The Toronto World.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.

Daily World, in advance, $3 per year.
Sunday World, in advance, $2 per year.
Telephones: 252, 253, 254. Private Branch Exchange connecting all departments.
Hamilton Office: W. E. Smith, Agent, Arcade, James-street North.
London, England, Office: F. W. Large, Agent, 145 Fleet-street, London, E. C.

THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

The World can be had at the following News Stands:

Windsor Hotel.....Montreal.
St. Lawrence Hall.....Montreal.
Peacock & Jones.....Buffalo.
Ellicott-square News Stand....Buffalo.
Wolverine News Co.....Detroit, Mich.
Agency and Messenger Co.....Ottawa.
St. Denis Hotel.....New York.
P.O. News Co., 217 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
John McDonald.....Winnipeg, Man.
T. A. McIntosh.....Winnipeg, Man.
McKay & Southon..N. Westminster, B.C.
Raymond & Doherty...St. John, N. B.
All Railway News Stands and Trains.

ADVERTISING RATES.

15 cents per line—with discount on advance orders of 20 or more insertions, or for orders of 1000 or more lines, to be used within a year.
Positions may be contracted for subject to earlier contracts with other advertisers. Positions are never guaranteed to any advertisements of less than four inches space.
An advertiser contracting for $1000 worth of space, to be used within one year, may have, when practicable, a selected position without extra cost.
Inside page positions will be charged at 20 per cent. advance on regular rates.
All advertisements are subject to approval as to character, wording and display.
Advertisers are free to examine the subscription lists at any time.
"Want" advertisements, one cent a word each insertion.

THE STURGEON FALLS BILL.

The special act legalizing an illegal agreement between the separate and public school boards of Sturgeon Falls should never have been passed by the legislature. Nor should the members have shown the timidity they did when the question was up. Nor should the Conservative members or leaders have done what they did in calling off Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, who had announced that he would oppose the bill.

It is not in the interest of separate school supporters or their schools that the general act—which is really their protection—should be broken down in special cases. They have the most to lose by such changes. If the general act is unfair there is a constitutional way of making it more just and equitable.

The province has been thrown into an unnecessary ferment over this affair, and a spirit of fear has been displayed by the members of the legislature over a creed issue that we regret. Catholics and Protestants alike must learn to get along with one another, as they have learned to do, we are glad to say; but when an issue of this kind comes up it is far better to face it; and if it was clearly impolitic to sanction such a special law as Hon. Mr. Gibson and Hon. Mr. Ross had declared on a previous occasion it was also impolitic to sanction such a law now, and it was clearly the duty of the Conservatives to have vindicated the general law when the Liberals appeared to be deserting it.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor can still save the situation by refusing the royal assent. Special legislation of this kind is not in the public interest, is not for that matter in the interest of either the public schools or the separate schools.

VIGOROUS ACTION REQUIRED.

The people of Toronto are undoubtedly in favor of municipal ownership and control of municipal services, and if the question could be decided by their votes, not one of these services, the supply of water, gas, electric power, or lighting, or street railways, would be under private control. The water service the people already have, and the other day they showed their confidence in it by voting for $1,000,000 for the extension of the system. They have, by an enormous majority, declared in favor of placing the supply of gas under municipal control. They would vote for municipal ownership of the street railway with equal emphasis, if the matter could be decided by a vote.

But to get anything done, we must go beyond desire and opinion. A definite plan must be settled upon; financial arrangements must be made, and a lot of hard work done. The first requisite is the election of representatives of the people who are in sympathy with public opinion, and will help to work out the details of municipal ownership. We must have a city council of that stamp, a council that will be really representative of the public feeling in favor of municipal ownership. It is still more necessary to have municipal ownership men in the legislature, where there are continual attacks on the principle. The people can only express themselves on certain occasions; they must have their representatives on the spot, looking after their interests as keenly as the Ross government looks after its majority of three. Even at Ottawa it is necessary that Toronto and other places where municipal ownership is favored should have representatives who sympathize with that policy. Public men and political parties must show where they stand on this question. The time for mere talk has gone by, and efforts must now be made to give practical effect to public opinion on the question.

