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J. M. PIKE, W. M.
J. W. FLEWES, Sec'y

WELLINGTON LODGE, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month in the Masonic Hall, 500 King St., at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren warmly welcomed.
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There is nothing better than an Ale or Porter, the purity and merit of which has been attested by chemists, physicians and experts at the great exhibitions.

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FURNACES IN ENGLAND.

John Bull Prefers to See a Blaze in Open Grate.

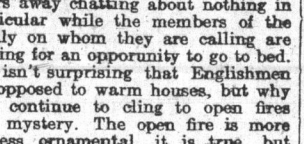
According to London papers, Englishmen are up in arms over a threatened invasion of what they regard as one of their inherent rights, the right to keep their houses comfortably cold.

At a recent meeting of remonstrants resolutions were passed demanding a rumored attempt to supply open fires with furnaces. The British husbands and fathers assembled agreed that home would be anything but attractive had it always an atmosphere reminiscent of the House of Commons, or, worst still, of the reading room of the British Museum.

There is reason to believe that the house that is improperly heated possesses a number of advantages over the house that is thoroughly heated, although it is impossible to persuade people on this side of the water that any change is desirable. It costs much less partly to heat a house—to heat the ends of two or three rooms—for one thing, and that is an important consideration, surely, when coal goes up whenever the temperature goes down. Again, given an armful of logs piled near an open fireplace, and almost anybody can keep a fire going, whereas it is a very different matter to descend to the cellar and fix a furnace. The trouble with most furnaces is that they are located in the cellar.

Then, too, if callers call at all at a house in which their teeth chatter they remain only long enough to "pay their respects"; they do not accept invitations to be seated and rock the hours away chatting about nothing in particular while the members of the family on whom they are calling are waiting for an opportunity to go to bed.

It isn't surprising that Englishmen are opposed to warm houses, but why they continue to cling to open fires is a mystery. The open fire is more or less ornamental, it is true, but it merely serves to accentuate the general chill and gloom which pervade the average English "living room."



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Beaver Flour contains ALL the nutrition—the gluten, protein, phosphates—of the wheat kernel.

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Dealer, write for prices on all kinds of Flour, Corn Meal and Cereals. T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Chatham.

LOOSER IN MORALS.

Bishop of London So Describes Married Men.

"Taking them all round, married men are much looser in their morals than single men." This affirmation by the Bishop of London, England, quite startled his hearers at a meeting of the Council for Promoting Public Morality. Those present were pleased, however, to learn, on the Bishop's authority, that London is becoming more moral, thanks to the efforts of the police. There is still, however, much to be done. The Bishop said he would never rest content until the open sale in shops of things to make sin easy was suppressed.

PATERSON'S

COUGH DROPS

Make good throat and chest troubles; they really cure. Physicians command their use in all irritations of the mucous passages. Please to take. Demand the three colored and red and yellow labels.

THEY WILL CURE

POET OF THE PEOPLE

CENTENARY OF LONGFELLOW'S BIRTH CELEBRATED.

Inherited the Poetic Temperament
From His Mother—Was Influenced by His Early Residence Near Sea—Was the Greatest Scholar of Modern Times—His Shorter Poems Were the Most Liked.

Just a century ago, on Feb. 27, 1807, in the seaport town of Portland, Maine, was born of cultured parents one destined to become, not the greatest, but perhaps the best known and most loved poet of any age—one skilled to sing of time and of eternity—a "poet of the people." Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. From his mother, who was fond of music, poetry and nature, the boy probably received the romantic and imaginative side of his nature; from his father, a much-respected lawyer, he no doubt inherited his integrity and habits of industry, for he was throughout his life a hard worker, and from early youth cherished "noble longings for the strife."

The fact that he grew up in a sea-



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

port town had much to do with the influence of the sea so noticeable in his poetry that he is often called the "poet of the sea."

Throughout his life the haunting "secret of the sea" remained with him, and never failed to inspire him with fancies romantic and tender.

