NORTHERN EUROPE ANXIOUS AS TO ITS FUTURE STATUS

If Russia is Beaten by Japan, Then Sweden May Be Gobbled Up by the Bear.

Copenhagen, March 9.—Thruout the Scandinavian countries and more particularly in Denmark and Sweden the war has aroused grave fears for the future status of the peoples of Northern Europe. They have regarded the far east as the safety valve of Russian energies.

As long as Russia was fully occupied in forging her way toward the Pacific the Scandinavians felt they might escape the bear's too pressing attention. But now they feel it is not too much to expect if Japan be victorious and if Russia be foiled in her attempt to reach the Pacific, she may turn to the Atlantic and seek to annex a part at least of the Swedish and Norwegian seaboard.

Another possibility confronts the Scandinavians. Should not the war be confined to the present combatants should it extend to Europe the neutrality of northern countries might be endangered. A strong public opinion is growing in Norway, Sweden and Denmark that they should combine to guarantee their neutrality and preserve their individual integrity under any circumstances.

BALKANS EVER PRESENT.

Kieff, Russia, March 9—The papers here make a feature of an interview with a Japanese correspondent of the Michi Michi who is now visiting the Balkans. He is quoted as saying the Japanese fully recognize that they have no hope of defeating Russia unless her attention is diverted by possible complications in the Balkans. The object of his visit is to ascertain the chances of such trouble breaking out.

FRANCE GETS BUSY.

Paris, March 9.—In pursuance of orders issued by Minister of War Andre active work has been begun with the view of placing the coast defences in a state of readiness. A hundred coast artillerymen have arrived at Marseilles and are occupied in perfecting the harbor batteries, a force of naval mechanicians is working on the island approaches and the trials of various kinds of heavy ordnance are progressing actively at Marseilles and elsewhere. These measures are not considered significant except as an indication of the determination of the officials to have the coast defences in a state of preparedness.

$5,000,000 PUT UP.

G.T.R. Makes Its Deposit re G.T.P. Contract.

Montreal, March 9.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company to-day deposited the sum of $5,000,000 in cash with the Bank of Montreal as a guarantee for the satisfactory performance of their share of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The deposit quickly followed the approval of the amended contract by the Grand Trunk shareholders at their meeting in London yesterday afternoon.

From the office of the general manager of the Grand Trunk the report that the deposit had been made was confirmed by R. S. Logan.

"Yes," said Mr. Logan; "You may say the deposit of $5,000,000 in cash was made to-day with the Bank of Montreal, and it is now in their hands."

"Was it made here or in London?" Mr. Logan was asked, but he declined to enter into further particulars, saying, "The deposit was made to-day in cash and that is all I can say about it."

E. S. Closuton, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, when asked as to the deposit, said: "I have nothing to say; no information to give out."

Agriculture in Korea.

The Koreans are an agricultural people, and most of the industries are connected with agriculture. More than seventy per cent. of the population are farmers; the carpenter, the blacksmith and the stonemason spring directly from this class, combining a knowledge of the forge or workshop with a life-long experience of husbandry. The schoolmaster is usually the son of a yeoman farmer; the fisherman owns a small holding which his wife tills while he is fishing. The farming classes participate in certain industries of the country; the wives of the farmers raise the cotton, silk, linen and grass cloth of the nation, and they also convert the raw material into the finished article.

Miss M. A. Bullock

In a Critical Condition Received Little Aid from Physicians.

Miss M. A. Bullock, Roxton Pond, P.Q., who was in a critical condition owing to liver trouble and other ailments, writes about her deliverance by Paine's Celery Compound, as follows:

"Two years ago I had a very bad attack of liver trouble, and called in a doctor, who relieved me of it, but I still remained weak and ailing, and had another and more severe attack. I was under the doctor's care for four months, and received very little relief.

"I was very weak, not able to sit up more than a few minutes at a time. A little milk taken at meals would distress me, and I was nervous and could get but little sleep.

"Hearing what Paine's Celery Compound had done for a friend, I gave up doctoring and used your medicine. I have taken six bottles and have received much good. I am able to eat a good meal. I sleep well, seldom lie down during the day and can drive six miles over rough roads without getting tired."