Notice should also be given to capitalist, corporations that the public temper will not allow the King's highway, the people's highway, to be monopolized. The people are bound to own and control their own streets and highways, and there is no use in private persons making up their plans on any other supposition. If legislation is granted, giving private control over electric traction, that legislation will be subject to repeal. All those who are working on electric traction plans should take fair warning that such is the state of public opinion, and that this opinion is growing and will eventually be crystalized into law.

THE EXAMPLE OF BRITISH CITIES

Chicago's remarkable pronouncement in favor of municipal ownership and control of the city's car service brings that great public boon appreciably nearer not only to itself but to all cities on this continent. For this encouraging omen we have to thank the railway companies themselves. Their treatment of Chicago differed neither in kind nor degree from that accorded to the public everywhere by monopolist corporations. It is fortunate that the grasping spirit which animates them is never satisfied. They, like their sister, the horse leech, are every crying, "Give, give." No public facility is given except for a compensating privilege—efficient service is continually dependent on a further riveting of their chains round the cities they seek to make the ministers of their ravenous appetite. But this policy of squeeze cannot be continued indefinitely. A time comes when flesh and blood can stand no more, when the ills that are borne are recognized as certainly worse than any that can be and when any change at all cannot but lighten the burden. To this stage Chicago came and the monopolists went down under a defeat too overwhelming to be explained away.

It was an old saying of the Greek poets that whom the gods wished to destroy they first made mad. Some such preliminary to retribution seems to be the fate of the exploiters of public franchises. In place of being content with a substantial measure of profit and devoting themselves honestly to rendering the people an efficient service they have done as much as possible for themselves and as little as possible for the public. For the relief to the incubus which is now within measurable distance, they have really been themselves the instrumental cause. Not only this but they have been unconsciously paving the way for the success of city management. Had they provided a really convenient and ready means of transportation, a standard would have been set to which town councils might have found it difficult to rise. There will be no difficulty about reaching the mark set by the purveyors of transportation in the early years of the twentieth century. This will in a measure compensate for the difficulties which cannot but attend the initial stages of municipal management. The significant movement in this direction which is now attaining such formidable dimensions is naturally attacking first those services whose inefficiency presses most heavily upon the long suffering citizens. Exactly the converse of this happened in Britain, where only after many years' experience in the management of such monopolies as water and lighting did the town councils tackle the more arduous task of conducting the civic traction systems.

This experience taught the city councils of Britain many things, and among them the impossibility thru any elected body or any committee of its number, of managing what are really vast business enterprises. The recognition of this elementary fact and the unflinching carrying out of all which it entails is the secret of the success which has attended municipal ownership and control in the cities of the motherland. High salaries, permanent appointments and liberal pensions attract the best and most competent men to the city service. The official heads, that they may be responsible for the efficiency of the service, are given the full executive power such a responsibility entails. They are therefore precisely in the situation of the responsible manager of a private company. But the committee of the city council who control the policy of the department have no double and conflicting duty—they have no private interests to consider as against public advantage. Nor have they any axes of their own to grind. They receive no remuneration of any kind and have no inducement to serve the citizens other than a sense of public duty and a liking for public life. Nor is there any patronage to administer nor any pickings—unless, indeed, a place at civic functions and an occasional trip to London during the parliamentary session may be so considered. Even this latter reward has been largely cut down in Scotland by the private bill act, and the consequent holding of parliamentary enquiries locally. It is said that a similar class of citizens to those who devote their time to the public service in Britain is not available on this side of the Atlantic—men who, successful in their own businesses, are willing to give their fellow citizens the benefit of their training and experience. We do not believe Canadians will fail in this respect, but that men can and will be found who will conduct municipal franchises with the same success as has attended their management in the great cities of the United Kingdom.

Choice Building Lots.

Particular attention is directed to the advertisement of Pearson Bros., who are the owner's agents for the sale of the choice residential building lots, situated on the property known as "Dundonald," for so many years occupied by Mr. Donald Mackay. The property is situated on Yonge-street between Gloucester and Wellesley-streets and runs clear thru from Yonge to Church-street. A new street to be known as Dundonald-street, is to run through the centre of the property, and choice building lots at a reasonable price are for sale, on either side of the street. Messrs. Pearson Bros., owner's agents, 17 East Adelaide-street, will furnish plans and full particulars.

PARKER NOT AVAILABLE.

Bryan in The Commoner: Mr. Cleveland's nomination is out of the question, altho he is the first choice of the plutocratic element in the Democratic party. Mr. Olney has removed himself by his advocacy of Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and Mr. Gorman's chances seem reduced to a minus quantity by his failure to secure the co-operation of the Democratic senators in his position on the Panama question. Mr. Hill is not a possibility, but he has taken up the candidacy of Judge Parker in the hope of making himself the "power behind the throne." As some of the Democrats are considering Judge Parker as a "harmony" candidate, it is important that the real nature of his candidacy should be examined. He is first of all Mr. Hill's candidate, and that in itself would be sufficient to raise a suspicion in regard to his position on public questions. The Hon. David B. has a legislative record that enables us to easily ascertain his position on public questions—a record so antagonistic to the Democratic party that he refused to give any open support to the ticket in 1892 and did not even disclose, until some two years after the election, how he voted. In a letter written shortly before the election he told a New York Republican that he had not decided what he would do, concluding with the statement, "I am a Democrat still—very still."

Many persons were injured but no one killed in the wreck of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas flyer near Fort Scott, Kansas, caused by spreading rails.

WHERE BRITISH JUSTICE SITS IN ITS MAJESTY

A Brief Peep Into the Law Courts in London, With Some Account of Their Surroundings.

The high courts of justice; from the dingy courts of summary jurisdiction in a mean street to the imposing buildings in the Strand constitutes as big a difference as between the class of case taken in each. To properly appreciate the amount of work and business transacted in this great warren of corridors and rooms would necessitate the spending of a week at least in its precincts. Enter by the magnificent hall, walk its length, and if tempted select one of the dark openings which apparently lead to crypt-like chambers. When the eyes have sufficiently adapted themselves to the gloom, one is offered a choice of ways; in fact, staircases and passages radiate in all directions. Prominent notices on otherwise blank stone walls help the stranger but little, and, risking a mistake, you make headway for the most imposing set of steps. For all the world it is like being in a castle. Thru loop-hole windows private staircases are to be seen winding spirally into an outer darkness; the arched and groined roofs strike you as distinctive features, the peculiar windows starve an already impoverished light. Finally the corridor is gained, and you are immediately struck by the remarkable business of the place. The cloister-like passage resounds with the steps of scores of busy barristers, counsel and witnesses. Every few paces reveals a consulting room, or an alcove where evidence is gone over point by point before being submitted to the jury; here, too, cases are "settled out of court."

Overpowering Oppression.

At times the corridor is more animated than the Strand outside; people seem to start from nowhere, and disappear likewise. Without pause the glass doors swing noiselessly to and fro, impassive janitors guard their motion, and at the same time exercise some discretion as to admitting persons into court. Having successfully passed the officer and drawing back the heavily-curtained door, you are in one of the eighteen courts set aside for the yearly increasing litigation of the country. At least, it is lighter in here; the sunlight streams in thru the diamond-paned windows, and is softly suffused thru the frosted-glass roof. Even with this the overpowering oppression caused by the heavy masonry is not to be overcome; neither does the oak panelling—heavy and enduring—help as a relief. Everything is substantial, as tho the courts had been designed to last for all time—and a day afterwards.

Life's Varied Phases.

Each court reveals a distinct phase of life; needless to say, the purely commercial chancery and admiralty cases find less attentive and crowded audiences than are to be found in the King's bench division and the divorce court. If on any morning a long queue is seen extending along the Strand pavement, it is a sufficient sign that a cause celebre is in progress, and that the limited capacity of a particular court will be overtaxed. The public gallary will be crowded by fashionable people, or an obliging tipstaff will secure a seat at the back of the court; the middle benches monopolized by rising barristers, anxious to learn some point of procedure and to closely study from the K. C.'s in the front benches for their method of conducting examinations and cross-examinations; on the first seat of all, bedred in by a formidable array of brief-boxes, are the solicitors and their clerks. The jury are almost on a level with the judge, and the press generally manages to monopolize all the seats allotted to them, ad the stairs as well. It is a most interesting sight, especially when the attention of the whole court is concentrated on some piece of evidence given by the important witness who stands in the witness-box, which in all the courts is prominently situated and is on a level with the judge.

The Lord Chief.

The lord chief justice's court is the best of the number. It is imposing, and has the additional recommendation of being more roomy and better ventilated than the rest. At the back of the broad platform are the royal arms, exquisitely carved and standing out in relief against the green plush hangings. Well forward in the court sits the lord chief justice, the broad band of vivid vermilion of his robes being the only patch of glaring color in the court, unless it be that of some smart costume of some fashionable lady present. The mere spectator might spend a more unprofitable time than in exploring the vastness of this legal fortress off the Strand.

DR. HOSKIN PRESIDED.

A meeting of the trustees of the provincial university was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the chairman, Dr. Hoskin, for the transaction of routine business.

John Gamble was giving away peanuts in Adelaide-street, when Detective Verney attempted to arrest him as a drunk, and was struck over the face. A fight followed. Gamble will be examined as to his sanity.

Rev. Canon Dixon gave his illustrated lecture, "Ben Hur," to a large audience in Murray Hall last night, under the auspices of Mizpah Lodge, No. 40, O.T.B.

At the B.E.A. concert in Association Hall to-night little Pearl Nesbitt Stone will sing. This should prove a drawing card, with such talent as Harold Jarvis, Miss Flanagan, etc.

Lionel Edwards, 264 Major-street, fell and was hurt at Buchanan and Yonge streets. He was taken home in an ambulance.

The special committee of the city council to whom was referred the proposal to annex the Village of East Toronto, will meet on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Ald. Jones is convenor.

The Canadian Household Economic Association will be addressed by Miss M. Davidson on "Food for the Growing Child," at its meeting on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock in the public hall of the Normal School. All interested are invited. Miss Davidson is directress of the domestic science department of the Technical School.

George Kerr, a Toronto stock broker, is suing Arthur W. Murton, insurance agent, Guelph, for $305 for commissions alleged to be due.

Richard Reynolds was given a verdict of $500 against the Toronto Railway Company for injuries received in a collision.

It is said that the steamer Mazeppa, the property of President Solman of the Ferry Company, will be run to Lorne Park the coming season. She was brought down from the Soo last fall.

The Toronto Rowing Club held the last of their series of monthly hops in St. George's Hall last night and had a most enjoyable evening.

The Church of England Juvenile Baseball League will organize for the season on Tuesday, April 12, at 8.30, at St Stephen's gymnasium. The following teams are requested to send three delegates each: St. Stephens, St. Margarets, St. Johns, All Saints, St. Mary Magdalene and any wishing to join are invited.

SWISS PORTIA'S TRIUMPH.

London, April 8.—Convicted by a court at Zurich of setting fire to a house by negligence, a washerwoman consulted Mlle. Mackenroth, the first woman called to the Swiss bar, who undertook an appeal.

Last week the case came on in a crowded court, and Mlle. Mackenroth, a handsome young lady of about 28, pleaded with such eloquence that the previous sentence was reversed, and the cost of the two trials was charged to the canton.

The plaintiff was so overcome at the result that she burst into tears, and, seizing the young barrister's hands, covered them with kisses. Outside the court the talented young advocate was the object of an ovation on the part of her colleagues.

The Ontario Historical Society will hold its annual meeting this year at Windsor, on June 1 and 2.

SHAKE OFF THAT SPRING FEELING

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS WILL DO IT NATURALLY AND WELL.

Cause and Cure of the Tired Feeling That is Epidemic at This Season of the Year.

The spring is here. You can feel it in every part of your body. Your clothes are too heavy and tho you are not sick you are too tired to walk, too tired to work, yes, even too tired to eat.

It's that "spring feeling."

Do you know the cause of it? No, all you want to know is how to red rid of it. Well, the explanation and the cure are alike simple.

In the winter you "get used" to the cold, you think. As a matter of fact it is the body that gets prepared. It puts on a fortification of extra tissue that keeps the cold out. In the spring time this tissue is thrown off by the body and if the system is all in good working order, the blood carries away the cast-off tissue, which is in turn filtered out of the blood by the Kidneys, and expelled from the body.

This means extra work for the Kidneys, and if they are at all tired or worn they fail in their work. The result is clogged circulation and that the spring feeling.

The cure is to tone up the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys quickly cleanse the blood of all impurities and the "spring feeling" is replaced with a vigor of body and buoyancy of spirit that makes work a pleasure.

THE LATE SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

How He Became Editor of The Daily Telegraph.

Sir Edwin Arnold's long connection with The Daily Telegraph commenced almost, it may be said, by accident. He has painted in vivid word-pictures how he was sitting alone in a punt in one of the most picturesque nooks of the river Dart, with fishing-rod in hand, basking in the quiet sunshine, with a copy of the paper beside him. His eye lighted on an advertisement in the journal for a leader-writer, and in a moment the current of his thoughts was changed. Should he or should he not answer it? On the one hand he must resign the freedom of his official position, and give up his beloved India; on the other, a residence in London and the companionship of his children. It was a momentous question. Slowly and deliberately Edwin Arnold weighed the merits of each course, with the result that he decided to apply for the post, to resign his appointments abroad, and to cast in his lot with this new mission of the popular press. It was a great change to one who had been practically his own master in the luxuricus eastern world, but he soon found himself at home at the new work.

Sir Edwin Arnold's foreign orders alone were a collection of curiosities. "The Light of Asia" brought him the decoration o fthe White Elephant from the King of Siam; the Order of Lion and the Sun came from the Shah of Persia on the production of another fascinating volume, "The Sadi in the Garden." In later years, during his visit to Japan, the emperor conferred on him the Order of the Rising Sun, which carries with it the dignity of "Chokunin" of the empire. This is without mentioning, the imperial Order of the Medjidie from the sultan, and the imperial Order of Osmanieh. The decoration of Companion of the Star of India he received on the occasion of the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and eleven years after he was created Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

In very early life Sir Edwin was, for a time, a teacher at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and on a certain sweltering day he lost his temper with an inattentive pupil and struck him with the cane. When the victim, however, protested that his thoughts had been made to stray by reason of a sly kick from a classmate, who confessed, the teacher was struck by remorse. He handed the stick to his scholar and requested him to strike him—the master! This the boy was not inclined to do, but he was made to obey, and the immediate result was that the cane was abolished thereafter in that school.

QUEEN CITY CURLERS DINE.

Purse of Gold for the Secretary—Club Prizes Presented.

The Queen City curlers had a pleasant time last night at their annual closing informal dinner. About 100 sat around the board in the spacious Hayden-street club room, with President Ellis in the chair. After full justice had been done to the ample spread the club prizes won by the bowlers and curlers were formally presented, as follows:

—Curling.—
Flavelle Trophy—The Kemp rink.
Senior points—Geo. A. Kingstone.
Junior points—W. C. Michell.
—Bowling.—
Singles—W. R. Hill.
Doubles—A. Shaw and Sidney Moss.

The most interesting part of the evening's program was the presentation of a well-deserved purse of gold to the indefatigable and capable secretary-treasurer, R. B. Rice, to whose efforts more than any other single member belongs the credit of the Queen City's splendid position to-day among the city curling and bowling clubs.

The recipient never lost his nerve, and, after Mr. Kemp, on instruction from the chairman, made the presentation oration, he modestly acknowledged the gift as tho he were only an ordinary member, like Hill, Haisley or Lyon.

During the evening interesting addresses were given by Messrs. Malone, Rev. Dr. Perry and Rev. Mr. Rankin.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Wingham Advance: Rural mail delivery in the United States is rapidly covering the country. A correspondent of The St. Mary's Journal, writing from Bristol, Tenn., says that with the exception of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, there is rural free delivery in every state and territory in the United States. Why do not Canadian politicians copy the example of our American cousins and introduce the system in Canada? Generally speaking, it would be more useful to the people at large than expensive public buildings in cities and towns; these are often erected as political favors or as bribes to constituencies. Money has been spent on so-called harbors, where nature never intended there should be a harbor, and where there is really no necessity for one. Thousands of dollars have been thus wasted that might have been used in introducing rural mail delivery, that would have proved a boon to the people. To show how the postal revenue increases under the rural delivery system, the correspondent referred to states that a carrier in his first month, three years ago, carried 1300 pieces, and now he carries 5200.

"THE WOMAN WHO DID."

Copenhagen, April 8.—A great scandal has been caused at the Swedish University of Gothenburg by Miss Garling, a lady student, and Mr. Frithjof Palmer, a student, announcing in the local papers that they had concluded a "conscience" marriage—that is to say, one without legal ties. Mrs. Palmer has been cut by her family, and the rector of the university has publicly declared the action of the young couple offensive to society. Four hundred students of both sexes and several university teachers have, however, protested against what they call the rector's unjustified interference.

Turco-Bulgarian Convention Signed.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 8.—A telegram received here from Constantinople announces that a Turco-Bulgarian convention was signed to-day. No details are given.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA DINES FOR 9 CENTS

Her Majesty Enjoys the Meal, But is Favored With an Extaa Vegetable and Plumb Pudding.

London, April 1.—"Lor, Sarah, look at these 'ere toffs." Sarah at that moment was engrossed in the pleasures of the table, bending intently over her soup. Her hat was set at an alarming angle and its nodding "tips" followed her every movement with an interest which threatened to land them into her plate.

"Sarah, look at these 'ere toffs!" repeated her companion, with a shrill note of excitement.

Sarah looked up and dropped her spoon with a noisy crash. "Love a duck, it's—no it ain't, yus it is—it's the Queen."

It was the Queen, who had come to dine with some of her poorer subjects at the Alexandra Trust Restaurant in the City-road. Her majesty, who was quietly dressed in black, walked up to the pay box and said, "I want eight 4½d tickets, if you please," at the same time tendering half-a-crown.

"That ain't enough, ma'am," replied the cashier abruptly, glancing curiously at the lady thru the small aperture.

"Oh, of course not," the Queen answered with a smile, and turned to Earl De Grey, who was standing some distance behind.

"Another sixpence is wanted, your majesty," said Lord De Grey, and the cashier, hearing this speech, felt ready, as she afterwards expressed it, to sink thru the floor.

News of this kind needs no official crier. "The Queen, the Queen!" it swept thru the dining hall like a whirlwind and passing up the staircase carried its message to the diners on the other floors. These toilers of the city—men, women and children—leapt from their seats, and in a moment had blocked the staircase in their excited effort at descent.

The Queen was smiling in acknowledgment of this unofficial greeting, and slowly, with Sir Thomas Lipton as guide, made her way thru the dining hall. Her majesty was accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and was attended by Earl and Countess De Grey, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Sir Dighton Probyn and the Hon. Sidney Greville.

It was 1 p.m. and the place was crowded with diners, nearly 3000 in number. Her majesty had given only two hours' notice of her intention to "dine" there, and it was her wish that there should be no departure from the accustomed routine. The restaurant, which bears her majesty's name, owes its initiation to the interest she has taken in supplying wholesome meals at cheap prices to working people, and to the generosity of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Escorted by Sir Thomas Lipton, the royal visitors made a tour of inspection. On the first floor, reserved for women and children, were upwards of 300 little ones partaking of soup, and they, in their excitement to welcome the Queen, jumped on to the tables, forgetting the presence of the dishes, dozens of which were upset. Her majesty seemed particularly pleased with this form of reception and laughed heartily as the boisterous youngsters, many of whom were now "spoilt with soup," scrambled back into their seats.

The scene among the factory girls and women was not less enthusiastic. It was a triumphal progress of a novel character, and it obviously gave pleasure to the party.

Ascending the steps leading to the third floor the visitors entered a little ante-room used by Arthur C. Pearce, the manager, where they partook of the three-course dinner for which the Queen had purchased the tickets. Her majesty occupied a seat at the top of the small table. On her right sat Sir Thomas Lipton and on her left Colonel Knollys, secretary of the trust. The following was the printed menu:

Soup and Bread.
Plate of Roast Lamb,
(Mint sauce.)
One Vegetable.
Pastry, or Mug of Tea, Coffee, or Cocoa.

The only addition on this occasion was an extra vegetable and plum pudding. Her majesty appeared to thoroly enjoy the meal. Dishes, knives, forks, spoons and all the utensils used were identical with those used by ordinary customers, the only exception being that a white tablecloth was requisitioned.

Before leaving her majesty revisited the kitchen and evinced great interest in the fittings and machinery, particularly the new potato-cleaner now in use. Her majesty entered into conversation with many of the girls engaged in washing up the dishes.

To one she remarked, "Still washing up; you must find it very tiring work."

"No; I likes it," replied the girl, discreetly putting the plate down before, in her shy confusion, it could come to grief.

Her majesty spent an hour and twenty minutes in the establishment, and before leaving expressed her great pleasure at the excellence of the arrangements and the large and well-ventillated rooms, and the delight which her visit had given her.

There was one little incident during the visit which must be recorded. In one of the corridors the Queen saw two children crying bitterly. Bending down she inquired softly what was the trouble, and the boy replied:

"Please, mum, me an' 'er 'as lorst our tickets, and we can't see the Queen."

Who would not have been touched? The Queen was, and her smile was very tender as she patted the child on his curly head. Then placing a silver coin in the dirty little palm she passed on, and someone told the children they had been speaking to the Queen.

"What, that laidy?" they exclaimed, and it was with wonder in their eyes and gladness in their hearts that they went away. They had imagined the Queen with a golden crown; they had found her graced with the beauty of an exquisite sympathy.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

The second annual concert of the Bartenders' Benevolent Association will be held in Association Hall this evening, with Harold Jarvis, Teresa Flanagan, Donald McGregor, Marietta La Dell, Smedley, Arnott and Jones, Pearl Stone, Will J. White and Ernest Bowles contributing.

The Easter music will be repeated at the Church of the Holy Trinity to-morrow evening.

The strong easterly gale of yesterday did effective work in loosening up the ice of the bay around the eastern gap, and a few more such days will start a general moving of the ice.

START STRONG
Food that Nourishes all day
Grape-Nuts and Cream.
"There's a Reason."

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Suitable Spring Suits

Men's Suits; single breasted sacque; in navy blue; English serge; strongly made and trimmed; sizes 36 to 44; special Monday 3.50

Men's Suits for spring wear; all-wool domestic tweeds; neat check patterns, in browns and greys; made single and double breasted sacque shapes; strong Italian linings; well made 5.00

Men's Suits; four-buttoned single-breasted sacque all-wool domestic tweeds; in neat, quiet patterns; grey and brown shades, with over-plaid; well made and trimmed; perfect-fitting 6.50

Men's Suits; new spring lines; made in single-breasted sacque shape; all-wool tweeds, in fashionable check and stripe patterns; medium and light shades of brown and grey; good trimmings and making 7.50

Men's Suits; in all-wool imported English serge; hard finish; navy blue and black; fast colors; single and double breasted sacque shapes; good Italian linings; narrow silk-stitched edges; a neat serviceable business suit 8.00

Men's Suits; fashionable four-buttoned, single-breasted sacque shapes; imported English tweed; black ground, with red and green thread stripe; well made and perfect fitting 9.00

Shirts, Underwear, Sweaters

78 dozen Men's Heavy Drill Working Shirts; collar attached; also some made of fine English Ceylon flannel; well made; full size bodies; in black and white stripe, grey and other colors; a clearance of broken lines from one of our shirt manufacturers; sizes 14 to 17 inch collar; regular 50c to $1; Monday ..... .38

Men's Fine Merino Underwear Shirts and Drawers; medium weight for Spring wear; natural color; pearl button; double ribbed cuffs and ankles; sizes 34 to 44 inch chest measure; each garment ..... .50

Men's Fine Imported Natural Wool Underwear Shirts and Drawers; Spring weight; overlocked seams; close-ribbed cuffs and ankles; natural shade; 34 to 44 inch chest; each garment ..... .75

Men's Heavy All-wool Worsted Sweaters; close ribbed collar, cuffs and skirt; in navy, black, white and cardinal shades; sizes 34 to 42 ..... .75

Men's Fine Imported All-Wool Sweaters; fancy open stitch; raised pattern; close ribbed collar, cuffs and skirt; in navy, green, black and white shades; finest finish; all sizes 1.50

Hard to Equal These Hats for Style and Price

Men's English Derby Soft Hats; pure fur felt, silk band and binding; calf leather sweat, new and up-to-date shapes for present wear, in colors black and coffee brown; sell at 1.00

Our American and English Fur Felt Stiff and Alpine Hats are all new and fashionable blocks, either flat set or heavy roll brim, with high, full or medium crown, silk band and binding, natural tan calf leather sweats, colors black, mocha and tabac; price 1.50

To Assist the Organs of Sight

Eye Glasses, if used at the proper time, will ward off much trouble, and for your own satisfaction you should know the condition of your eyes. Our optician will test your eyes free of charge, and if glasses are necessary we can fit you with ones that are becoming as well as being perfectly accurate. We guarantee satisfaction and prompt attention.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold-filled frames, guaranteed against discologation for ten years. Your choice of five different kinds.

