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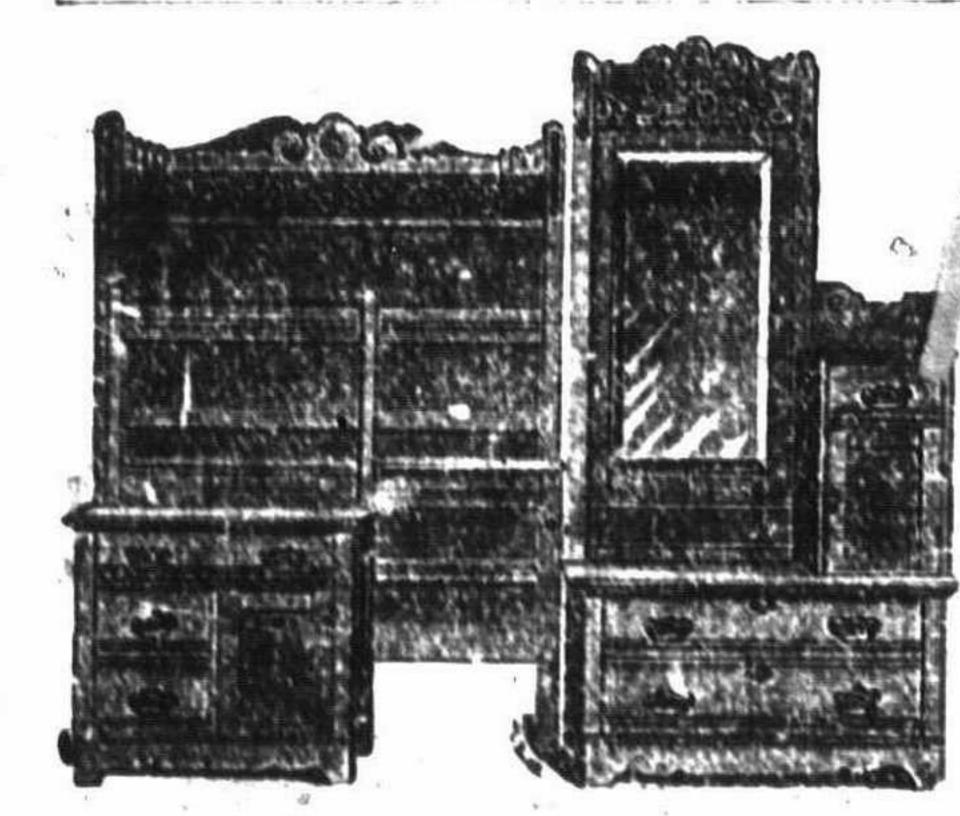
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## FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

Some New Fancies In Elegant Dancing Dresses.

ACCORDION PLAITED SKIRTS.

An Instructive Discourse on the Popular Fubrics of the Season-A Glimpse of Easter Bonnets-Oddities In the New Spring Costumes.

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It is quite a new fancy to have thic chenille embroidery done on silk mull and crepe lisse for dancing dresses, and nothing was ever prettier. The pattern is in bold and rather sparse designs, but is all the more striking for that very fact. One white lisse gown was made up over pale green satin just the shade of the masturtium leaves. The floral design was of loose more particularly as each represents a dissprays of those beautiful flowers in all their | tinct idea. There was one coarse russet shades of velvety yellows. The chenille. | canvas weave gown, with a rough, raised being worked on such delicate material, pattern all over it, making one think of gave the flowers the appearance of being the bark on the old trees. This was a sort simply trailed across the front of the skirt. Another design had a pale pink silk mull. and this had sprays of apple branches over

it, with clusters of the pink flowers appar ently lying loosely upon it. Still another was of pale green crepe lisse over silk of the same delicate shade. There were two broken branches of wild plum wrought upon the lisse in chenille of the natural the satin was drawn down to the point at shades of the branches, leaves and blossoms of the cherry. The waists have little or none of the chenille embroidery and are finished off in a different style.

I think I have seen today 100 dresses with the cutire skirts accordion plaited. Some of them are of thin stuffs intended for party dresses, but others are of mohain sicilien and light silks, and there were also a few poplins. Most of them had the plaitings from the top down to the bottom. Others had double skirts, and still others were made with three flounces, all accordion pluited. Lace is laid on some of them. and ribbon is sewed flat upon others at the edges and plaited in with them. Accordion plaiting always was a pretty fancy.