Paine's Celery Compound The Famous Spring Medicine Made Her a New Woman

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain-street, Montreal, P.Q.

SOCIAL UNREST IS MOST HOPEFUL SIGN OF THE AGE

Prof. Griggs Deals With the Problems and Ethics of Social Reconstruction.

Edward Howard Griggs' discourse on the Ethics of Social Reconstruction last night in Conservatory Hall was the longest of the series, and continued consequently most thought. For every sentence of Mr. Griggs is packed full of sense, and every phrase throws light on his meaning. His language possesses the bounty of utility as well as the grace of style. His subject, like a crystal sphere, shines in his hands, while his thoughts play over its surface with iridescent gleams. It is impossible to give an adequate impression of the full and rounded perfection of his lectures in a brief report.

He did not wish his lecture to be thought pessimistic, but optimistic, however much he was compelled to recognize the failure of reform experiments. Hope should be sober and not blind.

The inertia of successful people delayed reform. They are certain that the laws of nature ensure the survival of the fittest. Great searching of the heart was necessary for a true self estimate. There was a superficial optimism that lost sight of the difficulty of living courageously on an empty stomach. The anarchists and agitators who see the hideous injustice of life, but who think the golden age can be brought by adopting some particular measure, were a second cause of delay. Change comes very slowly and not in any period we can foresee or estimate.

The Three Forces.

Three forces brought about social amelioration. Changes in laws and institutions, scientific invention and discovery, and change in popular temper and idea. To pass laws one step in advance may educate public opinion. Two steps, and the law remains dead, cultivating a harmful disrespect for law.

A third source of delay lay in the fact that in every effort after social reform different types are being dealt with, and if the same remedies are applied to these we shall fail utterly. Philanthropic effort never considers this. In a city the people represent every stage of progress in development in 4000 years. Many a criminal is a hero born too late. In Sparta it was heroic to steal and lie. Now it is a crime, except in international relations.

Each reformer lifts the chain of reform by a single link. He, too, frequently forgets the others. The moral Hawthorne found in Brook Farm was that a man's soul might be buried under a dunghill as well as under a pit of money.

Statical Perfection Impossible.

Much of the moral leaves of modern times was behind the standard of economic socialism. Every page of history shows the dream to be impossible. The lazy do not become industrious nor the selfish generous by outward means. Prohibitionists might think there would be no more debauchery or vice if that measure were adopted. The effervescent lack of self control kept down in one place will find its field of explosion in another.

A statical perfection was neither possible nor desirable. To get into a condition where people could no longer grow would be death. The world is dynamic, growing, and will be imperfect so long as there is something higher to grow to.

One Educated Man.

The discontent with what we are is divine; with what we have is of a low order. Education was the one constant social reform problem. No one could estimate the effect of one educated man. The last great need was that each live in his own social and personal relation the ideal in which he believes. A man never knows the value of his character to those around him. The social unrest is the most hopeful sign of the age. The truest philanthropy is to live a good life.

The last lecture of the course will be given on the 23rd inst. on "The New Social Ideal."

GENIAL GEORGE IN TOWN.

Mr. Beard arrived in the city yesterday to make arrangements for the return engagement of the great musical comedy success "A Country Girl." In speaking of the popularity of "A Country Girl," Mr. Beard ascribes its success to three things, first, it is a refined musical play, containing music that is far above the average that we usually get at musical comedy; second, that the company is free from horse play—in fact it is a return to the old days when keen wit was first discovered in lines and situations. The third is that we have no one "star," but an ensemble of clever artists, and so the audience never gets tired of seeing one person monopolizing the centre of the stage all the time. The company has been doing a phenomenal business in all the large cities, and great inducements are offered for a return date. But all cities are not thus favored as Toronto is. I feel personally proud that "A Country Girl" has made such a hit here, as this is my first visit to my home in five years as business representative of a great organization. I was sorry that the company could only remain for three nights during its last engagement, but this time it will remain all week, having cancelled the week in Washington, D.C."

