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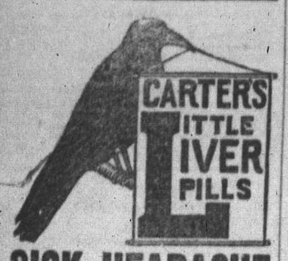


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They will be found particularly efficacious in cases of General Debility of the constitution, in creating appetite, by strengthening the system, removing obstructions, giving relief to those troubled with fainting fits, nervous giddiness, pains in the head, etc., and peculiarly beneficial in cases of colic and shortness of breath, by strengthening the organs of the stomach, and correcting impaired digestion; giving a lively complexion to the most sickly countenance, and restoring to its natural standard that peculiar appearance so intimately connected with the constitutional welfare of the female sex.

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ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FAILING MEMORY, LACK OF ENERGY positively cured by Hazelton's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, Sleeplessness and all ailments brought on by youthful folly. Address, enclosing 3c stamp for treatise, J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 200 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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PIANOS TUNED.

BY H. CUNNINGHAM, from Chickering's, New York. Leave orders at McAULEY'S BOOKSTORE.

## GARNER, THE APE SHARP

BACK FROM A TRIP TO THE LAND OF THE HAIRY GORILLA.

**Lots of Simian News—How Some Talked to Him in Africa—They're Polygamists and Perhaps Have a Crude Form of Government Under a King.**

Prof. Richard L. Garner, of Roanoke, Va., who has passed nearly a year in Africa studying the language of the monkeys, is back on American soil, looking little the worse for wear and with his head full of the strange words of the simians. In appearance he is slightly bronzed, and his hair is grayer than it was when he set forth upon his peculiar mission, but otherwise he is unchanged.

RICHARD L. GARNER.

"My trip," he said, "was a great success in spite of the fact that I was seriously handicapped from the very outset. In the first place, I was compelled to go to Africa without a phonograph, on which instrument I had placed my greatest reliance. I had been promised by Edison that one would be forwarded to me, but it never showed up, and to this day the failure has never been explained to me. So far as I can learn, it has not yet reached Liverpool. I could have used it to the greatest advantage, and it would have enabled me to bring back a thousand curiosities apart from the record for which it was especially needed. My greatest drawback, however, was the lack of funds. After paying my fare from Liverpool to Africa, I had just £12 in British gold left to meet all the expenses of a hazardous undertaking. By good fortune I was able to obtain more or less credit, and some friends were kind enough to help me out. None of the scientific societies seemed willing to aid in this respect. They all seemed to think well of my plans, but that was all.

"I left New York in July, 1892, for Liverpool. Thence I went to Gaboon, a small settlement on the west coast of Africa, just a few minutes north of the equator. This was in the early spring of 1893. After landing in Gaboon I decided to ascend the Ogowe River about two hundred and fifty miles for the purpose of locating the habitat of the gorillas and the chimpanzees. On this trip I located the boundaries of gorilla land. It reaches south well down to the Congo River and to the north is limited by the Gaboon River, beyond which no gorilla is ever found. Finally, I settled upon the southern shore of Lake Fernan Vaz, which is about two degrees south of the equator. Back about a mile from the lake, in a dense jungle, I pitched my cage which I had taken with me from Liverpool. I called it Fort Gorilla.

"This cage was made of a network of steel rods, about five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. For transportation purposes it was divided into eight sections, which could be fitted into each other, or, by removing a series of bolts, could be laid out flat. Each section was 3 feet 3 inches in length, making the whole cage 6 feet 6 inches square. When in position it was anchored to the ground by three strong chains passing over the top. A strong network of wire inclosed the whole, so as to support the arms of any inquisitive gorillas that might come near me. Another safeguard was provided in the shape of hollow arrows, filled with prussic acid. These were to be discharged from blowguns which I had made for the purpose in America. In addition to the blowguns, I had two revolvers, a magazine rifle and an air-gun. The bottom of the cage was lined with a gum matting to keep out the peculiar African things which are likely to crawl in on you any hour of the night or day. Over the top of the cage was a tarpaulin to protect me from the sun.