Surrounded from youth to age with a happy environment of friends and artistic possessions, he might well think his lot the especial favor of Heaven. Appointed to a professorship at 19, sent across the sea to study foreign languages and later given a chair of literature in Harvard, with leisure for literary work, what more could heart desire? He was less tried in the furnace than poets are wont to be, and therefore was not a "poet of passion or of pain"; no erratic genius such as Shelley or Poe, Byron or Swinburne, but a calm, finely-poised soul, with a mind highly gifted by the gods, and well nurtured and disciplined by habits of study.

He lived in a spot where he had all the delights of country life and the advantages of cultured Boston.

Longfellow occupied a unique place in American literature. He was the greatest modern scholar of the times, a scholar in spirit as well as in letter. Both by his verse and by his teaching he made familiar the culture of modern languages, bringing from Europe whole libraries of the stories and legends of European history, putting the American people in touch with a nation with the tongues of both the north and south.

His longest and best poem, probably the best poem ever written by an American poet—The Song of Hiawatha, known in all lands, and his masterpiece and favorite among the longer poems, is "Evangeline." This poem had a rapturous welcome from the public when it appeared, and for the first six months after publication sold at the rate of a thousand copies a month. Wherein lies the charm of this poem? Why its universal popularity? It presents the most

reer by being apprenticed to a draper in Wakefield. When he was 21 he went to London, and as soon as he had the opportunity, that is to say, in 1823, he opened a retail establishment in Westbourne Grove, a district against which he had been cautioned. He started with a capital of between \$600 and \$700; in 1829 his annual profits were \$100,000, and his company was capitalized at \$1,818,100. At the beginning of his enterprise he employed two women and a boy; when he died his employees numbered 6,000. In his will he left \$5,000,000 to found homes for the poor.

KING'S LAST MATCH.

Exciting and Nervous Moment On a Canadian Prairie.

King Edward once said that he spent the most exciting and nervous moment of his life on a prairie in Canada when he visited that country as a youth. He was in no danger of being scalped by a Red Indian, or eaten by wolves, or gored by a mad-demon bison. His anxiety and nervousness were simply due to his efforts to light a match. The Prince and his party were miles away from any human habitation; they wanted to smoke, and had only one match between them. Lots were cast as to who should strike it. The lot fell on the Prince, and with great difficulty he managed to get the light which was to supply them with fire till their return to civilization.

The Kaiser's Latest.

The Kaiser is breaking out in a new place. He is going into the china business. He has founded out of his private treasury a manufactory of majolica ware on his estate at Cadzand. He himself laid down all the plans of the new manufactory and follows its development with the greatest interest. It is likely "Kaiser ware" will be popular among china collectors. His majesty is doing his best to transform his Cadzand estate into a model property, a kind of German Sandringham.—London Mail.

Seeing's Believing.

Attentive Waiter—Feel like a cup of tea, sir?

Irascible Customer—Do I look like a cup of tea?

classmate of his who was about to commit suicide, when he was deterred by the reading of this poem. "Excelsior." "Resignation" and many of his minor poems belong to the same class, and have gladdened many sad and weary lives.

Longfellow was genuinely religious, but his religion was so broadly human that he could not confine it to the narrow creed of any of the various sects. He leaned toward Unitarianism, but his belief may be summed up in a single line of his own, "Heart within and God overhead."

He was certainly not a Shakespeare, nor a Goethe, nor yet a Tennyson or a Browning, but he will be remembered and loved quite as long as they. His place as a strong pillar in the temple of American literature is secure. The cathedral bell has tolled, and the twilight closed in, but though it still comes the tender voice in poems that are a priceless possession of the human spirit.

VICTIMS OF INDUSTRY.

Enormous Number of Non-Fatal Industrial Accidents in Britain.

Last year no fewer than 110,762 non-fatal industrial accidents were reported in Great Britain, compared with 99,546 in 1905. Fatal accidents numbered 1,116 against 1,063. Only 27 of last year's total were females, and 107 were young persons. The largest number of accidents in any one industry was 145 in the construction of buildings, as against 117 in 1905; 143 fatalities occurred in docks, and 118 in metal foundries. Mechanical machinery accidents were responsible for 362 of the deaths; 15 deaths were due to electric shocks, and 371 were caused by persons falling. Hoist fatalities numbered 38, and cranes were responsible for 89.