"A Country Girl" is conceded to be the best English musical importation that we have had in years, but next year Toronto will hear "Sunny Ceylon," the latest musical production by the author of "A Country Girl," which was put on at Daly's Theatre, London, England, last week at the cost of $70,000. It will be reproduced at Daly's Theatre, New York, by the Augustin Daly Musical Company the early part of next season, after which it will be heard in Toronto. The cables from London last week said it was the most sumptuous musical comedy ever put on at the famous play house.

A large party of New Yorkers went over to attend the opening performance. The King and Queen occupied the royal box. So you may look out for a grand production of "Sunny Ceylon" next season.

Paper Made of Cornstalks.

Cornstalks, hundreds of thousands of them, are being used to-day for making paper, and the growth of the new industry is proving a boon to the western farmer as well as to the man who conceived the project. Both the shell and the pith of the stalk have been used in several mills with considerable success, the machinery necessary for separating them having been introduced about a year ago.

Out in Illinois the farmers have had their fields harvested for them by a company which hauls its machinery to a farm, shucks the corn, deposits the grain in boxes, bundles the stalks into great rolls ready for shipment, and leaves the husks and fodder prepared for use as cattle feed on the farm—all in a fractioon of the time it formerly required the landowner to gather in his crop. The farmer pays the machine man $1 an acre, and the latter can clean up six acres a day. The stalks become the property of the company, and are shipped to its paper mill. It is estimated that a mill with a daily capacity of one hundred tons of the finished paper will require 60,000 tons of the stalks annually, and that the husking machine some day will be perfected so that it will cover fifteen acres a day.

POLYGAMY STIRS THE U.S. FOR A CHANGE IN THE LAW

Uniformity in Marriage and Divorce Regulations Urged by a Representative Newspaper.

One of the greatest questions in the United States to-day is the problem presented by Utah in the form of polygamy. The agitation for uniform marriage and divorce laws is growing. The Philadelphia Inquirer thus editorially presents the case:

Did you read what Senator Dubois of Idaho had to say concerning Mormonism? Let us repeat here a few pungent sentences.

The south has its negro problem. Other parts of the country have local questions of their own, which they consider of far-reaching importance. But let me tell you that the solution of the Mormon problem must be made here and now, or the whole country will suffer and the foundation of its government be weakened. Before this hearing is concluded the country will learn that the States of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and, to a large degree, Colorado and Oregon, are threatened with a terrible curse likely to spread beyond the west and southwest unless it is checked.

Now that the subject of Mormonism is up in official form, it will be better for the whole country that it should be gone into most thoroly.

The senate committee on privileges and elections, which has the case of Senator Reed Smoot before it, thus far has given a wide latitude to the line of inquiry. This is well. If state laws are set at defiance and there is no remedy, then it is time that the United States should step in, even if a constitutional amendment becomes necessary.

Apparently it will become necessary, for the United States to-day has no power to cope with polygamy.

The doctrine of plural marriages is a cardinal one of the Mormon Church. It is the testimony of the president o fthe church, Joseph F. Smith, that polygamy is of divine revelation. It is his claim that another revelation, coming at an opportune time, suspended the former one.

But while the church may not technically approve and connive at plural marriages, it is apparently the fact that polygamous unions have not ceased, and ample proof is to be given the committee.

In order to join the union, Utah had to adopt a constitution acceptable to congress, and the new State of Utah subsequently passed laws forbidding polygamy. They are drastic enough. They are spread out on the statute books so that all may read.

But of what use are they? The political power of Utah is in the hands of Mormons. President Smith lives with five different wives, boasts that he does so, and declares that his conscience is above all law. And the law does not touch him.

Out of the mass of testimony that is to be produced, is it too much to hope that congress will at last be aroused to the sense of danger to which Senator Dubois refers?

Polygamy cannot with safety be left to the states to deal with. The authorities of Utah have shown that, for they directly uphold the evil, because they refuse to take action against it. Let it become grounded in other states where Mormonism already has a strong foothold, and we shall have the same conditions prevailing there.

It is apparent, therefore, that the states cannot be trusted. Therefore the United States must step in.

And how can this be done?

By the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving congress the power to establish a uniform rule for marriage and divorce, and to punish the offenders.