"For nearly six months I lived in this cage with a native boy and a young chimpanzee named Moses that I had captured. Moses often dined with me, but he could never learn the table etiquette of the Caucasians. I tried to teach him to speak English, but he made but little progress. He did succeed before he died in learning some simple problems with blocks, and I discovered that he could count.

"Soon after I was in the bush I saw my first gorilla. He was young, powerfully built and seemed to feel no alarm at my presence. He came quite close to my cage and looked at me very intently for several minutes. My face seemed to interest him most and he regarded my features critically, as if studying my character. During all the time I sat motionless studying his movements. After a time he turned slowly away with a kind of grunt of disgust and walked away into the jungle. Not once did he look back even to see what I was doing. It was evident that he was not frightened in the least.

"A few mornings later I was awakened by a gorilla shrieking near my house. He would vary these shrieks, which were almost like those of a human being, with the most awful roars I ever heard. The gorilla's roar is unlike anything I ever heard or imagined. It is one of the most awful sounds in the world. It almost makes one's blood stand in the veins. There are several notes in the crescendo roar which resemble the bray of a donkey, but incomparably harsher and louder. It can be heard a very long way off, and Paul du Chaillu did not lie a bit when he said he heard a gorilla roaring five miles off. When I heard it I awoke my boy at once, and we both listened in alarm. The boy fairly shook with fright, and at the first opportunity made a break for his native village. I never saw him again.

"During my stay in the cage, I recorded about twelve words of the chimpanzee language, and about half as many of those of the gorilla tongue. I found that the two were entirely distinct. The chimpanzee was the much more docile, and for that reason I made more headway in learning their words. To reduce them to writing, however, would be utterly impossible for there is no alphabet on earth that is capable of expressing the peculiar sounds. They are the most barbarous that the human ear ever listened to, and about as hard to imitate as to write. The vocabulary is very limited—not more than 200 words in all, I should say—but they can express a great many emotions by varying the inflection, intonation or loudness of their tones. To get at the bottom of all this, of course, will require years of patient investigation, and for that purpose I will probably go back to Africa in a little while.

"A close observation of the gorilla convinced me that the marital relation exists among them. The male gorilla has a number of wives, but I learned from the natives that the female is seldom unfaithful. After she selects a mate she clings to him for years. In this way families always travel together, and it is a common sight to see a male accompanied by three or four adult females. Year after year the same groups are seen together, showing that the family tie is recognized and respected.

"That both the chimpanzees and the gorillas have a crude form of government is claimed by many persons in Africa who have studied them closely. A missionary who is a sincere man told me that twice he had seen what is known as the king gorilla. He is a huge animal, and seems to hold absolute sway among the members of his species. The missionary in question informed me that he had seen the king seated on the ground with a number of his tribe about him, while the females and young ones would carry pieces of plantain to him to eat. Of this fact I am a little incredulous, but the natives agree with the missionary.

"That they do have some mode of settling their differences is vouched for by reputable witnesses. I learned by close inquiry that the gorillas often hold a kind of court for the evident purpose of patching up their quarrels. At such times they gather in a circle, I was assured and jabber away at a great rate, while one old member of the tribe seems to sit in judgment. This I never saw myself.

"To my surprise, I learned that both the gorilla and chimpanzee are omnivorous. This is denied by the textbooks on natural history. Moses, I found, would eat meat with evident relish, as would also a young gorilla that I bought from the natives. From the negroes I learned that this was common to all of the species.

"As a result of my observations I am convinced that the chimpanzee is the mental and social superior of the gorilla. The latter is a vicious fellow and avoids the habitations of men. He prefers the depths of the jungle. In fact, he is a bushwhacker of the most pronounced type. I never knew of more than one gorilla that ever became even tolerant of man, much less affectionate, and he was a mere infant. The chimpanzee, on the contrary, is quite social in his instincts, and when in captivity, if treated kindly, becomes not only docile but affectionate."