Glasgow, with 131 deaths, occupies the unenviable position of first in the list of towns, and it was in the same plight in 1905 with 117 deaths. Birmingham had only 23 fatalities, Manchester 58, East London 57, and South London 52.

Lead poisoning cases in the year numbered 632, against 592 in 1905, and there were 66 cases of anthrax, four of mercury poisoning, and five of arsenic poisoning, making a total of 707, with 54 fatalities, against 663, including 42 fatalities, in 1905.

"THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDER."

Late William Whiteley Leaves \$5,000,000 to Found Homes For Poor.

"The Universal Provider" was the name by which the late Wm. Whiteley of London, Eng., was known far and wide. Mr. Whiteley, who was killed on January 24 by a school teacher, was the founder and owner of a very large department store in London. He occupied a position in London somewhat similar to that of Mr. Timothy Eaton in Toronto, whose death followed within a few days after Mr. Whiteley was born in September, 1831, and began his business career

at the age of 14, when he was apprenticed to a draper in Wakefield. When he was 21 he went to London, and as soon as he had the opportunity, that is to say, in 1823, he opened a retail establishment in Westbourne Grove, a district against which he had been cautioned. He started with a capital of between \$600 and \$700; in 1829 his annual profits were \$100,000, and his company was capitalized at \$1,818,100. At the beginning of his enterprise he employed two women and a boy; when he died his employees numbered 6,000. In his will he left \$5,000,000 to found homes for the poor.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as a sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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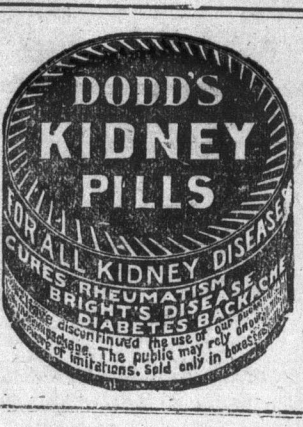
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INEBRIETY IN ANIMALS.

Birds and Beasts Become Slaves to the Cup That Cheers.

Man is not the only animal fond of intoxicating liquors, says The Baltimore Sun. Birds, insects, even fishes, have been known to become drunkards at a suitable opportunity.

A remarkable case of bird inebriation occurred during the course of a homing pigeon contest in France. Four hundred and twenty-nine birds were taken from Tours to La Bohalle, and the toss took place at the latter town. Out of all this lot only forty birds found the way home; the others were too intoxicated.

At first the owners of the pigeons were mystified at the non-appearance of their little racers. Then the forty wearily dribbled in home in a decidedly sorry condition. They were in a shocking state of inebriation, but they gave a clue to the absence of the others.

Investigation showed that a mass of black currants formed part of the freight of the railway. The crate containing the pigeons had been placed in the same car as the black currants, and the pigeons had sipped the exuded juice, with the unhappy result related.

A still more shocking case of bird depravity comes from Scotland. A farmer was astonished to hear an appalling din one day. This was caused by his flock of geese, every member of which was screaming in a maniacal manner as it cut fantastic capers. Homeward they were coming, cackling, hopping, waddling, fighting and generally behaving in an unseemly manner—they were intoxicated.

Ludicrous as it may seem, it was a serious matter for the farmer, as the geese were never fit for anything again. They used to spend their time in sleeping off the drink when they were not actually drinking. It appears that they had found a pool which was contaminated with the dregs from an adjoining distillery. They became useless dispanicases.

Even the industrious little bee is not free from inebriety. It is a fact well known to owners of apiaries that the little creatures often get "fuddled" upon the inebriating nectar found in certain flowers. For instance, there is a species of willow, the members of which have large flowers which form a great attraction for bees. These flowers excrete a syrup or juice which is intoxicating. A bee, usually a humble bee, will sip until it falls down in a stupor, to awaken many hours afterward, stiff and dazed.