Why not? Have we not been discussing for years the desirability of a uniform law concerning divorce? Very grave efforts have been made to secure something like uniformity among the legislatures of the different states, but so long as some states, South Dakota, for instance, grant divorces that Pennsylvania and New York refuse, there can be nothing but laxity.

IF THERE IS IMMORALITY IN PLURAL MARRIAGES, HOW MUCH MORE MORALITY IS THERE IN A COUPLE CONNIVING AT A SEPARATION IN ORDER THAT BOTH MAY MARRY OTHERS THE NEXT DAY? HAVEN'T WE SEEN THIS HAPPEN OVER AND OVER? IS NOT NEW YORK SOCIETY FULL OF JUST SUCH SCANDALS?

It would seem as if this were the time to bring the whole subject of the twin evils of polygamy and of easy and scandalous divorce to a head.

A constitutional amendment requires to be adopted first by a two-thirds majority in both branches of congress, and next by the legislatures of three-fourts of the states.

If the states will not adopt a power amendment now they never can be depended upon to do so.

Is the story of Utah to go for nothing?

That is for congress to say.

Andrew Jenson, assistant historian of the church, at the afternoon session, said he had two wives, who were sisters, and that they both lived in the same house, tho he lives with the first.

Lorin Harmer testified that he was a bishop for five or six years, but had been sent to the penitentiary, in 1899, upon conviction of unchastity, and lost his good standing. He said he had two wives, Ellen and Ida, and had also lived with Ellen Anderson, but not as her husband. He said she had two children by him, one since he had returned from the penitentiary. He had contributed nothing for the care of her or her children. She had property of her own.

He said he believed Mr. Smoot had caused his arrest, that Smoot, who was counsel to the president of the state, told him the church proposed to take away his bishopric and other offices, because he had committed a crime—"adultery," he said.

Myrum Smith, 32 years old, a son of President Smith, and one of twelve apostles, read a speech made in 1894, in which he said each one in the matter of obeying laws does as he pleases, but each must bear the consequences of his acts. He said that was his view. Polygamous cohabitation had never been talked at a conference at which Mr. Smith was present.

When he (Smith) went on a foreign mission to Great Britain, he had been instructed not to discuss polygamy. He never had discussed, as an apostle, but as a missionary he had defended it against assaults as a teaching of the Bible. In reply to another question as to his attitude toward converts he said he refrained from discussing polygamy.

Thomas H. Merrill, a son of Apostle Merrill, said he had two wives.

WILL CLING TO WIVES.

Washington, D.C., March 9.—A sensatibnally defiant reply was made this morning by Apostle F. M. Lyman of the Mormon Church to questions asked him by Senator Hoar in the course of the investigation of charges against Senator Reed Smoot before the senate committee.

Lyman is next in succession to the Mormon presidency and when he succeeds President Smith he will be endowed, according to the Mormon creed, with the power of receiving revelation direct from God for the guidance of his people.

Lyman declared unequivocally that he was now living, and intended to live, in defiance and violation of the laws of God and man by clinging to polygamy.

Lyman is a bull-necked, square-jawed, yellow-bearded man with deep sunken eyes hidden by spectacles. He was baptized a Mormon and is 64 years old.

The Majority of Men and Women Have Some Form of Kidney Trouble.

Thousands Have Banished Their Dangers and Perils By the Use of DR. PETTINGILL'S Kidney-Wort Tablets

It is an established fact that kidney disease may exist for some time before giving warnings of danger. When you are forced to note such symptoms as backache, drowsiness, loss of appetite, swelling of limbs, cloudy urine, brick dust deposit and frequent urination, your wise course is to use Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. They give almost immediate relief, arrest the terrible ravages of the disease and restore the weak organs to health.

Kidney-Wort Tablets do not contain a trace of alcohol, so deadly to the kidneys; they are purely vegetable, and never fail to restore old and young to health and vigor. They are guaranteed by all druggists. Money refunded if you are disappointed. Free medical advice given by our consulting physician. The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain-street, Montreal, P.Q.

GUARDS' NIGHT AT THE GRAND.

Governor-General's Natty Cavalry Men Hold Monster Theatre Party.

