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Brick he lot 40 fee m1 100.00.

Frame in kitchen, latable, \$1

House a House a Farm in

Farm in acres. All barn, \$310
Farm in acres. La buildings,
Farm in acres. Go

Ten acr 1500.00. Valuable

STANDA

BAI

CAPTURE OF SOKOTO

BIG TERRITORY ADDED TO THE BRI-TISH EMPIRE.

The Once Great Fulah Empire at an End -Conquered Region Contains 500,000 Square Miles-Methods by Which the Mother Country Obtained This Big Accession of Territory-Wrath of Rivals.

Very little attention has as yet been paid in this country, or, for that matter, even in England, to the that matter, even in England, to the announcement made in the House of Commons on March 30 that Sokoto had been occupied by a British force on March 15 after a slight skirmish. Four days after the fall of the city Sir Frederick Lugard, the Commissioner of Northern Nigeria, arrived at Sokoto. at Sokoto

sioner of Northern Nigeria, arrived at Sokoto.

And yet this little expedition is little only in the sense that it has not been expensive either in money or men. The fall of Sokoto means the end of the once great Fulah Empire, and the different States which constituted this powerful Mohammedan confederation will in future be under British control. It is stated that the slave traffic between Lake Chad and the seacoast may now be regarded as utterly at an end. The capture of Sokoto, following the fall of Kano, places 500,000 square miles of territory under the rule of the white man, and the population of this territory is estimated at no less then 20,000,000.

The Fulah Empire.

The Fulah Empire-

The Fulah Empire.

The Fulah Empire was founded by Othman Dan Fodio a hundred years ago. He preached a religious war on the borders of Lake Chad, and, after subduing and converting the existing kingdoms, firmly established his sway at Sokoto. He bequeathed two empires to his sons. To the elder he left Sokoto itself, and to the vounger Gando and its To the elder he left Sokoto itself, and to the younger Gando and its dependent States, which have ever since recognized the supremacy of the Great Fulah. Six years ago Sir George Goldie dealt a crushing blow to the Fulah by the defeat of the Emir of Nupe, the strongest and most warlike of the kingdoms tributary to Gando. The position of the Great Fulah was at that time compared to that of the Great Mogul during the decay of the Mohammedan Empire of Delhi.

British Metheds.

British Methods.

an Empire of Delhi.

British Metheds.

The British followed the example of the East India Company, and avoided a direct challenge to the Fulah by administering their conquests indirectly through native feudatory Princes. After causing some trouble the Fulah formed an alliance with Great Britain, rejecting the advances of the French. Later he began to intrigue against the British, and the expedition which has now been brought to a successful conclusion under the leadership of Sir Frederick Lugard followed.

Sir Frederick Lugard followed.

Sir Frederick Lugard followed.

Sir Frederick Ingent followed.

Sir Frederick Ingent followed.

Sir Frederick has been heartily congratulated by Mr. Chamberlain and other officials of the British Covernment on the success of the expedition, and it is probable that he will receive some further honor as a result of it, possibly a peerage. His work has immensely improved the opportunities for opening up Central Africa to trade.

In an editorial article on the fall of Sokoto The Pall Mall Gazette sang a song of triumph of the kind which is so intensely irritating to some of the Confinental nations. It spoke of "the wrath of our rivals" over the continual enlargement of the British Empire, referred to Egypt, the Soudan, and South Af-

the British Empire, referred to Egypt, the Soudan, and South Af-rica, and added:

A Song of Triumph,

"And now, even before our German friends have had time to recover from the shock of the South African Customs Convention, with its preferential treatment of British industry, there comes this morning another blow—a blow not, of course, try, there comes this morning another blow—a blow not, of course, unexpected, but still, and equally, of course, entirely unwelcome. That is the news that Sir Frederick Lugard has occupied Sokoto. And what, and where, pray, is Sokoto? If we are net much mistaken there must be thousands of quite superior persons who must have asked that question this morning in the spirit of tion this morning in the spirit of the rustic who, when informed of the death of the Duke of Wellington, merely said, "Who wur'ee?" Or, if merely said, 'Who wur'ee?' Or, it somewhat more precisely informed, they will, perhaps, have opined, as in the case of Rhoda, who ran a pagoda, and sold tea and ices and soda, in 'San Toy,' that Sokoto has something to do with 'Africa or Fashoda'; and having been confirmed in that luminous opinion these quite superior persons will straightway forget all about it. Verily, it is a weird thing, is the British Empire, and we who run it are, surely, not less weird.

