"GOOD ROADS" Supplement to

A PRETTY GOOD WORLD.

[illegible] makes a pretty good sort of world. Taking it all together, [illegible] and sorrow we meet, [illegible] friends to love and hopes to [illegible]

[illegible] compensation [illegible] for those who make the best of the situation.

[illegible] nicks for lovers of books, [illegible] in happy union; [illegible] retreats from the noontide [illegible] may have sweet communion; [illegible] a spot where the sun shines [illegible] a lamp to light it, [illegible] wrong we know ere long [illegible] will right it.

[illegible] to make a fuss [illegible] and mischances, [illegible] ourselves out to bring about [illegible] our circumstances.

[illegible] a pretty good sort of [illegible]

[illegible] whom we are debtor [illegible] and supplies the grace [illegible] make it better.

Josephine Pollard.

GOOD AND SUNSHINE.

There is a Comfort Even in the Things We Like Least.

He was a mighty man in valor, but he was a leper. Kings 5-1.

[illegible] human life, however bright the [illegible] a cloud may come. Every [illegible] which he chooses to consider [illegible] some riches, some fame, some [illegible] some domestic felicity. No one, however realizes all his ambitions. In [illegible] all are worth realizing. There is [illegible] something of anguish in every [illegible] spots weaker than others in the [illegible] bar of steel; the capability of [illegible] in the purest gold; spots on the sun. A person's weaknesses (comparatively) his sources of suffering may lie [illegible] his strong traits of character. He may be honest, but overreaching; [illegible] willed, but obstinate; economical, but penurious; just, but unmerciful; considerate, but censorious; affectionate, but passionate. Uncleanliness may sharpen [illegible] that pierce the heart, and intense [illegible] affection may be a pledge of keenest pangs.

A person, it may be, acquires riches, but health is gone, or domestic happiness has taken departure, or waters of grief are flowing the soul. Pre-eminently successful along some lines, he is conspicuously unsuccessful along others. It takes but little to render a person miserable; it takes much to render some happy. As it needs only a trifle to prevent wealth from producing contentment, is it a mark of wisdom to sacrifice for the acquisition that which is of more value—health, conscience, reputation, character, principle, confidence, the hope of an eternal world? "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth." Does the river consist in the driftwood? It is carrying to the ocean? Fine feathers make fine birds, but a fine residence and fine equipage are not capable of always making the heart merry.

Of those who enter time, some win the prize, but many increase responsibilities, argument, disappointments multiply and grows of envy become keener and more numerous. He who counts public favor [illegible] is disposed one who, disqualified to be happy, may flatter himself with continued greatness. In history there are few spider chapters than those which record the cares, worries and reverses of some who acquired prominence. Moses was a mighty man, but he was driven into exile, and sleeps in an unknown grave. Elijah was a rare specimen of true greatness; but Ahab's fiery and jealous hatred came near doing him to the side. Daniel was a great favorite for his peculiar species of genius. Nebuchadnezzar thought a [illegible] in the first place. Judah was a man of great strength of character, but Manasseh [illegible] between two planks and [illegible] in twain.

Similar [illegible] the emptiness of human [illegible] Well for us if we, like the [illegible] Kings, go in number, who during 400 years ruled the [illegible] Jerusalem, its capital. Constantinople and they may be inclined to thank God that they are permitted to live [illegible] to the Scriptural admonition, "Be humble; [illegible] worthy of notice. The man who wears on his back in the [illegible] something for which he may be thankful. The man on the [illegible] may grow dizzy and fall, but the man who humbly accompanies his excellent [illegible] Man's [illegible] is to be on the mountain summits, few prefer the valley, though the world's best food and the choicest [illegible] are found there.