The Governor-General's Body Guards gave a monster theatre party at the Grand Opera House last evening, the entire ground floor and boxes being occupied by members of the military organization and their friends. The boxes were draped with flags and the colors of the regiment. Each of the ladies of the company of "The Good Old Summer Time" wore a rosette made of the cavalrymen's colors. Special musical numbers were rendered during the evening. George (Honey Boy) Evans giving his "In Canada" song with special reference to the guards. It made an instant hit and Mr. Evans was compelled to repeat the verses several times.

The orchestra between the acts played selections from famous military marches, and as an exit march Mr. Frank Jennings and his capable associates sent them home whistling the Body Guards' regimental march.

Queer Town Names.

The Washington Star has culled from the Postal Guide a list of some of the curiously named postoffices. Here are a few:

Tub, Pa.; Robbers Roost, I.T.; Bird In Hand, Pa.; Lamedeer, Mont.; Popcorn, Ind.; Why Not, Ky.; Hat Off, Ga.; Sopchopy, Fla.; Jugtown, N.C.; Sevenstars, Pa.; Pearnot, Pa.; Judyton, W. Va.; Pig, Ky; Goodnight, Ky.; Red Knob, W. Va.; Red Lick, Miss.; Gump, Pa.; Zim, Minn.; Zif, Ill.; Zero, Ky.; Yellowdirt, Ga.; Yellowjacket, Idaho; Rideout, Fla.; Gumlog, Ga.; Blue Eye, Mo.; Goodwill, S.D.; Gooseberry, Or.; Goochland, Va.; Gee, Ky.; Red Key, Ind.; Grip, Pa.; Walkchalk, Pa.; You Bet, Cal.; Good Thunder, Minn. Maidstone, Vt. Congruity, Pa.; Badaxe, Mich.; Two Johns, Md.; Rabbit Hash, Ky.; Bat Cave, N.C.; Goodwine, Il.; Happy Creek, Va.; Nut, Fla.; Bigbug, Ark.; Big Moses, W. Va.; Nix, S.C.; Dice, Mich.; Love, Va.; Ablqui, N.M.; Chinese Camp, Cal.; Bonet, S.C.; Poverty Hill, S.C.; Red Bird, Ky.; Job, Mo.; Loveless, Ala.; Ajax, La.; Hat, Va.; Red Apple, Ala.; Two Licks, Pa.; Twity, N.C.; Yellowhouse, Pa.; Yellow Rabbit, Miss.; Crane Eater, Ga.; Tonight, Ga.; Blue Jacket, I.T.; Charlie Hope, Va.

These are found in Tennessee: Peeled Chestnut, Sewanee, Hatmaker, Chuckaluck, Young Blood, Yell, Bonecave, Chimneytop, Goodbye, Hinghealth, Bulls Gap, Dickey, Mug, A.B.C., Barefoot, Wild Goose; and these in Texas: Coats, Baby Head, Cat Spring, Lovelady, Beaukiss, Bigfoot, Mud and Cash.

Others are: Sunday, Munroe County, Ala.; Jam, Mich.; Sideburn, Va.; Birds Nest, Va.; Mule, Or.; Marked Tree, Ark.; Jackabones, Ark.; Jamboree, Ky.; Coltsneck, N.J.; Zinc, Ark.; Zig, Mo.; Hardpan, Pa.; Sugar Bush, Wis.

PALE, WEAK AND LANGUID GIRLS

It is to Your Best Interests to Know About the Extraordinary Restorative Powers of DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

There are hosts of girls in this city who are in need of just such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

By monotonous work in factories, stores or offices they have exhausted their nervous systems, and suffer from nervous, sick headaches, loss of appetite, energy and ambition, and weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to their sex.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new, rich blood, creates new nerve force and actually adds new flesh and weight. When you have read the letter quoted below we believe that you will be satisfied that this is the very treatment you need.

Mrs. E. McLaughlin, 95 Parliament-street, Toronto, states: "My daughter was pale, weak, languid and very nervous. Her appetite was poor and changeable. She could scarcely drag herself about the house and her nerves were completely unstrung. She could not sleep for more than half an hour at a time without starting up and crying out in excitement.

