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LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

A TRAGEDY OF THE WILDS.

A tragic chapter has been added to the epic story of the Northwest Mounted Police. The frozen bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and three other members of the force have been found by a search party near Fort Macpherson, the northernmost Hudson Bay Company post. It is on the Peel River which flows into the Mackenzie River, near its mouth. These brave men set out last November to cover the 400 miles of Arctic waste between Dawson and Fort Macpherson. They perished from hunger within 25 miles of their destination, having eaten their dogs as a last resort. They were among the most experienced of the corps and it adds to the poignancy of their fate that they had been selected as members of the coronation contingent. Inspector Fitzgerald, in particular, had a great record in Arctic work. He had been promoted from the ranks for his services during the wild rush to the Klondike. He went to Fort Macpherson in 1903—after an interval of fighting in South Africa—and carried British authority to Herschell Island in the Arctic Ocean. For two years he remained there, the virtual ruler of the Eskimos in a wide region. In the winter of 1906 he made the journey from Dawson to Fort Macpherson. It occupied nine weeks and some of the time the thermometer was 60 degrees below zero. Since then he had been almost uninterruptedly employed in those frozen silences until the fatal journey of the past winter. His companions, like himself, had been inured in Arctic hardships, and desperate indeed must have been their plight before they succumbed.

The story is not unique in the annals of the Northwest Mounted Police. Every Canadian must thrill with pride at the record of this famous body. A handful of men have carried law and order through a region wide as an empire. They have held savage tribes in awe, and rendered mining camps, swarming with desperadoes, as safe as an eastern town. At the call of simple duty, many of them have laid down their lives on the prairies, the mountains and the snows. They have made history which should be put into imperishable verse or prose.

THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Agua Prieta, the scene of the first battle between the Mexican regulars and "insurrectos," is within sight of the United States. It is not the fault of the Americans that the belligerents are so uncomfortably close to the border. There are many American citizens and extensive American interests in the troubled district, and the assembling of United States troops in the vicinity is a natural precaution. There is no ground for suspecting or inferring that the Washington Government will try to snatch a selfish advantage from the turmoil. A portion has also been held by those who was forcibly joined to Texas 60 years ago, but different ideals now govern the policy of the United States, and Mexico is a different country. A similar act of piracy today would consolidate all Central and South America against the northern republic. The self-consciousness of Latin America has become a political factor of the first importance.

It is possible, however, that the claims of humanity may justify the Washington Government in carrying interference beyond the mere necessity of protecting American citizens and American property. The American troops may be employed to impose the obligations of civilized warfare upon one or both parties in the struggle. The Government of Diaz has been an efficient but merciless despotism. The insurrection is not merely the outcome of the intrigues of restless and ambitious politicians. Dr. Aves, the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Mexico, writing in the Churchman, says the people and the nation are suffering from great fundamental needs. "Among many shameful inheritances from the old feudal system," he writes, "are the great estates and the system of homeless peasantry—serfs in reality and lacking some of the security of slavery. Of this class there are nearly 11,000,000 out of a total population in the country of 15,000,000." It is essential that the great estates shall be broken up and the peasantry given the opportunity to possess land. The peons, as these peasants are called, have been brought up in ignorance, poverty and bondage. Although not ready for the franchise they should have more civil protection, and greater facilities for schooling. President Diaz has vaguely promised reforms, but his assurances are not specific. The sympathy of the American people goes to the insurrectos, unless the struggle is marked by barbarous modes of warfare. The down-trodden millions see a wonderful growth of wealth all around them, but most of it is drained off to foreign investors, while the peon continues to work for 12½ cents a day from sunrise to sundown.

RANK DISHONESTY.

Mr. Fielding's obsession on the necessity of making continuous concessions to what he regards as the spirit of the west shows no signs of disappearing," says the Montreal Star. The lament is a familiar one—in the eastern anti-reciprocity chorus. But the anti-Government chorus in the west—there is no anti-reciprocity chorus there—sings a different tune. The Edmonton Capital sounds the keynote:

"It is because the tariff arrangement is such that it does not touch the manufacturers that the west is not satisfied with its scope and extent.

"So far as it goes, the reciprocity arrangement is all right, but to offer the farmers a reduction of two per cent. on agricultural implements and tell them that there is a general tendency toward free trade is to ask them for greater faith and credulity than is the characteristic of the agricultural class in this or any other country.