## "UNARMING."

**Tenniel's Great Cartoon and Mr. Punch's Pathetic Tribute to Mr. Gladstone.**

"Unarm—the long day's task is done."—"Antony and Cleopatra," act iv., scene 12.

At last!—Chill phrase by loyal love abhorred!
There lives a lingering sadness in each word!—
At last the unvanquished knight suspends his sword.

The Lancelot of our lists for so long years,
Victor so oft amidst loud storm of cheers:
Shall not such passing touch the source of tears?

War-worn but yet unbroken, straight and strong,
We hoped he yet should head the charge for long,
The star of battle and the theme of song.

* * * * *

Yet he hangs up that sword, that lance lays by,
Conscious, though loud applauding cohorts cry,
Of failing vigor and of dimming eye.

"The seven-fold shield of Ajax cannot keep"
Time's battery from the heart. The cruel creep
Of the slow years bears all to the great deep.

Bears champion with coward, knight with clown
The hero of a hundred fights steps down,
Hangs up the sheathed sword, and takes the crown.

"No more a soldier:—Bruised pieces, go;
You have been nobly borne." So, in proud woe,
Cried Roman Antony, by love laid low.

"Unarm, Eros; the long day's task is done,"
This is no Anthony; here's a nobler one:
Yet like the Roman his great course is run.

* * * * *

Hang up the sword! It struck its latest stroke,
A swashing one, there where the closed ranks broke
Into wild cheers that all the echoes woke.

That stroke, the last, was swift, and strong, and keen.
Now hang thou there though sheathed, yet silver clean,
For never felon stroke has dimmed thy sheen!

For thee, good knight and gray, whose gleaming crest
Leads us no longer, every generous breast
Breathes benediction on thy well won rest.

London Punch.

**All Men**

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUSON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. Please mention this paper.

**Notes of the Stage.**

New York is going into fits over the grace and charm of Pereita, a six-year-old actress. Small as she is, she is one of the striking personages in "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing." In personal appearance Miss Pereita is a most engaging little tot. Her golden hair reaches to her waist, and her great blue eyes are eloquent and beautiful. She has a clear, musical voice, which she uses with great deftness and has undoubted dramatic instinct. She displays this most potently as Sibyl Carew, and the way she jumps from laughter to tears and from love to anger never fails to win her hearty applause. Pereita made her debut on the stage a little over a year ago.

Boston presented Henry Irving with an address engrossed on parchment, inclosed in a casket twenty-two inches in length, six inches broad and four inches high, made of oak from a tree that grew in Windsor forest. The casket is lined with blue satin and, externally, is richly ornamented in silver.

**Origin of the Bayonet.**

The germ of the fixed bayonet, the double-barrelled gun, the seven-chambered revolver and the mitrailleuse may be discovered in a duplex weapon exhibited in the Japanese collection at the Academy of the Fine Arts. This is an ancient sword, with a hilt contrived to conceal a dagger—a combination plainly of great advantage before the introduction of firearms. In the hand of a man suddenly attacked by an enemy too near to permit the drawing of the sword, the dagger could be brought into play swiftly and effectively. Probably the nearest approach to this reinforced weapon among European nations was the left-handed, basket-hilted dagger of the Venetians, held in reserve when the sword was in the right hand, specimens of which may be seen in many collections of bric-a-brac.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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**Unwritten Law in the Best Society**

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

**Chocolat-Menier?**

Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 23 MILLION POUNDS

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Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

To strengthen the throat and lungs use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. Sold by Druggists & Confectioners, 5 cents.

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FOR A BUSY SUMMER. OUR

**Deep Sea Oysters**

will do it for you, physically and mentally.

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McLAREN'S CELEBRATED

**COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER**

Has no Superior in Purity, Healthfulness and Economy.

It is distinguished from alum powder by the bread, etc., made with it, having no tendency to dry up

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**Elephant Ready Mixed Paints**

Are admitted by all who have used them to be the best in the market. Don't be induced to buy cheap stuff or you will regret it.

**ELEPHANT FLOOR PAINT**

is a dandy. If properly applied will dry hard over night. Also a full line of

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Cheapest House in the City.