"As she was growing weaker and weaker I became alarmed, and obtained a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She used the treatment for several weeks, and from the first we noticed a decided improvement. Her appetite became better, she gained in weight, the color returned to her face, and she gradually became strong and well. I cannot say too much in favor of this wonderful treatment, since it has proven such a blessing to my daughter."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN AMONGST WOMEN OF TASTE IS McKENDRY'S —GREAT— MILLINERY DISPLAY

NEVER in the history of the store's record have we sold so many beautiful Pattern Hats thus early in the season. Cold type is baffled in the effort to describe the exquisite collection of Spring Hats now on view here. Compliments are flying our way by the hundred on the appearance of the store—the new alterations—the pretty "trying on rooms"—the cozy corner waiting room—but over all, the swell creations that captivate every visitor.

.... ELEGANCE IN WAISTS, TOO ....

Running a close second to the Millinery Display is the fine collection of exclusive Silk and Fabric Waists. Once you've seen them no words of praise will be necessary from us. Easy prices consistent with genuine goodness. TO-DAY WILL BE A GOOD TIME TO PAY US A VISIT.

McKENDRY'S, - 226 and 228 Yonge-St.

WHAT A SAVING OF TIME AND TROUBLE, AND WHAT A NICE CAKE YOU CAN ICE WITH

COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS

CHOCOLATE, PINK, LEMON COLOR, WHITE, ALMOND and ORANGE.....

EVERY LADY LIKES THEM.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Spring's Coming

NORFOLKS

¶ "Fit-Reform" Wardrobe is in its spring garb of styles and fabrics.

¶ Every novelty that fashion stamps correct—every recognized staple—is ready.

¶ Many exclusive weaves and patterns—imported for "Fit-Reform"—and shown only by "Fit-Reform."

¶ Even if you are not ready to buy—come to SEE what's what for Spring in Suits and Overcoats.

¶ 'Twill help you to decide that vexing question, "What shall I wear?"

Are the swagger things this year. We had the hint from London and New York months ago—and prepared for it. Already the demand has set in.

"Fit-Reform" Norfolks are single breasted, 4 button, square cut coats—straight and peaked yoke effects—with 3 pleats, front and back.

Collarless Vests

Peg Top Trousers

Irish Homespuns, Scotch Tweeds—and other rough effects—chiefly in grays, tans, and browns.

Norfolks are the young men's Suits, par excellence—for Golf, Tennis, Boating and Outings—as well as for every day wear.

$12 to $30

FIT-REFORM

183 YONGE STREET

EXPORT OF NATURAL GAS

Continued From Page 7.

Mr. Carscallen (Hamilton) chiefly objected to the gas company for bringing over Poles and other cheap labor forms Buffalo to displace Canadians. The people around Port Colborne naturally complained of this.

Mr. Gibson said the province did not give a license to export gas. That was a Dominion affair. The accident that a river formed the boundary line, instead of dry land, and that the river bed was vested in the province was the only reason the province had anything to say in the matter.

They would have had no right to interfere in any shape or form otherwise. It had been an extreme act, bordering on harshness, to prohibit the export of gas across the Detroit River, but the government had acted on the outcry of the people. He had been charged with dilatoriness, but it was satisfactory to him that he had acted with decent regard to the circumstances in applying such a strong remedy. He was disposed to accept the motion and vote for it.

Mr. Carscallen believed a reference to Ottawa would result in no good. Ottawa would not act while Ontario had the xr?op-9 U?p.hag?oyyp shdlu mfwy the power to do so.

Gas an Asset.

Mr. Hanna considered gas just as much an asset as sawlogs. The interest in that asset was not confined to one district. The motion did not go far enough, and he moved in amendment that the words be added:

"And that failing action by the Dominion government, in the course of six months, the government of the province cancel any license relating to the export of natural gas."

There was only so much gas. In a short time it would be gone, and the investments would then be worthless.

Mr. Gross declared that the Ontario government had no power to impose an export duty. He would like to see the gas used in Ontario. Port Erie, Bridgeburg and the Township of Bertie had the same rights as the province. The company should not use their roads to get to Buffalo without permission. It would cost $300,000 or $400,00 to take the gas to St. Catharines.

Mr. St. John had an amendment to the amendment ready when the premier moved the adjournment.

Revenue From Game Law.

