

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office107
Editorial Department134
Job Department175
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London,
Ont.

The Power Deputation and the Hydro-Electric Commission's Report.

Mr. Whitney gave no definite pledge to the Niagara power deputation. On the whole his reply was sympathetic, but he was wary enough to leave a rear door open, by which the Government may retreat from the advanced position which it is urged to take. He pointed out that \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 might have to be expended in expropriation, and therefore the question must be approached with great caution. The Government, he said, should either develop the power, or regulate the developing companies. Nobody will quarrel with this statement, and it may be found, after all, that the development companies are not so bad as they have been painted, and are ready to give the public a square deal.

The resolution passed by the municipal representatives, which was laid before the Premier, asked for a provincial commission to undertake the generation and transmission of Niagara power; or, if power could be purchased at a reasonable price from existing companies, to undertake the transmission alone, and sell it to municipalities, regulating the price at which it shall be sold to every consumer, whether municipal, corporate or private.

The municipalities interested are wise in preferring the principle of Government control to the alternative scheme of municipal co-operation, which would be beyond their financial strength, and, just as likely, beyond their executive capacity. The arguments for Government control are strengthened by the report of the Hydro-Electric Commission, of which we have tried to give an intelligible summary, as follows:

The commissioners are satisfied that a market of 50,000-horse power can be obtained within a reasonable radius of Niagara Falls, as soon as transmission lines can be constructed, and this would be increased by at least 100,000-horse power within five years thereafter. It can reasonably be expected that beyond that a still greater amount of power can ultimately be distributed, thereby decreasing the cost of power to every consumer.

The commissioners are very censorious of the power companies at Niagara. Experience shows, they say, that where the distribution is controlled by private corporations the distribution area remains restricted. In other localities the tendency has been not to compete and thus keep down the price to consumers, but to amalgamate or to otherwise destroy competition—in other words, to charge all the traffic can bear. The result has been to force individual consumers to install generating plants of their own, and specific illustrations of this are found in the cities of Montreal, Buffalo and Hamilton.

The quantities of power supplied and contracted for by the Niagara companies cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, because the companies refuse to furnish the information, although they are bound by their agreements to report half-yearly to the park commissioners a varied statement of the electrical horse power generated, used and sold during the preceding six months. This they have failed to do and the commissioners recommend that they be compelled to fulfill their obligations.

The report of the chief engineer of the commission, Mr. Cecil B. Smith, is appended. He names 39 power centers within transmission range of Niagara electrical energy. These municipalities, or power centers, are divided into five groups as follows:
Division I—Hamilton and Dundas.
Division II—Toronto, Milton, Brampton, Georgetown and Orangeville.
Division III—Bramford, St. George, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Berlin, Waterloo, Baden, New Hamburg, Tavistock, Stratford and St. Marys.
Division IV—Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Tillsonburg, London and St. Thomas.
Division V—Windsor, Walkerville, Wallaceburg, Dresden, Chatham, Thamesville, Bowtell, Glencoe, Strathroy, Alvinston, Oil Springs, Petrolia and Sarnia.

It is not considered, however, that Division V offers the same inducement as to the other divisions, the small amount of power required at present and the great distance of transmission combining to make the cost of power at the municipal substations rather high, and it is doubtful whether electric distribution in this division would be fully justified commercially at the present time.

Divisions I, II, III, and IV, at present use a total of 100,713-horse power per annum. Many power users,

however, require steam for other purposes, such as heating, and would not be apt to make a change. Allowing for these, it is estimated, as the result of a personal canvass in each municipality, that an aggregate of 79,885-horse power developed by electricity would be used. In Division V, 13,484-horse power is used, of which 6,820 could be supplied in the form of electrical energy.

Mr. Smith estimates that Niagara power can be generated profitably by the present power companies at \$12 per horse power per annum, ready for delivery to a transmission company, at the generating station. He says that recent sales of large blocks of power at Niagara Falls have been made at this figure, upon which he bases his calculations, leading up to the cost of power delivered at the doors of the municipalities. He discusses prospective sites for a generating plant, and says it need not necessarily be located at Niagara Falls. In fact, there are strong reasons why a plant located about eighteen miles west of Niagara Falls would be a more favorable one, as the water there can be used under 300 feet head, requiring thereby only about one-half the amount of water per horse power which is used at the Falls. The construction necessary would not disfigure the vicinity of Niagara Falls, and as the power would be generated at a point eighteen miles nearer the Canadian market, this advantage would accrue to the consumer by lessening the cost of transmission. Sufficient studies and estimates have been made to show that a development can be made at this point at a cost per horse power not exceeding the cost of the Niagara developments.