The mohair brilliantines are shown now in the same seroll and vernicelli patterns of old, which grace the new silks and muslins, only this is a seri of brocaded design

and two resplendent strass buckles, with

One hat for early spring had a rolling brim and high bell crown. Around this was a wide piece of ruby velvet laid in five folks, so wide that scarcely any of the crown showed. Directly in front was an immense gold buckle, set with imitation diamonds. On the left side of the curled. brim there was a small tuft of black ostrich plumes. Another one stood upright, held by a large silver half moon, so made as to appear to be tiny diamonds. The rolled brim and bell crown will doubtless be one of the favorite hats for next season in fine straws. Now it is in felt or velvet. Three or four dainty bits of theater hats were of lace, either black or white. The ornamentation consisted entirely of fine steel bend trimming. Mingled with the lace, it was very beautiful, and even in daylight sparkled like jewels. Small flower covered bonnets are also among the new ones. One brilliant purple velvet toque had bows and twists of lilac-satin ribbon. and here and there bunches of white and purple violets, with a few green leaves.

Some of the newest costumes are so very odd that I must mention them in detail, of bark color anyhow. Around the bottom of the skirt there was a gathered flounce about 10 inches deep, headed by a puffing of old rose satin. The waist was plain and went to a point in the front, with a small postilion in the back. Across the bust there was a succession of loops of the old rose satin, and from this a stomacher of

The stock was of the satin, puffed, and there were loops upon the shoulders and windmills of the same at the clbows. The sleeves were made as long as possible, and they were shirred from top to bottom and had lace frills at the wrist besides. This gown is intended for street wear with out a coat. A novelty in a home gown was made of soft, light prune cashmere. The underskirt was plain, but there was an overskirt of the same material laid in deep plaits, and this had three rows of velve ribbon all around it. It was cut so as to fall longer in front and back than on the hips. Besides being plaited at the top, it was gathered also and sewed to the barque waist with a very narrow piping. The basque opened over a sort of guimpe vesti one might style it that-made of cream brocade, with a few metallic threads.



MEARLY SPRING ATTIRE.

of black upon black. There are also num- There were wide, scalloped revers of velvet represented are usually those shown in the quaint and very fetching gown. season's output. There is always a numseems rich enough unless it is combined directoire green, and one could also find smoky grays and one lovely Quaker drab

which was really beautiful. Bengaline appears to be a favorite silk. though really it should be called a poplin. threads. Still, it has always been called a silk. "It takes embroidery and beaded trimming well, better than any other silk, and therefore has always been a favorite for fine mantles and such like garments, and it has been liked for children's cloaks and hoods and picture hats.

and look more like furniture coverings | richly bended. One style of long cape is than dress goods, but they look much bet- called "retunda." It reaches to about the der made up than one would suppose from & knees, and it has either the medici or valois seeing them in the piece. I was rather | collar. These last leave the throat rather surprised to find that the blue and white more exposed. scroll and vermicelli designs, so plentiful a week ago, had disappeered. On inquiring long points, which calls for the big cravat why. I was told that the entire supply had | that goes twice around the neck and ties been exhausted, and though more is on the in front. These go by the name of the 1830 way, it is very scarce just now. It was so | collar. We have any amount of Marie Annovel and looked so clean and cool that it toinette fichus to be worn with swiss gir-

today. The ground was red, yellow, blue | wide, sharp revers bound with fur. Some or green, as the case might be, and the of these gowns are beautiful, particularly plaids were formed on it by lines made of when of cream wool, with brown fur and little round black balls nearly as big as golden brown ribbons. There is the Henri peas. These made the plaid, and it was IV collarette, the Marie Stuart coif shaped rich and handsome. One gown was ex- bonnet, the pompedour waist and the Louis hibited made of the red and black, and the plaid figures were brought on the bias. Thick as this material looks, it is light and | and we are on the way to the Elizabethan comfortable. It requires very little trim- ruff and stomacher, and I am sure that ming, a velvet belt and collar and a few history will be ransacked from beginning black velvet buttons set upon the waist in | to end to furnish other things. Did Breton style, which, I may add, is in clusters of three or four sewed close together, ough and Reynolds: If not, I repair the and with an interval between the next | emission, for they exist. .... cluster. A few buttons make an effective

