

MARSEILLES SITUATION SERIOUS!

18,000 Men on Strike and a Social Revolution Feared.

Movement in France to Suppress Religious Teachers—Queen Alexandra at Brussels—In the Philippines—Big German Loan.

Marseilles, March 23.—The city is quiet. The Canabiers and other leading thoroughfares are patrolled by cavalry. The storekeepers are anxious and a majority of the stores are closed. The street cars have ceased running. Reinforcements of dragoons and infantry arrived here this morning from neighboring towns. The prefect has conferred with the military commander regarding the measures to be adopted in view of the serious outlook. It is estimated that there are now 18,000 men on strike, or thrown out of work on account of the strike. The strikers have stopped street cars in the morning and have smashed the essential parts of their mechanism. About 1,200 free laborers are working on the docks, strongly protected by the troops.

Yesterday's decision of the council of the labor union and labor exchange in favor of a general strike and their issuance of an invitation to all unions to cease work has increased the gravity of the situation. The strikers, the workmen, the locksmiths, the engineers, the caulkers, the oil workers, the millers and the bakers' unions have either struck already or will do so shortly. A corps of military bakers from the neighboring garrison is being organized to replace the bakers on strike.

Bodies of turners and fitters proceeded to a number of engineering works and persuaded the employees to abandon their duties. Three establishments were forced to close.

It appears that during the afternoon rioting the gendarmes fired not only in the air, but into the crowd. A child was wounded in the shoulder, and a number of rioters were also wounded. The disorders were due principally to bands of roughs, having nothing in common with the strikers, and these were responsible for the stoning and pillaging of shops.

London, March 23.—The special dispatches from Marseilles represent the situation there as very serious. The Daily Mail's correspondent says: "The inhabitants are scared by the talk of revolution. Ten thousand troops will be here today (Saturday), and a state of siege will probably be proclaimed. NAPLES DOCKERS WILL WORK AGAIN."

Naples, March 23.—One thousand of the 2,500 dock laborers who went on strike here Tuesday in sympathy with the Marseilles strikers decided today to resume work, provided vessels from the south of France were not admitted to this port. It is expected that the local strike will end tomorrow.

CHAMBERLAIN LIBEL CASE.
London, March 23.—In the trial of the libel actions brought against the Star and the Morning Leader by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, son of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, in connection with charges bearing on war office contracts, the case of the plaintiffs against the defendants was closed this afternoon after further cross-examination and re-examination of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain had elicited nothing of general interest. The defense will not call any witnesses. The case was adjourned till Monday.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.
Manila, March 23.—Insurgents have attacked and burned the ungarrrisoned village of Uguis, in the Province of South Cebu. A detachment of the 26th Infantry overtook and chastised the marauders. Col. Schuyler, of the 46th Volunteer Infantry, has captured eight insurgent officers and 215 men at the village of Ternate, in Cavite Province.

Enacolo, Island of Negros, March 23.—According to expressions of a large majority of the delegates from Occidental Negros, and a few who were present from the Oriental side, the sentiment of the people is everywhere in favor of succeeding the present government by provincial government.

IT IS THE WAY YOU USE IT.
It's the Method Employed Which Makes Success or Failure.

One man with pen, ink and paper can produce a bad result, and another man with the same pen and ink may not be able to write his own name legibly. It is all in knowing how.

It is equally true in the use of medicine. The same remedy may have today have existed for thousands of years, but if their existence was known the knowledge of how to use them was lacking.

They became valuable to the human race only when experiment and science showed the way to use them to get results.

The grip is an old disease with a new name. It is really catarrh in character, and the usual symptoms are those of acute catarrh, but the old-time catarrh powders, salves and sprays do not cure it, neither does the application of antiseptics through an inhaler give anything more than relief for a short time.

The antiseptics are all right; they will kill the germs of catarrh and grip if they are applied rightly, but their local application to the nose and throat avail little because the germs are in the blood and through the whole system.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain many of these same antiseptics, that are used in sprays and inhalers, but instead of applying them to the inflamed membranes of the nose and throat, they are taken into the stomach and thus reach the blood, the real seat of the disease, and drive out the infectious germs through the natural channels of the bowels and kidneys.

In other words Stuart's Catarrh Tablets reach the CAUSE of the mischief instead of merely local symptoms. The remarkable success of these tablets in curing grip, catarrh and throat and lung troubles is because they drive the catarrhal poison from the system and the nose and throat become clear of the excessive secretion of mucus, which causes the hacking, spluttering, gasping, because the secretion is not supplied from healthy blood.