On every human life, however dark the overhanging cloud, there may be sunshine. It is never so dark that it can be no darker. Disappointments are never so many that there are no grounds for thanksgiving. A cloud on every pathway, and consolation possible in every heart. A burden on every life, and no soul that may not be lifted with joy. A crook in every lot, and no crook so fortuous that it may not lead to celestial bliss. No trial without its alleviations. Poverty fosters energy, fosters self reliance, prompts to industry and teaches us to prize the blessings we have without murmuring over those we have not. Ill health forces attention to the laws of health, sweetens the disposition and directs attention to the mansions of eternity's curtain. Bereavements have their alleviating compensations. Obscurity has its special advantages. Physical disabilities have their compensations. The dead are saved from hearing much that is bitter never heard. The blind can see no frowns.

It is well to observe that each person's lot, all things considered, is not widely different from that of others. The mountain has both rocks and sunshine; the valley floods as well as waving harvests. The eyes that shed tears can beam love.—Joseph S. Van Dyke, D.D., in N. Y. Herald.

Fortunate School Children.

Every public school in Paris has a canteen on the premises, where the children are provided with warm meals free to those who are too poor to pay. The cost of the food which is thus furnished is about a penny a head.

Extraordinary Hymns.

The national hymns of China are of such extraordinary length that it is stated that half a day would be required to sing them through.

Touching Confidence.

The doctors in Sweden never send bills to their patients, the amount of remuneration being left entirely to the generosity of the latter.

A Russian Custom.

Russian families, when moving to new homes, kindle the fire on the hearth with coals brought from the old residence.

Loud.

A trade journal tells of a man whose checked suit was so loud that it disturbed the nap of his silk hat.

A Wire from Coast to Coast.

Montreal, April 17.—Work has been commenced on the new C.P.R. transcontinental copper telegraph line between Montreal and Vancouver. The line will pass via Vaudreuil and the Short line to Ottawa, and thence by the main line to the coast. It will be strung under the superintendency of Mr. W. J. Camp, the C.P.R. electrician, in three divisions. The first one will reach from Montreal to Fort William, and will be constructed by Mr. Jos. Townsly, with about 100 men, working simultaneously in four gangs. The next division will reach from Fort William to Donald, B. C., and will be under Mr. B. S. Jenkins, superintendent of telegraph, Winnipeg, with three gangs of men. Work on this section will commence in about a week and it will necessary to rebuild some sections of the pole line between Winnipeg and Donald. The final division will reach from from Donald to the coast, and will be under the charge of Mr. J. Wilson, superintendent of telegraphs who, with his two gangs of men, will commence operations in about three weeks. When completed there will be a length of about 2,900 miles wire, constituting probably the longest direct land line circuit for daily work in the world. To pass across this immense distace signals will only occupy about one fifth of a second.

Ptomaine Poisoning.

Within the last few days a number of persons in New York City have died from ptomaine poisoning, so that public attention is now directed toward the mysterious nature of these poisons, which are not generally well understood. "Ptomaine" is a generic name for alkaloid bodies formed from animal and vegetable tissues during putrefaction and the similar bodies produced by pathogenic bacteria; it comes from Greek words meaning a "corpse that has fallen." Very often, perhaps generally, the degeneration in the food product is not far enough advanced to offend either the taste or the sense of smell; consequently, suspicion is not excited, and a person eats or drinks something which contains enough of the poison to make a great deal of trouble, if the result is not fatal. We often hear, in the summer, for instance, that persons who attended a picnic were stricken with a violent illness, and that the physicians in the neighborhood were kept busy for hours. The fact is developed that only those who ate ice cream were made sick. Sometimes it is reported that some one had poisoned the food maliciously, but it is known that the cause of most, if not all, of these distressing experiences was the presence of ptomaines in the milk out of which the ice cream was made.

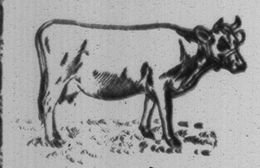
It is not an easy task to trace the history of milk back far enough to reveal the precise conditions under which the ptomaines were developed, but it is believed that failure to properly cool the milk immediately after it was taken from the cows is a partial explanation of the evil. Warm weather favors this condition. The ptomaines of ice cream (tyrotoxicon) are particularly to be dreaded, as well as the other poisons, such as mytilotoxin, found in mussels.

