Executor's Sale of Valuable City Property

By public auction, on the premises, Wednesday, May 3, 1911, at 3 p.m., the property known as No. 466 Maitland street, having a frontage of 46 feet. This is a frame cottage, in good condition, centrally located in a pleasant neighborhood. Terms, $100 cash down, sufficient to make one-third in 30 days; balance may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, executor. A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. MESSRS. WINNETT & GREENSLEES, solicitors. 73c-twt

Auction Sale

of high-class dairy cows, horses and brood sows, lot 11, con. 4, Township of Westminster, on Monday, April 24, at 1 o'clock p.m. No reserve.
LAIDLAW & DIBB, Auctioneers.
GEO. B. LAIDLAW, Proprietor. b

Auction Sale

at 280 Rectory street, Wednesday, April 26, 10 a.m., comprising set of leather-seat chairs, elegant sideboard, large tables, English baby cab, pictures, carpets, linoleums, glassware, large quantity of dishes, contents of seven bedrooms complete, pillows, bedding, good range, kitchen utensils, other useful goods too numerous to mention. Terms, cash. Must be sold; owner leaving the city
7lu-ty JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

Friday, April 28, at 243 Queen's avenue. Household furniture, comprising in part: Contents of dining-room and kitchen, antique bureau and mirror, iron bedsteads, dressers and stands, rockers, curtains, cook stove, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock.
7lu-tw NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

Thursday, April 27, at 197 Cartwright street. Contents of house, comprising in part: Parlor suite, carpets, hallrack, sofa, chairs, bedroom suites, etc., pictures, linoleum, new baseburner, go-cart, wringer, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock.
7lu-tx NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale of City Property

By public auction on the premises, Tuesday, May 2, 1911, at 3 p.m., the following properties of the estate of the late Ellen Clancy:

1.—No. 456 Oxford street, being a one-story frame house, the lot having a frontage of 50 feet.

2.—No. 803 Maitland street, which is also a frame cottage, the lot having a frontage of 50 feet.

These properties are both located adjacent to the Oxford street car line. Terms, 10 per cent down, balance in 30 days, a portion may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, executor. A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. FRASER & MOORE, solicitors. 73c-twt

Auction Sale

Monday, April 24, 2 o'clock, 207 Oxford street. Iron beds, swell bedroom suite, baseburner, cook stove, gent's bicycle, tools, set dishes, extension table, sideboard, linoleum, six dining-room chairs, parlor rug 3½x4, centre tables, rockers, good pictures, screens and screen doors, curtains, pans, pots, mats, other goods, all nearly new. Come. No reserve. Terms, cash.
72u L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

Household furniture, Monday, April 24, at 10 a.m., 197 Colborne street. Parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, range, heater, extension table, chairs, sideboard, rugs, carpet, hallrack, curtains, dishes, chamberware, mower. JOE BROWN, auctioneer, 87 Carling street. 71u-wt

Auction Sale

Household furniture, farm stock, implements, etc., at 12:30 o'clock, Wednesday, April 26, 1911, lot 6, con. 1, Lobo Township. Robert Robinson, prop., Komoka; John Turnbull, auctioneer, Komoka; Room 22, Bank of Toronto Building, on Saturdays. 67u-t

AUCTION SALE

REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell on Wednesday, April 26, the household furniture of the late J. L. Williams, comprising: Rosewood square piano, carpets, curtains, oilcloth, antique French bedstead, bureaus, stands, wardrobe, chairs, tables, pictures, rockers, range, sundry other articles. Also that valuable real estate, northeast corner of Clarence and Horton streets, with a frontage of 74 feet by a depth of 99 feet. On the property is a two-story house, also frame barn, within two blocks of railways and public school. Will be sold subject to reserve bid, on the premises, No. 256 Horton street. Furniture at 10:30; real estate at 2 o'clock. Further particulars re terms, apply to NEIL COOPER, auctioneer, 241 Dundas street. 67c-15,22,29

AUCTION SALE

Beautiful Residence and Valuable Building Lots.