The total capital cost of a plant capable of generating 100,000-horse power, he places at \$8,631,168, or \$86 per horse power. The yearly charges would be \$811,100, which would include operating expenses, maintenance and repairs, replacement fund, interest at 4 per cent upon the capital cost, and rental of water.

The commission advises that the municipalities undertake the transmission of the power from the Falls. It is estimated that 12,458-horse power (full load) could be delivered to division IV, which includes the city of London, at an annual cost of \$30,727. This would include the cost of sub-stations in each place; interest on capital investment, depreciation, running expenses—everything but the cost of distributing it to individual consumers. The cost of one-horse power per annum at the London sub-station would be \$21.83. The cost of local distribution to individual consumers is not given for every municipality. In St. Thomas it would be \$4.14 per horse power per annum; in Berlin, \$2.97, in Galt \$5.21. Presumably the cost of Niagara power to each customer in London would be about \$36.

The commission has made out a good case for public ownership on paper; but while the municipalities may rightly be required to assume some financial responsibility under any public ownership scheme, it may well be doubted whether they could effectively co-operate to control the transmission of power from Niagara to their own doors. It is a vast undertaking, and municipalities have not shown a superhuman ability in running their own affairs. The Government should control this part of the scheme. The distribution of power within their own boundaries would be a sufficient task for the municipalities.

Why This Discrimination?

The new educational bill provides for an advisory council of seventeen members, two of whom will be the president of the Provincial University and the superintendent of education, and fifteen of the members to be elected, representing the public and separate school teachers, the high school teachers, the public school inspectors, and three universities—McMaster, Queen's, and Ottawa.

"Why not the Western University of London also?" asks the Hamilton Herald.

Why not? The member for London is so full of the Niagara power project that he has no time or thought for anything else. He has discouraged the movement to secure London her educational rights by virtually telling the University Committee that it would be useless to interview the Government in behalf of the Western. Is he going to permit this rank and unparliamentary discrimination against London in the educational bill? Queen's and Ottawa Universities are denominational. On what ground, therefore, has the Minister of Education ignored the Western? The omission should be repaired while the bill is in committee.

Now, if Mr. Whitney would only keep his promise to make Niagara power as free as air!

Like the army of the King of France, the power deputation marched up the hill and then marched down again.

The clergymen of Winnipeg interfered in the street car strike and brought about a settlement. That was practical Christianity.

Gorky, whose writings have nourished the spirit of liberty in Russia, has reached American soil, suffering from consumption, perhaps caused or

hastened by his recent imprisonment. His afflictions come at the moment when his dreams are being realized.

England is about to fight the school question over again. Well, England is welcome to it.

In view of the growth of provincial expenditure, the Whitney Government will need all the money it can get out of that silver mine.

Too Busy to Talk.

[Washington Star.]

"Do man that really knows a whole lot," said Uncle Eben, "has generally been too busy collecting information to stand around telling all he knows."

Esperanto, the New Universal Language.

[New York Sun.]

Esperanto goes marching on. France is its stronghold, and in England it has attained official recognition. Esperantist professors, we believe, find in Canada a happy hunting-ground, and in this country the bacillus of bughouse speech is beginning to bite in the colleges. Recently at Harvard a class for the study of the latest—and apparently the strongest—of the "universal" languages has been formed. Now the University of Pennsylvania is to have an Esperanto "circle."

A student in the dental department of the Quaker College caught the fever and formed a private class; then a Philadelphia professor enlisted in "the cause." His first lecture attracted little attention, but the second was attended by an enthusiastic throng of students from all departments of the university.

Of all the labor-saving devices of this get-rich-quick age Esperanto is the labor-savingest. The grammar has only sixteen rules, and a working knowledge of it may be obtained in a few weeks. More than 400,000 persons, it is claimed, are now traveling the Esperanto road of simplified conversation and frictionless verbal communication whose "formative initiative" is credited to Professor Felix Oswald, of Vienna.