In the same place I saw a few of the new pattern hats and bonnets for Easter. One was made of stiffened lustring ribben in a bluish white. This was braided in a manner to look like a dish of vol au vent. was in the orthodox sailor shape, but had a quantity of heterodox trimming on it in the shape of masses of roses and other flowers. mingled with point lace, strass buckles and poor little barn swallows with wings outstretched. But whatever is put on it looks well altogether. There was one very handsome hat. The crown was in the Tudor shape and embroidered with gold threads. The brim was made of dark green ribbon braided like the other bring ast mentioned. There were three short curled black tips

bers of rich and elegant black arocades co in darker shade. There were gilt buttons soft wool, where the lody of the stuff is on the sides of the corsage, and lacing cords like farmer satin, with the figures done over gave it a distinct Hungarian style. The t in mohair, which gives them a very high stock had several loops of surah to glossy and brilliant surface. The figures mutch the stock. Altogether this was a

For out of doors there was a very elegant ber of people who like brocaded goods and Buit, consisting of a wool canvas in drab, figured stuffs better than plain, but, as a with broken brown lines through it, suggeneral rule, the smooth surfaced goods gesting but never quite making a plaid. are more refined. But this season nothing The skirt was made quite full in the back, but was smooth in front. It was worn with something else equally fine, like the with a waist of delft blue silk. This had moire velour that I saw today. This was a belt and tie of cardinal velvet. Over it in several very brilliant shades, such as was worn one of the newest designs in cm. bright royal purple, crimson and the pire coats. This had two flat box pleits, greenest green I ever saw. There were one on each side of the front. It was made of other pieces in the softer and more velvety - the finest of the fine tan broadcloth, which has a sort of reflection of green in it. The sleeves are simply easy gigots, tight at the wrists. The cufts and cape collar are richly embroidered with applique of a darker shade stitched down with seal brown sad as it is make of silk and heavy linen dler's silk. These English jackets, or empire costs, as they now call them, are not so uncompromisingly ugly as they were. Nothing can ever make them handsome, but they are stylish.

There is a decided move toward the old, "long mantles, with the seams half fitting in the back. These are of heavy ribbed silk The new foulards have immense flowers or velvet or cloth, and most of them are

A new fad is the high collar with the is little wonder it was bought up so soon. | dles or with plain waists. We have I saw some very original plaid wools straight empire ten gowns, with yokes and XV and XVI coat, besides the picture hat and plumes of Henry of Navarre. Yes, mention the picture hats from Gainsbor

## MATE LEROY

A Theological Point. A Sunday school superintendent at the close of an address on the creation, which he was sure he had kept within the comprehension of the least intelligent of the scholars, smilingly invited questions. A tiny boy, with a white, cager face and

large brow, at once held up his hand. Please, sir, why was Adam never a

The superintendent coughed in some doubt as to what answer to give, but a lit: tle girl of 9, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid.

"Please, sir," she said smartly, "there was nobody to nuss him?'-London TitMRS. CAREW NOT TO BE HUNG But Sent to Prison for Life-A Parallel to

the Maybrick Case-Both Poisoned Their Husbands. Now that the death sentence of Mrs. Edith Carew has been commuted to life imprisonment by Sir E. M. Satow, the British minister to Japan, the case is an exact parallel of the more famous Maybrick case of London. In both cases the husband was accustomed to consume large quantities of poison; in both the widow was not suspected until some time after the victim's death; in both the drug used was arson; in both letters were found from another man to the wife anticipating marriage with her both women were sentenced to death and the sentences of both were commuted to

imprisonment during life. Mrs. Carew's

case is, in every detail, quite as interest-



MRS. CAREW.

Maybrick has one advantage. She did not tamper with the documentary evidence. It is doubtful whether a conviction could have been had in the Carew case had not Mrs. Curew been caught almost in the very act of stealing part of an exhibit of evidence. The missing document was found concealed in the cuff of her pretty jacket. The Carews were members of the fas-

hionable set in the English colony at Yokohama, Japan. They lived in a pretty house on "The Bluff," that quarter of the city set apart for foreign residents. The family had been in Japan since 1890. Mr. Carew-whose full name was Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew - went to Yokohama from Singapore, in India, where he was in the government civil service. After his arrival in the big Japancse town he was made secretary of the Yokohama United Club. Mr. Carew was well-known and very popular, and he and Mrs. Carew were favorites inthe best English society in Japan. The case was therefore one of-special interest, and owing to its close resemblance to the famous Maybrick case was widely published after Mrs. Carew was put on trial for her life January 5.

