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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 17. THE LAND SPECULATOR IN PARLIAMENT.

There is evidence that the Opposition at Ottawa is determined to fight the Dominion lands act with all the rancor of which its leaders are capable. When the measure was introduced last session it met the fiercest hostility. The Government, rather than further prolong an already too lengthy session, withdrew the bill, with the announcement that it would be reintroduced this session. The Opposition would prefer that the Government abandon the measure, because if it were opposed by the party as a whole there would be a day of reckoning for members who come from the Prairie Provinces.

To permit the homesteader to purchase an additional quarter section of land at a reasonable price and on condition that he bring it under cultivation is the chief provision of this bill. It would mean to the farmer the difference between a farm of a quarter section, and one of a half section, and make it possible for him to carry on operations on a larger scale, and at the same time settle his family near him. There is a demand in the west for such a change in the law, and the longer it is delayed the more difficult it will be to secure in the more thickly settled districts the additional unoccupied quarter section, and permission to purchase them will become less valuable.

To understand the attitude of the Opposition toward the bill it is necessary to remember that that party is dominated by men whose western land speculations were financed by great corporations, and by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who employed the funds of the Union Trust Company for his own use and profit. Naturally the farmer, if he wants more land, should be compelled to buy from syndicates, and they see in this plan of the Government to throw open public land at a reasonable price, the collapse of their hopes of getting gilt-edged figures for their western properties. The bill practically means shutting the door on the speculators, and the majority of Mr. Borden's lieutenants are in that category.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE ON ASIATIC LABOR.

Sir William Van Horne, who has just returned from a business trip to the old country, has been giving to an English interviewer his views on the Asiatic labor question as it affects Canada. His opinions will be combated by many in this country, but coming from the head of one of the greatest labor-employing concerns in America, they are of public interest.

Sir William complains of the great difficulty of obtaining labor in Canada. Notwithstanding exaggerated reports in England of the amount of unemployment in Canadian cities this winter, he sees no ground for expecting that there will not be far more than enough work for all during the coming year. Indeed so pressing and permanent, he says, is the Canadian need of labor that for his part he would open wide the door to all virile men. In his judgment British Columbia does need Asiatic labor for her rapid development, and he believes that apart from the hoodlum element, the people of that province generally are not against the Asiatics. The germ of the anti-Asiatic movement is not, he says, to be found among the men and women of the Pacific coast, who find the Asiatics of the greatest use in household service, the laundry business, the small restaurant business, the salmon canneries and so on. The movement had its origin and gets its stimulus in the drinking saloons of California and Seattle, where the animosity to the Asiatic is due to the fact that he is a poor hand at liquor, and the worst of customers in that line. The animosity thus set going has spread. It began in California in municipal life; it spread to the state, and then no one could go to Congress without a pledge against the Chinese. The Canadians, Sir William fears, may have some such experience as that before them.

Sir William takes no stock in the cry that that there is danger of Asiatics coming to Canada in thousands to settle here, leaving it no longer a white man's country, because the Asiatics have no intention of remaining here. Their object in coming is to make money and go away when they have made it, leaving behind them the increased national wealth they have created by their labor, and the earnings they have spent in the country. The experience of California shows that every two Asiatics employed means employment for at least one white man. Sir William declares it is the need of just the labor which the Asiatic would give that prevents a great number of works from being carried out, and providing openings for the more highly skilled white labor as foremen and so on. He believes that therein lies the permanent interests of British Columbia as distinct from the politics of the moment. Hence his conclusion that the people of British Columbia generally are not against the Asiatics. Sir William's views are, no doubt, colored by his position as an employer of labor, and the majority of Canadian people do not agree with him that there should be no restrictions upon Oriental immigration; but his prediction that the coming season will see plenty of work in Canada for all is reassuring.

SOCIAL REFORM, NOT SOCIALISM.

