EMBONPOINT

If you'll look into your dictionary you'll find the meaning of the above word, but to save you the trouble we'll tell you it is just another word for STOUT — or as the dictionary puts it "Plumpness of Figure." As a rule men who are stout find it much harder to get fitted with clothes all ready to wear than men of ordinary build. Knowing this, we have added to our complete stock of regulars a department for fitting embonpoint figures. Reasonable prices prevail in this department — and when we tell you that for 7.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00 and up to 18.00 we can fit (and fit right) men of stout build with all the newest and most up-to-date suits you'll readily see that we are not asking outside figures for this splendid service of fitting outside-sized figures.

If you're a stout man "GET THE NOTION" you must see our Suits ! ! ! !

Neck and Shoulders above all competitors.

OAK HALL

Canada's Best Clothiers.

King St. East, Opp. St. James' Cathedral.

TRADE MARK REG. J. Coombs

CANADA REJECTS FEW.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 16.—A board of trade memorandum shows that in 1903 the American authorities rejected 305 British emigrants and Canada nine, Canada also returning 168 foreigners who arrived there thru Britain, on account of disease.

Jurymen as Art Critics.

In the sessions on Monday, F. J. Roy will be charged with publishing obscene literature, and the jury will pass upon the worth of several physical culture magazine articles and some photos of stage favorites.

Muskoka life begins again. In another column the Wesley and Euclid-avenue Churches advertise their yearly excursion to the Muskoka lakes.

BAD DREAMS

Indicate Improper Diet, Usually Due to Coffee.

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins, would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like bird tracks. I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time for I finally consented to try Postum and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

World's Fair exhibit space, 103 Agricultural Building.

FATEFUL NIGHT IN OTTAWA

Continued From Page 1.

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY.

A saving of $18 per arc light on Ottawa's 480 lamps means that THE CITY'S TOTAL SAVING FOR THE FIRST YEAR WOULD BE NEARLY $9000.

The City of Ottawa has not only the experience of Hull to guide it in its choice between a service provided by a private company and municipal street lighting plant. It has experts' figures to show that the municipality can light its streets for $38 per lamp. This is the estimate made by Engineer Kelsch of Montreal on the basis of power at $14.25 per horse-power. It has never been attacked, except in some unimportant details, notably in regard to the number of employes which Mr. Kelsch said would be required to operate the plant. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kelsch made a very conservative estimate of the cost of operating and maintaining a municipal service.

Mr. Kelsch figures that the City of Ottawa can pay $14.25 per horse-power (or about $10 per arc light) for its power and light its street for $38 per lamp.

The City of Hull has found by actual experience that it can pay $25 per arc light for power (or $15 per horse-power more than Ottawa would pay) and light its streets for $42 per lamp.

From the two foregoing statements it will appear that if Hull could obtain power as cheaply as the City of Ottawa it could light its streets for about $25 per lamp.

Allowing for the greater cost of operation and maintenance in Ottawa, it is clear that the city can light its streets for considerably less than $38 per lamp, the estimate supplied by Mr. Kelsch.

Briefly, then, the alternative before the Ottawa City Council to-morrow night is:

(1) A five-year contract with the Ottawa Electric Company, under which the street lighting of Ottawa will cost $57 per arc lamp.

(2) A five-year contract with the Consumers' Company for power at $14.25 per horse-power, by which plan the city could supply light for its streets at $38 per arc lamp.

No Need for Hesitation.