Mrs. Carew is a handsome woman of twenty-nine, of good English family. Her father is the mayor of Glastonbury, in Cornwall, and before her marriage to Walter Carew in May, 1889, she was Miss Edith Mary Perch. She was a charming girl, and although her husband was tifteen years older than she, the mate was considered a happy one. Carew's family belongs to the best gentry in England. His father for Carew of Exmouth, in Devon, and the dead man was an Englishman of the sturdy athletic type. He met his wife at a ball in the country, loved her, and after a rather short engagement they were married Carew's family was not without political influence, and the young man was given a desirable position in the Indian civil service. After one year's residence in India an opportunity presented itself for better advancement in Yokohama, and thither the couple went to live. Mrs. Carew was rather vain of her beauty and her talent was an amateur of the stage, and she as widely admired in the English colony for both.

One day last October Mr. Carew was suddenly stricken with illness. The family physician was sent for, and he was puzzled with the patient's symptoms. His medicines seemed only to make the , malady more pronounced. The doctor advised that Carew be taken to the marine hospital. The advice was followed, and the Englishman soon afterward died in great pain. The hospital physicians did not like the looks of the case and decided to investigate. In the post mortem it was found that the dead man's viscera was full of arsenic, and this discovery set the legal machinery in motion, and the coroner was called in. The testimony at the inquest was remarkable. It was found out from Mary Jacob, a nursery governess in the Carew household, that Mrs. Careav was in the custom of purchasing large quantities of arsenic from Japanese druggists. Just before Carew's death her mistress had sent her for an extraordinurily large quantity of Fowler's solution a preparation of arsenic, and for sugar of lead. This testimony aroused suspicion, and from that moment Mrs. Carew was

never clear of doubt. Miss Jacob, in her testimony before the coroner, said that the druggist had asked her for what purpose her mistress wanted so much deadly poison. The woman said she did not know, whereupon the druggist told her that Mrs. Carew had bought considerable quantities of arsenic the day before and the day before that, too. Miss Jacob did not inform Mrs. Carew of the conversation with the chemist, but did tell Mrs. Carew's brother, Mr. Porch, who expressed surprise at the impudence of the man. Mr. Porch did not seem to be struck with the significance of his sister's having bought so much poison. The governess testified that Mrs. Carew alone attended to the work of nursing her husband. The servants of the house had no part in this work. It was the wife who administered all the medicine. Mr. Porch was often in his brother-in-law's room to inquire after his condition. Mr. Porch himself testified that he had often seen his sister administer medicine to Carew, and it was otherwise shown in the evidence offered that at least three ounces of Fowler's solution had been used in the Carew house within three days.

The case seemed to be somewhat complicated by the testimony of the widow herself. She told of a mysterious woman veiled in black, who had called at the house to see her husband. This woman. she said, was a certain Annie Lüke, with whom Mr. Carew was supposed to have had a liaison before his marriage. The widow said that this woman had followed Mr. Carew to Japan. She produced a number of lette's supposed to have been written by the mysterious woman, in which reference was made to "the foolish wif ... 'The police made every effort to locate this Annie Luke, but failed completely. It was shown that the veiled woman had once called at the Carew house during the absence of Mrs. Carew. it was believed that it was Mrs. Carew

#### hersett, en masque. In the letters supposed to have come from "Annie Luke," that mysterious person hinted at suithie. but no trace of her could be found. TT veiled woman is believed to be a hure

fabrication of Mrs. Carew's to divert suspicion from herself. An interesting feature of the case is contained in certain letters from Mr. Dickinson, a member of the branch Hong Kong bank at Yokohama, in which Dickinson entreats Mrs. Carew to secure a divorce from Carew and promises to marry her as soon as she shall succeed in doing so. The coroner's jury returned a verdict saying that Carew had come to

his death at the hands of some unknown person, but popular feeling ran high against the widow, and a warrant for her arrest was issued. She was tried before the British consular court. In process of trial the fact was disclosed that letters supposed to have been written by "Annie Luke" were inscribed upon paper that Mr, Carew was in the custom of using in his correspondence. A number of fragments of actorn sheet which had been collected by the governess and sewn to gether were produced and found to have 25 Years before the been one of the "Annie Luke" letters. During the proceedings in court one of the letters was missed. The judge ordered the door locked and that a search be made. The missing letters was found concealed in the cuff of Mrs. Carew's mantle, and this sensational discovery had a very damaging effect upon her case. The two attorneys who were defending her were certain of an acquittal, but when they found their client resorting to this sort of subterfuge they at once withdrew from the case. Other lawyers took up the defense and carried it to the end, but the effect on the minds of the jury by Mrs. Carew's peculiar conduct in concealing part of the documentary evidence spoiled the case, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. Meanwhiley Miss Jacob, the governess,

was arrested on suspicion, although no one could give a satisfactory reason why. She was held pending the result of the trial of Mrs. Carew, and was released when the verdict came in. It was believed that Miss Jacob was the author of the "Annie Luke" letters, which are now conceived to be a pure fabrication on the part of Mrs. Carew herself.