As there remain full five months before the meeting of the Esperanto Congress at Geneva next September, we may expect before the year is out to read the works of Shakespeare, and perhaps the cities of Pennsylvania and Browning, translated by some of the thropic sophomores into the beauteous Esperanto.

The Esperantists inform us that "the international language should be comprehensible to the whole educated world; but no man on the earth except the Volapukist would comprehend even the word 'Volapuk'."—In this way:

"La lingvo internacia estas komprenebla, de la tuta mondo edukita; sed neniu homo sur la tero eksciuske la volapukistoj komprenas la artan lingvon 'Volapuk'."

It will take more than a few weeks to educate the world down to that infra-Skiboed-phonetic level.

A Plea.

[Washington Star.]
Speak gently to the millionaire. Oh, do not be unkind. You know he has a lot of care And trouble on his mind. He cannot see the humor in which inspired your merry chaff. He's been so busy getting rich He hasn't time to laugh.

He has to labor night and day Our college folk to teach. The way to make their wisdom pay, Don't fear with genuine intent. The wealth that brings him fame, It may have been an accident. For which he's not to blame.

Missouri Editor's Salutation.

[Rayville Enterprise.]
The new editor of the Enterprise makes no apology for grammatical errors. We made our own grammar away back in the fifties at the old Marion schoolhouse. We invite criticism on our work as a quill pusher. Don't be alarmed about spelling or composition, saying things and we are here for the good of our town and the people in general.

Plenty of Pap.

[Kingston Whig.]
With an annual revenue in the future of \$275,000 a year, and an endowment of a million acres of land in New Ontario, in addition to all it has got, ought to make the management of Toronto University a success. The Ontario treasury is an easy mark.

Crazy to See Light.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
Farmer Kornput—I jest can't keep that boy o' mine on the farm. He's just crazy to see life.
Mr. Clitman—Has this ideas, eh?
Farmer Kornput—Yes, always wanting to be over to the railroad station and see the trains a-comin' in.

Peace Loving Cook.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]
"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the lady of the house.
"They quarreled too much, mum," said the cook.
"About what?"
"Generally the cooking, mum."

Picnic for the Combines.

[Hamilton Times.]
This session of the Legislature bids fair to win the name of the monopoly session. It has the nurses' combine bill, the engineers' combine bill, the bill to kill the proprietary medicines trade, in the interest of the medical combine; the bill promoted by Mr. Downey bill to prevent companies from selling drugs in their stores unless they have a license; and a half dozen other clique and guild measures.

Too Awful Risks.

[Philadelphia North American.]
A man who stayed in the next block while two Kentucky women were fighting a duel was shot dead. The coroner's jury will probably render a verdict of suicide.

CLINGING TO ONE'S OWN.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Some wonder is expressed that people will consent, to live within reach of the destructive power of a volcano. The case is no different from that of those who live in regions visited from time to time by tornadoes, tidal waves, or fevers. There is too much treasure that would have to be abandoned if every region exposed to harsh treatment from nature were to be considered unfit for human habitation. The slopes of Vesuvius are rich in the olive and the vine. The wine made from grapes grown on the volcanic soil is famous. The wheat fields of that region produce a grain of superior quality for making macaroni. The wealth of the sea is at the door. If all this should be abandoned because hundreds of years ago cities were buried under lava and ashes men would think it foolish.

Lisbon was not abandoned after the great earthquake day, nor Galveston after the great wave, nor New Orleans after the great fever. A western town destroyed by wind is rebuilt, not deserted. Yet no one can guarantee the inhabitants immunity from other similar visitations. In Chicago glass in high buildings has been broken by earthquake shock, but still higher buildings are erected. The mighty convulsions of nature cannot be foretold, hence they are left out of account. A building may stand a hundred years or it may be shaken down in a minute, but the chances are enormously in favor of its standing.