The rejection of the so-called "right-to-work" bill by the British House of Commons appears to have convinced Lord Rosebery that the country is still safe from the Socialists, for the cable announces that the former premier has expressed the opinion that the present Liberal Government is able and determined to guard the United Kingdom against these extremists. The main feature of the bill was the clause compelling local authorities to find work or maintenance for all unemployed persons within their respective areas. The measure was strenuously opposed by Conservatives and Liberals alike. John Burns, who, though holding a position in the Ministry, is as strong a friend of labor as ever he was, declared the Government had done all it could reasonably be expected to do to mitigate the sufferings of the unemployed; that no country in the world diverted so much money to the relief of the poor, the sick and the aged, and that the great fabric which trade unionism and the friendly societies had built up would not last for two years if the bill became law.

The Government's firm stand may widen the breach between the Liberals and the Laborites, but the vote on the bill, which found only 116 supporters, should serve to reassure those who have feared that the Liberal party was under the thumb of the Labor-Socialist combination. The Government has drawn the line between socialism and social reform in opposing this bill. It is still prepared to go on with its real reform programme, including old-age pensions, small holdings, proper housing, eight hours for miners, minimum wages and strict regulation for the sweated industries, taxation of land values, restriction of the power of the House of Lords, and curtailment of the liquor traffic. Never was such a progressive programme mapped out by a British administration.

China has backed down to Japan in the Tatsu Maru case; but what of the day, which is coming, when China will feel strong enough to keep her back up?

Royalty has more duties than privileges. For example the Prince of Wales will be compelled to go through the round of functions at Quebec when he might be having a real good time at the London Old Boys' celebration.

The Toronto News devotes eleven paragraphs to condemning and one paragraph to praising the Laurier administration which it admits has "many excellent achievements and has shown courage in its constructive programme." This is like Falstaff's bill—a pennyworth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack.

"The Bells of Shandon, that sound so grand on the pleasant waters of the River Lee," are to be remodeled. The news will touch a chord of sentiment in the hearts of all who have read Father Prout's famous lines. They have been called a "lovely bit of doggerel," but they touch the spot as some so-called poetry fails to do.

Whenever a Canadian woolen mill gets into difficulties, the Conservative press blames it on the British woolen mills, like the Penmans, are crowded with orders and continually enlarging their capacity, some other excuse has to be found for the failures.

The annual bill for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of cigarettes is before the House of Commons. It is useless to try to banish the cigarette when it can be made by anyone with rice-paper and cut tobacco, but any law which would keep it out of the mouths of minors would have public sympathy and support. Cigarette-smoking by minors could be made a punishable offense by Provincial act, if municipal ordinances do not go far enough.

A PRECEDENT BROKEN. [Toronto News.] A charity ball in London made money. That is not according to Hoyle.

SURPRISING ECONOMY. [Toronto News.] At a charity ball in London, Ont., \$25 was the credit balance. What a pity the committee did not get a few more flowers!

THE GERRYMANDER. [Toronto Globe.] It is proposed to link the eight constituencies of Toronto in four pairs, each pair to elect two members. It is just as easy to divide Toronto into eight single con-

FROM AN OFFICE WINDOW.

[New York Sun.] Oh, the sun is shining, shining, and the window's open wide; I look up from my roltop to the world that's just outside. And I feel as if the heroes who for glory up and died— And who didn't have to plug it in an office.

9 times 9 is 81 and 8 is 89, And the stirring of the sun-kissed air is like a potent wine. I feel like up and dying. Like an armored warrior dying. But—I've got to keep on plugging in the office.

Somewhere, I feel it in me, there are empires to be made, And somewhere waits a dragon for a knight who's not afraid. And somewhere there's a princess who— "When was that invoice paid?"— Oh! it's mighty hard a-plugging in an office.

"When was that invoice paid? I say; or was it paid at all?"— And somewhere there's a princess who awaits the prince's call. Her heart is beating, beating. And the hours are fleeting, fleeting. And here I am a-plugging in an office.

The birds upon the roof across are singing with the rest— "Dear Sir,—Replying to your note, we beg to say our best regards to you. They're building them a nest!" Oh, laws! it's hard a-plugging in an office!