Eye Glasses with off-set guards.
Eye Glasses with adjustable guards.
Spectacles with riding hook bows.
Spectacles with straight temple pieces.

One line only of Rimless Eye Glasses, with off-set guards, each pair complete in leatherette case; our price..... 1.65

Special compound prescriptions from our optician, or from your own oculist, filled for $1.00 extra.

EARLY CLOSING REFORM—STORE CLOSES AT 5 P.M.

"MY OPTICIAN"
Don't try and see without eyeglasses, if it pains your eyes. Consult
159 YONGE ST.

FOR SALE
400 Aurora Com., 16½; 500 Vizneza D., 10½; 1000 Mex. A., 6; 500 Lion King, 85.
Write for lists and prices on all stocks.
Investment Exchange Co., Spectator Building, Hamilton.

I.P.B.S. ELECTIONS.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was held last night, E. T. Malone, K.C., president, in the chair. W. H. Gilchrist and J. Hamilton Cox were made members, and applications were received from Robert Orr, A. C. Kirkpatrick and Dr. J. O. Orr.

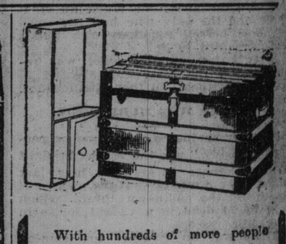
The reports indicated that the society had a most successful year. Assistance was rendered to 230 individuals at a cost of $1,171.08. The election of officers resulted: President, Robert Moon; first vice-president, T. A. Lytle; second vice-president, John Sloan; secretary, Thos. Houston; assistant secretary, A. Calvin Ross; chairman of charitable committee, James Crane; board of trustees, E. T. Malone, K.C., Thomas Kinnear, and Samuel Crane; council, William Purton, Samuel Corrigan, Frederick Dane, J. B. Fudger, John Hall, H. G. Kingstone, R. McClelland, H. McGee, J. N. McKendry, J. A. Proctor, A. Purse, Frank Somers, D. Spence, W. E. Stuart, John Tanner.

A resolution of sympathy was passed to the family of the late William Wilson. E. T. Malone was presented with a past president's jewel.

POET AND SWEEP ON TOUR.

London, April 8.—A Cardiff chimney-sweep, named Thomas Chambers, and a poet, of the same town, named Read, started together yesterday morning on a walking tour to London and back. The sweep, who is walking for a wager, is pushing a truck containing his brushes and a bag of soot, but the poet is unencumbered. To be successful the double journey must be completed in eight days, and the route lies by way of Newport, Chenstow, Lydney and Gloucester. The couple had an enthusiastic send-off, and by last night had reached Lydney. They expect to be in Cardiff again by Monday.

Theo. De Schryver, the C.M.A. representative in New Zealand, who is in Toronto at present, states conditions in New Zealand to be most prosperous.



With hundreds of more people using the railways, there is a big demand for trunks. Everyone doesn't know how good a trunk we sell for

$3.79

We want you to see the line we are selling at that figure to-day, as illustrated above. It is steel bound, has a steel bottom and steel mountings, brass lock and deep tray.

The regular price is $5.00. To-day $3.79

East & Co.
300 Yonge-Street.
TRUNKS, BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS
EPPS'S COCOA
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA
GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOR

RICHARD TEW, ASSIGNEE
Commissioner in H.C.J. for the Province of Ontario.
TEL. MAIN 1378
RICHARD TEW & CO.,
Established 1890
Collections made in all parts of Canada, United States and Foreign Countries.
28 Scott Street and 78 Front Street
TORONTO
Highest Local and Foreign References.