Meaning of the Occupation.

"Well, what is Sokoto, anyhow? And what does its occupation mean? Sokoto is, to put it briefly, the cap-Sokoto is, to put it briefly, the capital of a great empire, an empire much larger and richer than some sovereign States of Europe, and containing, in the way of population, a trifling matter of about twenty million black bodies, each with a soul inside it, which is, however, not much blacker, maybe, than the souls of some of our products of Christianity in this boastful isle. Into the affictive occupation of this more territorial trifle (it is only 500,000 square miles in extent) we have just square miles in extent) we have just entered, or are about to enter, by the capture of the capital city of Sokoto, following on that of the an-Sokoto, following on that of the an-cient and important commercial cen-tre of Kano. For this we have to thank the bold initiative of Sir Frederick Lugard, a typical speci-men of the sort of tool of empire-building which is, perhaps, the one product of British industry which our rivals cannot imitate."

McSlosh-A, mon, that's ma umbrella you've got. McSlish-Verralikely. Aw bought it in a pawn-hop.—Colored Comic.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breutsood

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Bel

Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTERS FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

The Purely Population Constitute CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Quick Time.

Quick Time.

An unflattering but amusing pen-picture of "Americans" as he has found them is given by a disgruntled Frenchman. When we talk of France they always say, "Oh, but you should see Americal" They reckon up their buildings by the cubic acre, and the greatest artistic beauty of an edifice is the number of stories it has. They take out their guide-book and study the exact measurements and weight of stone. "Oh," they say, "it is not as big as Waldorf-Astoria or the White House." And they are happy. The "Afterican" has only one superlative, exactly the same in art and literature as in industry. It is "biggest!" The biggest picture, the biggest book, the biggest machine. I dare say they would really like to have the biggest stomachs to eat the biggest dinners, for they have the biggest feet to cover the most ground. The highest ideal the "American" can imagine is the biggest automatic machine, and he is always talking of it and trying to invent it, just as he is always trying to machine until it breaks him down. He has given up real eating long ago, and in ten minutes finishes off a meal it would take a Frendaman two hours to get through, and as his teetla, are bad he stops them all with gold. He has trained himself to work until eating is a misance, so he invents tabloids and can carry a pound of beefsteak and a loaf of bread in his waistcoat pocket. The only idea the "American" has of civilization is a huge orchestra where all the world plays the tune while he waves the wand. The tune does not matter if the time is quick.

Tortured with Pain. Too Weak to Work.

ULCERS, BOILS AND PIMPLES ALL OVER HER BODY

Deitz, Zurich, Ont.

She happily found relief from her terrible suffering by using

Burdock Blood Bitters.

A remedy without a rival for the cure of all diseases and troubles arising from bad blood. A record extending over a quarter of a century and thousands of testimonials will prove this. Mrs. Deitz writes: "Too weak to work, tortured with the pain of ulcers, boils and pimples all over my body, especially on my face. I had almost made up my mind to give up trying to have them cured. I was ashamed to have any person come to see me, my face was in such a terrible state. I tried everything I could think of but got worse and worse. I was then led to try Burdock Bloed Bitters and was surprised at the wonderful change the first bottle made. Altogether I took seven bottles and am now completely cured and am in perfect health again. I feel that B B. B. saved my life."

******** HIS Young wife was almost distracted for he would not stay a night at home so she had his LAUNDRYdone by us, and now he ceases any more to roam.

Parisian Steam Laundry

TELEPHONE 20.

FAMINE IN FINLAND

WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN HERALD RELIEF EXPEDITION.

or, Klopsch Carries Succor From Americ to the Famine Stricken People of the Far North-Many Lives Are Thus Saved -In the Little Town at the Top of the

The members of the Christian Her-

The members of the Christian Herald famine relief expedition, who have just arrived in sledges at Kajana, Northern Finland, the little town on the top of the world, are the first Americans ever seen in this part of the Czar's empire in winter. Never before indeed has an American traversed northern Finland at this season of the year. This point is several days distant by sled from the railroad, at the very heart of the sorest spot in the famine stricken districts of the country, called, in Finnish, Suomi, the Land of Many Lakes.

