

Robin Hood

His aim was not surer than that of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which always hits the disease.

Be sure to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This Spring—it will rid you of that humor that makes you break out, that takes away your appetite and strength and makes you feel sick.

Take Hood's Pills, also, if you are bilious or constipated.

Miss Arnetta Menger, Fergus, Ont., says: "We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a number of years and have always found it very good as a blood purifier. We always recommend it."

Mrs. J. H. Burley, Guthrie, P. Q., says: "I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood remedy, especially in the spring. I and my family have been greatly benefited by it."

Gordon Sage, 8 Duke St., Brantford, Ont., says: "We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for three years and have always found it a strength-giving medicine, especially in the spring."

Miss Jennie M. Welcott, Brockville, Ont., says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fine spring tonic. I have used it and it has taken every pain away, that tired feeling and sick headache."

Accept no Substitutes for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. No Substitutes act like them.



trade centers are improving a little, but there is room for improvement. Prices of staple goods are firm. There has been a somewhat larger demand for some of the goods at Ottawa this week and the wholesale trade is busy making shipments to retailers who are now more anxious to secure supplies, since the weather has improved for the sale of seasonal goods. Values are generally firmly held.

ADDRESS FOR GEORGE BLACK

Departing Londoner Honored by a Large Number of His Fellow-Citizens.

The esteem in which Mr. George Black is held in London was once again evidenced last night, when, in the parlors of the Tecumseh House, a number of the most prominent citizens waited upon and presented him with an appreciative address, taking occasion at the same time to say some very nice things of the recipient whom they desired to specially honor on the eve of his departure for Lansing, Mich., where he will manage a large summer hotel.

The address was a splendid work of art. It was engrossed in blue, gold, red and black, encircled by a border of acorns, oak and maple leaves, arranged in artistic profusion, the whole being mounted in a frame of oak and brass. The address was engrossed by Mr. John S. Barnard.

After Mr. Walter Bartlett had been called to the chair, Mr. Black was invited into the room. Following Mr. Bartlett's introduction, Mr. Black then made a short but pithy speech, voicing the high esteem in which Mr. Black is held in London, and the regret all felt at his departure, which he wished him every success in his new venture.

Mr. William A. Martin then presented the address. Mr. Black responded briefly. He was surprised, he said, but deeply grateful for the token of the good will of those with whom he came in contact in London. Five years ago he was a total stranger here, but now he felt as if he had spent his entire life. The years he had spent in London were happy ones, he said, and he hoped that in the future he might be able to return to London and take up his permanent residence.

Speeches were also made by Mr. John Stevely, Mr. M. E. Holden, Mr. B. C. McCann, Mr. H. B. Beal, Mr. E. I. Sifton, Mr. John M. Daly, Mr. Jack, Mr. Donald Ferguson, Mr. S. F. Glass, Mr. Struthers, and others.

THE ADDRESS.

The address which was presented was as follows:

"We cannot allow the occasion of your leaving the city of London to pass without giving expression to our feelings of sincere regret at your departure."

"We are deeply indebted to your regard for our community and to your having evinced in many ways. There has been no more public-spirited citizen in London, and we are sure that your active and useful in many important essentials, which go to constitute a good citizen. You have been especially active in the promotion of many sports and to your influence, precept and example, may be attributed the fact that London has gained many friends and frequently forged to the front in many games."

"Your influence in these matters has been for good, and we are sure that you have imparted a spirit of manliness and purity in all those athletic sports and exercises with which you have so prominently identified."

"We shall greatly miss the aid and influence you have so kindly exercised in all matters pertaining to athletic games in our midst, and can but express the sincere hope that opportunities will arise in the future to converse with you about your material interests, which will be advanced by a permanent return to the city of London, to be classed once more among its good and influential citizens."

"We can assure you that your feelings of friendship and regard for the city of London, and the citizens of London, are appreciated and that our earnest wish is that you may reap success and prosperity in the city to which you are departing."

"It would not be convenient that this token of esteem should be signed by all the citizens of London, but, in place of this, we have endeavored to express the feelings and sentiments herein given expression to, representative citizens have subscribed their names hereto."

"With the utmost expression of good-will and esteem, our sincere wishes for your future happiness and success. We beg to attach our names. — (Signed) A. Beck, mayor; Francis Love, police magistrate; John Stevely, president of the City Association; J. B. S.; P. Birtwistle, president St. George's Society; J. B. Cox, secretary St. George's Society; John Struthers, president St. Andrew's Society; J. B. Campbell, M. D., secretary St. Andrew's Society; B. C. McCann, president of the Boy's Association; James S. Bell, secretary Old Boys' Association; Donald Ferguson, president Travelers' Club; E. I. Sifton, secretary Travelers' Club."

"London, Canada, 5th May, 1904."

MORE MEN FOR MOUNTED POLICE

Force To Be Increased to a Total Strength of 600—New Government Bills.

Ottawa, May 6. — There was no debate on the G. T. P. contract today. Mr. Fitzgerald being engaged considering some of the amendments proposed. Business consisted of the voting of estimates in committee of supply and the introduction of a number of Government measures. The railway bill will be taken up once more next Wednesday.

IN SUPPLY.

When the House went into committee on supply the first item considered was the Mounted Police estimates. The force is to be increased by 100 men making a total of 600. For this an increase of \$100,000 was necessary. Sir Wilfrid explained that \$20,000 was wanted for rearmament of the men, \$10,000 for barracks and \$70,000 to meet salaries of the additional men. The Yukon force is to be brought up to a strength of 300.

Mr. Scott urged that the Mounted Police be given increased pay, and wanted to know if the Government had taken into consideration the ne-

Thirty Years Have Elapsed Since the Work Caring for Orphans Was Launched

If there is any one public institution which appeals more than another to all classes of citizens it is the home wherein are housed the friendless children who for one reason or another find themselves thrown upon the world—peniless, weak and unable to battle for their existence. In the city of London there are several places where orphan and forsaken children find a home. All of these are worthy institutions, and are performing a noble work, but none of them are more worthy or are performing a nobler work than that being carried on from day to day by the Protestant Orphans' Home.

Thirteen years ago this November—it was in 1874—what is now known as the Protestant Orphans' Home, came into existence. At that time the home was located on Ridout street, between King and Dundas, across from the court-house, and it was known as the "Home for the Orphans, Aged and Friendless." The first board was formed by members of the Women's Christian Association, that noble body of women who

unabated vigor. Today the chief officers are: Mrs. C. McCallum, president; secretary, Miss McNamara; assistant secretary, Miss Stevenson; treasurer, Mrs. Gregsten.

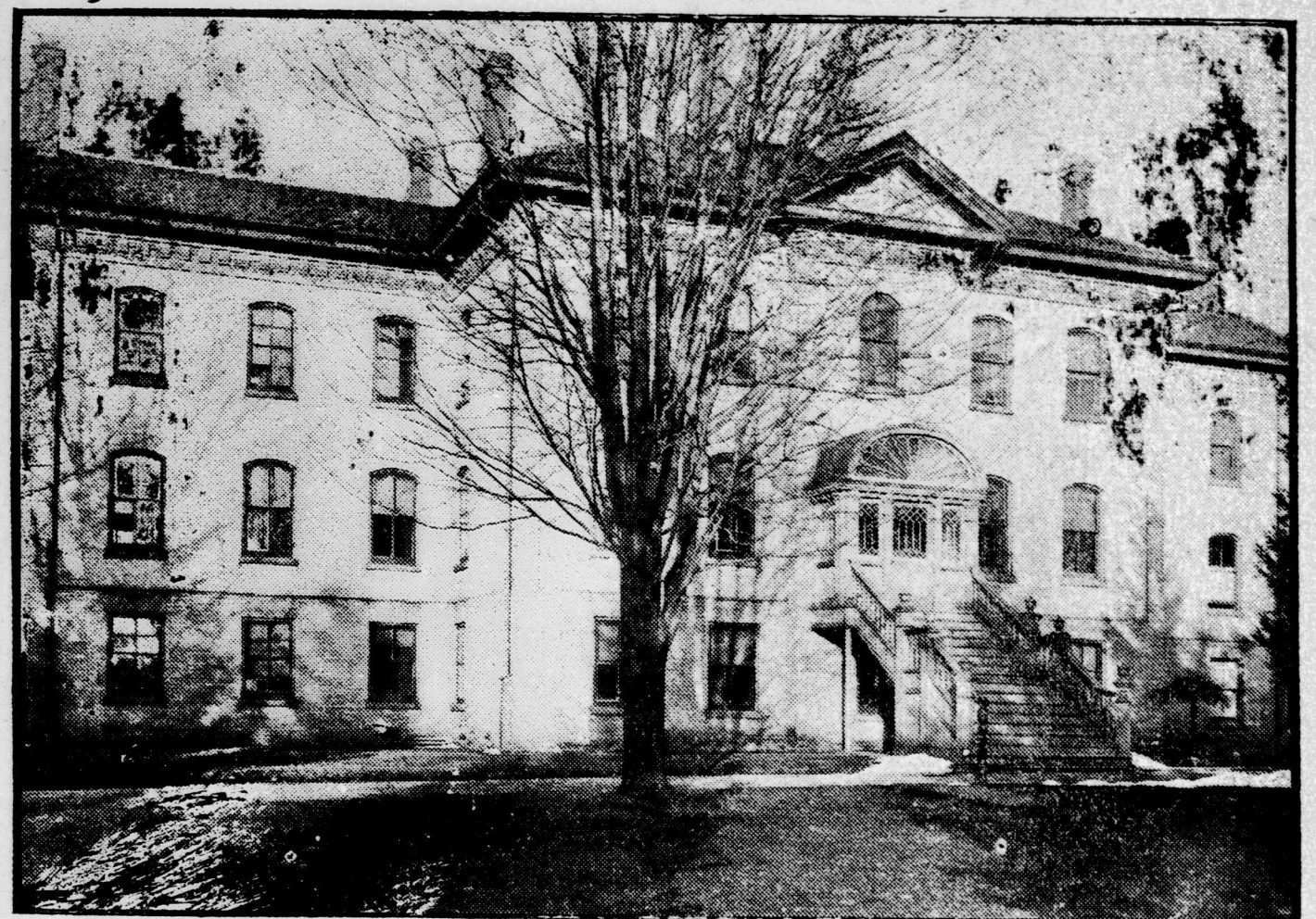
Until 1877, the home was conducted on Ridout street, when the board, with the assistance of an able advisory committee composed of such men as Thos. McCormick, George Robinson, the late Sheriff Glass, the late E. W. Hyman, Benj. Cronyn and others, carried to a successful issue in 1877 the project for a new home, and the present handsome and commodious building was erected and opened in that year.

As was the custom on Ridout street, the aged as well as the young, were taken care of in the new home, until in deference to the government's wishes, the aged people were removed, first to a home on South street, and subsequently to other quarters.

The labor of caring for the children never lagged, however, and there have been at various times from 40 to 60 little ones in the home. At present

care them and cultivate them properly. In speaking of the placing of children in foster homes, Mrs. Gregsten, the treasurer of the Protestant Orphans' Home, stated that it was very seldom it was found necessary to take a child away from its adopted parents, as every care was exercised and every inquiry was made before the child was allowed to leave the institution. Every applicant for a child must also produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or a minister. In some instances a brother and a sister had been placed in the one home, and they had grown up, were educated and refined. Sometimes people grow tired of a child after they have kept it for awhile and return it, but such cases are very infrequent. The little ones of a school age are educated at the institution, Mrs. Oliphant, who is in the employ of the public school board, being the teacher. There are 34 children being taught by Mrs. Oliphant at present.

Mrs. Gregsten says also that while the board find no difficulty in securing



By a Staff Photographer.

The Protestant Orphans' Home, on Richmond Street North.

have done and are still doing such good work in the cause of humanity in London, that it is difficult to find now, was strictly independent of the W. C. A., or any other association, and all its energies, despite the changes which time has made in its make-up, have ever since been devoted to the furthering of the institution's work for good.

The first board consisted of the following ladies: Patrons, Mrs. E. W. Hyman, Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. Dignan; president, Mrs. Gregsten; vice-presidents, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. A. Chisholm, Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson, Mrs. Samuel Glass, secretary, Mrs. A. L. Newcomb; assistant secretary, Miss Moule; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Glass. Death has since that time, walked coolly through the ranks of the first officers, but the work continues with

there are 48, the majority of whom are boys. In the matron, Miss Auld, the home shows every confidence, and the home shows that cleanliness and comfort are supreme. The home is maintained by subscriptions from public-spirited citizens, and by Government and civic grants.

The ladies who direct the destinies of the home are deeply interested in their work, and appreciate fully the great responsibility attached to the securing of good homes for the little orphans. When any person applies for a child the first thing considered is the moral character of the applicant, and if this is not above board in every particular the application is refused. It is also the aim of the ladies to secure homes for the children left in their care where those who adopt them will possess the financial means to edu-

good homes for girls, the placing of boys in suitable homes is now very difficult. She accounts for this state of affairs by asserting that the law is not the company in the home as the girl, and that the girl can as a rule look after herself, while the boy needs more attention paid to him. But the home is prosperous, and is succeeding in its mission, and as petty difficulties must be encountered now and then, the ladies of the board take no notice of the slight trouble being met with in the placing of male children.

The institution itself is large, roomy, well-ventilated, and in its accommodation and surroundings is calculated to improve both the moral and physical characters of the children. As a public institution London has every reason to be proud of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

GERMAN STEAMER ASHORE.

Lisbon, May 7. — The German mail steamer, Kurfirst (from Zanzibar, April 15, for Hamburg), which went ashore four miles northward of Sagres, in the extreme southwestern part of Portugal, is a total wreck. Her passengers and crew are safe.

IT IS GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST. — Not only is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil of incomparable value in the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farmyard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock, and in cases of cough and pains, it can be used with good effect.

Our summer drinks are the best in the city. Olympia Candy Store.

TREATY BENEFITS ENTIRE WORLD

Balfour Speaks On Anglo-French Entente—Also Lectures the Opposition.

London, May 7.—The annual demonstration of the Primrose League attracted an enormous gathering at Albert Hall yesterday afternoon, being the centenary year of the birth of the late Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli). The decorations were more elaborate than usual.

Premier Balfour's address was not of much international interest. The foreign affairs of this country were declared, in a happy and prosperous condition. Mr. Balfour attached value to the Anglo-French agreement, because he believed it was going to prove a permanent arrangement. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and Foreign Minister Delcasse has done work which was not only beneficial to their respective churches, but to the whole world.

Mr. Balfour referred to the near east as "the despair of European statesmen," and pointed out that the Government did not intend to play into the hands of revolutionists, "who would rather see genuine reform fail than succeed if it did not cover all their demands."

The Premier concluded with lecturing the Opposition on their attitude towards the colonies, especially in regard to Chinese labor, and declaring that nothing but the unity of the Unionist party would finally lay the specter of home rule or protect great imperial interests from the injury which they were threatened.

PASSENGERS IN A BLAZING CAR

Trolley Car Afire in Mad Dash Through the Streets of New York.

New York, May 7. — Blazing like an overheated furnace and leaving a trail of smoke in its wake, a trolley car of the Third and Amsterdam avenues line, filled with passengers bound for the Harlem theaters, was urged along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street at top speed Thursday night by a motorman, who tried to run it to a place of safety.

The car was making its regular 7:30 p.m. trip uptown. It was in charge of Peter Hughes, an experienced motorman. It took on passengers at nearly every corner, many being men and women bound for an evening of pleasure. There were about seventy-five people in the car when at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue a fuse exploded with a startling little pop.

For a moment the car halted. Passengers jumped to their feet, women screamed, and several men in making desperate efforts to reach the doors, broke windows, adding the crash of glass to the terror of the passengers. After trying hard to quench the flames, Motorman Hughes saw they were beyond his control. He decided to run the car to the car shops at Amsterdam avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and jumped on the platform, which by this time was outlined with tiny bits of flame and wreathed in a cloud of smoke.

"Hang on, everybody, for your lives!" Hughes shouted, as he turned the notch of his lever to full speed, and dashed for a block along One Hun-

RUSSIA AFTER SINEWS OF WAR

Places Loan of \$100,000,000 With French Bankers.

WAR COST TO DATE \$22,500,000

After June 1 Cost of Army and Navy in Far East Will Be \$18,500,000 Per Month.