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We have the prettiest shades in MIXED PAINTS, the most solid drying floor paints, the purest white Lead, the best Boiled and Raw Oils, and the cleanest WINDOW GLASS in the city. All at rock-bottom prices.

R. M. HORSEY & Co

Princess Street.

## FASHIONS

THE MILLINER'S BOWS.

**They Can Be Easily and Cheaply Made at Home.**

"Bows are ubiquitous," said Madame; "they rival the grip; everyone has them."

No hat for the early spring will be in the mode unless it is crowned by one of the Virot bows, over which Paris has gone wild, or a Princess Tam, or at least a butterfly or a fishtail.

A buckle and a bow, in fact, will constitute the trimming for most of the hats which smart folk put on in the beginning of the season. "First hats," as the French "dub" them—a hat upon which the owner spends little money, but gets an idea of how the style becomes her—then orders later a more elaborate affair.

Some of these "first hats" were shown me by an importer as they were being unpacked from their Paris shipping cases. Not one showed a bow deficit.

"Look at this one," said Madame, as she brought to view a black lace straw with a

THE VIROT, BUTTERFLY AND PRINCESS TAM AND FISHTAIL BOWS.

huge Virot bow of yellow crepe at the back. "Now, I would not allow myself to sell that hat; yellow is a hothouse color; that should only grow indoors."

The Virot bow is always placed against the back of the hat, the jet buckle that confines it resting its edge on the hair.

It is made from a yard length of silk (preferably watered) cut on the bias and three-eighths in width. The edges are well turned in and blind stitched. The two ends of the silk are sewed together, so that the strip becomes a circle. It is folded then into four loops, two on either side, the upper ones a bit longer than the lower ones, and the lower edges of each loop drawn tighter than the upper edge—this compasses the extreme pointed effect.

The butterfly is another favorite, and is attempted only with brimless hats. It is made from silk or satin on the bias. Two wide pieces, eight inches wide and five-eighths of a yard in length, are laid upon each other and run together around the edges on the wrong side and then turned, the bias ends pulled to decided points. This strip is tied into the usual double bow, the ends left quite long.

It is to be placed at the back of an oblong toque; the full loops have a stick pin run through the centre, catching them down to the hat and making each loop look like two. The knot in the centre is pulled by the hands into a slightly elongated form, and the two pointed ends are drawn down over the hair.

With some hats two iridiscent wings are placed in the front, and the flying effect is more thoroughly carried out.

This idea is adopted with Mercury wings. Two are placed in front and two in the back, especially if the hat is a turban or jet bonnet. The outline is very artistic. The Princess Tam bow will be seen on many of the "running hats."

It is simpler in construction than any of the others, and is to be worn in the front of the hat.

Take one yard of stiff watered ribbon, three inches in width, fold it over, making it one-half inch wide, and lay it in eight loops on the brim of the hat up against the crown. No knob is put in the centre, but the bow is caught down firmly to the hat with a two-inch buckle. The eight loops are then pulled up to stand as stiffly as the ribbon will warrant.

Among the very latest bows is the "fishtail."

Take ten pieces of stiff ribbon, each one inch in with and five inches long, cut each V shape at one end. Hold them in a bunch and tightly wrap the square ends with a narrow piece of corresponding ribbon, one end cut to a V, which ties at the side and completes the bow. This tight wrapping makes the stiff ends stand apart from each other.

The "fishtail" is placed as a cockade in a Continental or any large hat.

It is more effective if made from changeable ribbon in magenta and purple. Only one must be worn in a hat.

The Alsatian bow is worn on all hats that are turned directly off the face.

It needs only five-eighths of a yard of six-inch ribbon. Crease the ribbon in a small plait down the centre. This controls the fullness conveniently. Lay it in two long loops, leaving a three-inch end from the last loop, wrong side out. When the loops are caught firmly down, wind the end that was left up over the centre of the loops, catching it in on the back side.

This makes the knot and is more graceful than the amateur's way of making a bow and sewing the centre knot on afterward.

Milliners say always avoid stitches in ribbons, unless they are an absolute necessity. Always use a stick pin instead.

As to smaller bows, finish a hat with a very little bow with V shape ends, placed under the brim, on the bandeau. These are worn with every hat this spring. They are made of one-inch ribbon, and when finished only a finger's length.

A word as to ribbons. Black is pre-eminently the favorite, combined with any color. The new colors are turquoise blue, pokeberry and aster. These three colors will predominate in bows on hats. As asters are to be extensively worn, a ribbon has been brought on to match them.

HARRYDELE HALLMARK.

**A Fashionable Luncheon.**

Little Ethel (setting the doll's table)—We haven't anything but one piece of ladyfinger to put on.

Little Dott—Well, we won't call it a dinner, we'll call it a luncheon. We've got a clean tablecloth and lots of silverware, you know.—Good News.

**A Fashionable Marriage.**

Ada—I understand Blanche is to marry into an old family. Ida—The oldest that was to be had for the money.—Puck.

**Ruskin and Emerson.**

Things are not always harmonious when great men meet. On the occasion of Emerson's last visit to England he sought out Ruskin and went to his house to see his pictures and other works of art there. Ruskin talked with amazing volubility about his treasures until the Sage of Concord, himself a somewhat reticent talker, could no longer bear the stream of pearl mistic words. "At last," he said afterwards to a friend, who has only recently made public the anecdote, "I could not endure it any longer, for his thoughts were as black as night, and I took a sudden leave of him."

**Surpassed.**

Our customers will remember the special value they received last year in lace curtains. This year we have surpassed all previous efforts. Think of this! A fine lace curtain, four yards long and sixty-four inches wide, for $2. Curtains from thirty cents per pair upwards. Damask, chenille and tapestry curtains by the pair or yard. Rare value in Irish point lace curtains at R. McFaul's Kingston carpet warehouse.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salve cures corns and bunions with three applications. 15c per box at Wade's drug store, Kingston.

Wade's mandrake pills; sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Wade's drug store, Kingston.

MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA.

**The Settlement Is Made Before Courtship Begins.**

When a young man in Russia takes a fancy to a maiden he sends his mother or some other matrimonial medium to the parents of the girl to negotiate for her dowry.

As an incidental he has no objection to any chance affection she may have to bestow along with it.

The girl has no voice in the matter; often has an offer of marriage accepted or rejected by proxy without knowing anything about it. This custom has one thing in its favor; it certainly saves a great deal of wear and tear of her feelings.

The marriage settlement being satisfactory the courtship begins. The youth must never go to the house of his betrothed without taking her a gift. A long courtship in this country would be liable to bankrupt a man. However, it is not the custom to linger long in this primrose border land. A betrothal is almost as binding as marriage itself. There is never a slip between the cup and the lip, save for very grave and serious reasons.

At the betrothal feast the girl cuts off a lock of her hair in the presence of witnesses, in order that it may be authentic, and gives it to her betrothed, who in turn gives her a silver ring set with turquois. These rings are kept as heirlooms in the family, but never must they do duty twice. They never use a second-hand engagement ring in Russia. What becomes of the lock of hair, history does not inform us. It is safe to suppose, however, that it depreciates in value as the years roll on. A well-to-do bride brings her husband a dozen shirts, a dressing gown, and a pair of slippers. She is supposed to have spun the flax and woven the cloth and made the garments with her own hands. The fact is, she often buys them ready-made, as we do in Canada in this ready-made age.

Before the wedding the dowry is on exhibition and is blessed by the priest. Thus we see that in Russia as well as other places nearer home, the most interesting part of the ordinance of holy matrimony is the avalanche of good clothes it brings with it.

In the upper and middle classes the bridegroom gives a bachelor dinner the night before the wedding. The bride-elect at the same time goes with her friends to the bath.

At the appointed time the bridegroom comes to claim his bride. She falls upon her knees before her parents and craves forgiveness for the follies of her youth. They kiss her, giving her bread and salt, typifying the necessities of life, leaving the door open behind her when she goes out, indicating that she still has a home in her father's house.

We have now the happy pair at the altar, with lighted tapers in their hands to signify aspiration, the loud voice of the priest uttering a short prayer; the ring which they exchange with each other in token of the trinity, and the cup of wine from which they drink, a symbol of eternal love.

Three times the bride parades around the altar with a crown of gilt held just above her head, by an important functionary whom she chooses for the office, but he must on no account tread on the hem of her garment or derange her head dress, as he will be denounced by the lookers-on for a heretic.

This personage has also other connubial porterage to look after. He must attend to the lighted tapers and carry the piece of carpet upon which the couple are to kneel for the priest's blessing. By the way, the one who is first to touch this bit of carpet with the foot is supposed to rule the domestic kingdom. It is only fair to say that the bride usually gets there on time.

Thus ends the symbolic marriage.

Although the service of the Greek church is more dramatic and fuller of significant detail than the Roman church, and that is elaborate, compared with the German or Protestant church, yet in Russia they do not waste much real sentiment on marriage. There are parties who regularly contract for marriage unions, a kind of real estate agency in connubial felicity, upon which they get a percentage of the spoils.

There were marriage fairs held formally in St. Petersburg and Moscow, but now only in provincial towns, where men and maids resort. The rich man may take his pick.

Sometimes people travel long journeys to attend these fairs. Now, however, the better classes do not, so they are the popular resort of servant girls who get a week's leave of absence for the marriage fair and often come back unwedded, but much demoralized.

In this blessed land of Russia, where "more than half mankind are women," old maids are very scarce.

When a woman is not married at 25 she disappears from view, goes on a pilgrimage or round of travels, and comes back posing in society as a widow.

Etiquette in Russia forbids any allusion to a lady's dead husband in her presence.

You see a woman's life in that land is not complete without the adjunct of a husband, or even the ghost of a husband, to give it a kind of cold respectability.

**Things Women Want to Know.**

It is a whim among the fair sex just now to make birthday presents to one another or a cup and saucer with a spoon thrust through the handle.

On uncolored table linen both china and silver are seen to the best advantage. If a bit of color is liked, it may be introduced in centrepieces and serviets for the bread plate, the olive dish and doilies.

A teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacupful of water for cleaning jewelry.

Filigree butterflies mounted on tremulous sprays and attached to hairpins are a favorite ornament.

We have taken to sealing our letters, even in this age of haste, and large sticks of many colored waxes are set in silver tops, which form a seal and open to display a reservoir for the five minute matches.

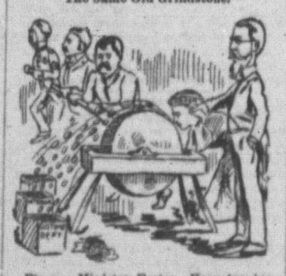
Silk and wool mixtures are again in favor.

The heavy white and ecru laces now in favor and embroideries in open designs, imitating lace, will be used for trimming dresses of spring and summer.

Old-fashioned wool barege will be revived in black and colors for summer dresses.

New nun's veilings have satin stripes of white or a contrasting color.

**The Same Old Grindstone.**



Finance Minister Foster—Keep turning, boys; I'll keep her nose to the protection grindstone long enough to get at least another appropriation.

**A Word of Encouragement.**

Girl babies are at a premium. Their sex furnishes but a very small fraction of the paupers and criminals of the country and much less than half the idiots. They are quite as likely to be carrying off the honor at the universities and going into partnership with father in business.—New York World.

Moth camphor at Wade's drug store.

AFTER SICKNESS to tone up the system, and bring back a healthy appetite, we recommend the use of CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Prepared only by S. CAMPBELL & CO., Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL.

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The prices are made to move them.

A Nice Tan or Drab Lacing Kid Glove, 75c.

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A Kid Glove in 8 of the newest tints, beautifully made and guaranteed. $1.25.

We keep both Perrin and Rouillion's French Kid Gloves. Also Kid Gloves for GIRLS

J. LAIDLAW & SON.

SERPENTINE DANCE ON HORSEBACK

**Feat of a Paris Girl That Eclipses That of Loie Fuller.**

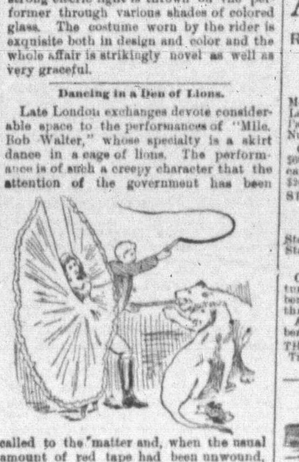
The serpentine dance continues as popular as ever, and the great variety of figures introduced are as numerous as they

THE SERPENTINE DANCE ON HORSEBACK.

are amazing. The Parisians are just now enjoying an innovation in the way of serpentine dancing that has proved an immense attraction. Mlle. Helena Gerard, an equestrienne of great renown, is the originator of this feature, which consists of dancing on horseback. Miss Gerard is an extremely graceful and pretty young woman, and is said to give a performance of this dance on horseback which puts the stage dancing of Loie Fuller in the shade. All Paris has taken up Miss Gerard for the moment and the papers are loud in the praise of her unique act. While she dances as the horse gallops around the arena the auditorium is darkened and a strong electric light is thrown on the performer through various shades of colored glass. The costume worn by the rider is exquisite both in design and color and the whole affair is strikingly novel as well as very graceful.

**Dancing in a Den of Lions.**

Late London exchanges devote considerable space to the performances of "Mlle. Bob Walter," whose specialty is a skirt dance in a cage of lions. The performance is of such a creepy character that the attention of the government has been



called to the matter and, when the usual amount of red tape had been unwound, the show may come to a sudden end. Several young lions have been trained to remain tolerably quiet while Mlle. Bob does her act. The cage is wheeled onto the stage with the lions, and the trainer enters, carrying a long, sharp-pronged rod in one hand and a heavy whip in the other. The animals are chased around the cage until they are pretty well tired out, and then Mlle. Bob enters, clad in a long white gown. She first gives a preliminary pirouette or two and then pauses to see the effect on the lions. If they do no more than growl she continues her performance to the end, always getting enough applause to warrant an encore. The dancer, however, has never done more than acknowledge the applause with a bow, not caring, apparently, to tempt providence any further than is absolutely necessary.

**Wood Yard Removed.**

James Campbell has removed to the corner of Wellington and Barrack streets. Always on hand a good stock of best maple, cut and uncut, dry slabs, pine and cedar blocks. All cheap for cash. Telephone No. 116.

An industrial army has been organized at Sacramento, Cal.

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Umbria, Etruria, Aurania, Servia and others, averaging over 500 feet long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 horse-power; the whole comprising an incomparable fleet of Fast Express Passenger Steamers. Two and three sailings weekly (including Boston Steamers) forming a service unequalled.

The character, record and general reputation of this line for speed, comfort and safety—HAVING NEVER LOST A PASSENGER DURING THE 52 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE, needs no comment.

Average time: A trifle over six days.

Fastest time: Five days, 22 hours, 7 minutes

New York to Liverpool, via Queenstown.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LUCANIA | April 7 | 6.30 a.m |
| UMBRIA | April 14 | noon |
| CAMPANIA | April 21 | 6.30 a.m |
| ETRURIA | April 28 | 11.30 a.m |
| LUCANIA | May 5 | 5.30 a.m |
| AURANI | May 8 | 7.30 a.m |
| CAMPANIA | May 19 | 8.30 a.m |
| SERVIA | May 22 | 7.00 a.m |

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| Laurentian | March 29 | March 31 |
| Parisian | April 12 | April 14 |
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CABIN RATES OF PASSAGE—By Parisian, $90, $70; by other steamers, $45 and $50. Second cabin, $30; extra accommodation, $55; steerage, $26.

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11.30 a.m.—Express for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Pembroke, Sault Ste Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Grand Forks, Fort Arthur, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

2.45 p.m.—Market Mix