The party is headed by Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the New York Christian Herald, through whose efforts a large sum of money has been collected from the benevolent for the starving of Finland.

He is accompanied by Dr. J. N. Reuter of the Helsingfors university, representing the Finnish central relief committee; Mr. Robert Allopaeus, superintendent of the Government industrial schools, and by Gilson Willets, the writer. The party has already traveled over 200 miles in sledges over frozen lakes and rivers, from one forest town to another, sometimes cutting their way through fields of virgin snow, again pushing ahead on skees to reach the more remote cottages where starvation lurks. Ten, fifteen and twenty miles must oftentimes be traveled between two neighboring cottages. With the thermometer ever and ever far below zero and the snow gale driven like the sands of the desert, it is manifestly true that such a journey is a test of physical endurance and of Job-like patience.

The party carries its own supply of provisions, an absolute necessity in a section where all the peasantry have subsisted for months on hunger bread dipped in salt water. Such are the general facts pertaining to the fur wrapped, fur booted and fur capped party which emerged from the forest depths to-night after many days spent in driving from villages

capped party which emerged from the forest depths to-night after many days spent in driving from villages where the suffering was bad indeed to villages where the suffering was



REFUGE HUT IN FINLAND. 200 souls and the centre of the famine in Finland, is decidedly an oasis the in Financi, is decided an object to this particular relief party, for here for the time being are a good inn; a little fresh food and some of

inn, a little fresh food and some of the comforts of civilization.
The first cry of woe from this far northland was heard around the world, but no country heeded it so far as to clicit a response in the form of proposals for help save America. It was natural that people in the United States and Canada, from which country many of the subscriptions came; should be the first to listen attentively to Finland's wail of distress, for toward America flows the great tide of emigration from Suomf.

The chief divisions of the Finnish peasantry are the farmers who are landowners and the tenant farmers. It is among the latter that the suf-fering is most acute. For two weeks the party visited the homes of ten-

ant farmers, and in every case the sight of misery and the story of want have been the same.

It should be explained that they always carried a sledful of bread and left a number of loaves at each cottage. Sometimes we chanced up-on homes wherein the last crumb had been consumed, the mother and father having gone forth in search of work. In such instances the loaves came just in the nick of time. In every stricken home also Firnish marks were left where they would be marks were left where they would be found after they had driven away.

From where I write, says Mr. Willets, I can peer through a window out upon a scene of dazzling whiteness all illumined by the wide spreading flames of the aurora bornealis. This great torch of heaven made of a thousand thousand rainteness are the still of the server and the still of the server and the server are the still of the server and the server are the server and the server are the server as the server are the server as the server as the server are the server as the server as the server are the server as hows reveals to the citizens of Ka-jana a number of outlying cottages where insidious starvation gnaws at the vitals of those within. While

where insidious starvation gnaws at the vitals of those within. While the incandescence of the northern light imparts a majesty to the scene, assisting the imagination to grasp the significance of its revelation of the suffering of those who hath not, a mournful sound suddenly comes out of the vast silence. It is the sound of human voices, male voices, singing in unison one of the melancholy folklore songs of the north. The young men of Kajana are serenading the Americans. The young men of Kajana to-night is the song of the sound given their people in time of direst need. And the song of the youth of Kajana to-night is the song of all Finland, the song of gratitude felt deep in the heart of every Finn.

If you dwarf the boy you cannot

PAY WHEN CURED
I until you are convinced that a thorous
should convince you that I have confide
could not make jou this proposition. It
call or write me.

Each Time You Call You See Me Personally, Or each time you write it reserves my personal attention. The number of years I am established in Detroit, and the curse I accomplished after given up by ether doctors, has placed me as the forward specialist of the century, CONSULTATION FREE. Call or write for blank for home treatment. Perfect system of home testiment for home treatments are supported by the state of the contract of the state of the contract of the state of the s Mr. R. P. Fairbairn of the Pablic Works Department has been sent by Hon. F. R. Latchford to Addington County to investigate and report upon the damage by recent forest and other fires, and to arrange for the reconstruction of bridges that have been destroyed.

Considerable change will be made in the militia rations for the coming camps. The new regulations will give the men, in addition to the present rations, a daily allowance of two ounces of bacon, two ounces of butter, three ounces of jam, one ounce of evaporated vegetables, two ounces of flour, and one ounce of split peas in lieu of the present allowance of barley.

Evilcommunications and telephones orrupt good manners.

The murmuring ocean probably marmurs because it is always being

THE-

Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, &

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE ONTARIO COMPANIES ACT.)

CAPITAL.

DIVIDED IN 10,000 SHARES \$1,000,000.

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PROSPECTUS.

THIS Corporation has been formed for the purpose of dealing in lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada.

Territories of Canada. The transport of the purpose of dealing in the lands in the Great Western portion of the country had been reaped by shrewd American investors, who realized the immense possibilities and the certain future of Western Canada before we Canadians realized the immense heritage which lay within the boundaries of our own country. In the last months of the year 1902, however, the promoters of this Corporation having, through the different financial institutions with which they were connected, been obliged to make a careful study of the Western situation, became so thoroughly satisfied of the certain future of the great West, and of the practically assured profits from an investment in Western lands, that they decided to form a company to deal in land in the Canadian West. With that end in view a block of something over 125,000 acres was secured in the Big Quill Plains, in the district of Saskatchewan, and a company known os The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was formed for the purpose of acquiring and handling this block. The stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was placed upon the market and offered to the public for subscription in January of the present year, and so prompt was the response that within one month it was necessary to close the stock books, and even then applications for a large quantity of stock were refused. But from a Sharsholder's standpoint the best part remains to be told. Before the sales of stock were stopped, arrangements had been made with a large American Land Company for the sale of the whole of Company's lands at a price so largely in excess of the purchase price that the stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, is already a very profitably one, and is held very firmly by its present holders; and all this was done in less than a month. Can any better proof be given of the wisdom of an investment in Western lands.

At the time The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, and were having the same carefully

lic the Stock of The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corportation, Limited.

lic the Stock of The Ontario and Saskatthewan Land Corportation, Limited.

It is only within the last year or two that Canadians have come to realize that Canada's future in a great measure lies in the West, a country immensely larger than the East and capable of supporting millions of people. Few in Eastern Canada realize the great progress this Western country is now making, and that before many years the West will surpass the East in point of population. Immigrants are pouring in, and the people of the United States especially are investing immense sums in land and holding for the rise which they know it sure to come. Lands in the West are increasing rapidly in value. Investments in them new are bound to realize handsome profits. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1902 soid 2,520,440 acres against \$30,922 acres for the previous year. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, of St. Paul, Minn., sold 300,000 acres in one year. The North-West Colonization Company, of St. Paul, Minn., sold 300,000 acres in one year. The North-West Colonization Company, of St. Paul, hinn., sold 300,000 acres in one year. The North-West Colonization Company, of St. Paul, disposed of over 500,000 acres, and if to these be added the lands sold by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, The Canadian Northern Railway and other companies, syndicates and individuals an opinion may be formed of the immense advances this Western country has made in one year.

The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, has purchased a large track of land in what is known as the Vermillion River District in Western Saskatchewan. It has been a tradition for years in the West that the most of specially chosen lands, and our selectors are now in the district carefully examining the land section. This land will lie along and between the Edmonton extension of the Canadian Paoific Railway and the Trans-Contionental Line of the Landian Northern Railway, thus assuring to settlers the immense advantages of two competing lines of railway, each within ea

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical certainty of profitable returns without the risk so often run in investing in companies doing a business of a hazardous nature, and it is an investment which Canadians, believing in their country and its future, may make feeling that in so doing they are helping to develop their own land.

The Union Trust Company, Limited, now offers \$500,000 of the capital stock of this corporation, divided into 8,000 shares of \$100 each, for subscription at par, 25 per cent. to be paid in on application, 10 per cent. in 30 days thereafter, and 10 per cent, further in 60 days and the balance, as called 0y he directors, if deemed accessary. Applications for stock will be accepted only in order of their receipt by the Trustees, and should be addressed to The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto. Applications and also the large Prospectus of the Company may be obtained from The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, or from any branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada or of the Union Bank of Canada, through whom applications and payments may be forwarded.

MR. L. LA TROBE-BATEMAN will be in Chatham for a few days, representing above company, and may be found at the Garner House.

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Capital (al Rest Fum Drafts tions mad terest allo rates in S on deposit

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