10 and 10 and 2 for cash is fifteen-sixty net— I wonder if on Egbert Hill the flowers are blooming yet? The whole wide world is beckoning. But I have to keep on re-ckoning. Oh! it's mighty hard a-plugging in an office!

Princess, princess, my only love, excuse my absence, pray; Remember that the olden knights were free to rove away. And the slayer of a dragon didn't have his board to pay— He didn't have to plug it in an office.

He didn't have to plug it. No; he had a lot of sport— Where is that Stephens letter? What? The cash is the short? The pools and brooks are brimming. And the saucy fish are swimming. Oh! it's mighty hard a-plugging in an office!

SOMETHING TO BOAST ABOUT. [Chicago Record-Herald.] "I come of an old theatrical family," boasted the tragedian. "My father played Hamlet for thirty years, and my mother, 'That's nothing,' replied the comedian; 'my grandmother played Little Eva in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' for more than forty consecutive seasons."

SHE'S "KEEPING LENT." [Chicago Record-Herald.] She's keeping Lent; she stays away from gatherings where bridge prevails; And yet she seldom brings to pray. But of her weariness bewails.

She shops and shops and shops and shops; She trudges through store after store. She's keeping Lent, and nearly drops. From having tried on hats galore.

She's having three new dresses made. Her husband, filled with discontent, Thinks of the cash that must be paid. Some time, somehow. She's Keeping Lent.

CANADIAN CREDIT IS GOOD. [Toronto News.] The over-subscription in London of the Dominion Government's loan of \$3,000,000 3% per cent, at par, follows upon the heels of the successful Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway flotations on the same market. It is evident that Canadian credit still stands high in the motherland. It may fairly be asked how much of this credit is due to the development of the past few years which have been paralleled without the backing of that most powerful factor in the modern commercial world—British capital. The recent successes of British funds in Canada's future should have the effect of stiffening the backbone of those among our own people who might be inclined to take a pessimistic view of the present outlook. The spending of the millions lately secured in London will do much towards keeping our industrial machinery in motion.

AN EXCEPTION. [Philadelphia Ledger.] "You believe, then that it is right to take human life?" For an instant the Anarchist was thoughtful.

"Not under all circumstances," he replied. "Suppose this monster you call the state should desire to take mine?"

THUMB-BELLS. [Eclectic Magazine.] The thimble was originally called a thumb-bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thimble, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention, and was first made of pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen, brought to England in 1685. Thimbles were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound with gold, and with the end of gold.

EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION. [Springfield Journal.] "Which is the cow that gives the buttermilk?" innocently asked the young lady from the city, who was inspecting the herd with a critical eye.

"Don't make yourself ridiculous," said the young lady who had been in the country before she knew a thing or two. "Goats give buttermilk."

OUTSIDE THE CLASS. [Fliegende Blätter.] She—Oh, no, I couldn't marry you. I don't like poets. Poet—Oh, but Miss Olga, every one of my poems has been refused up to now.

THE SKIPPER'S RETORT. [Philadelphia Press.] "Look here," remarked the thrifty man to his extravagant wife, "you're carrying too much sail, my lady. I don't see why you should bother about that."

"Well, I think I should, since I have to raise the wind."

A SHOCK FOR ADAM. [Toronto Star.] Toronto will take 10,000-horsepower from the Electrical Development Company if the latter through the Hydro-Electric Commission. That is to say, the lightning will not be permitted to enter this city except through Adam Beck.

HAD A STAB-LIKE PAIN THROUGH THE HEART.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS CURED HER AND SAVED HER LIFE.

There is no one, we imagine, who would deliberately do injury to the heart, yet in the excitement and excess of present-day living, the nervous system is done violence to, and the heart and nerves being so intimately bound up with one another, disorganization of the one means disease and disorder of the other.

When you find your heart the least bit out of rhyme, your nerves unstrung, don't wait until you are prostrated on a bed of sickness. Take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll put you in such condition you'll never know you have a heart, make your brain clear and active, your nerves strong, your blood rich and pure, and your whole being thrilled with a new life.