To live on the slopes of Vesuvius or on the shores of the Bay of Naples is no more of an economic risk for most of those who live there than a change would be. There each one has his way of earning a livelihood. He cannot tell whether he would fare as well elsewhere. If he owns his house and a bit of ground he would be making a sacrifice to abandon it, and if there were a general movement to leave the region it would be impossible to find a purchaser. If not a landowner the citizen of Vesuvius or Naples perhaps an artisan who had already employment. He earned a living, but could not save enough to go away and start elsewhere. In Chicago there are thousands of persons living in houses which are unhealthy for them, or in a climate sure to prove fatal to them, or engaged in labor which exhausts them beyond their power to recuperate. Yet they may continue because discontinuance means starvation. "Men must work and women must weep," in Chicago or in Torre del Annunziata.

There is little risk of loss of life from a known volcano. The inhabitants of ancient Pompeii or Herculaneum knew Vesuvius only as a low grassy hill. They did not try to escape until too late because they did not know their danger. The modern inhabitants of that region will probably not lose as many lives, in proportion to the total, as are lost in some of the western states each year through tornadoes. It may be that they will not be as many as the loss in Chicago from fire during the year. There is ample warning for all to escape the destruction threatened by the mountain. If there are earthquakes there may be a great loss of life, but from them there is no sure refuge, and to that extent a man must be a fatalist. But a man who lives where he can earn a living is not a fatalist, but a thrifty person. If he clings to his work so long as he can. When he has to go he will probably save his life, and that is all he would carry with him if he abandoned his work for fear of the mountain in times of quiet.

POEMS THAT LIVE

The Dead Mariner.

[George D. Prentice.]
Sleep on—sleep on—above thy corpse
The winds their Sabbath keep—
The waves are round thee, and the breast
Heaves with the heaving deep;
O'er the mid ebb her beauty flings,
And pure and deep as infant love
The blue sea rolls its waves above.
Her plumage in the holy wave.

Sleep on—no willow o'er thee bends
With melancholy air;
No fold of flower, no dewy rose
Its soul of love lays bare;
But there the sea-flowers, bright and true,
Is sweetly o'er thy slumbers flung,
And pure and deep as infant love
The blue sea rolls its waves above.

Sleep on—sleep on—the glittering depths
Of ocean's coral caves
Are thy bright urn, thy requiem,
The waves are round thee, and the breast
Heaves with the heaving deep;
The purple gems forever burn
In fadless beauty round thy urn,
And pure and deep as infant love
The blue sea rolls its waves above.

Sleep on—sleep on—the fearful wrath
Of mingling cloud and deep
Must leave its wild and stormy track
Above thy place of sleep;
But when the wave has sunk to rest,
As now, 'twixt murmur o'er thy breast,
And the bright victims of the sea
Perchance will make their home with thee.

Sleep on—thy corpse is far away.
But love bewails thee yet, and declares
For thee the heart-wrung sigh is breathed
And lovely eyes are wet;
Farmer Kornput—Yes, always wanting to be over to the railroad station and see the trains a-comin' in.

WAR ON THE MOSQUITO

A Large Percentage of Deaths Due to the Little Pests.

New York, April 12.—The American Mosquito Extermination Society began its third annual convention here yesterday.

President W. J. Matthews, of New York city, in his opening address, said that large percentage of the population of this country yearly lose their lives or are incapacitated by disease from mosquitoes. "The mosquito brief," designed to convey to laymen information regarding mosquitoes, was adopted. Seven of its declarations are: There are 100 species of mosquitoes in the United States. Mosquitoes require one to three weeks to develop from eggs to winged insects. Some species lay as many as 200 or 400 eggs at a month. Only few mosquitoes live a month. Rigid tests prove that certain species are dangerous to man. The most dangerous are the yellow fever mosquito, the malaria mosquito, and the one known to be conveyed by mosquitoes. Of the domestic variety the dangerous malarial mosquitoes are among the most generally distributed. They have been known to travel far, only a few hundred yards. Mosquitoes are known to bite more than once. Mosquitoes are careless and dangerous pests. Their propagation can be prevented.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Open Tonight Before Good Friday.

Easter Finery

Millinery, of course, must get first mention under this head. Give us your order and we will attend to it. It is nice to have your hat for Easter. It has to be bought soon, so why not now? Our magnificent showing affords you wonderful variety.

Light-Weight Coats.

Have you decided the coat question yet? Perhaps these will help:

Fawn Covert Hip Length Coats full sleeves, turn back cuffs. These coats are satin lined throughout. Our special\$5 00

Fawn and Castor Hip Length Coats, lined through. This season's, worth \$12 50, at\$7 50
Ladies' Pony Coats of fawn covert, lined through, at\$8 50

Two Suit Specials.