Paris, May 6. — An authoritative statement was given to the Associated Press today from the highest Government source, concerning the details and circumstances of the new Russian loan, as follows:

"The situation has been much changed since your interview with M. Nieuwias de Rontkovsky, the Russian financial agent in London, April 23. The conditions today of which the loan is based are as follows:

"The cost of the war for the first five months, up to June 1, including \$22,500,000 for railroad equipment, is \$125,000,000.

"After June 1 the monthly cost of the war will be \$3,500,000 for the navy and \$15,000,000 for the army at the front, making the total of war expense about \$25,000,000 for the year closing Jan. 1 next.

"The first part of the war was more expensive than the latter, owing to the cost of mobilization and the general expenses incident to setting the machinery of warfare in motion.

"Against these extraordinary expenses we may have certain economies, namely, \$30,000,000 on the ordinary budget, \$27,500,000 on the extraordinary budget, and \$3,500,000 on previous budgets, making the total economies \$67,000,000.

"When the war began the Russian Government had between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 to its credit in the Bank of Russia, and with foreign bankers. According to the monetary law of 1891, which made gold the standard for Russia, there was a stock of gold amounting to \$475,000,000, and a note issue of \$350,000,000. Therefore, Russia could still have placed in circulation \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in notes, without impairing in the slightest the gold value of 1897. However, by so doing, the monetary situation after the war might have been less satisfactory than at present.

"Accordingly, for the purpose of protecting the international monetary situation, the Russian Government has lent a favorable ear to proposals made by French bankers, and has opened negotiations at St. Petersburg with Joseph Hoettinguer, of the house of Hoettinguer & Co., and with M. Noetzelin, one of the directors of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. They have made two visits to St. Petersburg and are leaving there tomorrow for Paris. The purpose of their visit is to negotiate the issue of treasury bonds, running five years, at 5 per cent. These are going to be offered to customers of the big French financial houses at near to par.

By so doing the Russian Government reserves the right, after five years, to make use of its international credit, to convert or consolidate these five-year bonds into a funded debt bearing a lower rate of interest. The amount likely to be taken up at once in Paris will be \$100,000,000, and the issue can go up to \$150,000,000.

"Already the contracting houses are sure to place the full amount they underwrite among their customers. Therefore, no public insurance is to be made, and the usual public subscription at a fixed day will be dispensed with, the issue being sold by bankers privately."

The foregoing differs from other reports concerning the amount of the loan, but owing to the authoritative source it can be accepted as final. It is understood that the terms will be signed before M. Hoettinguer and Noetzelin depart from St. Petersburg tomorrow or thereafter. The signing by the French banks will occur next week, the issuance of the loan following immediately.

Imperial Cheese Silver Holders.

WHEN YOU OPEN A JAR OF

MacLaren's Imperial

OR

MacLaren's Roquefort

READ THE COUPON CONTAINING

OUR OFFER

By which you can secure these articles of silverware as follows:

Imperial Cheese Knife.....	4 coupons and \$.20
Imperial Individual Holder.....	4 coupons and .65
Imperial Small Holder.....	4 coupons and .85
Imperial Medium Holder.....	4 coupons and 1.80
Imperial Large Holder.....	4 coupons and 1.25
Roquefort Cheese Holder, small.....	4 coupons and .65
Roquefort Cheese Holder, large.....	4 coupons and .85

Which is about one-third actual value of the ware.

Every coupon is backed by this.

GUARANTEE

If the ware is not perfectly satisfactory when you receive it, please return and we will refund your money. No charge for mailing knife or holder when you address the coupons and the cash (or stamps) to A. F. MACLAREN IMPERIAL CHEESE CO., Limited, 51 Colborne street, Toronto, Ont.

(The coupon below, if cut out and sent to us, will be accepted as four coupons.)

(Write Plainly.)

Name

Street and No

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Served with a silver spoon

A new Canadian process, preserves the very best elements of the very best Canadian wheat.

The result is Orange Meat—the essence of a perfect, sustaining food.

It requires no cooking—every particle is perfectly digestible. It is supplied in germ-proof packages, and may be served hot or cold.

Each 15c. package contains a coupon. Your grocer will tell you what they mean—heavy silver-plated table service free—made by the same manufacturer, of the same material and in the same manner as the silverware on most of your tables now.

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