#### Bees and Flowers.

There are few florists who have not been interested in the particular speculation advanced by writers with a limited knowledge of plants in regard to the agency of insects in the fertilization of flowers. According to these speculations cofor and fragrance have been made the attributes of dowers solely that insects may be attracted, and thereby insure cross fertilization.

The insect is supposed to carry pollen from the flowers of one plant to the flowers of another, and it is further supposed that the progeny of these crosses have a greater power in what is called "the struggle for life" than plants which originate from self fertilization. Those however, who look closely into the nature of flowers find very much that can not be explained by these speculations. For instance, the willow is a plant that bears male and female flowers on separate plants. Female flowers have no fragrance, and yet they are visited by bees, probably just as freely as if the flowers were ever sweet. The male flowers, on the other hand, have a delightful fragrance—bees

visit them also with freedom. As a general rule, bees that collect from the male flowers seem to collect. from these male plants only. Usually individual bees seem to work wholly on the female flowers, and, as bees visit the sweet flowers and the scentless flowers indiscriminately, what connection can the odor of the male have to do with the questions of cross-fertilization? This seems equally true to color. A large number of sweetest flowers are extremely insignificat as regards color, while numbers of the most showy flowers have scarcely anything that would invite nectar-loving insects. It may be granted that color and fragrance may have some little influence in attracting insects, but these characters certainly can have no great place in building up a speculation as to the great changes in plants involved in theories of cross-fertilization.

Why Thunder Rolls. The prolonged roll of thunder is readily explained by comparison with a volley fired along a line of troops. Suppose troops to be drawn up in line in such number as to extend for a mile, and ordered, by a signal that all could see, to

fire at once. One standing at the end of the line would hear the report of the musket nearest him instantly. He would hear the others successively. Thus a report 550 feet away would come to him in half a second, and he would not hear the last report for five or six seconds after the gun had been fired. This would produce a sort of roll, which would gradually increase in intensity. Flashes of lightning may be considered as representing three lines of troops along which the explosions occur at the same time, Consider the variety of distance and position of the listener, and we ac-

count for the variety of sound in thun-

der. In mountainous regions the rolling

is augmented by reverberations or echoes. To Breathe Correctly. Following are some excellent rules for improving the respiration and bringing it up to a normal condition: Stand at an spen window or recline on a couch with the waist-and chest unconfined; hold the chest walls high and inhale in slow, long breaths, exhale as slowly, three times, only at first. Gradually the number of f times may be increased, and the time lengthened for the breathing exercises. Fifteen minutes, twice a day, at least, should be devoted to this exercise to accomplish the desired results. To inhale long, deep breaths while slowly raising the arms above the head, and to exhale as slowly while lowering them, is one of the best breathing examises ever invented. The practice of breathing very deeply while walking in the open air is recommended not only for the general health, but is one of the best cures for obesity, as the increased amount of oxygen greatly amments the consumption of waste

## The Typewriter Touch.

Now that typewriters are found homes almost as commonly as the writing desk it is perhaps pertinent to remind women that the use of the machine is very hurtful to a piano player. The sharp stacato movements of the writing machine stiffen the fingers and tend to lessen the suppleness necessary for the piano keys.

Fought With Bows and Arrows. The last European battle in which bows and arrows were used was that of Leipsic, in October, 1813, when the French were defeated by the allies. The Russians brought into the field ome Tartars whose only weapons were bows and afrows, and a French general was wounded by an artow in the battie.

The Bay of Quinte Ry. new short line for Tweed, Napanee, Deseronto and all local points. Train leaves City Hall depot at 3:30 p.m. R. J. Wilson, agent, C.P.R. telegraph office Clarence street.

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-catch cold-pair of rubbers-"draw your feet"give you corns-hurt your eyes-Doctor says so. Cost money—cost time—comfort—health. Il ear the new wet-proof, snow-proof, calf skin footwear. The Goodyear Welt gives flexibility to the

sole, durability to the upper—ease to the foot. "Slater Rubberless Shoe."

# Sole Kingston Agents, HAINES & LOCKETT.

PROFITS OF MURDERERS.

Few L'enefit Financially by Means of Their Crimes.