Ladies' Gray Worsted Eton Suit, double-breasted, full sleeve with long cuff, skirt has pleated flare. Unusually value at\$10 50
A chic suit in light gray tweed with green threads, running through. Princess effect with girle, short Eton coat. Extra value at\$15 00

Jap Silk Waists.

White Jap Silk Waists, pleated style, all sizes, worth \$3 00. Easter special\$1 98

Raincoats.

The latest arrivals is Ladies' Light Fawn Raincoats, in the swaggar 7-8 length, cut in the military style. Various other styles to choose from. Prices \$2 00 to\$20 00

White Waists.

If you wish to have a waist unlike anyone else, come here for it. Exclusive styles from New York. Ten styles of white waists to choose from, at\$1 00
The White Battiste Waists, buttoned in back, at\$1 50
White India Mull Waists, daintily trimmed, at\$2 00

Long Gloves.

Milanese Lisle Net Gloves, champagne shade, embroidered back. These are elbow length. Just in—75 cents pair.

Elbow Suede and Kid Gloves, full 16-button length, in black, white, tan and beavers. Prices, \$1 50 and\$2 00

Veiling.

No doubt you will want a new veil for Easter.
Purple, gray, helio, new blue, black and white mesh veiling with chenille dot, at yard45c
Chiffon veiling, with hemstitch, bordered, myrtle, brown, pale blue, mauve, navy, gray, black and white, at yard50c

Easter hostery cannot be described selectively. There are so many beautiful styles, colors and designs that we just ask you to come and see them.

Black Lisle Hose, polka dot, with silk embroidered sprays, at pair35c
Silk Embroidered Lisle Hose, black, tan50c
Black, tan and navy, all-over Lace Hose, silk embroidered ankle, at pair50c

The corset is an important part of the Easter attire. Our corset stock is complete with new spring styles, and will meet all requirements.

The new Princess style corset is one of the pleasing models that sells for \$1. It gives the correct contour to the figure and heightens the tapering waist effect.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

DHULEEP SINGH OUT OF FUNDS

Prince Whose Father Had \$100,000,000 a Bankrupt.

DESCENDANT OF THE MOGULS

Created a Stir in New York About Fifteen Years Ago—Married English Peeress—Lived High.

New York, April 12.—Some New Yorkers will remember the picturesque figure of Prince Dhuleep Singh, the latest development in whose romantic life is the action of the British courts in declaring him bankrupt.

The whirlwind of time and the rapacity of the East India Company have taken from this young man a heritage which would have made him one of the rich men of the earth. His grandfather, Ranjit Singh, left many millions.

Even after his possessions were looted by some of the most enterprising and skillful wholesale robbers that ever drew breath, after his own followers and roving adventurers, to say nothing of a conquering army, had carried off his store of treasures, there remained nearly \$100,000,000 worth of personal property. In addition to vast quantities of precious stones.

There was none strong enough to take his place, and war and bloodshed, with pillage and loot, followed. His eldest son was deposed, two adopted sons were murdered, and thus Dhuleep Singh, father of the present prince, became heir.

When he was 9 years old the British Government decided that it was best to depose him. It was declared that there was no other way of insuring permanent peace. The personal wealth of the boy at that time was about \$100,000,000, and he owned the Koh-i-noor as well as many gems less famous.

It was stipulated that, while Dhuleep Singh should be stripped of all power, he was to be recognized as a Maharajah, maintain a court and receive the dignities and honors due to his station.

Furthermore, it was stipulated that he would receive an annual allowance of \$500,000. As a matter of fact, nearly everything was taken from him except a very few personal belongings. During his minority he was given an income of \$500,000 a year.

He was converted to Christianity and at his majority went to England to live. He developed into a great sportsman, his record of having shot 1,000 partridges in one day still holding good.

He had previously been married once or twice to women of his own race, so it is said, and it is certainly true that he married three Europeans, successively of course. The first was Miss

Muller, the daughter of a German who had become an English missionary. The ceremony took place at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1864.

It was of this marriage that Prince Victor was born. He was sent to Eton and afterward to Oxford, but before he attained his majority received a commission in the dragoons.