Two years ago Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were unknown but today have become so popular through positive merit that druggists everywhere in the United States, Canada and Great Britain now sell them.

ments in both divisions. The reasons given for this view are that such a change will effect a reduction of taxes and of the high salaries of officials, the establishment of schools and the improvement of the roads. The speakers alleged that owing to a lack of means of education liberty was becoming license. The military commander is credited with having organized the only schools. They are taught by soldiers. Commissioner Taft assured the delegates that Negroes would be supplied with American teachers, and he outlined the need of organizing provinces uniformly with the other islands.

Washington, March 23.—Gen. MacArthur at Manila, under date of March 22, cables the war department as follows: "Hughes reports surrender of Panay and command at Antique. Province of Panay, with 150 rifles. This ends the insurrection in Panay."

COMPOSER GUNGL SHOT.
Berlin, March 23.—Gungl, the composer of the opera "Attila," was shot on an electric car in Dresden yesterday by the divorced wife of a railway director. Gungl was the co-respondent in the case. His wound is serious.

TO SUPPRESS RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.
Paris, March 23.—Comte de Mun (Conservative) made a notable speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday during the discussion of article XIV. of the law of associations, the purpose of which is to suppress teaching in religious orders. This provision is one of the most important of the bill, and its fate is deeply interesting to the middle classes and to the aristocracy, who largely entrust the education of their children to religious establishments. Comte de Mun declared that the proposition of the article simply implied a tyrannical state monopoly of education. "The delicate question of what doctrine should be taught to children," he said, "ought not to depend upon changing parliamentary majorities. Otherwise we may have the god of Jules Simon one day, and the true God for the following four years by a majority vote."

A RIVALRY OF BRAINS.
London, March 23.—Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, in moving thanks the lord mayor for presiding at the meeting which was held in connection with the School of Economics and Political Science, said Americans regarded such schools as among the means of maintaining their position in the world. "It is a rivalry of brains," he said, "which they are maintaining, and meant to maintain with the sister nations of the world, especially with this country. Mr. Choate added: "It is a rivalry not of arms or of warfare, but a rivalry of brains, skill and courage in the great industries of life."

BRITISH BRIGANTINE WRECKED.
London, March 23.—The brigantine Rose was wrecked off Whitstable, Kent, Wednesday. Seven of the crew clung to the rigging. Four dropped off and were drowned after becoming mad with suffering. The others were rescued, terribly exhausted, after exposure of 20 hours.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN BRUSSELS.

Brussels, March 23.—Queen Alexandra arrived in Brussels this evening, traveling in the same saloon car used by the then Prince of Wales at the time of the attempt upon his life by Spidie. All the curtains of the train were drawn. The British minister to Belgium, Mr. Peppes, presented a bouquet to her majesty, and the train then proceeded for Copenhagen.

EXTRADITION OF BANKRUPTS.
London, March 23.—The under secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons today, informed a questioner that the government had several times endeavored unsuccessfully to arrange for the extradition of offenders against the bankruptcy laws of the United States and Great Britain. Clauses had been inserted in the draft of a treaty which was under negotiations in 1884, but the United States had not accepted them. Similarly in 1889 the British cabinet savor at Washington reported that offenses against the bankruptcy laws were excluded from all American extradition treaties, because of the absence in the United States of a national bankruptcy law.

BIG GERMAN LOAN.
Berlin, March 23.—A syndicate of leading Berlin and provincial banks, headed by the Imperial Bank, has taken over an imperial 3 per cent loan of \$5,000,000, which will be issued early in April.

CABLE NOTES.
The French Chamber of Deputies has accepted the commission's report in favor of the prosecution of M. Jaurès, the Nationalist deputy, who is reported to have attempted to corner the sugar market in Paris.

The Japanese House of Peers is still discontented with the financial proposals of the government and has rejected a portion of the budget. The two houses of parliament are conferring, with a view to a solution of the problem.

Advises from Seoul, capital of Corea, announce that the Corea cabinet crisis which arose out of the arrest of the acting minister of finance, on the charge of having plotted to murder a number of the ladies of the imperial household, has been settled, and that one official has been beheaded.

Serious inundations have occurred in the northern part of Italy. The river Po caused damage along the valley, while the provinces of Bergamo, Alexandria, Venetia and Lucca have large tracts submerged.

In connection with the riots in St. Petersburg the prefect has issued a decree forbidding meetings and assemblies in the streets and squares.

Persons infringing this legislation are liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding 500 roubles.

THE BLIND NOW SEE

Delicate Surgical Operations Restore the Sight of Two Men Blind From Childhood.

Baltimore, Md., March 23.—Valentine Potz, of Buffalo, N. Y., has had his sight restored to him as a result of a surgical operation performed in this city, after having been totally blind for 28 years. Mr. Potz is 32 years old, and has been blind since 4 years of age, from the effects of smallpox, which left him with spots on his eyes.

A. Douglas McConachie. A delicate incision was made behind an eyeball and a piece of caloused flesh removed. Instantly light flashed into the ball, and Mr. Potz saw his deliverer, the first person he had beheld for 28 years.

Oscoda, Mich., March 23.—Blind from his birth and 22 years of age, Clarence Bacon this week for the first time beheld the face of his mother, having received the sight of one eye as a result of an operation performed at Ann Arbor. The young man is a piano tuner, having received his instruction at the school for the blind at Lansing.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Annual Gathering of the London Branch.

Interesting Report Presented by the Recording Secretary Mrs. Yarker—Last Year's Officers Re-Elected.

The principal feature of yesterday's annual meeting of the London branch of the Council of Women was the report of the recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Yarker. Other satisfactory reports from various committees were also read. The gathering took place in the Y. M. C. A. building, among the present were Mesdames Boomer, Bremner, Graham, Hopkirk, Mitchell, Winst, Escott, McMechan, Given, English, Fraser and others. Following is the recording secretary's statement:

Owing to the short time which has elapsed since the last annual meeting of the National Council in July last, the London Local Council has not a long record of new work to offer, but it can report, and it does so with thankfulness, a good deal of steady progress during the winter months. The National Council office, which it had already accepted as its programme last year, its 15 affiliated societies are with us still, all doing their utmost to carry out the programme. Philanthropic, patriotic, art and education, having each its full and earnest representation. Of the two new organizations which joined us last year, the Aberdeen Society is engaged in its borders and forwarding suitable packages of literature through the usual channels; and the Red Cross Society is much encouraged by the special messages of appreciation of its services sent direct from Gen. Battersy, the Canadian staff of nurses, Dr. Ryerson, and from the relatives of those who had laid down their lives on the field of battle, to whom words of sympathy had been addressed by the Maple Leaf League and the Local Council of Women. When the aid of the London Red Cross Branch shall be again invoked for the same patriotic purposes, it will be found as ready and willing to respond as it was last year.

It gives us much pleasure to state that with the exception of a small sum, under \$100, the whole amount \$5,000, needed for the building of the children's wing to the Victoria Hospital, will have been raised by the women of London, cots provided, waiting-room, sun-room, store-rooms, etc., furnished and complete. Several children have been from time to time brought to the hospital, and all who have visited them have been fully satisfied with the result of the long and persistent labor entailed upon those who have helped to build this wing. This very good work was inaugurated by the Local Council of Women.

It is with a pardonable pride that we make mention of the fact that the ladies' advisory board appointed by the Local Council at the request of the hospital trust last year, has done such good and helpful auxiliary service, that its reappointment has again been asked for, the recording secretary of the Local Council being Mrs. Winst. By Mrs. Boomer having resigned, Mrs. G. C. Gibbons was appointed to take her place; the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mrs. T. McCormick being filled by Mrs. Winst. By the board the hospital is regularly and systematically visited; any suggestions or representations they make being always welcomed and considered by the trustees of the hospital, and the staff of the hospital. Now that the children's pavilion is an accomplished fact, the Local Council hope soon to be in a position to apply for a nurse of the Victorian Order in accordance with the promise to Lady Aberdeen, when she so kindly opened the bazaar, which, as it were, laid the foundation stone of the children's wing. Wherever the services of the Victorian Order nurse have been asked for, they have been granted, and her presence has been a benediction. Prejudices caused by misconception have melted away, and the cry is for more nurses than at present the hospital can supply. By the way, by and bye, to be in a position to answer for its nurse, too, but it will require some little effort to bring up to the required amount the \$100 now lying to the credit of the London Y. O. N. in the treasury of the hospital.

The Children's Aid Society has made a rapid stride in the purchase of a large house and grounds, where its work can have wider scope than in its former premises. The value of this society is recognized by all. Your secretary would like to have been able to report a successor to Mrs. Boomer, whose three years' term of service upon the school board had just expired, but because no women candidates offered themselves this year there is no reason to be pessimistic about the future.

Our Local Council is satisfied that its representative, in spite of the limitations of her position, did her very utmost to urge upon her co-trustees the value of the teaching of domestic science in the primary schools, with the satisfactory result that, although from economical reasons, the attempt to introduce it could not then be made, yet the school board, by resolution, duly proposed, and duly passed, has endorsed this most necessary teaching for our girls will find a place upon the school curriculum. Those of us who followed the career of our woman trustee were always glad to find the independent, her voice, and her always keen sense of responsibility in casting it.

Our Local Council is very anxious to secure the co-operation of its affiliated societies in the efforts of our Young Women's Association to have a suitable building of its own. Hitherto it has been, as it were, a mere dweller in tents. To this end all hands must be piped on to the work.

The London Local Council indorses the propositions laid before it by the N. C. executive for general co-operation, and desires to record its appreciation of the prompt action taken by Lady Taylor, the president, in sending loyal messages to England in the name of the National Council of Women during the late momentous crisis in connection with the war.

If there is one thing more than another of which we should be proud to make special mention, it is the high commendation bestowed by those competent to judge on the work of the London branch of the Women's Work compiled by the council at the request of the government, a further issue of which has been asked for and will probably be granted.

Seventy-four meetings were held during the year, all of which have been well attended by intelligent and interested members—that at which our ever-welcome and honored secretary of the National Council was present being one of the most notable.

One word of anticipation. In May next, God willing, it will be the privilege of our Local Council to welcome representatives from all over the Dominion to London, and although it is not within the province of your recording secretary to forecast the future, yet it is a pleasure to anticipate the work which she may venture to do in the future.

when the members of the National Council honor us by their presence there will be no lack of hospitality either on the part of the citizens of London or of the Local Council of Women who have invited them.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the president, Mrs. H. A. Boomer, thanked those who assisted in obtaining signatures to the address to Queen Alexandra. Miss Loughhead secured 22 signatures. The death of Mrs. Charlton's husband was the subject of a resolution of sympathy. Subjects for the meeting of the National Council in consideration of the committee of arrangement for that meeting was left in the hands of the officers.

EVENING SESSION.
The evening session was devoted to a discussion of the "white plague," and the subject of the formation of a historical society.

Dr. A. Campbell gave an interesting paper on consumption, and presented figures from official reports of deaths in 1890 to substantiate his statements. Of 35,700 deaths, 3,400 were from tuberculosis, or, in other words, one death in every eight was caused by consumption. From the ages of 50 to 60 there was something like \$500 deaths, and of this number 2,500 died by consumption. He said that the opinion of medical men had been that this disease was hereditary, but the researches of modern men had changed their views, and it was now thought to be communicable. He explained how the disease might be contracted, and of the unfortunate position in which the consumptives were placed. The great necessity for places for consumptives was shown, and he urged upon those present to use every possible means to have this disease abated.

Dr. Niven spoke on the same subject. He showed the necessity of absolute separation of consumptives from healthy persons, and the importance of bringing every possible means to bear for the establishment of hospitals for consumptives, and how the danger of infection could be reduced.

Mr. C. B. Edwards advocated the formation of a historical society. He considered the aims of the society should be first to secure early historical information of Canada; second, writing of papers on the existing constitution of Canada; third, to review the constitutional growth of other countries. These objects could be achieved by consulting the older writers, collecting old maps, old settlers, and by visiting places of historical interest.

The subjects discussed by the speakers were ably handled, and proved interesting as well as instructive.

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We have made improvements in the store, and so you can see them in the proper light. Every attention will be paid to you. In fact, it will be our opening in this particular line. The assortment will be at its best, so if you wish to make a selection you will find Monday the best time.

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Waists in percale, in black and white, pink, mauve, navy and blue, new back, laundered collar. Monday \$0c
Striped Percales, with new stitched pleated front, plain back, flare sleeves, laundered collar. We have it in the best colors, for \$1.50
Heavy Striped Percale, with side-stitched pleated front, tucked back and new sleeve, for \$0c
Striped Muslin, in navy and pink, black and white, mauve and blue, with seamed-stitched front, turned collar, new sleeve and tucked back. Monday \$1.00

Heavy American Percale, with tucked front, white tucked vest, collar and cuffs, tucked back, latest New York style, for \$1.00

Mercerized Chambray, in new shade of old rose, pink, blue and mauve, with Grecian front, with row of white insertion, tucked back, laundered collar, new pointed sleeve, regular \$1.65 for \$1.35

Our new Violets are in; 25c for double bunch of Double Violet with foliage; a dozen Violets, with foliage, for \$3.00

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