"The objection to the tariff arrangement is not on account of what it does do, but on account of what it does not do. Inasmuch as that it continues practically intact, the special privileges to manufacturers, and inasmuch as that the United States Government was willing and anxious to place agricultural implements and many other manufacturers on the free list, which offer Canada refused, the reciprocity arrangement fails to go far enough to serve the interests of the real wealth producers of the Dominion—the farmers."

This is the attitude of nearly every anti-Government newspaper and speaker in the prairie provinces. It is the attitude of the Opposition members of the House of Commons from rural constituencies in the west, with a single exception. Mr. Borden should plainly define his position and put an end to this humbugging dishonesty. If he is opposed to reciprocity, and opposed to a reduction in the tariff on implements, or any line of manufactures, he should have the courage and sincerity to say so. The antagonism of the eastern and western wings of his party on the tariff question, while co-operating against the Government in the present instance, is a crying scandal.

The views of the Federal Opposition on the tariff question appear to be governed by geography.

The resolution passed by the London school board and the memorial of the London school principals do not appear to have settled the question in the mind of the Ontario Education Association.

Seventy-seven memorials in favor of reciprocity were received at Ottawa during the Easter recess, and none against it. These communications talk just as loudly as the money behind the anti-reciprocity propaganda.

Uncle Joe Cannon says the reciprocity agreement is an "outrageous proposition" from the United States' point of view. The opponents of the agreement in the United States furnish strong reasons why Canadians should support it.

The Ingersoll municipal politician who pleaded guilty to graft was released on suspended sentence at the request of the crown. The crown may have had ample grounds for its request. If so, these are not so obvious as they might be in Mr. Blackstock's explanation.

ACCOMMODATING.

[Chicago Daily Socialist.]

Conductor to passenger—We ran over a cat down the line.

Passenger—Was the cat on the line?

Conductor—Why, of course not. We chased up an alley after her.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

[Chicago News.]

Harker—Didn't I understand you to say he was a tried and trusted man?

Parker—Not exactly. He was tried after he had been trusted.

TOO MUCH LUXURY

[Louisville Courier Journal.]

"Who gets the custody of the automobile?"

"I told my wife she might have it. I can't keep up a machine and pay alimony, too."

THE COMMAND.

[Washington Star.]

"Play ball!" the umpire fiercely cried.
The ballplayers came in hopeful pride.
"Play ball!" re-echoed o'er the lot
Some did; and some, alas, did not!

CONFLICT IMMINENT.

[Washington Star.]

"I specks dar's trouble comin' to dat gemman," said the waiter.

"What's he been doin'?"

"He done ordered deviled crab and angel cake foh de same meal."

DIFFERENT NOW.

[Detroit Free Press.]

I used to call the landlord mean,
Because he wouldn't paint the floors
Most every spring we'd have a scene
Regarding window screens and doors.
I used to kick a mont'l or two
To get another pantry shelf,
But now my wants are very few—
I have to pay the bills myself.

I used to think the landlord ought
To decorate the house anew,
And every spring him I besought
To kalsomine the ceilings, too.
I used to bluster and to bluff
For paint and varnish for the stairs
But now the house is good enough—
I have to pay for all repairs.

Behold the easy-payment plan
And all the wonders that it does!
A truly discontented man
With home a year ago I was;
But since I've started in to buy
The place and have the bills to pay,
The paperhangers I defy,
And shoo the men who paint away.

AMERICANIZING US.

[Kingston Standard.]

Peculiar, isn't it, that there is not a word to say against the proposition of the Hydro-Electric Company to take power from Waddington, N. Y. Isn't there as much danger of becoming "Americanized" by buying power from the United States as by buying anything else?

AN ATTENTIVE READER.

[Washington Star.]

"So you read every word of my speech?" said the gratified orator.

"I did. I'm the counting-house man you saw in on for the Record."

BAGGY AT THE KNEES.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Before I wear a harem skirt,"
She sweetly murmured, "I'll say, pleasa,
If I shall, every time I sit,
Be forced to hitch it up so it
Will not get baggy at the knees."

UNSYMPATHETIC.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Over in France they are pouring champagne on the ground."

"Well, I'm not going to feel a bit sorry. The ground has no head that will ache the next morning."

FUTILE PRAYING.

[S. E. Kiser.]

He prayed each night for hope and health
And freedom from disaster;
He prayed each night for joy and wealth,
But never did he pray
For strength to put away
The faults he failed to master.

He prayed each night for happiness
And for a high position;
He prayed each night to have success,
But never did he kneel
To pray the Lord for zeal
To better his condition.

MODERN METHOD.

[Washington Herald.]

"My books are in very bad shape," said the high financier.

"Shall I send for an expert accountant?" inquired the confidential man.

"No. Send for an alienist."

THE MODERN WAY.

[Washington Herald.]

"Yes, I had ten children. They all grew up and married off."

"I suppose it is lonesome now at home?"

"Oh, no. Every once in a while one of them gets a divorce and wanders back."

NOT SUFFICIENTLY EXCLUSIVE.

[Louisville Courier Journal.]

"Judge, we wish to protest against these $5 fines."

"I consider that very reasonable for reckless motoring."

"It's too reasonable. At that rate, anybody can afford to exceed the speed limit."

CANADA ABOVE THE PARTIES.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

At any cost or effort, we must learn to rise above such sectional partyism. However long on forebears may have been good Conservatives or good Liberals, it is absolutely essential that in the moment of decision concerning our national policy, as in these very days, we shall be able to realize that whatever political lines may divide us, under them all is the fact that we are all Canadians, and that above all other considerations we must place the interests of Canada. Unless we do that, we have not yet developed the soul stuff out of which national greatness is made. "Under all, Canadian; above all, Canada."

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

July 11 next will be the 40th anniversary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's entry into the political arena, when he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec for Drummond and Arthabaska. It is hoped by his friends in Quebec that the Premier will have returned from England by that date in order that he may receive their felicitations in person.

AN EXCEPTION.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"If a man has plenty of push he is bound to rise."

"Not always. I know a man who has been operating a lawn mower in our neighborhood for the past thirty years."

THE TEST OF SOCIAL STANDING.

[Puck.]

Old Porkenlard—Sh! My wife has a pearl necklace concealed in her bonnet.

Customs Inspector—Huh?

Old Porkenlard—Don't overlook it, that's all! She wants to get her name in the papers as a society leader!

"CONSCIENCE MONEY" FOR A LOCAL FIRM

Smallman & Ingram Received the Sum of Five Dollars Today.

Smallman & Ingram are $5 richer today because the conscience of some person who did wrong was awakened.

While opening the mail this morning, Mr. J. E. Smallman came across a rather bulky letter, and on opening it he found five $1 bills.

A note was inclosed with the words, "Conscience money." No name was signed to it, nor was there any other information in the communication that would lead to identification.

"I have not the slightest idea where the money came from," Mr. Smallman stated. "The letter was mailed in the city, and I presume it was from some person here. It looks as if people were becoming more honest."

NOT INTERFERING WITH MEX. AFFAIRS

Britain Has No Intention of Joining Hands With United States.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 20.—William James Thorne, Labor member in the House of Commons for the south division of Westham, appears to be the only man in Great Britain who attaches the slightest credence to the special newspaper dispatches from Washington, suggesting that joint British-American action is contemplated in Mexico.

In the House this afternoon, Mr. Thorne asked the foreign office whether the report was true, and received a blunt "no" as an answer.

Under-Secretary Wood also denied the suggestion that representations had been made to the United States that Great Britain's recognition of the Monroe doctrine was conditional upon the power of the United States Government to maintain its paramountcy on the American continent, and to protect established British interests.

Mr. Wood added that except for a few isolated cases in which the British charge d'affaires had applied to the Mexican Government for protection, the foreign office had received no complaints that British interests were affected.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers. 6

PLEADS GUILTY TO GRAFT CHARGES

Ex-Warden Buchanan of Oxford Given Suspended Sentence.

AT REQUEST OF CROWN

Agrees To Make Full Restitution to the County—Case Against McCarty Dismissed.

St. Thomas, April 19.—Mitchell Thomas Buchanan of Ingersoll, pleaded guilty at the assizes here this afternoon, when arraigned on three indictments arising out of the recent inquiry into the conduct of affairs of Oxford County. On the recommendation of Mr. George Tate Blackstock, crown prosecutor, Mr. Justice Middleton allowed Buchanan to go on suspended sentence. Two other indictments against him, on which true bills were found by the grand jury, were traversed to the next assizes. Buchanan has made full restitution of the amounts illegally obtained.

After considering the indictment against Byron B. McCarty, of Thamesford, former reeve of East Nissouri Township, the grand jury returned no bill.

This development in the Buchanan cases, which have caused such widespread interest, was quite unexpected, and no little stir was caused in the court room when the one-time mayor of Ingersoll and county councillor for Oxford of many years' standing, in the prisoners' dock responded to each of the three arraignments with the single word, clearly spoken, "guilty."

The Indictments.

There are three indictments, each in three counts, to which the accused admitted his guilt. Charges of conspiracy, breach of trust, and using his public office to procure bribes. In connection with the purchase of machinery and road rollers from the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Buchanan received the sum of $350 for using his influence with the municipality to buy from the Case Company. Three similar charges in connection with the purchase of the Ingersoll, North Oxford, West Zorra and East Nissouri toll road. It was charged that he conspired with James G. Mills and Robert Tate to defraud the public by inducing the purchase of the road for $2,000, which was more than its value, at the same time concealing the fact that he was the beneficial owner of the road. Charges of breach of trust, using his office to demand a bribe, and conspiracy with Edward Crawford, Alex. Calder and the Sawyer-Massey Company, of Hamilton, arising out of the allegations that Buchanan received the sums of $400 and $280 respectively from the Sawyer-Massey Company as bribes.

The two indictments which which are traversed to the next assizes are breach of trust and demanding bribes in connection with the purchase of the Ingersoll and Woodstock gravel road for $12,000, Buchanan being alleged to have received $500 for himself. Similar charges in connection with the purchase of the Ingersoll and Port Burwell road for $6,500, of which Buchanan is alleged to have demanded $1,500.

Full Restitution Made.

Five true bills were returned by the grand jury shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon, immediately after which Mr. Blackstock asked permission to retire and confer with the defence counsel for half an hour.

When the prisoner had been arraigned and pleaded guilty on three indictments, Mr. Blackstock moved for sentence. Then Mr. J. M. McEvoy, of London, Buchanan's counsel, announced to the court that full restitution had been made by the prisoner. The amounts named in the indictments had been fully refunded to Oxford County, and also other amounts, coming in all to about $3,000. Mr. McEvoy asked the judge to take into consideration the fact that his client had already been put to great expense as a result of the inquiry, that he was an old man, and that he was suffering from ill-health, a serious operation being necessary.

Mr. Blackstock, in summing up for the prosecution, made a lengthy explanation of the situation, in which he stated the action of the accused in admitting the charges had relieved the Government of great expense, as well as difficulty, in prosecuting, as some of the offences charged could not reach an indictment under the statutes.

He said it was on the conspiracy counts that the crown had based its hope of securing a conviction, but declared the difficulties in cases of that kind were always very great.

In view of these facts, and while he was convinced of the guilt of the accused, he had gone to the counsel for the defence, and suggested the procedure that had been adopted, an admission of guilt. This was in the interests of the public. He had insisted, however, that if he was to ask for leniency, complete restitution of moneys must be made to the county of Oxford.

Mr. Blackstock, continuing, said that throughout the county there was a very general sympathy for Buchanan on the part of officials and others, and in view of these facts he asked that a lenient view be taken.

By conclusion, he said that he assumed the entire responsibility for this application.

A Choice of Two Evils.

"The situation, Mr. Blackstock," commented Mr. Justice Middleton, "is by no means satisfactory, so far as I am concerned. The crimes of which Buchanan is accused, and to which he has pleaded guilty, are serious crimes. I do not know of any more serious crimes, I do not know of any more serious class of crime at this present day than the crime of dishonesty by those who are intrusted with public positions. You say this man comes of a respectable family, and has occupied a good position in the community. I think that adds to the disgrace of his fall. It is by no means to be supposed that it is a proper thing for a man to abuse his trust and take his chance, and when confronted with a trial for his defence to assume that he is in a position where he can make restitution and then plead guilty and escape punishment. It is not a right position from the standpoint of the administration of criminal law. At the same time, I fully comprehend the difficulties with which you were confronted, and you have taken the responsibility of advising the course which has been suggested, that the prisoner should be allowed his liberty upon suspended sentence. Probably you are right in saying that it was a choice of two evils.

"In that case, in view of the admission of guilt, there might have been a miscarriage of justice. On the other hand, there is the admission of guilt, and there is the suspension of sentence, which means that it goes unpunished. Not entirely unpunished, because I cannot help appreciating the disgrace of exposure and of conviction, and that the whole transaction is in itself a considerable punishment. But I hope that it will not be assumed that our criminal law is in such condition that one who is guilty of an offence of this kind can hope to escape punishment merely by making restitution and pleading guilty.

Speaking for myself, had the case come on, and had it been found that the indictments were well laid, and had the jury found guilty, in making the charge I might have regretted to pass sentence on a man who has occupied such a position in the community, but I would have felt compelled to express the odium in which such a crime ought to be held by imposing an exemplary sentence.

"The law provides imprisonment, and in some cases the alternative of a fine. So far as I am concerned, I would not have thought that a mere fine was an adequate punishment, and I would certainly have given a substantial term of imprisonment. The indictment is laid under section 160 of the code, which makes a man liable to five years' imprisonment who commits a fraud on the public or a breach of public trust. There is no option of a fine. Under the municipal section, 161, the offence is one which rendered the man liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000 and not less than $100, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and not less than one month, and in default of the fine, for a further term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. The main offence is against section 443, of the criminal code, which provides seven years' imprisonment, for conspiracy to defraud the public.

Too Lenient.

"It is with a feeling that I cannot help expressing, that justice has not in all respects been done, that I accede to your request. I do so because I think under the statute the responsibility is on the officers representing the crown in a matter of this kind. The section of the statute which allows the discharge of a prisoner on suspended sentence, provides that the court shall have the concurrence of the crown, and it is on that section that I act.

"I think that in one sense the course you have adopted is farr too lenient. I make this explanation at som elength, because I do not want it to be understood that the offences of which this man stands guilty before the court may be regarded lightly. I know of nothing that is more apt to undermine the respect which ought to be paid the affairs of the state and municipal affairs of the country than offences of this character, and I know nothing that is more apt to debauch and degrade the morals of this nation, which aspires to be a commercial nation.

"I do not know whether you propose to bring bills before the grand jury in connection with those who thought to further their interests by co-operating with this man in the transactions referred to in the indictments. It is inconceivable to me that those who aspire to occupy important posts in the commercial world should carry on their business in the way these people did."

Addresses Buchanan.

Addressing Buchanan, his lordship continued: "For the reasons that I have explained, and at the request of the crown counsel, and against my own judgment of what is right and proper in your case, and not because I regard this offence as a trivial thing, or because I see any extenuating circumstance, or because I think your age or position entitles you to any consideration—I think the statute refers to the young—I yield to the solicitation of the crown, and direct that you enter into a recognizance under the terms of the statute that you will appear for centence when called upon at any time for the term of five years, and that in the meantime you keep the peace in all respects. So long as your life is exemplary, and there is nothing further to call the attention of the crown, the probability is that you will not have to appear before me or any other court for sentence. Should a matter come to light which indicates that you are not keeping the peace of our lord the King, in the widest sense, you are liable to appear before the court for sentence. Your sentence is suspended. You are not discharged, but in the meantime, upon entering into recognizance, you are at liberty."

DIES IN THE WEST.

Lethbridge, Alta., April 19. — Frank Tilley dropped dead on the train going to Carmangay today. He came here from Stratford. He was father of the late Ald. Tilley, who died a few days ago. Three daughters survive him.

Week-End Sale of Ladies' Spring Suits

THE AFTER-EASTER CLEAN-UP OF SUITS—Our Easter Suit business exceeded all expectations. The stock bears evidence of the heavy selling. Many lines are broken and incomplete; of some lines there is only one or two left. To effect a clearing of the stray ones we have priced them at an extremely low figure.

There are Serges, Panamas and Venetian Cloths, in gray, brown, green and navy, all short coat models, splendidly tailored and silk lined; close-fitting skirts. Regular $15, $16 and $18.

Friday and Saturday to Clear - - - $10.50

Spring Coats

LADIES' SHORT SPRING COATS, made of good quality covert cloth, in fawn shades, plain and fancy weaves, semi-fitting style, well tailored with notch collar and revers. Sizes 34 to 38. Worth up to $8.00. Friday and Saturday $4.75

Silk Petticoats

ONLY $4.50 FOR A PRETTY SILK PETTICOAT—Made of soft finished taffeta, not liable to cut. Deep flounce with rows of self-strapping, deep dust frill, adjustable band. Black or navy. SPECIAL PRICE $4.50

Pretty Black Voile Skirt

Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of Black French Voile, of good, sturdy voile, both gored and pleated styles, stylishly trimmed; carefully finished and tailored in the newest effects; sizes 38 to 42. Worth as high as $10.50. On sale Friday and Saturday, at $5.75

We Sell the Genuine "Kayser" Silk Gloves

This name on a pair of Silk Gloves guarantees the quality. They are pure silk with double-tipped fingers that won't wear out.

KAYSER SILK GLOVES—2-clasp, double tips; black, white, gray and tan. Sizes, 6 to 7½. Price, a pair.....75¢

French Kid Gloves $1.00 Pair

BEST "DOLLAR KID GLOVE," made of real French kid, in all the new spring shades; gray, green, wine, navy, tan, mode, white and black; all sizes; fitted and guaranteed. You seldom get such good value at ONE DOLLAR per pair.

Linoleums

From our well selected stock of Imported Linoleums for spring, we mention these:

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH IMPORTED LINOLEUMS—This season's importations in a wide selection of patterns. Floral and tile designs on light grounds; greens and fawns. 2 yds. wide, sq. yd.... 37½¢
3, 3½ & 4 yds. wide, at sq. yd. ..... 42½¢

CHAPMAN'S

126, 128, 128 1-2 Dundas Street

POULTRY NETTING

We will make a wholesale price to all in full roll lots of 50 yards.

Price on full rolls.....	12-in. 80c	18-in. $1.25	24-in. $1.50	30-in. $1.75	36-in. $2.00	42-in. $2.50	48-in. $2.75	60-in. $3.50	72-in. $3.75
Price on cut lengths Yard....	2c	3c	4c	5c	6c	7c	7c	8c	10c

Reponset Paroid Roofing

1-ply....$2.00 square | 2-ply....$3.00 square

Ford's Celebrated Sanded Roofing

1-ply....$1.75 square | 2-ply....$2.50 square

Spades ..... 50c to $1.00
Rakes ..... 25c to 75c
Hoes ..... 25c to 50c

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PHONE ORDERS AT

J. E. YOUNG'S HARDWARE

111 DUNDAS, TWO DOORS EAST OF TALBOT STREET. PHONE 588.

A FORCE FROM NAVY FOR CORONATION

Thirty-Five Men Will Be Sent, But No Ships.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, April 20.—The Canadian naval force will be represented at the coronation by a squad of 35 men, but no ships will be sent. The coronation squad will be chosen from the recruits taken in Canada. Three officers will accompany the squad, which will sail on one of the passenger liners in May.

A HUSKY HUNTSMAN.

London, April 20.—At Berkeley Castle yesterday Lord Fitzhardinge, master of the Fitzhardinge foxhounds, received a present from the members of the hunt of two gold cups, in recognition of his 80th birthday.

Returning thanks, he said that although he had been with the hounds only 27 times in the season, he had not the slightest intention of giving up hunting.

WIRELESS FOR LAKE BOATS.

Port Arthur, April 19.—Arrangements were completed in Port Arthur today between James Playfair, principal owner of the Northern Navigation Company, and S. Guy Ashley, local manager for Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, for installation of wireless equipment on all boats of the Northern Navigation Company.

This work will be started at the earliest possible date, and it is expected that boats will be fully equipped shortly after the commencement of the season, being the first Canadian boats on the great lakes to be equipped with wireless.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time, and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly, but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers. 1

LUBY'S

KEEP YOUR HAIR. Don't let it fall out. Don't let it get dry, dull and gray. Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer restores hair to its natural shade—keeps it glossy and beautiful and cures dandruff. All druggists, 50c a bottle.

R. J. Devins, Limited, Agents, Montreal.