The questions on the order paper were not of absorbing interest. Mr. Downey learned that the revenue derived thru the game warden of the province amounted to $97,325.52 and the expenditure thru the same channel was $62,257.85.

Dr. Pyne was informed that the crown prosecutor in a recent murder trial lived at Guelph. He had acted in several crown cases since 1899. Mr. Gibson thought everything possible had been done to bring out the facts in the Brantford murder case.

The Hamilton, London and Lake Erie Railway Bill was given its first reading.

No Railway Subsidies.

Mr. Whitney rose to draw attention to the position taken by the opposition in the matter of railway subsidies. They were against them, except in special cases. They had distinctly and more than once declared that it was wrong and unfair to the house to be asked in the last week of the session to rush thru these votes. He was not aware if it was to be the case this year that the government should follow their usual policy of delay. They would vote against these subsidies for the simple reason that no information was afforded about them.

The premier stated that information was being collected regarding the grounds on which applications would be made and the extent of the public service affected. In a day or two the return would be placed before the house. It did not follow that there might not be some later cases.

Passing of the Hearth.

An elderly woman in Wisconsin, who was a young wife in the young west, is telling in a local newspaper a few of the things that the young wife of the older west does not have to do. And in telling of this she recalls vividly her home as it was sixty years ago. There were no wood, coal or gas ranges in those days, but there was a fireplace, with a wide, deep hearth and a chimney that would draw, built large enough for the sweep to pass thru.

The fireplace would take a log four or five feet long and a foot and a half thru. This was placed on andirons, and as there were no matches in those days one of the greatest anxieties of the careful housewife was to prevent the fire from going out. If it did go out she had to go to one of the neighbors, perhaps a quarter of a mile away, for a shovelful of live coals.

One of the signs of neatness in a housekeeper in those days was the way she kept the hearth cleaned, using the broom and wing, and a few of her many duties were to dip candles, put down pork and beef by the barrel, make sausage for the year, put down lard by the jar, preserved fruit by the gallon, apple sauce by the quantity, boiled cider by the keg; to provide dried beef and smoked ham, to spin all the yarn for the men's clothes, to weave it into cloth, and to send it to the dyers to be dyed, fulled and pressed.

The coming of the cooking stove marked the beginning of a new epoch in the lives of our grandmothers. "Oh!" exclaims the survivor, "the good cheer the fireplace brought to the children! No corn was quite so good as the ears roasted before the fire. No potatoes so good as those roasted in the ashes in the winter. No apple equal to frozen apples boiled; then we would melt maple sugar and sugar off again on the snow." And she says, in conclusion:

"With the passing of the fireplace has passed the word 'fireside' and the word 'hearth.' It was around the fireside we gathered for family prayer, around the fireside we gathered to read, to chat, to visit. Gone with the fireside and the hearth are most of my dear ones with whom I knelt every day."

Washington Excursion, March 18.

Lackawana $10, ten days, extra stopover at Baltimore. Cheap side trips. Philadelphia sleeper. Full particulars 289 Main-street, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Dreamer.

I smile at stupid men who cry
That life is out of gear,
Who go about with frown and sigh
And faces full of fear:
For I've had sorrows of my own
As dread as ever known;
But when I feel inclined to groan—
Why then I fly to Dreamland,
Where happy visions throng,
Where souls are bright and hearts are light,
And life is like a song.
I only strive to glean the sweet,
Forgetful of the cares—
As farmers harvest but the wheat,
And thrust aside the tares.
And dark or sunny be the day
I store for Memory something gay,
And when Grief comes across my way—
Why then I'm off to Dreamland,
Where happy visions throng,
Where souls are bright and hearts are light,
And life is like a song.

Samuel Minturn Peck.

ESTATE NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO Creditors—In the Matter of the Estate of Fanny Thompson Bennett, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, U.S., Married Woman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Fanny Thompson Bennett, who died on or about the twenty-second day of March, 1903, are required on or before the 1st day of April, 1904, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which it shall then have had notice and that the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not then have been received by it at the time of such distribution.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Solicitor for the said Administrator, Bank of British North America Chambers, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Dated at Toronto this 9th day March, 1904. 444

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