Mrs. John C. Jensen, Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did me for I believe they saved my life."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. All dealers and mail direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANADA SEEN BY KIPLING'S EYES

Our Profound But Humorous Contempt for England Cut the Bard a Little.

The first of Rudyard Kipling's articles on his recent trip through Canada appears in the current issue of Collier's Weekly, out today. These articles on his recent trip through the Dominion Morning Post, and the first of a series of articles, called yesterday by the C. A. P., created interest as to Kipling's exact words as to "cutting the painter," etc. Here is the extract:

"It was an experience to move in the midst of a new continent. One understands and accepts the bitter scorn of the Dutch; the hopeless anger of one's own race in South Africa is also part of the burden; but the Canadian's profound, sometimes humorous, often bewildered, always polite contempt of the England of today cuts a little. You see, that late unfashionable war was very real to Canada. She sent several men to it, and a third of her population is apt to miss her dead more than a crowded one. When, from her point of view, they have died for no conceivable advantage, moral or material, her business instincts, or it may be mere anti-national love of her children, cause her to remember and resent quite a long time after the thing should be decently forgotten. I was shocked at the vehemence with which some men (and women) spoke of the affair.

Some of them went so far as to discuss—on the subject and elsewhere—whether England would stay in the family or whether, as some eminent statesman was said to have asserted in private talk, she would cut the painter to save expenses. One man argued, without any heat, that she would not so much break out of the Empire in one flurry, as politically vend her children one by one to the nearest power that threatened her. I was not in the case to be preceded by a steady blast of abuse of the chosen victim. He quoted—really these people have viciously long memories!—the five-year campaign of abuse against South Africa as a precedent, and a warning."

Canada's Calamities. At another place he writes: "Canada has in her history known no more serious than floods, frost, drought, fire—and has macadamized some stretches of her road toward nationhood with the broken hearts of two generations. That is why one can discuss with the Canadians of our times matters which an Australian or New Zealander could no more understand than a healthy child understand death. Truly we are an odd family; we are a New Zealand (the Maori war not counting) and everything nothing. South Africa gave everything, and got less than nothing. Canada has given and taken all along the line for nigh on three hundred years, and she respects it. She is wise, and she should be the happiest of us all. She seems to be curiously unconscious of her position in the empire, perhaps because she has till lately been talked at, or down to, by her neighbors. She is a half-breed gathering of men from all quarters it is tacitly conceded that Canada takes the lead in the Imperial game. To put it roughly, she saw the goal more than ten years ago, and has been working the ball toward it ever since. That is why her anation at the last Imperial conference made people who were interested in the play wonder why she, of all of us, chose to brigade herself with General Botha and to block the forward rush of everything that question like this: "We saw that England wasn't taking anything just then. Why should we have laid ourselves open to be snubbed worse than we were? We sat still. Quite reasonable—almost too convincing. There was really no need that Canada should have done other than she did—except that she was the eldest sister, and more was expected of her. She is a little too modest."

Trip on the St. Lawrence. The trip up the St. Lawrence is described, and the approach to Quebec. The weather was bad.

"The sun rose, and the man (a Quebecker) smiled. Personally and politically he said he loathed the city—but it was his.

"Well," he asked at last, "what do you think? Not so bad?" "Oh, no. Not at all so bad," I answered; and it wasn't till much later that I realized that he had exchanged the countersign which runs clear round the empire."

Millinery Opening Tomorrow

The new spring millinery is particularly attractive. The shapes are pretty, picturesque and sufficiently varied for everyone to have a becoming Hat. The colors are so bright, the flowers so gorgeous, the feathers and quills so chic, that choosing one's hat is certainly a pleasure. In addition to the copies of imported hats we are showing charming hats designed, made and trimmed in our own workrooms.

In the dressy hats the crowns and brims are wide and are loaded with flowers, very wide ribbons. "Merry Widow" bows of maline, fancy wings and feathers; then the new "Merry Widow Sailor" promises to be a factor in this season's millinery.