"ARDAVEN PLACE"

Ridout street south, the property of Mr. R. C. Macfie. This residence and a number of lots will be offered for sale by auction on the premises, subject to reserve bids, on

Saturday, April 29, at 2:30 p. m.

Residence solid brick, slate roof, fifteen rooms, heated with hot water, five open fireplaces, with marble mantels, hardwood floors, etc. Lot 140x189.

Also a Number of Lots

each 40x100, subject to building restrictions. Money will be advanced to cash purchasers for purpose of building.

Terms: Ten per cent cash, sufficient to make one-third in 30 days, balance in instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Plan may be seen at THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY.
73u-tw

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE stock-in-trade of Henry Crellin, deceased.—There will be offered for sale by public auction (subject to a reserve bid in every case), on Friday, April 28, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., at the premises of the late Henry Crellin, 255 Dundas street, London, Ont., lately occupied as a barber shop, the stock in trade of the said Henry Crellin, consisting of mirrors, chairs, tobaccos, cigars and the usual furniture and fittings of a barber shop. The premises are now open for inspection, and the stock may be seen at any reasonable time. The stock will be offered for sale en bloc, and if not so sold, then will be offered separately or in parcels to suit the purchaser. Terms: Under ten dollars ($10), cash; over that amount, one-third cash at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one and two months, on approved joint notes, with interest at 7 per cent. Apply for further particulars to WILLIAM CRELLIN, administrator, Kintore; or to CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, his solicitors, London, Ont., or to JOSEPH BROWN, auctioneer, London, Ont. 73u-tw

How I Killed My Superfluous Hair

Even After Beauty Doctors, Electricity, Powders Pastes and Liquid Depilatories Failed.

[From a Correspondent.]

"Killed" seems a strong word to use, but that is just what I wanted to do to the hair that disfigured my face and arms—I wanted to kill it root and all, so that it would never live again. It spoiled my looks, made me seem old and masculine, and hence interfered with both social and business success.

I tried the ordinary dissolvents and depilatories, but found them worthless—even dangerous. From a so-called specialist, I secured electrical treatment. It was painful and expensive, but I would have stood the suffering and cost had I not found that the needle (electrolysis) often leaves scars that are even worse than the disfiguring hair itself.

So I gave up hope, and in despair resigned myself to being called the "hairy lady" for the rest of my life, until a travelled friend persuaded me to try a new and easy method learned from the Japanese. In it I found a way to actually kill the hair, and I permanently removed the superfluous growth, at the same time improving my complexion.

Having myself experienced so many previous disappointments, I have decided to forget my own sensitiveness, and for the benefit of my sex, I will gladly explain to others the method which cured me. It is nothing like the powder, paste and liquid preparations that simply burn off the exposed hair and ruin the skin. It is a discovery only recently introduced into this country, and so simple that any woman can use it in the privacy of her own room, and in only a few minutes' time.

Many friends have said to me, "It seems too good to be true," but the test proved it true both for myself and others as well. If you will write me for full particulars, inclosing stamp for reply, which will be sent in plain sealed envelope, you, too, my enjoy the same happy experience, for I will tell you fully and freely about this wonderful discovery, so you can be just as successful as I was. Address Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 164 B. R., Osgood building, Providence, R. I.

SPECIAL INDORSEMENT: As the method above referred to has been indorsed by doctors, true specialists and many other publishers, we advise all readers thus afflicted to take advantage of Mrs. Osgood's offer and write her at once at above address.

Executor's Sale

Lot 1, second range south Longwood road, 1 mile south of Melbourne, Township of Ekfrid, Tuesday, April 25, at 12 o'clock; 8 horses, 32 three-year-old steers, hogs, sheep and all implements. Important sale; first-class stock. See bills. MRS. W. A. CLARK, executrix; L. L. McTAGGART, auctioneer. b

Auction Sale

Household Furniture, 672 Adelaide street, Friday, April 28, 1 o'clock; 1 extension table, 2 parlor tables, 2 rockers, 1 sideboard, carpets, a lot of good linoleum, dining-room chairs, 1 sofa, 1 cupboard, 1 bedroom suites, 1 cupboard, 1 heater stove, 1 refrigerator, 1 twelve-foot oak counter, 1 sixteen-foot awning, lawn mower, Plymouth Rock fowl, kitchen ware, etc. Proprietor leaving city. Terms cash. Albert Collins, prop.; A. M. Hunt, auctioneer. 73u-tw

Household Furniture

BY AUCTION.

306 Oxford street, Thursday, April 27, 1 o'clock: 1 mahogany rocker, 1 Morris chair, 1 fine hall rack, Axminster parlor carpet, Brussels carpet, 3 pieces silk upholstered furniture, armchair, 1 onyx table, 3 rockers, 1 bedroom suite in oak, 1 iron bed, 1 child's cot, 1 couch, pictures, pair chenille portieres, writing desk, kitchen ware, refrigerator, gas stove, etc. Terms, cash. W. J. Blackie, prop.; A. M. Hunt, auctioneer. 73u-ty

Auction Sale

Of Household Furniture, piano, etc., at 106 Marley Place, on Thursday, April 27, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. Wall to sell her household effects, comprising grand upright piano, parlor suite, easy chairs, rockers, centre tables, carpets, pictures, secretary-bookcase, hanging and other lamps, hall stand, gas chandeliers, sideboard and chairs, crockery, glassware, lounge, sewing machine, calendar clock, contents of three bedrooms, wardrobe, stretcher, refrigerator, baseburner with oven, gas plate, gasoline stove, mower, garden and other tools, kitchen utensils, etc.
J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.
b 68 Bank of Toronto.

Auction Sale

820 Van street, 10:30 sharp, Monday, April 24. Cook stove, lawn mower, dishes, kitchen utensils, sideboard, cupboard, tables, chairs, rockers, good parlor suite, small piano, iron beds, dressers, stands, sealers, carpets, other goods. Terms, cash. No reserve. Take Ottaway avenue car.
b L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

D. R. DIBB, AUCTIONEER AND valuator; real estate, farm and livery stock, specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, Belmont; Fraser House, London, Saturdays. Local and long distance phone connections in house. 55n-t

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER—Orders left at Anderson & Hatch's, Bank Toronto, receive prompt attention. t

J. W. LAIDLAW, AUCTIONEER, WILTON Grove Postoffice. At Fraser House Saturdays. Farms for sale. 25bu-t

Sealed Tenders

will be received for the erection of a new school at S. S. No. 7, Adelaide, until May 9. Plans will be at my residence for inspection after April 24. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
J. H. RICHARDSON, Sec.-Treas.
70n Lock Box 5, Kerwood, Ont.

TAFT'S RECIPROCITY PACT PASSED BY THE U. S. HOUSE

Goes Through on Vote of 265 to 89, a Majority of Republicans and a Few Democrats Opposing.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Washington, April 21.—President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement, supported by all but a handful of Democrats and opposed by a majority of the Republicans, passed the House of Representatives early this evening by a vote of 265 to 89.

With nearly 200 Democrats in control, and their action indorsed by a large body of the Republicans, the bill to put the agreement in force was adopted with no amendments and in almost identically the form in which it passed the House in the last session of the preceding Congress.

The bill seeks to put into effect the formala greement reached between President Taft and members of the Canadian cabinet for a reduction of tariff rates on many articles and free trade in many others across the Canadian border. Added to it by the Democratic leaders is a section which "authorizes and requests" President Taft to make further efforts to obtain still freer trade relations with Canada in the form of additional reciprocal relations.

Ends Six-Day Fight.