That the city council should hesitate a moment as between the two propositions, especially in view of the fact that the people have authorized the necessary expenditure for installing a municipal street lighting plant passes the comprehension of the people of Ottawa. It can be explained only by the influence which the Ottawa Electric Company is able to exert in the city council. The Ottawa Electric Company and the Ottawa Electric Railway Company are controlled by the same people. Some three hundred leading citizens of Ottawa are stockholders in these corporations, so that their influence is not difficult to explain. The Ottawa Electric Company has, or claims to have, a perpetual franchise to supply power and light to the people of Ottawa. It is strong in the city and it is strong with the Dominion government. For years it has been receiving an atrociously excessive rate for lighting parliament square. Until the Consumers' Company secured a franchise in Ottawa about three years ago, the Ottawa Electric Company had no competitor. With the field to itself it imposed oppressive rates on its patrons. It refused to supply light to any house for less than $12 a year, a condition which it abandoned when it was obliged to meet a keen competitor. Competition by the Consumers' Company brought to the people of Ottawa a reduction in the price of electric light to 7 1-2c per Watt hour. At present, there are probably eight or ten thousand people in the City of Ottawa whose homes are lighted by electricity. Some of the smallest houses are fitted with electric lights, and in many cases householders pay for the service less than $10 a year.

The Consumers' Company, to do it justice, does not appear to have meddled in municipal politics. Its stock is held by comparatively few people, so that it could not, if it would, command the influence which the Ottawa Electric Company is able to exert. Naturally the Consumers' Company is as anxious to sell power to the municipality as the Ottawa Electric Company is to sell light. Beyond putting in its tender, however, it seems to have kept aloof from the municipal squabble. If it had been more active in pressing its proposition the probability is the city council would not think seriously of accepting the outrageous tender of the Ottawa Electric Company.

Would Save $9000 a Year.

It may be asked what pretext a member of the city council can offer for supporting the tender of the Ottawa Electric Company as against a municipal street lighting system, when the latter means a saving of $9000 a year to the people of Ottawa. About the only excuse offered for tying the city up to the company is the sweeping assertion that the city could not light its streets for $38 per arc lamp. This argument sets at naught the estimate made by Mr. Kelsch, one of the best engineers in the country. It ignores the experience of the City of Hull, which, while paying to the Ottawa Electric Company nearly twice as much for power as Ottawa would be obliged to pay to the Consumers' Company, lights its streets for $42 per arc lamp. The truth is that the friends of the Ottawa Electric Company are in desperate straits for arguments to justify their course. They cannot say, as in the case of the telephone question, that the people voted only on the principle of municipal ownership. The people have not only affirmed the principle of municipal ownership of the street lighting plant, they have authorized the expenditure of $50,000 to install the plant. The suggestion that the estimate made by Mr. Kelsch is not reliable is absurd on the face of it. Mr. Kelsch is certainly able to make a sounder estimate of the cost of maintaining and operating a street lighting plant than the aldermen and newspapers who say his figures are astray.

A more flagrant case of contempt for the wishes and interests of the people than the willingness of certain aldermen to give the Ottawa Electric Company a five years' contract is not recorded in the municipal history of Canada. The effrontery of these aldermen is astounding. They rely of course on the Ottawa newspapers friendly to the electrical interests to endorse their treachery. Two of the newspapers seem to be fighting for the Ottawa Electric Company as energetically as for the Bell Telephone Company. It is to be said in favor of The Evening Journal, however, that while it has done its utmost to fasten the Bell Telephone monopoly on Ottawa, it has fought for a municipal street lighting system as against a contract with the Ottawa Electric Company.

People Know It Not.

The people of Ottawa, thanks to the conduct of their press, do not appreciate the gravity of the issues which will be decided at to-morrow night's meeting of the city council. At this writing both the Bell Telephone Company and the Ottawa Electric Company appear to be in the ascendant. One wants a two years' franchise, the other a five years' contract. Both are likely to be accommodated. If these indications are borne out, so much the worse for the City of Ottawa. The result will be excessive telephone rates for an indefinite number of years and a tightening of the grip of the electrical interests of Ottawa, which is already uncomfortably tight. Ottawa may as well realize that the Bell Telephone Company and the electric interests are working together in this municipal crisis. Not less dangerous than the perpetuation of the Bell Company's monopoly is the enhanced power which the acceptance of the Ottawa Electric Company's tender will give to the electrical interests.