Fishes, as is well known, are inveterate little drunkards, shamelessly drinking all kinds of intoxicating liquors.

It is the elephant, however, which is the biggest drunkard. The only thing which will prevent an elephant from becoming inebriated is the absence of all intoxicants. After an elephant has acquired a taste for alcohol it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to break the habit. In the case of a circus elephant which was dosed with spirits under medical advice this was found to be impossible, so frantic did it become when the usual dose was stopped. Its violent behavior was quieted only by returning to the old state of affairs.

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A RARE BIRD.

Why an American Showman Could Not Get It For His Museum.

When the eminent French writer Ferdinand Brunetiere visited the United States some years ago, lecturing at Harvard and other leading universities, he had an amusing experience, which he described in the recollections of his American tour which he afterward published. The great litterateur devoted much attention to the life and works of Bossuet, who was often styled the "Eagle of Meaux," on account perhaps of his lofty flights of eloquence. This fact, with others pertaining to his literary career, was mentioned by some daily papers during his stay in this country. It caught the eyes of a shrewd American showman, who, however, got somewhat mixed over the meaning of the allusion. He wrote the following letter to the French author:

Sir—I have just heard that a certain Meaux eagle, very celebrated, it appears, in your country, has become your exclusive property. Now, I am the manager of a museum in one of the largest cities in the States. This Meaux eagle, whose reputation has been enhanced by your eloquence, would certainly not fail to excite the curiosity of my public. If you will let me have the rare bird and tell me how to feed it, you can quote your own figure.

Brunetiere politely explained that the "rare bird" had been dead for nearly 200 years.

CORDON BLEU.

Origin of the French Title as Applied to a Fine Cook.

The Order of the St. Spirit was created in 1557, was suppressed by Louis XVIII. in 1814, and was revived by Louis XVIII. in 1814. To speak rightly, Louis XVIII. considered that the order had never ceased to exist, for he had given two collars during his exile, in 1810, the one to Francis I., king of the two Sicilies, and the other to his brother, the Prince of Salerno, the father of his brother's wife, the Duchess d'Aumale.

The ribbon of this order was a light blue color. It was worn around the neck in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV., but was changed by Louis XIV., when it was worn across the chest. The Chevaliers of the St. Spirit were always known under the name of Les Cordons Bleus, and this was the supreme honor during the monarchy of France. It was from this that the title of "cordon bleu" was given to a first class cook. A gentleman one day declared after a good meal that he who had cooked the dinner had proved himself a "cordon bleu" among cooks—in other words, the master of his art. The title became quite the rage and is now always used to designate a good cook without the persons who use it knowing what it means or still less the origin of the title.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

They Differ in Many Ways From Those of Our Own Country.

Hot water is not "laid on" (piped) at foreign hotels, says the Travel Magazine. If you hear a gentle tap on the door in the morning, you may interpret it as meaning that a copper ewer of hot water has just been set down outside for your personal use.

If you order a bath, it will be prepared for you accordingly, and a sweet voiced maid will give you notice when it is ready. You are not expected to operate the water valves at all, and it is doubtful if you would succeed if you tried.

From a variety of vacant rooms at a hotel shown you select the one you prefer, with a definite agreement as to price. You are not required to accept humbly and thankfully, in blind faith, whatever room the clerk deigns to assign to you, as in America. It is expected, however, that you will order your breakfasts at the hotel, being free to get your other meals elsewhere if you prefer.

Electric light switches are not commonly turned on by a push button or a flat key, as in our buildings, but by a small brass lever. Many of the best hotels have a reading light in the headboard of each bedstead.

The Last Resort.

A man went into an oculist's the other day and, complaining of failing sight, got fitted with a pair of spectacles.

"Is this the weakest glass for my eyes?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the oculist.

"Supposing I can't see with it after a few months?"

"Get a stronger then."

"And if I still can't see?"

"Get a still stronger."

"And if the strongest glass fails?"

"In that case I think if I were you I should buy a small, intelligent dog and a couple of yards of string."

It Made a Difference.

"