The passage of the bill marked the close of a fight that raged in the House for six days. During that time the safety of the measure was at no time threatened, but the Democratic and Republican leaders working for its passage conceded all the opportunity desired by its opponents for debate and protest against it. Following the same policy, amendments were admitted in the House today for almost every section of the bill; and in each case they were rejected by an overwhelming vote given by the friends of the measure on both sides of the House, on the theory that any amendment would nullify it.

G. O. P. Threats Carried Out.

The attempt to amend the agreement began with the final reading of the bill at 3 o'clock. The threats of Republicans opposed to the measure to make the Democrats vote against amendments for free meat, free lumber and free agricultural machinery, were carried out, but as their party leaders declared that any amendment would defeat the whole trade agreement, they cheerfully voted down these amendments.

The Republicans who taunted them with opposing free admission of these important products were met with the assertion that the Democrats would lay the new "farmers' free list" bill before the House next week, and that an opportunity would be given to vote for free meat, machinery, lumber and a score of other things. This defence was met by Republican standpatters with the charge that the Democrats knew the free list bill could not pass the Senate nor obtain the President's approval.

Attempts to put fresh and canned meats on the free list section of the reciprocity bill made by Representatives Martin, of South Dakota, Foster, of Vermont, Lenroot, of Wisconsin, and Norris, of Nebraska. Representative Lenroot finally proposed the whole Democratic free list bill as an amendment, and although Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, who was presiding, ruled that it was in order, the Democrats stoically voted against it.

Free Pulp Attacked.

The section of the bill relating to free admission of pulp and paper provoked the sharpest discussion, drawing from Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, the statement that it was exactly in the terms agreed on by the two countries.

Former Speaker Cannon bitterly attacked this section of the bill.

"Let's bring Canada down here and surrender the halls of Congress to them," exclaimed Mr. Cannon.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, pointed out that any reduction of duties as proposed in the free list amendment would violate the relations between the United States and all other countries, as it would give Canadian goods a special preference in the American markets.

"I challenge the statement that we are going to pass the free list bill later on with the exception that it will not become law," said Democratic Leader Underwood in reply to statements from Republican opponents of the reciprocity bill. "The free list bill will become law or the Republican Senate that kills it or the Republican president that vetos it will never be heard from again."

Chicago, April 21.—Resolutions opposing the proposed reciprocity trade agreement with Canada and protesting against any reduction of the tariff on paper, pulp and similar wood products, were adopted at an executive meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Manufacturers' Association today. Pledges were given by members present to begin a movement to prevent free trade with Canada.

ECHOES FROM THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

[Written for The Advertiser.]

This year the Ontario Educational Association celebrated the jubilee anniversary of its organization. Though an observer could scarcely detect any suggestion of jubilation in the general programme of work undertaken, the banquet at the rear of Convocation Hall on Tuesday evening, and the fine spirit of forbearance and good-fellowship which characterized its deliberations and proceedings, were exceedingly appropriate to a jubilee occasion. The spirit of the jubilee year was evidently abroad among the educationists of the Province.

From a small band of teachers gathered in 1861 for the study of educational problems, the association has grown to its present dimensions. It now consists of six departments, meeting in eleven sections, and represents every vital educational interest of the Province. The men of faith and vision who first met to cheer one another in the lonely and difficult task of teaching could scarcely have foreseen the results which 50 years of heroic work has brought. They builded better than they knew, because they built in faith. Through long years of toil, with varied effort, but with constant aim, with ever-increasing clearness of vision and deeper reverence for man and for truth, the teachers have been winning a place for the people of Ontario, and for themselves, on the road to true greatness. Never in the history of education in Ontario were the educators of our youth so keenly alive to the magnitude of their opportunity and the responsibility of their position.

The work of the association has brought to the teachers of the Province a true and therefore a healthy self-consciousness. The teacher takes himself and his task seriously. This consciousness manifested itself in the three dominant notes which characterized the meetings of the association and the spirit of its deliberations.