Ottawa has at its door one of the finest water powers on the continent. The benefits which this water power can confer on the people of Ottawa in the way of cheap power, cheap light, cheap heat and cheap transit are incalculable. No other city in Canada enjoys such wonderful advantages in the way of cheap water power and everything that goes with it. The power is largely in the hands of private corporations. Ottawa's streets fortunately are its own and it is only by a judicious protection of its streets that the city can hope to hold the electrical interests at arm's length. Two companies already hold franchises. They are exploiting the water power of Chaudiere Falls for themselves. Let the city own and operate its own street lighting plant. Success in this undertaking will pave the way for a municipal system which will supply the homes of Ottawa at prices more in keeping with the magnificent heritage that is bound up in the Chaudiere.

M. E. Nichols.

THE WAR SITUATION

Continued From Page 1.

confirmed. General Kuroki announced the occupation of Wangtiensien, and General Pflug its evacuation by the Japanese. The other official advices showed that the invading force were advancing and strengthening their positions in Manchuria, and were continuing their raiding operations on the Liaotung Peninsula. Japanese warships, according to a despatch from Chefoo, had bombarded Dalny in connection with a land assault. It was believed that the town had fallen.

RUSS PRISONERS AT TOKIO.

Tokio, May 15.—(11 a.m.)—Four hundred and fifty Russian prisoners, 16 of them officers, arrived at Matsuyala this morning on the steamer Colombia. Nine officers and 286 men were wounded. All of the prisoners expressed great satisfaction at their unexpected kind treatment.

ARRIVED AT LIAOYANG.

Liaoyang, May 15.—The Japanese army in Southern Manchuria is marching slowly, evidently being desirious of remaining in close touch with the reserves. The movement is aimed partly at Haicheng, but chiefly at Liaoyang. The Japanese main force is only 40 miles from Liaoyang.

The Russian troops are in excellent health and spirits and anxious to do duty. The inspiring sounds of the Russian soldiers' choral songs re-echo thru Liaoyang the whole day, varied by the music of the bands of freshly arriving regiments. Gen. Kuropatkin, while making an inspection of the hospital, said to a wounded Japanese guardsman:

"I visited your country and saw your active people. Now I am convinced that you are excellent soldiers, and I am proud to meet such a foe."

To this the guardsman replied: "My nation wanted war and will fight to the last; but it is Japan's luck that Russia is vulnerable here."

WAR BULLETINS.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—Gen. Pflug reports under date of May 15: According to information from the frontier guards and missionaries, Topatesatse, twenty-five miles southwest of Huptchentsi, a Chinese rising against Russians and Christians is being prepared.

Liaoyang, May 15.—Among seventeen prisoners taken by the Russian troops yesterday were two Japanese officers, who had escaped from the Russians. One of the bandits taken prisoner confessed that the bandits had been hired by the Japanese, whom they were supplying with information.

Liaoyang, May 15.—The Russians, on May 11, apprehending that the presence of a Japanese squadron meant an attempt to capture Dalny, blew up the piers and quietly evacuated the place. Two thousand Japanese have re-occupied the road to Sanchilipu, again cutting off Port Arthur. A strong force is advancing against Polandien.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The garrison of Dalny, after destroying everything that would have facilitated a Japanese landing, joined the troops in Port Arthur. The train which Col. Spiridonoff rushed thru to Port Arthur from Liaoyang on the 11th, when the railroad was temporarily open, took to Port Arthur a submarine boat in sections.

WON'T BE APPARENT.

Jesse Collings, addressing a Unionist meeting at Leicester recently, said he had been asked if it were true that Joseph Chamberlain had been suffering from asphasia.

He (Mr. Collings) asked a distinguished physician what asphasia was, and was told that it was loss of memory. "Oh, that's all right," replied Mr. Collings. "You wait until Mr. Chamberlain delivers his next speech in Birmingham, and you won't find much asphasia."

Easy to Digest

A plate of Life Chips for breakfast will enable the dyspeptic to literally throw physic to the dogs. Don't irritate the system with drugs. Eat Life Chips. The outraged stomach at once recognizes it as a friend, and resumes its functions in a natural way. The same as is served daily at the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Ready to Eat

Grocers Sell It. 10c

VALLEY OF THE NILE.

Leigh Hunt Writes of Cotton Experiments Now in Progress.

New York, Herald: Can the valley of the Nile be made again a great grain bearing region, as it was in the time of the Pharaohs, and is it destined at some early date to vie with the Southern States of America as a cotton producing region?

These are two questions whose solution is beginning to attract the attention of the world. Since the dam at Assouan on the Nile was completed, practically doing away with the possibility of successions of flood and famine which since the time of Joseph have helped to make the life of the dweller in Egypt far from one of unalloyed contentment, thoughtful men have pondered on the subject. It has remained for an American to undertake experiments on a large scale which may bring an affirmative answer to the questions propounded.

On the west bank of the Nile, just opposite the mouth of the Atbara River and a short distance above Berber, a large tract has been taken up by Leigh Hunt, who some years ago obtained from the Corean government the concession for operating the extensive gold mines in that country which have figured so much of late in despatches from the far east. Mr. Hunt is actively conducting here an experiment in cotton raising which promises a very successful outcome, and besides this he is engaged in conducting in behalf of the British government in agriculture generally, in the success of which he has the utmost confidence.

Sanguine of Success.

Mr. Hunt arrived in New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., fresh from a long trip up the Nile, and its two tributary sources, the White Nile and the Blue Nile, and gave a Herald reporter an interesting account of his trip. Asked about his experiments in the Nile Valley, he said:

"The experiment I have undertaken for the British government is not confined to cotton raising, but is concerned with agriculture generally. I have taken up cotton raising for myself, and in fact have already planted cotton on the tract which I have taken opposite the Atbara River." "Is this your only concession in the Nile Valley?" Mr. Hunt was asked.

"No, but I do not care to mention at present the location of the others. This one is just opposite a little place called Ed Damer, which will be the western terminus of the Red Sea Railway, now building, the eastern end being at Suakin. There I expect to make my first settlement.

"While I have all the people I need to work on the land out there—to care for the crops, and so on—I have some hopes of interesting a number of industrious American negroes in the idea of going over. I must disclaim any idea of trying to cause an exodus of negroes or anything of the kind, but it is a fact that every year a large number of our people feel that they have a better chance of making a fortune outside of this country. Witness, for example, the enormous number of white farmers who are crossing the border into Canada every year to take up land and found new homes for themselves.

Home for the Negro.

"The negro has no such place to go to make his fortune. He lacks initiative, and, in my opinion, would not go out into the wilderness and clear ground for his home. The negro in the north is not migratory. He is fairly well off and would not care to leave. But in the south there are many negroes with large families, sober and industrious, who would be glad to go to a place where they can own their own farms and prosper."

Mr. Hunt talked very interestingly about his trip into Upper Egypt, the Soudan and Uganda, and warmly praised the British administration.

"I have been about a great deal and in most parts of the world," he said, "but nowhere have I seen such progress as has been made in the Soudan. It would be a mistake to say I went on an exploring trip. I merely went sightseeing. One cannot now speak of exploration in the Soudan, for there is nothing left to explore. The English have been all over the ground. The results of Lord Cromer's wise policy are marvelous, and, thanks to its able execution by Sir Reginald Wingate, we passed among the most remote tribes with perfect safety and were always treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Indeed, so great was our sense of security that my little ten-year-old daughter frequently went about alone. Most travelers come away with a wrong impression of the Soudan because they confine themselves to the desert and the sudd, the thick, matted vegetation that clogs up the rivers. It is a fact that the possibilities of the region for the growing of cotton, wheat and fruit are very, very great.

WITH THE CORRESPONDENTS.

An Englishman Who Demands His Bath and Shave.

Oscar Davis in The New York Herald tells of his journey to the front: Life is not altogether joyless on this packet. I have seen some transport experience on the little Spanish tubs that plied about the Philippines and this quite brings that back to me, but there are some things here which were not there. This morning I saw a demonstration of the exercise of the force that has made Britain great. It was the play of an uncompromising will that stands always for its moral principles. One of them is to take a bath every morning and another is to shave as often. The man who built the Nagato Maru apparently never bathed. He was an exponent, probably, altho before his time, of the new theory that it is to bathing that most of the ills to which human flesh is heir come from washing the dirt off the skin and keeping the pores open.

This Englishman would have fought him if he had appeared and given the opportunity. He is a mild-mannered Englishman, with a twinkling blue eye and a lot of fun in him, but a Briton of the real old sort, the kind good-natured Americans love at sight because he is so British, and that ill-natured Americans hate vigorously forever, for the same reason. He slept on deck last night because the cabin was crowded and stuffy, and he objected, naturally, because late wanderers about the deck, seeing him completely enveloped in a sleeping bag with the sheepskin inside, felt of him to see what he was, "just as if he were," as he put it, a "bale of goods." A cold, raw wind blew across the ship this morning when he turned out, and the first thing he called for was his big fur overcoat. He got that on and then he demanded a bucket of water. By and by that was secured. Then he wanted a tub. That was entirely too much for the resources of this packet, as long search demonstrated.

But the Englishman was prepared. He had a tub of his own, made of waterproof canvas, which he carried in his bedding roll. Forthwith it was produced and spread open on the deck by the after rail. Off came the fur overcoat and the flannel pajamas, and stripped to the buff the Englishman stepped into the tub and commanded his servant to climb up on the rail and pour that bucket of ice water over him. Thus was the first demonstration completed.

Next was the shave. There was no glass, but the Englishman, standing up for his moral principles, did not mind that in the least. It is part of the duty of every self-respecting man to shave every day, and shave he would. He rubbed in the lather as if he were about to have the most luxurious shave ever recorded in history, and, then hopping about the deck to keep his blood in circulation, frozen as it was by the biting wind, he rasped down one side, across the chin and up the other as merrily as if it were to the accompaniment of singing birds and a balmy day. That Englishman has set out to get to the front, and it is odds on that he does it.

The interpreters made a gay time of their start. The departure from Tokio apparently did not count. That was by train in the regular and accustomed way. Neither did it count when we left Yokohama, for that was by mail steamer and everybody had a comfortable cabin, with meals at regular hours. But it was evident to everybody the minute we got on the Nagato Maru that we had begun to hike. Thereupon the interpreters opened their private stocks of wine and began to call for beer, heedless of the wisdom of the ancient saw that decries the stowage of beer on top of wine. It was not long before the sonorous voice of the bishop's ex-secretary, who is now a mainstay of the British press in the capacity of interpreter and translator, began to roll up thru the open skylight in one of the speeches for which he is so justly celebrated. Followed song, and more beer, and then a vehement discussion of the claims of each to personal beauty, a critical discussion which took note of each eyelash, of the contour of face and the length and color of each hair of mustache.

They are a good lot, these interpreters. Several of them have proved themselves in other and varied fields. One of them claimed acquaintance with me last night on the score of having heard me talk to the Cornell students about the Boxer campaign in China three years and more ago, when he was assistant professor of entomology there. Most of them have been in the United States. My own interpreter was for a long time head of the Japanese department of one of the famous stores of Boston, and another was in the Japanese consular service, stationed at San Francisco. For one reason and another they are not liable to military service now, and they want to see the war. Hence they are sleeping on mats in the after hold of the Nagato Maru and listening to the songs of the bishop's former secretary.

The correspondents on board represent an amount of travel and experience that could be duplicated by few groups of an equal number of men. The dean, of course, is Mr. Knight of The Morning Post of London, who has seen fourteen campaigns and who lost his right arm in South Africa. All of the Britishers have seen much campaigning in India, the Soudan and in South Africa, where some of them were in the army. All the Americans, too, have put in at least three campaigns. But as in the game of the children, "the last's the best," and that is this one. For we are off for the front, and it is doubtful if they can "pass the buck" more than once more.