It is not pleasant to contemplate that the air we breathe, and the water we drink, and a large proportion of our food abounds in bacteria of different kinds. Most of them are, fortunately, harmless, or should be if proper precautions are taken. Milk is far from being the only medium for the transference of the poison to human beings. A great variety of solid foods of animal origin are also likely to develop ptomaines. One frequently hears of poisoning by canned goods, such as potted meats or canned salmon, for instance. In some cases a metallic agent, perhaps the solder, is the cause of the trouble, but in the majority of cases the sickness, especially if it is of an intestinal and painful character, is due to ptomaines. To all appearances, the food may be entirely fit for consumption, and perhaps none of those employed in the canning house may be responsible, but the chances are that unprecedented putrefaction has set in and that ptomaines have been produced.

Fresh fish and oysters are not exempt from the tendency to develop ptomaines. Indeed, fish was one of the first sources from which these poisons were obtained by chemists. The earliest feat of this kind was performed with gelatine in 1882. Since this time Brieger and others have found a variety of ptomaines, such as cadaverine, putrescin, peptotoxin, muscarin and mydaleine.

Several cases which have occurred in New York City have resulted from eating shad roe, and though it is probable that the tragic death of the great musical conductor Anton Seidl was not caused by this poison, as was at first thought, still this delectable delicacy has been tabooed by many people, owing to the fear which they have of being poisoned by it. The symptoms of ptomaine are vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea and retarded respiration, and in advanced stages coma.

There is no known antidote for this poison, though of course emetics and purgatives should be used where the poison is suspected. There are numerous ptomaines in the body, but they are absorbed by the oxygen or expelled by the bowels, liver and lungs. If not, they strike the nerve centers and sickness results. The real cause of many mysterious deaths is ptomaine poisoning, but there are, of course, many cases of it which do not result seriously.—Scientific American.



A Common Bred Cow

When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given

Dick's Blood Purifier

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too—because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 CENTS A PACKAGE.

LEEMING, GILES & CO., Agents, Montreal. DICK & CO., Proprietors.

Lady Loyal True Blue Lodge.

A Lady Lodge in connection with the Loyal True Blue Association was instituted in Port Perry on the evening of Thursday last, 7th inst. All the preliminary arrangements had been in the hands of a competent committee, so that the successful inauguration of the lodge was a foregone conclusion. The worthy and popular Most Worshipful Grand Master presided. The lodge had already been christened and assigned its proper number by the Grand Secretary—"Star of Bethlehem" No. 121. At the proper time the candidates were duly initiated. Mrs. W. M. Fitzgerald and Miss Watson, of Toronto, gave a lucid exposition of the secret work; after which the election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: W.M., Mrs. R. J. Evans; D.M., Mrs. G. J. Morrish; Rec.-Sec'y, Miss Isabella Morrish; Fin.-Sec'y, Miss Etta Mark; Treas., Mrs. R. R. Hicks; Chaplain, Mrs. R. Bartley; D. of C., Mrs. J. Kyle; Conductor, Miss M. Bowerman; Committee, Mrs. N. Ingram, Miss M. Robinson.

The White Degree was now conferred on the new members.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master in a masterly manner addressed the new lodge on the advantages of becoming members of the Order. He said it was always a pleasing feature to be present at inaugurate accessions to the Order, but it is more especially so on occasions like this, when the ladies came forward in such large numbers and manifested so much interest in our beloved institution. He made happy reference to the orphanage in connection with the Order, and the grand work it is accomplishing, not for the present alone but posterity he said cannot fail to be beneficially affected. The magnificent orphanage building the Order is at present erecting at Picton is alike creditable to the heads and hearts of the members of our worthy and progressive institution. He complimented Star of Bethlehem Lodge on the superior intelligence of its membership and on the excellent manner the members had acquitted themselves throughout the trying ordeal they had just passed through.

After three cheers for the Queen, Mrs. Evans kindly invited all present to partake of a sumptuous repast that had been provided.

The following Grand Officers and others of the Order were present and added eclat to the event which was one of much importance:—Wm. M. Fitzgerald, Grand Master; N. Ingram, Grand Secretary; E. H. Purdy, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. W. Jacobi, Grand Lecturer; Mrs. W. M. Fitzgerald, Toronto; Miss Isabell Watson, Toronto; and a number of the members of Canada's Own Lodge, Port Perry.—Port Perry Observer.

Our Havens of Peace.

War rates are already being charged by marine insurance companies on United States merchant vessels. On her last voyage the American liner St. Paul had, it appears, to pay a rate of one per cent., as against the ordinary rate of one eighth of one per cent. previously paid. This multiplying of the expense of insurance by eight will be certain to turn the Atlantic liners and merchantmen of the United States to other ports on this continent. Canada offers the only ones that can serve their purpose—where there are the terminals of great trunk lines having connections at various points with the railway system of the United States. By our rail and lake connections with Chicago and Duluth we could whirl the whole vast export traffic of the Western States through Canadian channels to Canadian ports, there to be transferred to Canadian bottoms, or United States bottoms flying the Union Jack. The Grand Trunk Railway Company, by means of its Chicago and Grand Trunk section and its connections with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by means of its lake service, its Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway, and its Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railway; and the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, by means of the lake service it has inaugurated this season; these great Canadian lines could fairly scour the great wheat States and bring their traffic to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John. The immense exports of New York, Boston and Portland could be easily converged upon two Canadian points—Montreal and Halifax—by means of our connections with the vast network of railways south and east of Lake Ontario. Canada is in a splendid position to take care of the foreign traffic of the United States in case of war. And, as it appears, the mere danger of war is enough to turn this traffic our way, as the nervous insurance companies are beginning to charge so much more on American ocean shipping. They consider that war may be declared at any moment, that Spanish cruisers or Spanish privateers, furnished with letters of marque, may begin to prey on American commerce in transit, that vessels may by accident be blown up by some of the mines sunk in the several American harbours, or may be seized in the attempt to force a blockade. These chances add greatly to the risk and cause the companies to adopt rates that are burdensome on traffic. To escape these oppressive war rates, the ocean carriers will have to turn to ports of peace. Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal will be real havens of peace to the shipping of the United States.—Mail and Empire.

War Cannot be Avoided.

War between the United States and Spain can now be averted only by the immediate and complete surrender of Spain to all claims upon Cuba. There is, however, no prospect of Spain humiliating herself; on the contrary, extensive preparations are being made to carry on war. Defences are being set up on the Balearic and Canary Islands, and on the coast of Morocco. Crews have been sent out to take over two ironclad boats purchased in Hamburg, and the employes at the Government arsenals of Ferrol, Cadiz and Carthagena are working night and day, turning out munitions of war. General Blanco, in Cuba, has been advised by the Spanish War Office to suspend hostilities against the insurgents, "according to the circumstance in each district." So war is still being waged wherever the bands of hostile insurgents come upon the Spanish troops.

In the interior of the island the insurgents made an attack upon the garrison at Matanzas City; another encounter occurred at El Conde, where the insurgents lost nine men. An insurrection is also reported to have broken out at Guira de Melina.

The armistice is looked upon as merely a political move, and the Spanish press commends the Government's action in taking advantage of a truce to prepare for war. President McKinley's message is considered most impertinent, and there is much talk of preserving the patrimony of the Spanish people.

The report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, presented to the United States Senate by Mr. Davis, accused Spain of being guilty of the destruction of the battleship Maine, either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or by a wilful negligence equivalent to the criminal action. It states that "the duplicity, perfidy and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, are demonstrated still to continue by their manifestations during the present war in Cuba." In conclusion, the committee justified intervention.

General Lee has advised the Foreign Relations Committee against recognizing the present insurgent Government in Cuba.

The Flying Squadron, under the command of Commodore Schley, sailed from Old Point yesterday for a 48 hours' practice in firing and manoeuvring.

The Navy Department have decided to buy the trans Atlantic liners St. Paul and St. Louis and the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy.

The United States postal service to Cuba closed yesterday, and the Western Union Telegraph Company's cable has also been closed.

Situation in China.

Berlin, April 17.—A prominent diplomat here says Russia, Germany and France have been exchanging notes for a month past on the situation in China, and Great Britain recently joined in the conference, so a friendly understanding will probably be reached before long in regard to both the present and the future. The same authority says both Austria and Italy desire to share in the grab game in China, and Germany is supporting them. It is understood the other Governments have intimated that they will not oppose Austria and Italy securing convenient harbours in China.

Kingston Liberals Sore.

Kingston, April 17.—The Liberals are quite indignant over the action of the Militia Department in proposing to locate the camp for districts Nos. 3 and 4 in Belleville this year. It has all along been considered that Kingston was the proper place for the camp. It has the facilities and the military establishments best calculated to aid in the development of the volunteer. It was the policy of the late Conservative Government to make Kingston the permanent camping ground, and the land was secured and fitted up. Several times Conservatives tried to draw the camp elsewhere, but the officers all held to Kingston, and it was retained here. Now Minister Borden purposes peddling it around. The Liberals here think it but another evidence that Conservatives are favoured as against Liberals. A strong delegation of members of the Council, Board of Trade, and Liberal Association, will go to Ottawa to-morrow to protest against the removal of the brigade camp.

Congo Railroad Completed.

London, April 17.—The Congo railroad has been completed at last, and the first locomotive has arrived at Stanley Pool. This notable event occurred on March 16, and the news reached the coast by telegraph the same day, whence it was forwarded to Brussels by steamer.

Twenty years have elapsed since Stanley wrote that the vast resources of the Congo could never be thrown open to the world until a railroad was built around the 235 miles of rapids in the Lower Congo. The actual work of grading the roadbed began in March, 1890, and the great work has thus occupied eight years. The road is 240 miles in length, and connects the outside world with about 10,000 miles of navigable waters above Stanley Pool.

The Congo is by far the largest river in Africa, both in respect of the extent of its basin and of the volume of water which it carries down to the sea.

Post-Mistress in Toils.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia Had Made Her Prisoner—Two Years of Distress Turned to a Joy Song Because South American Nervine Cured Her Sufferings.

Marie Edge, Post-Mistress of Edge Hill, says: "For nearly two years I suffered agonies from acute indigestion and dyspepsia. I could eat practically nothing without its producing the severest pain. The doctors could do so little for me I about gave up hope of recovery. I was induced as a last resort to give South American Nervine a trial. Two bottles wonderfully helped me. Three bottles completely cured me, and for six months I have enjoyed perfect health." Sold by P. Morgan.—44 1.

Items of Interest.

Some mealy-mouthed, milk-and-water philanthropists may cry out against the new regulations that deprive the convicts in the Kingston penitentiary of their tobacco and butter and sugar. Convicts will now understand that the penitentiary is not a hotel on the European plan. This institution has in the past been regarded by the criminal as a place de luxe compared with the Central Prison, where the rigorous discipline and plain food make a year more dreaded than three years in the Penitentiary under the old regime. Convicts are imprisoned for the sake of punishment, not for the sake of feeding them on luxuries. The more effectively they are made to realize that the way of the transgressor is hard, the sooner will they pursue a course that does not involve the risk of a term in the penitentiary. While a man is under confinement for trial treat him as if he were innocent, but once he is convicted give him the benefit of the full discipline of the law.

It is rather amusing to Canadians who are familiar with the colossal character of the British navy to read some of the dispatches. One report of this kind declares that the naval detachment at Key West is like a bull dog in leash, foaming at the mouth to get at the throat of the enemy. In the piping times of peace it has hardly been safe to permit an American war vessel to leave the wharf without having a claim on it. Then to talk of their navy sweeping the Spanish from the sea seems ridiculous. It would appear from reports that the American and Spanish navies, which, it is said, will do most of the fighting, are about equal as to strength. The special navy of both powers, judging from the reports of purchases and of crafts utilized for war purposes, will be something like the naval analogue of Falstaff's regiment. They will be composed of passenger steamers, pleasure yachts, turtle backs barges, scows, stone hookers, etc. Under these circumstances the greatest loss of life in case of conflict is likely to result from those hetrogeneous crafts going to the bottom and the crews drowned like trapped rats. There will be little of the yard arm to yard arm and hand to hand tussels that distinguished the Nelsonian period of naval glory.

There is reason to think that the intelligent thinking people of the United States are becoming day by day more averse to war, and more disposed to move slowly and exercise patience with the hope that a peaceful solution of the Cuban question may yet be reached. The best exponent of the views of the peace party is the New York Post, which has consistently and fearlessly pointed out the unpreparedness of the Republic for prosecuting a war against Spain. The Post on Thursday expressed its views of follows:—"What the President will do, we hope and believe, will be the safest and best thing—continue his policy of peaceful intervention, which has thus far produced such excellent results. He will, if he persists, doubtless bring Spain to consult and abide by the free will of the inhabitants of the island as to the government under which they wish to live, and then withdraw everything but her flag, as Great Britain has done in Canada. What harm will it do us if the Spanish flag continues to float over Cuban forts? What harm does it do us that the Union Jack waves in Toronto and Halifax? What do we or ought we to seek but the peace and content and freedom of all neighbors? Who is interested now in keeping up a row in Cuba, except the Jingos? What interest have we in prolonging, or in not helping, the experiment of autonomy? If it fails, a new situation will have arisen calling for the use of new expedients, but has it arisen?"—Mail and Empire.

No Canadians.

Port Huron, Mich., April 11.—Special Agent Pelt, of the United States treasury department, has notified all the owners of boats at Marine City, St. Clair and Port Huron that if they engage any Canadians on any of their boats, they will be subject to a fine of $1 000. There are plenty of American seamen living at the above ports but their places are filled with Canadians, and the secretary of the treasury has been called on for protection.

All Ottawa was Shaken.

Ottawa, April 18.—(Special.)—All Ottawa was shaken by a crash, which occurred at 11 35 last night. Tall buildings were shaken as if by an earthquake, and plate glass windows on Sparks street in the centre of the city were shattered.

It was fully half an hour after the occurance that the fact was learned that the tremendous detonation was due to an explosion of dynamite in the Ottawa Powder Company's factory, about four miles distant from Ottawa on the Quebec side of the river.

This is the third time in ten years that a similar disaster has overtaken these works, although never has the force of the explosion been so severely felt in Ottawa. The factory buildings are situated about three miles out from Hull in a secluded piece of bush land, half a mile off the Chelsea road. There were in the mixing house at the time fully four tons of dynamite. The force with which this mass of explosive material detonated must have been terrific in the immediate neighborhood. Doubtless all the buildings are destroyed.

Some distance from the factory is the magazine in which there are stored at present 12 tons of dynamite and dualin.

Five minutes after the explosion, the storehouse took fire. Those who rushed first to the scene, upon discovering this, ran hastily away from the place and sent word up and down the road of the impending danger of a second shock. The Hull police thereupon formed a cordon at the outskirts of the town and refused to allow people to pass it. Thus, at this hour it is impossible to give details of the disaster. It is almost certain, however, that no lives have been lost. But in Hull and its environs, the utmost dread prevails of the effect of the second explosion, which will result when the fire reaches the dynamite in the magazine.

Surprised the Gaoler.

His Wife's Rheumatism Had Baffled the Doctors for Years—Half a Bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure Relieved and Four Bottles Cured Her.

Mr. L. A. VanLuven, Governor County Gaol, Napanee, Ont., writes: "My wife was a great sufferer from rheumatism. She was treated by the best medical men, and used many remedies, but relief was only temporary. Reading of the cures made by South American Rheumatic Cure we procured a bottle and tried it. Half the bottle brought great relief and four bottles completely cured her. Its effects are truly wonderful." Sold by P. Morgan.—44 1.

Spain's First Victory.

Havana, April 16.—The Diario de la Marina in an editorial headed "The First Victory," says:

"Spain has won the first victory from the United States by making them come upon the ground desired by the Spanish. The victory is due to the action of the Liberal Government in showing the world that Spain has tried to avoid bloodshed, but that, if provoked, she is ready to fight, and that all the rights are on her side."

Malaga, Spain, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here to day, resulting in an attack upon the United States Consulate. The demonstration began with with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States Consulate. Stones were thrown, and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States, and dragged it along the street. The prefect was summoned, and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order. Afterwards the streets were patrolled by gendarmes. As this despatch was sent, the excitement continued.

Madrid, April 16.—This evening demonstrations were made in several of the provincial capitals. The American shield has been replaced at the American Consulate in Malaga amid the tumultuous protests of the crowd. A force of gendarmes continues to patrol the streets. A Cabinet Council, lasting three hours, approved the conversion into warships of the steamers of the Compania Transatlanta and then discussed the state of Spain's foreign relations, finally deciding that the questions be submitted to the Cortes.

The Imperial, referring to the attack upon the American Consulate at Malaga yesterday, deplores the outrage as necessarily calling for apologies and warns the Malaguenos against provoking a war which Spain would avoid if possible. The Imparcial adds, "Rioting is no proof of courage. The Greeks made demonstrations many days in Athens, but this did not prevent them from quickly forsaking the heights of Thessaly. The Spaniards should enter the conflict like gentlemen and not like ruffians."

The D&L. EMULSION

CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING of BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The D. & L. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

T. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal.

50c. and $1 per Bottle

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

SKINNER'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

A Positive Cure for COUGHS COLDS BRONCHITIS

It Never Fails.

READ THIS.

YARKER, ONT.

Having used your Balsam Aniseed for over 10 years in my family it is with pleasure that I testify to its wonderful curative properties. Have found it especially efficacious for Bronchial troubles and consider that every family should provide themselves with this remedy.

HUGH CAMBRIDGE, Postmaster.

The Glitter of Gold

Lures men on, so that in the wild rush for wealth they too often neglect health. They have Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Disorders, Impure Blood, which makes life miserable. Then they look for a cure—they get Burdock Blood Bitters. Their blood becomes rich and pure. The liver troubles and constipation disappear, they are hearty and healthy again. B B B is to them a greater prize than gold.—43 3

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Heals and Soothes the delicate tissues of the Throat and Lungs.

...CURING...

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, and PAIN IN THE CHEST.

EASY TO TAKE. SURE TO CURE.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts. 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

THIS GREAT COUGH CURE promptly cures where all others fail. Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands, and will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For a Lame Back or Chest use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER 25c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50cts. Injector free.

For Sale by P. Wightman. 25 26-52.

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In about a month's time we take stock. All goods will be

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A wonderful story comes from Emerson, Man., to the effect that Mrs. Jas. Saunders of that place lost her finger nails through a severe attack of Salt Rheum. Nothing seemed to do her any good till she commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters with the result that the Salt Rheum left her and her finger nails gradually grew on again.—43 3

Law Governing Newspapers

The following are points in the law governing newspapers that are frequently required about and that are worth remembering:—

1—Subscribers who do not give express orders to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2—If subscribers order discontinuance of their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

3—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

5—The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is evidence of intentional fraud.

6—If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until a notice with payment of all arrearages is done to the publisher.

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