The first note was the increased sense of opportunity and responsibility. While the fact is recognized that the teacher can never supplant the parent in the home life of the child, there is nevertheless a well-defined appreciation of the equally important fact that he or she is not merely an instructor in branches of useful knowledge, but is much more the guide and guardian of the child in all that pertains to its physical, mental, and moral well-being. This was strongly emphasized in the discussions along these lines in the public school department, the trustees' department, and the training department. These discussions were earnest, sane and timely. The association was specially privileged in the opportunity of listening to the illuminating and instructive address of Dr. George A. Anden, M. A., medical superintendent for the education committee, Birmingham, England, who came to Canada at the request of Dr. Pyne, minister of education, to give the teachers of Ontario the benefit of his experience in this special department of education.

The second dominant note of self-consciousness were the demands, quietly, but firmly expressed, that educational legislation represent the concensus of opinion of public educators, and that the members of the profession receive more adequate recognition in the form of pensions. The suggestion of the deputy minister of education, that governments, as well as children, are in need of education, seemed to crystallize the sentiment of the teachers on these points. A strong committee was appointed to urge upon the Government the necessity for a liberal annual grant in order to make possible a superannuation scheme, under which every teacher may enjoy a substantial annuity after a fixed number of years in the service of the state.

A resolution by the trustees' department that all engagements between trustees and teachers be drawn to terminate on the 30th of June each year, and that teachers be not allowed to terminate contracts with boards of education at any other date, indicates a frantic effort on the part of school boards to escape the legitimate consequences of a rise in the market value of the teacher's professional services. It is a question whether the legislation suggested, if secured, would not aggravate, rather than remedy, the evil complained of. Canadians do not take kindly to coercive legislation.

The third note of healthy self-consciousness in the proceedings of the association was the reminiscent note. Perhaps distance lends enchantment to the view in matters educational, as in other matters. Be that as it may, it was evident that memory dwelt lovingly on the incidents of the past, and clothed its failings with the garment of charity. It was inevitable that reminiscence should review the history of educational legislation both earlier and more recent. The gentlemen to whom fell the important and agreeable, though somewhat hazardous, privilege of recalling personal and professional experiences of legislation and executive educational idiosyncrasies, acquitted themselves of their task in the spirit of wisdom and charity, chastened by experience and mellowed by years, but loyal to truth. Removed far above the vengeful wrath of the gods and the pettiness of personal ambition, with unclouded vision and unperturbed spirit, they judged things past and present. To them it seemed our educational system had just "growed up," as it were. How it arrived at its present state of efficiency or inefficiency was difficult to say, for no one had yet been able to discover any traces of principle or policy in its development. Some recent educational fads came in for a due share of sane criticism. Men and things were put in the impartial perspective of time's unbiased judgment, and the mantle of charity was thrown over all. —P.

MR. BRYCE TELLS

(Continued From Page One.)

years I can remember. It is a friendship growing out of a common stock." Then he went on to tell of the historic manifestations of friendly spirit between the two peoples.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said, had pointed out a condition which has no parallel in the world today. He referred to the long line of frontier between Canada and the United States, a line which was free from the imposing array of armies and of frowning forts or menacing navies.

"Canada is a great and growing country and I have always considered myself as much the representative of Canada as of Great Britain," said Mr. Bryce.

Referring to the arbitration treaty which is likely to be concluded between the United States and Great Britain, he said, in part:

A Treaty of Peace.

"I hope to see a treaty closed which will express in strong and clear terms the friendship and peace of the two countries, one that will be an example of confidence to the whole human race.

Coming to his topic, "The Modern City," Mr. Bryce discussed the cities of ancient and medieval times, tracing the development of municipal government. Then he said:

"The functions of a city are five: First, public order; the safety of the individual is not a matter of being a Democrat or a Republican or a Liberal or a Tory; second, the comfort of the citizens, which has to do with transportation, with the maintenance of the quays and wharves; third, public health; fourth, education; we in England, as you in United States, believe that education is a local function, a matter which requires the local sympathy and local concern; fifth, the care of the poor. Fortunately, this is a less serious problem than it is with us in our great communities.