Much has been published in England about the professional assassins of Paris writes our Paris correspondent, and in many cases fabulous gains have been attributed to them as a result of their crimes, but these exist more frequently in fiction than in fact. Statistics recently compiled by the prefect of the Paris police throw a good deal of light on the assassin's trade as practiced in modern times. Especially interesting are they in view of the popular but very erroncous idea that the assassin s trade is a profitable one. That it is quite the reverse seems to be clearly proved by a record of the profits gained by notorious

assussins duirng the last 30 years. Biographics of a large number of French murd rers, some of whom paid the penalty of their ecrimes on the guillotine, while others were transported to New Caledonia. show that the average murderer makes far less money at his abominable trade than is made by any third rate artisan or even day | The History of Five Years and Its Mappy

Here, for example, are the names of a few criminals and a statement as to the actual money profit that resulted in each case: Sejournet committed one crime, and | hemorrhage of the stomach, which left his profit was £2 5s; Rossell, one crime, | me in the poorest health possible. My £1 10s; Dactet, one crime, £8 worth of heart and nerves were weak, consejewelry; Cathelin, about 5s.

are large compared with others. Three Franck-committed a horrible crime and only made about sixpence apiece. Several others were less fortunate, for they gained , nothing at all. Other knights of the road them, and they were consequently bound to be satisfied with such booty as they other jewelry, which, of course, is less desirable than money, as it is not always easy to dispose of. True, a few assassins have made a con-

large sum of money at one stroke. These men, however, did not live very long to "On enjoy their wealth, as justice overtook them and quickly dispatched them to another world. Such men are rare, however, 'his present occupation in that city. so rare that a careful calculation shows that the average amount made by French assassins during the last 30 years does not exceed 9 or 10 shillings for each crime.

Such being the case, the wonder is that there are so many murderers. And greater wonder is why, if they are determined to kill for the sake of obtaining money, they do not arrange to kill person who are known to be wealthy and do not seize an opportunity when their intended victims have their pockets stuffed with gold. A distinguished official of the police force in Paris says that the assassins act in their usual foolish manner simply because they are imbeciles .- Lo .on Mail.

Wires Got Tangled.

One day last week a local livery stable came near giving the fire department some work. Two electric wires got tangled up and were sputtering for some time before being discovered. Employees smelled something burning, but could not at first locate the trouble, but after a search the

"sizzing" wires were discovered.

Wood Yard. James Campbell, corner of Wellington and Barrack streets, always has on hand a good stock of best maple, cut and uncut. dry slabs, pine and cedar blocks. All cheap for cash. Telephone, 116.

A Turkish gunboat, believed to be the Euphrates, has been wrecked on the coast of Epirus. The fate of her crew is not re-

TRUE TO THE LAST.

"Five years ago I was very sick, and have remained in a feeble condition ever since. During the time I had one quently I suffered from extreme ner-These are not princely profits, but they | vousness, violent fluttering of the

heart, weak, sinking feeling, shortness men, for example—Georgoes, Voty and of breath, numbress of the hands, etc. A short time ago I was advised to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and went to John A. Barr's drug store to get a box. On obtaining them started their use, and derived so much found to their dismay after dispatching | benefit that I continued using them. their victims that they had no money on I have now taken a little over three boxes, and am pleased to-say they have improved my general health, strengthcould obtain in the shape of watches and | ened the entire nervous system, and removed my heart troubles. I do not now have the fluttering of the heart. weak, sinking feeling, or shortness of breath. They have restored bealthy circulation of the blood and removed siderable sum of money. Three-Martin, the numbness in my hands. I am far Begheim and Laponmerave-were espe- | better than I have been since I first cially fortunate or unfortunate in this re- took sick, and it is with pleasure spect. Martin found 2200 in his victim's recommend the use of these pills to purse. Begheim got £1,400 worth of jew. | anyone suffering as I did with heart or clay, and Laponimeraye also acquired a | nerve troubles. (Signed) James Keily. sheenmaker, 75 York-street Hamilton,

Mr. Kelly is one of the most respected and poular business men in Hamflton, having been 24 years engaged in

Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto,

Gentlemen,-I have taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for nervous debility and insomnia of long standing, and consider them by far the best remedy I know of, They have done me p great deal of good, restoring my nerves to their normal condition, thereby, enabling me to get restful sleep. (Signed) Mrs. Susan C. Woodhouse, 81 Smith

Laxa Liver Pills cure constipater billiousness and sick headache, 25

avenue, Hamilton, Ont.