agitation, as in the wake of a steamer. Its occurrence, therefore, is evidence of active oxidation. Could, again, the sea be sterilized, phosphorescence would cease.

The presence of highly combustible matter increases the light. A very simple experiment proves this. If the flesh of a fresh haddock or herring be placed in a 3 per cent salt solution and kept at a low temperature, from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the liquid will rapidly develop phosphorescence, which becomes quite brilliant on adding a little glycerine or sugar, or what, in other words, is respirable material. It is curious that in marine life disease and death should be associated with luminous phenomena.

The Size of the Head

(The Baltimore Sun.)
Prof. Pearson, biologist, has renewed the investigation into the question of the relation between size of head and intellectual preponderance. If the workings of a smaller head on the average are than the professional man, Prof. Pearson points out that the difference is due to better nutrition. But apart from such a wide comparison he arrived at stricter conclusions by the investigation of measurements made on Cambridge undergraduates whose careers were known. The results given show that there is no marked correlation between ability as judged by entry for an honor examination and the size or the shape of the head. When schools were selected for testing the question essentially

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SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH
MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.
The result of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach maturity but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Mental Weakness are guaranteed cures by our New Method Treatment or No Cure, No Pay. You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit, Mich. security. CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. He names used without written consent. "I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Dr. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. My friends are all well. They are honest and reliable financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Belton.
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similar results were obtained. A third series of researches of wider extent resulted in the conclusion that very brilliant men may have a head slightly larger than the average, but Prof. Pearson adds that the increase is so small that it cannot form any element in our judgment of ability.

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