About 1885, being deeply in debt, he petitioned the British Government to increase his pension from the \$500,000 a year which he received to \$500,000, the amount it had agreed to give him. He declared that the Government derived a profit of \$2,000,000 a year from the salt mines alone, which they had taken from him.

The matter dragged along a few years, and then his petition having been refused, Dhuleep Singh made overtures to the Russians. He went to St. Petersburg, and for a while he was cordially received. By whom it was made plain that Dhuleep Singh could give the Russians little help he was practically forced to depart. He went to France and Switzerland, where he had a hard struggle to live.

Thence he went to Halifax on the staff of Sir John Ross, commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces in Canada, and while there he secured leave and came to New York. He made something of a sensation in New York, at Newport and Lenox. There was a report at the time that he had become engaged to marry Miss Jeanne Turner, the daughter of Lawrence Turner.

Prince Victor has always been extremely popular in the highest English society. A young woman who met him a few years ago described him as "terribly fascinating." He is an accomplished musician, rides remarkably well, is a good cricketer and polo player and a highly cultivated and well informed man.

As a youth he was extremely handsome, having a slender, well knit figure, with the large, expressive eyes of the high caste Hindu and tiny hands and feet. Of late years he has become fat, as do all Orientals who lead luxurious lives.

It was, of course, taken for granted that Prince Victor would marry an English woman; but no one dreamed that he would seek to wed a peer's daughter. Therefore when it became known that he was paying devoted court to Lady Anne Coventry it made a stir in smart English society.

The dark skin of Prince Victor led to the making of unpleasant comments. It is very difficult for a member of the Anglo-Saxon race to realize that the Hindus are pure Caucasians and that an Indian prince usually has a pedigree that makes that of the oldest families in Europe seem very young.

It was known that the Earl of Coventry had determined that his daughter should not marry an Indian. She was a recognized beauty of the fair, buxom English type.

For some reason, possibly due to her innate sense of justice, Prince Victor enjoyed the friendship of Queen Victoria, and her late majesty was very fond of Lady Anne, whose grandfather she was. The present King was personally fond of Prince Victor.

The court influence was too strong for the Earl of Coventry and he gracefully gave his consent to the marriage. It was celebrated in great style in London.

Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh seemed to think that the consideration he had received from the Queen and the future King pressed an increase in his allowance. At any rate he began to live most extravagantly. This is particularly noticeable in his oriental nature and partly to an effort to establish himself and his wife socially, for the English nobility never really approved of the precedent of a peeress marrying an Indian.

The income of \$500,000 a year proved totally inadequate and the debts of Prince Victor piled up at an amazing rate. He was therefore forced to seek the relief of the court of bankruptcy.

A HARD CLIMATE

Japan Provides All Varieties at All Times—Furniture Suffers.

Because of the volcanic origin of the islands of Japan, there is a great diversity in the topographical features. Mountains are numerous and high peaks like Fujiyama very common. In view of this, as well as owing to the fact that the islands run north and south, there is very great variety in the climate. In the north the winters are very severe, while in the south there is a rainy season instead. Hot sunshine and cold rains seem the features of the climate. Indeed, ordinary American or English furniture cannot stand the rapid changes in temperature and the abundant moisture, unless it is most substantially made. In view of these facts Canadians cannot fail to be interested in the following letter from a Methodist missionary in Japan, by which was received recently by the Toronto firm of Gourlay, Whittier & Leeming:

"We intended to write you as soon as our Gourlay piano had passed through the rainy season, for that is the season which does the greatest damage to some other Canadian pianos in Japan. The piano has now passed through all the changes of climate in Japan, since we received it on Christmas Day, 1894, and there is not a crack in the case. I think you are to be congratulated in producing an article that will stand this climate. Some other pianos brought here from America are terribly cracked and damaged by the weather. We have a large organ and piano factory in this city, and quite a number of persons from there have ordered the piano. Perhaps, if you were to send price list of the organ and piano fittings such as are used for the inside of your instrument, you might make quite a sale. Address the piano company, Hamamatsu, Gourlay."

We are more than pleased with our Gourlay."

The letter is signed by Rev. R. C. Armstrong, who is stationed at the city named.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson