Seeds, 3 Packages for 5c. **WOODS' FAIR** Straw Cuffs 5c Pair.

Tuesday's Specials in Basement.

WOODENWARE.

Chopping Bowls, best quality of wood at 10c, 20c and 35c
Butter Ladles, regular 15c, for 10c
Wooden Spoons, in two sizes, choice 5c
Rolling Pins, regular 15c, for 10c
Breadboards, your choice 15c
Bakeboards, each, 45c and 50c
Brooms, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c

HARDWARE.

Hot weather's coming—you will need an oil stove.
Oil Stoves, with one burner, with steel or tin bowl, price 65c
Oil Stoves, with two burners, with round tin bowl, price 85c
Oil Stoves, with two burners, with oblong steel bowl, price 98c
Oil Stoves, with three burners, with oblong steel bowl, price $1 25
Oil Stoves, with three burners, with round tin bowl, price $1 35
Other lines, with two and three burners, at $1 50 and $1 75
Wall Scrapers, price 10c
Carpet Tacks, two packages for 5c
Tack Lifters, price, each, 5c and 10c
Coat and Hat Hooks, 4 for 5c
Carpet Whips, each 15c
One Hammer and 1 lb. Nails for 19c

TIN AND GRANITEWARE.

Painted Tin Cuspidores, in blue, green and red, price on Tuesday 15c
Cake Tins, 12x8, oblong shape, special at 5c
Three dozen Granite Kettles, small size, worth 25c and 30c, Tuesday 15c
Two dozen Granite Pudding Pans, worth 20c, Tuesday, each 13c

CROCKERY.

One Fancy Basket and one dozen Egg Cups for 25c
Ten dozen Ironstone Cups and Saucers, special 4 for 25c
Two dozen 14-inch White Platters, worth 30c, Tuesday 19c

CHINA.

Cheese Dishes, assorted shapes and patterns, at 50c, 60c, 75c, $1 and $1 50
Special lot of Jugs, worth $1, your choice for 50c
Four only, 97-piece Dinner Sets, in blue, brown and green, regular $11 50 for $7 50
One only, 95-piece Dinner Set, Vienna Rose pattern, regular $10, for $8 98

GLASSWARE.

Heavy, Pressed, Footed Fruit Bowls, special 35c
Heavy, Plated Celery Trays, worth 50c, for 35c
Vases 10 and 12 inches high, special at 15c and 25c
Special Sweet Pea Vase, worth 75c, for 50c
Gold Trimmed Berry Sets, half a dozen nappies, price $1 75
Water Sets, 8 pieces, at $1 25, $1 50 and $2 50
Table Sets, consisting of tray, salt and pepper shaker, toothpick holder and vinegar bottle, very handsome and gold trimmed, complete, for $1 25

Hundreds of Little Chicks Just Hatched—Come Tuesday Afternoon and Following Days.

The Chatham Incubator Company have succeeded in hatching out several hundred little chicks for us. The chicks will be on exhibition on our second floor on Tuesday afternoon and following days. The little downy fellows are very pretty, some black, brown, blue, white, buff and striped. Have the children see them. We specially invite all the grown-up folks also. Chatham Incubators are successful.

Flue Stoppers 5c each. **Woods' Fair** Mangle Seeds 10c lb.

HAS KAISER CAUGHT IT?

Berlin Hears Emperor Has the Spotted Fever.

Berlin, April 17.—The people of Berlin are in a state of panic at a rumor circulated here that the Kaiser, who went to Sicily in search of health, is seriously ill, and is said to have spotted fever. The official papers have thus far issued no denial of the rumor, but only in a general way assured that the Kaiser is in the best of health, but if the excitement continues an official denial will be absolutely necessary.

It is known that the dread disease, once known as black death, has been raging in Sicily for some time, and that many islanders have died from it, but as far is is known, no cases have been reported from the neighborhood of Taormina, the place selected by the Kaiser to spend his vacation.

Where the report of the Kaiser's illness originated cannot be ascertained, though many say that it came from England, Germany's old arch-enemy; but then Germans always think that everything bad comes from that country.

Whoever did start the rumor has certainly every reason to feel satisfied with the result, as seldom has anything created such a stir here. Had a war broken out the excitement could not be greater.

There are a great many cases of spotted fever in the southern part of Germany, and the assertion of physicians that the disease attacks only those whose system is run down has made matters worse. The Kaiser was very much in need of a rest when he left here, having overtaxed his strength, and would thus, it is argued, be apt to contract the disease if he came into a country where it existed.

TO BEAT ARCTIC RECORD

Orleans Wants to Outdo Feat of His Relative Abruzzi.

London, April 17.—The Duke of Orleans is busily engaged in completing arrangements for an expedition to the polar regions. He visited London last week, making inquiries for a suitable vessel and offered to purchase the Fram—Nansen's famous ship—but was declined by the Norwegian Government, who regard it as a national memento. Another ship has been commended to the duke however, and negotiations for its transfer have been initiated. A well-known firm of London gunmakers has been overhauling the outfit for the new polar ship for the last few years, and this task is now nearly complete.

The duke's ambition is to beat the record of 86.33 degrees north latitude, which was reached by members of the expedition headed by the Duke of Abruzzi, who is a near relative of the Duke of Orleans. It was in the Stella Polar that in 1900 the Duke of Abruzzi penetrated furthest north—19 miles beyond the point reached by the Nansen expedition.

"The extensive and elaborate preparations that he is making show that the Duke of Orleans intends to spare neither time nor money in his efforts to make a new polar record," said an intimate acquaintance of the duke this week. "It is probable that an early start will be made, and, in any case, the voyage will extend over two or three winters. The expedition is mainly scientific, but, unquestionably, one of the duke's aims to to get a little nearer to the pole than anyone else."

William Warner, the new senator from Missouri, when 6 years old, began to earn his own living as ore boy in a Wisconsin mine.

RUSSIA'S WAR IN CAUCASUS

Continuous Fighting With Outlaws of Mountains.

MANY EXECUTIONS OF NO USE

Brutal Murders of Frequent Occurrence—Captives Frightfully Tortured—Girls Lead the Bandits.

Berlin, April 17. — Nominally Russia is engaged in war only upon her far eastern frontier, but in reality she has another war on hand which has been going on for years, and which has cost many lives, although it is hardly ever mentioned in the press. Russia conquered the Caucasus nearly half a century ago, but she has never pacified it.

"There has always been lawlessness and disorder there, and at the present time it is unsafe for any unarmed person to venture at night outside of the walls of Vladikavkas, and even the boastful name of that city, 'Possess the Caucasus,' does not prevent it from being periodically raided by gangs of throat-cutting outlaws.

"It seems impossible to redeem this people from murder and pillage," says a recent report from the governor to the Czar. "Neither wholesale imprisonment nor daily executions have any effect. The increase of the police and troops is of no avail, as it would need two soldiers for every native, one to watch him by day and another by night, to keep a semblance of order and civilization."

This is no exaggeration. The last annual report mentions 411 armed conflicts with robbers and brigands, within the region of the governorship. In 257 of these lives were lost. The brigands are of all races — Circassians, Tartars, Turks, Georgians and Russians.

"They have regular battles with the police" reports Prince Galitzin, "practicing the most ferocious cruelty on the wounded who fall into their hands."

All this winter and spring the neighborhood of Elizabethpol, in the Trans-Caucasus, has been held in terror by four gangs of Tartar bandits. In February one band attacked the farm of a Russian named Kuzmitsky, and drove off all his sheep and horses. On the way to the mountains the robbers met the owner riding home and shot him dead out of mere bloodthirsty caprices.

The next day the police began to hunt the band, following them for three days.

A battle took place in which one bandit and four gendarmes were killed. The same band a few days later captured, robbed and held for ransom an Armenian merchant. This happened within three hundred yards of a Cossack post.

The bandits largely owe their success to following von Moltke's maxim, "March separately and fight together." Leaving their horses in the mountains and putting on what they call "Russian" clothes, they enter towns in daytime, one by one, and commit their robberies together, after dark.

A few days ago a Russian tea merchant was robbed of 7,000 roubles in broad daylight in the main street of Elizabethpol.

Women play a great part in these outrages. "Blue Maria," as the Russians, from the blue-black hair, called a pretty Georgian girl, who used to visit Vladikavkas, has been the heroine of several bloody affairs. Her function was to spy out the town, study the movements of the police, and bring back reports as to intended journeys of men worth robbing. This work she accomplished so well that a score of travelers were robbed and in some cases murdered by her band during one winter.

When this gang was at last dispersed the police found nailed to a looking-glass in the bandit girl's compartment of the robbers' cave, the ears of no less than seven unfortunate travelers. Maria's associates treated their captives with inhuman ferocity, roasting one alive over a slow fire, cutting off the nose of another, and walling up a third by rolling a rock against the mouth of a cave. Maria finally escaped to Persia.

Another case tried not long ago at Tiflis showed that women side with men, and at Vladikavkas only last month an almost incredible case of robbery took place, in which all implicated were women in male garments.

At 2 in the morning four individuals, masked and armed with rifles, rode into the town and entered the house of Yepim Morosoff, a small merchant. Having secured 2,000 roubles in cash and bonds, these robbers broke into Morosoff's bedroom and ordered him to hand over his personal valuables, threatening him with death if he gave the alarm.

But the moment Morosoff heard the door close behind his unwelcome visitors he gave the alarm. Horses being secured a posse of armed men went in pursuit, and, after an hour's hard riding, the desperadoes were sighted. A hot fusillade ensued, and a running fight was kept up for several minutes. At last two of the bandits were knocked from their saddles and the horse of a third killed.

Much to the surprise of the police no further resistance was made; but their surprise was greater still, when, tearing off the outlaws' masks, they were confronted, not by bearded brigands, but by young Circassian women, all under 25. The fourth, the leader of the band, escaped to the mountains.

"The brigands," says the Tiflis Listok, "regard themselves not as criminals, but as legitimate military opponents of the Government." The truth of this saying may be judged from the following: Last year a Col. Vasilieff, who had made himself obnoxious by the vigor of his acts of repression, received a polite note from a notorious murderer named Nabahadze, inviting him to bring six Cossacks to a given spot and meet the same number of brigands in mortal combat.

All Run Down

Wanting in vitality, vigor, vim,—that is a condition that no one can safely neglect, for it is the most common predisposing cause of disease. The blood is at fault; it needs purifying or enriching and the best medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the great alterative and tonic—builds up the whole system.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on That Tired Feeling, No. 8. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

TOSSED BY SEVEN GALES

Remarkable Trip of the Little British Schooner Laconia.

New York, April 17.—The little British schooner Laconia, which sailed from Bottswoodville, New Brunswick, for New York nearly five months ago with a cargo of lumber, came sailing around Sandy Hook Thursday afternoon. Capt. Troop, before he sailed, wrote to his wife in Brooklyn that he hoped to eat at the family table last Thanksgiving, Nov. 24.

It was on Nov. 17 last that the Laconia left Bottswoodville. When it cleared the New Brunswick port five men, Jim Powell, Jack Gannon, John Holm, Alexander Henderson, and Oscar, the cook, with the skipper and Marie Jacobson, composed the crew. Thursday, with the exception of Oscar, who is ill in Barbadoes, all arrived in New York.

It was just three days after it sailed for New York that the Laconia ran into the first of the hurricanes, seven of which, not to mention the two score gales, it was destined to encounter in the 61 days it tossed on the Atlantic. The first hurricane, according to Able Seaman Powell was a "snorter," and when it ended the little schooner, he said, had sailed three times round the compass.

After the hurricane abated the gales came, and when they retired temporarily, two weeks later, to make way for the second hurricane, the schooner was minus its forestaysail and main topmast.

When this hurricane abated only the mainsail remained. After this until it finally fetched Barbadoes on Jan. 17, the Laconia was buffeted all over the Atlantic, its forward compartments were stove in, its lifeboats wrecked, and its chart gone, while only a little salt meat and flour remained of the full larder it had on board when it sailed away from Bottswoodville.

When at last the Laconia put into Barbadoes the crew was exhausted and the schooner half-full of water, due to the many leaks caused by the terrific 61 days' bombardment by wind and sea.

During all the time it was drifting about on the Atlantic the Laconia sighted but one vessel, the British tramp Indianapolis from Trinidad, bound for Havre. This was on Christmas Day. The skipper of the steamship offered to take the men off, but they declined to desert their ship, and asked for a Christmas dinner instead.

Capt. Troop was told to send a boat for the food, and he ordered what was left of the yawl lowered. When the frail craft struck the water it fell to pieces. Then the Indianapolis resumed her voyage, and there was no Christmas dinner on the Laconia.

One Home in Five

Has Someone Cured by Liquozone. Won't You Try It-Free?

We judge from our records that one home in five, the country over, has some one whom Liquozone has cured. Some have been cured of litle ills; some know that their lives have been saved by it.

These homes are scattered everywhere. Your neighbors and friends live in some of them. If you will only ask about Liquozone there are plenty to tell you about it. It is wrong to stay sick with a germ disease while millions know that Liquozone can cure it.

And any sick one, anywhere, may try it at our expense. We will gladly buy the first bottle—a 50c bottle—and give it to any sick one free. You don't need to rely on those who were cured by it. You may test it, without a penny of cost, for yourself.

Won't you—for your own sake—do one or the other? Won't you let your friends tell you how it cured them, and how it constantly keeps them well? Or, won't you let us buy you a bottle and see what it does for you?

What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is a product which in the past two years has sprung into world-wide use in the treatment of germ diseases. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere. It is constantly used in millions of homes in America.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. No drugs, no alcohol—nothing but this gas enters into it. The process of making takes 14 days, and requires immense apparatus. At the end of two weeks we get one cubic inch of Liquozone for each 1,250 cubic inches of gas used. The attainment of this product has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The main result is, to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless germicide. And the product is so helpful—so good for you under any condition—that even a well person feels its instant benefit.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone, and the rights in other countries have sold for proportionate sums. We mention this fact to indicate the value of Liquozone—the value to you. Men have never before paid such a price for any discovery used in the cure of sickness.

We need not tell you that we proved Liquozone well before buying it. For years it was tested through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. It was employed in every stage of every germ disease; in all the most difficult cases obtainable. With thousands of sick ones, considered incurable, we proved that it did what medicine could not do. Then, and then only, did we pay the price.

Since then we have spent nearly $2,000,000 to make Liquozone known. We have bought the first bottle and given it free to every sick one we learned of. These people told others, and the others told others. The result is that Liquozone is now more widely employed than any medicine ever was. And no one can doubt that it is doing more for sick humanity than all the drugs in use combined.

How Liquozone Cures

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet it is not only harmless but of wonderful benefit—better than anything else in the world for you. No one is so well that he cannot be helped by it.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. To the human body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing purifying -- the most needful, the most helpful thing possible. But to germs it is certain destruction; and these facts are true of nothing else in existence.

Germ Diseases.

There are the known germ diseases; all due to germs or to the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain, depending on the patient's condition. A cure is always doubtful when drugs are used, and some of these diseases medicine never cures.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes, so that no germ can escape it. The results are almost inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone. "Incurable" diseases are cured by it. In any stage of any disease in this list the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Gripne
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This apples only to the first bottle of course—to those who have never used it.

The aceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle, and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer today. Let us show you, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50 cents and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

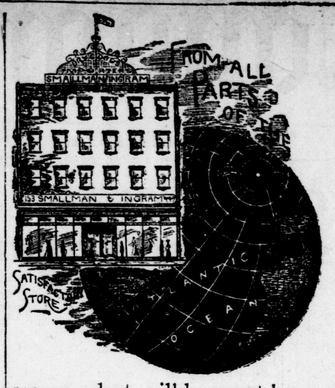
.....

.....

.....

302B. Give full address. Write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair; not much change.

Most Becoming Millinery.

A last season's hat with a this year's suit is not what you want—the whole effect would be spoiled. Our stylish Millinery is priced moderately enough to enable you to have both Hat and Dress up-to-date.

Beautiful Colored Dress Goods

You know our stock so well that it's scarcely necessary to praise it here. But we want you to secure what will be most becoming to you before they pass out of our hands. It won't be difficult to select from so great a stock—it won't be difficult to secure something nice at a price you can well afford, and it won't be difficult for us to interest you—because every piece we show is beautiful. Here are three specials:

SELF-COLORED CHECK—Something entirely new, ¼-inch check, self shades of light navy, brown, reseda, fawn and gray. For a smart suit see these lovely new goods 85c

FANCY PANAMA WEAVE—Self colors; a beautiful line of goods; will make a very handsome costume for afternoon wear; seasonable shades $1 00

CANVAS WEAVE—Self colors; Fancy Canvas Weave; very pretty weave, in lovely spring and summer shades, that make pretty dresses. See the great assortment we are showing at 65c

Values in New Spring Hosiery.

We aim to do as great a Hosiery business as it is possible for any one store to do in Canada. Each season's efforts have so far been crowned with complete success. We call special attention to the following, which have just arrived, and we invite you to keep in touch with other lines that will arrive from day to day.

Ladies' Plain Black and Dropstitch Hose, Hermsdorf dye, full fashioned, extra spliced heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches. Only, per pair 25c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, balbriggan sole, also natural wool sole, Hermsdorf dye, full fashioned, extra spliced heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ inches. Only, per pair 25c

Ladies' Plain Tan Lisle and Artificial Silk Hose; new shades for the coming season; Hermsdorf dye; full fashioned, extra spliced heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches. Prices, per pair, 35c and 45c

Ladies' Black Pure Silk Hose, in plain and lace, full fashioned, extra spliced sole, heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches. Only, per pair $1 50

Special value in Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, extra spliced heel and toe, sizes, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches. Only, per pair 60c

Children's Plain Black Cashmere Hose, fashioned, extra spliced heel and toe, sizes 4 to 8½ inches. Prices ranging from 18c to 65c

Men's Fine Black Cashmere Half-Hose "Tri-Flax," extra spliced heel and toe, sizes, 10, 10½, 11, 11½ inches. Only, per pair 40c

Men's Black Cotton Half-Hose, balbriggan sole, also natural wool hose, extra spliced heel and toe, sizes, 10, 10½, 11 inches. Only, per pair 25c

Heavy White Battenburg Net for Curtains, Bed Sets, Etc.

We have just received a lot of this Battenburg Net—which many of our customers have waited so patiently for. This net is made of heavy doubled and twisted threads, making a net that will reward your efforts in giving splendid service. We have this net in three widths—36 inches wide, 25c yard; 54 inches wide, 35c yard; 70 inches wide, 45c yard.

Battenburg, saw-tooth edging, for curtains, etc., in white and ecru, at, per yard 6½c
Insertion to match above in white and ecru, per yard 8½c
Samples of net laces mailed to out-of-town customers on request.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.

ANOTHER BIG POWER CONCERN

$5,000,000 Plant for Transmission of Power From the Falls.

Toronto, April 17.—More power still is to come from the Niagara River, and another enterprise of large proportions is about to be established to generate and transmit power over the Province. The company is known as the Niagara-Welland Power Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, and unlimited bonding privileges. The shareholders are principally New York business men, the majority of whom already have capital invested in Canada.

Those who know hint that this group of Canadian capitalists are closely identified with the New York Central Railway and with Rockefeller and Morgan interests. How they are related to the present power companies doing business on both sides of the river has not been disclosed, but it is believed that a community of interests has been or will be shortly evolved, and a combine of power companies is a possibility of the immediate future.

The company has obtained permission under its charter to expropriate land for a power canal and transmission lines. General plans of the proposed routes have been filed at Ottawa, and have been approved of by the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Governor in Council, and the company expects to have the entire system completed in about two years. They will utilize the waters of the Niagara and Welland Rivers, and bring them by canal, about seven miles in length, to the escarpment just east of St. Catharines, where a fall of 210 feet is to be had, and the water will then escape by an almost natural raceway to Lake Ontario.

Survey parties have been sent out to finally locate the proposed routes of transmission, involving a total distance of over 200 miles. The lines will serve St. Catharines and all the principal towns —Thorold, Merritton and others in the Niagara Peninsula, and Western Ontario. The company have completed the final surveys of the power canal, and are now receiving tenders for the construction of the canal and power houses and transmission lines.

It is intended to develop 100,000 horse-power at the outset, and to install hydraulic and electrical machinery for 50,000 horse-power capacity. Municipal service will be a special feature, and in laying out the transmission lines care is being taken to meet local requirements.

BIG ITALIAN STRIKE

All Railroad Men Going Out—Government to Operate Trains.

Rome, April 16.—A general strike of railway employes is to be inaugurated tomorrow morning, in accordance with the arrangement perfected through cipher telegrams directed to all railway centers by the agitation committee at Rome.

The Neapolitan railwaymen were insistent upon going on strike on Sunday night, and as a concession to them the central authorities of the operatives' association consented that traffic on some of the Naples lines should be stopped immediately, but that on others one train should be run today.

The strike will prove a great embarrassment to foreign tourists, of whom there are a great many in Italy just now.

The chief measures upon which the Government relies consists in having the stations occupied by military and trains conducted by soldiers, the navy supplying engine-drivers and stokers. Trains will be escorted by soldiers, and will carry workmen ready to repair any damage that may be inflicted upon the tracks.