Oscar King Davis.

"Don't you feel kind of lonesome since the legislature adjourned?" "Well," answered the business man, "it's a good deal with me as it was with a man who had a pet lion that got lost—I feel a little lonesome, but not near so scared."—Washington Star.

Trunks and Bags

At Reduced Prices

Our message to-day tells of reductions in price; you know all about East qualities and the East guarantee of thoroughness. Here's an instance of the money-saving chances available in this store:

32-in. Trunk, brass-mounted, steel bound and bottom, hardwood slats, two strong outside straps, reinforced throughout and as strong as can be made. Regular $5.00. Special.... **4.50**

Genuine Cowhide Suit Case, finely grained leather, inside straps and shirt pocket. Regular $5.00. Special..... **4.50**

EAST & CO., 300 Yonge Street.

ESTATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of Walter L. Beal, trading under the name and style of McDowall & Co., in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Sporting Goods Merchant:

The above named Walter L. Beal has made an assignment to me under Chap. 147, R.S.O., 1897, of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the Assignee, McKinnon Building, Toronto, on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1904, at 2 p.m., to appoint inspectors and give directions for the disposal of the estate. All creditors should prove and file their claims with me on or before the hour of such meeting.

All claims must be filed on or before June the 11th, 1904. Forthwith, thereafter I shall distribute the estate to those creditors only whose claims have been proved and filed before the said last named date.

N. L. MARTIN, Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, May 11th, 1904.

TO JOHN MACNAMARA OF THE City of Toronto, builder, Wilhelmina Pearcy, wife of William Stanley Pearcy, formerly of the City of Toronto, painter, and William W. Colwell, their and each of their executors, administrators and assigns

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation hereby give you notice that the sum of $412.99 and interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of March, 1904, is due to them upon a certain indenture of mortgage made by you, John MacNamara, to Charles John Kingstone and Frederick William Kingstone, Trustees, and dated the 16th day of March, 1889, which Mortgage was by indenture, dated the 25th day of January, 1895, vested in them, The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, which Mortgage was registered in the Registry Office for the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto, on the 18th day of March, 1889, as No. 6037 "G," for securing repayment of $2000, and interest thereon, as therein mentioned over other lands, which have been discharged from the said mortgage and the following property, namely: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, being composed of that part of Lot No. 16, on the west side of Marguerette-street, as shown on plan filed in the Registry Office for the Western Division of the City of Toronto, as No. 888, which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the northeast angle of said lot 16; thence southerly along the westerly limit of Marguerette-street 18 feet, more or less, to a point where it will be intersected by the production easterly of the centre line of the partition wall between the house on the lands hereby described and the house on the lands to the south thereof; thence westerly through the centre line of the said partition wall and the productions thereof easterly and westerly, parallel to the northerly limit of said lot 16, 128 feet more or less, to the easterly limit of a lane 10 feet wide; thence northerly along the easterly limit of said lane 18 feet, more or less, to the northwesterly angle of said lot 16; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said lot 16, 128 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

And take notice that after the expiry of ten days from the last publication of this notice, namely after the 30th day of May, 1904, the said The Toronto General Trusts Corporation will proceed with or without any consent or concurrence on your part and without any further notice to you, to enter into possession of the said premises and to receive and take the rents and profits thereof and whether in or out of possession of the same, to make any lease or leases of the same which they think fit and to sell and absolutely dispose of the said lands and premises, either by auction or private sale or partly by auction and partly by private sale, as they shall think proper, and to convey and assure the same when so sold unto the purchaser or purchasers thereof as they shall direct or appoint.

Dated at Toronto this 11th day of May, A.D. 1904.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.

By their solicitors in this matter,

CASSELS & STANDISH,

15 Toronto-street, Toronto.

RECTOR'S SPRING CLEANING.