Not Matters of Politics.

"These are all matters which you will concede are not concerned with the points of difference between a Republican or a Democrat. What have the great principles of a Lincoln or a Jackson to do with public health?

"The modern city must have good men. These should have honesty, energy, business capacity, neighborliness, power to be in sympathy with and to understand ordinary men. This seems to me to have been the secret of the hold which Abraham Lincoln had on the people.

"President Taft seems to combine simplicity, friendliness and geniality. These, I presume, are found in equal abundance in both parties.

"The problems of the modern city are those things that the cities are attempting to solve.

"Galveston and Des Moines are concerned with the experiments in the commission form of government. Others are trying the referendum and recall. You will be able to solve these problems because you are watching the experiments with care.

Take Years to Decide.

"Some of these experiments cannot be determined for ten or fifteen years. These will bring out the best forms, which will then be applied to other cities according to the circumstances.

"We are experimenting in England in doing many things that formerly were done by private enterprise or not done at all. The first thing the city must find in determining whether it shall undertake an enterprise is whether it has the men to do the work. The second question is: Is the work one which a city can do better, or whether a private corporation can do it better?"

On municipal ownership he was not altogether too confident. In fact, his remarks against the policy were so emphasized that he got more applause for the negative side of the controversy.

"So far as we have in England taken over the street railways, I think we have done it well. We have given the people better service and lower fares. We have been unable to reach any certain conclusions, however, on these subjects. Although it has been encouraging so far, it is all too early to judge."

Go Slow, His Advice.

"There are certain things that the municipality might do by extending these activities. It might injure the sense of self-help and destroy initiative. If extension is to supersede energy and initiative of private citizens, I would advise the city to go slowly in extending its functions for fear that those qualities which have contributed much to the advance and prosperity both in England and America may not be destroyed.

"I think that 50 years hence, these problems will be in large measure solved through public spirit."

Speaks at University Club.

Mr. Bryce and Dr. Angell were the guests of the board of governors of the University Club yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon they were given an automobile ride around Belle Isle and the boulevard. Mr. Bryce expressed great surprise at the size of the city, and incidentally displayed great curiosity over the city's institutions, factories, etc.

Following the dinner tendered Mr. Bryce and Dr. Angell at the University Club last night, Mr. Bryce delivered a short address on "American Universities Revisited." He leaves this morning for London, Ont., going over the Grand Trunk Railway at 10:45 o'clock.

CIVIL SERVANTS WAIT ON GOVERNMENT

That in Banks.

Ask for Superannuation Similar to

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, April 21.—A deputation of civil servants from every part of the dominion from British Columbia to Halifax waited on the minister of finance this morning and asked for the abolition of the existing retirement fund and the introduction of a system of superannuation similar to that adopted by Canadian banks and insurance companies. Among the speakers were Hon. A. T. Dunn, of St. John and Hon. J. W. Whear of Charlottetown. The finance minister promised favorable consideration.

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Dinner Napkins.
Two Tray Cloths.
One Damask Sideboard Cloth.
Two Kitchen Table Cloths.
Two pair cotton Sheets, 2½ by 3 yards.
Two pair cotton Sheets, 2 by 3 yards
Six cotton Pillow Covers.
Two pair servants' strong Sheets.
Two Servants' Pillow Covers.
Six Linen Bedroom Towels.
Three servants' Towels.
Three White Bath Towels.
Four Glass Cloths.
Four Tea Cloths.
Four Kitchen Rubbers.
Two Roller Towels.
Six Dusters.
Two Pudding Cloths.
Three Dish Cloths.
One Pair Double Bed Blankets.
One Under Blanket.
One Pair Single Bed Blankets.
One Under Blanket.
One Large White Quilt.
One Single Bed Quilt.
One Pair Servants' Blankets.
One Under Blanket.
One Colored Quilt.
Two White Toilet Covers.
One Servants' Toilet Cover.

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