Express trains will be discontinued, and the minimum of one ordinary train daily will be maintained on each of the principal lines. The tracks will be patrolled by cavalry.

The Sultan of Turkey has forbidden General Booth to hold meetings in Jerusalem.

BUSINESS MEN TALK TEMPERANCE

Motto of One Speaker "More Drinking, Less Thinking"—Condition in Old London.

Lonron, April 17. — A man casually entering the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House Thursday afternoon this week might have fancied himself at a big company meeting. Well-known faces from the Stock Exchange, Lloyds, and Old Broadstreet were in every row; insurance officers, gold mines and banks were represented in every corner; the president of the London Chamber of Commerce was on the platform, with the lord mayor and city doctors and lawyers near him.

Yet the meeting was a temperance meeting, or rather a conference of business men summoned to discuss the question of "Alcohol In Relation to Commercial Inefficiency."

Mr. J. W. Benn, M. P., struck a new and clever note by asking his auditors how many genial, capable, promising men each of them could write on a list who had come to grief through drink. He himself as a total abstainer for 54 years had some right to speak, but he did not intend to deliver a teetotal speech of the usual kind. He only pleaded for a reduction of drinking on the ground of commercial inefficiency. "More drinking, less thinking," was his motto.

Sir Victor Morsley, the speaker of the day, was very sedate and cautious in the presence of this apparently unfamiliar audience; but he soon found that there was a large and strong party of the more familiar teetotal enthusiasts to support and cheer his statements. He would not refer to "the degraded custom" by which a man takes a drink when he does business, but would address his remarks to the people who took a small quantity of alcohol with their meals under the impression that it was wholesome. Men found they could take more if they drank wine at dinner, but what about talking better? And the excitement was always followed by depression. Little murmurs of dissent and surprise showed that several members of the audience, at any rate, were unfamiliar with Sir Victor's favorite theory.

Mr. T. P. Hyslop, of Bethlem Hospital, who followed, drew a fearfully gloomy picture of the city man who went out to lunch and demanded alcohol with his food. He was bringing about the suicide of his commercial efficiency. He was not stimulating his body, but producing a condition of narcosis, and the speaker more than hinted that Bethlem was the probable end of such a man. When Britons were an agricultural race with open air life, hunting, and plenty of exercise, they might drink. Now no man could allow alcohol to play freaks with his nervous system. It was the British inertia, due to alcohol, which was permitting "foreign mongrels."—(Laughter and cheers greeted this expression)—to take the place of English workmen.

Mr. G. F. Blackwell, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, somewhat astonished his audience by a cheerful statement that matters had been improving greatly of late, and that one could now go from one end of London to another without meeting a drunken man. He would be very firm with drinking men; to dismiss a man immediately for his first offense was a very sensible act; it frightened and sobered the victim.

ARE YOU a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

A CHINESE-JAP TREATY

The Russians Scared by Another Yellow Peril Bogey.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The Novoe Vremya prints a dispatch from New York, saying that the "Yellow Peril" is now not derided. Far-seeing business men with their eyes on the Chinese markets have, according to this dispatch, finally awakened to the growing political influence of Japan over China and the prospect of complete industrial domination in the future. American hostility to Russia, the dispatch continues, is really against Russian occupation of Manchuria, but is due to the belief that it intended to monopolize the trade of this rich Chinese province. The dispatch says the existence of a secret China-Japanese treaty is already hinted.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. zxv

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

April 15-16.—At St. John—Lake Erie, from Liverpool

At New York—Cedric, from Liverpool; Columbia, from Glasgow; Lucania, from Liverpool; Georgia, from Trieste.

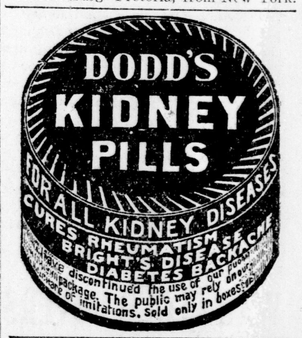
At Liverpool—Celtic, from New York.

At Southampton—St. Paul, from New York.

At Portland—Canada, from Liverpool.

At Glasgow—Corinthian, from New York.

At Hamburg—Pretoria, from New York.



GILLETT'S

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CREAM TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETT'S is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLETT'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.