Congregation Sets to Work to Renovate a Church.

London, May 15.—The Church of All Saints, in the working-class district of Brookfields, Birmingham, has a rector with such faith in the proverb about cleanliness that there is to be witnessed the entertaining spectacle of a congregation of amateur contractors effecting all sorts of renovations and improvements about the building.

The vicar commenced by going round the interior with a long ladder and a duster and sweeping it clean. Then he announced that the churchyard, as was indeed obvious, was a howling wilderness, and that he was coming down with a spade to set it right. In an Easter sermon he intimated that he would do this unaided if there were no volunteers.

This hint was taken, and the parishioners arrived full of enthusiasm on the scene. Men and youths of all ages have given their services, and with the rector at their head, have dug and planted half the spacious churchyard and laid out stretches of it as playgrounds for the school children. They are also building their own walls, repairing the fabric of the church and generally setting things in order.

The girls of the congregation have also become fired with the spirit of order. Every week Mr. Cease, the rector, and a warden put a portion of the interior woodwork "in pickle." This consists in coating it with a solution of ammonia and soft soap. On Saturday afternoon a score of able-bodied working girls attacked the encrusted dirt of thirteen years with scrubbing brushes and pails, supplies of hot water being conveyed from the adjacent schools by a contingent of the parish youths.

"There is one of my best workers," said the rector. "He has no chimneys to sweep just now, and he puts in his spare time here." He was an obvious sweep, but he might have been erecting railings all his life, judging by his energy and skill in the operation.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Is Scribblumm's novel to be dramatized?" "No; it is to be musical-comedyized."—Cleveland Leader.

"Did she have any money when he married her?" "No; he took her at her face value."—Detroit Free Press.

Edith—"I had to weep for the heroine in the second act." Ethel—"So did I; that dress she wore was a perfect fright."—Puck.

"It's mighty queer about families. There's Mrs. O'Shaughnessy—she has no children, an' if I ramimber correctly, it was the same with her mother."—Life.

Marketer—"How much are the strawberries?" "Strawberry Merchant—"Eighteen a box, an' turn 'em out an' let ye look at 'em; twelve a box an' not turn 'em out."—Baltimore American.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE — MAT. WED. SAT. — THE POPULAR COMEDIAN EDWARD HARRIGAN — OLD LAVENDER — NEXT WEEK — Mr. Reeves-Smith

MAJESTIC — MAT. EVERY DAY — Evenings 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Mats. 10c, 15c and 25c — Miss Elsie Crescy IN THE NEW DRAMA TO DIE AT DAWN — NEXT WEEK — Lights of Gotham

SHEA'S THEATRE — Week of May 16 Matinee Daily — Matinees 25c: Evenings 25c and 50c — Robert Hilliard & Co., Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry, John D. Gilbert, Parros Bros., Martini & Max Millian, Schuyler Sisters, The Kinetograph, Rawson & June.

STAR — Matinee Every Day — ALL THIS WEEK — BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS — and HARVEY PARKER, Champion Wrestler. Next—Fay Foster Burlesquers.

EASTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL (King St. and Fraser Ave.) — OPENING GAME TO-DAY AT 3.30 P.M. — Toronto vs. Jersey City (CHAMPIONS)

MUSKOKA EXCURSION.

The annual three days' excursion of Wesley and Euclid-avenue churches will be run on June 21-23 to

ROSSEAU, MUSKOKA LAKES

and return. Special arrangements for transportation and accommodation. Fares low. Union Station, North Parkdale, Aurora, Newmarket.

ZETLAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M NO 326 G. R. C.

An emergency meeting of the lodge will be held on Monday, May 16th, at 2 p.m., in Masonic Hall, Temple Building, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late W. Bro. Wm. Angus, from his residence, 179 Carlton St. Carriages will be provided at the hall. Masonic Clothing.

Thos. McQuillan. J. H. McCabe, Sec.

DODGE

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