The entire showing is of unusual beauty and elegance. You will enjoy it.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St



IDEAL BACHELOR LONG WEDDED

Will of Noted Philadelphia Clubman Discloses Fact of Marriage.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 16. — By the filing of his will it was disclosed today that William Fisher Lewis, society leader, scion of a noted Quaker City family, and known in two continents as an ideal bachelor, had been married for seven years without the knowledge of either his family or fellow clubmen.

His widow is a pretty pink-cheeked matron of middle age, formerly Miss Emily C. Bentzen, a housekeeper at the Hotel Marlborough, Bar Harbor, Me. Mr. Lewis leaves her an estate of the lowest valuation of which is \$100,000.

While Mr. Lewis was toasted by the clubmen of a dozen cities as America's most typical bachelor, and magazines and newspapers sounded his devotion to his clubs and his bachelor quarters and boasted that no woman could lure him to an altar, his wife led a life of oblivion at a New York hotel. Until his death in the apartments of his wife at the hotel ten days ago, not even a member of his family or one of his hundreds of acquaintances knew of his romantic wedding with the housekeeper.

Then a brother, Samuel N. Lewis, almost equally as prominent as William Fisher Lewis as a clubman, was confronted with the wife. She produced proof of her marriage to Mr. Lewis in 1901.

"PINCHES" ROOSEVELT

Financial Depression for Which He is Blamed Cuts His Income.

Washington, March 16.—Attorney-General Bonaparte is not the only member of the administration who has been hit by the financial depression. President Roosevelt has felt the effect.

The President has not lost any money in bank failures, so far as can be ascertained, although it has been reported he has \$50,000 tied up in the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, which closed its doors when the first crash came.

The President's money, what there is of it, is invested almost wholly in securities. A considerable number of these are railroad securities. All have declined with the rest of the market. As they were not bought on margins, but as investments, Mr. Roosevelt has not had to sacrifice any of them yet. But every blow of the big stick—if it is the force that has been depressing stocks—has driven the President's own holdings down a notch.

However, the last message from the White House did not indicate that the President is allowing private affairs to interfere with his warfare on railroads, combination or the "predatory rich."

THE TURF. WINNERS YESTERDAY. At New Orleans—E. Harwood, 11 to 5; Darlo, 4 to 1; Ketchum, 9 to 2; Good Luck, 9 to 10; Arrowsoft, even; King's Daughter, 1 to 8; Creel, 11 to 5.

At Los Angeles—Harcourt 1 to 2; Vibrate, 6 to 5; Chalfonte, even, 8 to 4; Ormond's Right, 11 to 2; Don Domo 4 to 1.

At Oakland—Monvina, 16 to 1; Mozart, 12 to 5; Wuerberger, 4 to 1; Gommel, 9 to 10; Jack Adams, 13 to 5; Ormus, 23 to 5.

STEPS TO PROTECT OUR BUFFALOES

Decreasing Herds Endangered More by Poachers Than by Wolves.

Ottawa, March 16.—In view of the reports made at headquarters by Inspector A. M. Jarvis, the department of the Interior will take decisive steps to protect the few remaining buffalo in the Canadian West. To this end, Commissioner A. B. Perry, of the mounted police at Regina, is instructed to at once establish posts at Fort Smith and Fort Resolution, in the Mackenzie River district, and to station there detachments of the police, whose duty it will be to protect the herds.

Inspector A. M. Jarvis was sent up last season to the buffalo range in the Mackenzie district to ascertain whether the herd known to be existing there was increasing or diminishing, and whether, as reported, the herd was being harried by numerous wolves. After visiting the buffalo range, and actually inspecting the herd, Mr. Jarvis reached the following conclusions:

"1. That the buffalo are not in danger of extermination by wolves as much as is supposed.

"2. That unless adequate police protection be given, the herd will not last five years."

Inspector Jarvis states that when he got into the neighborhood of the buffalo range the Indians everywhere took the greatest pains to inform him that the wolves were destroying the buffalo. This aroused his suspicions, particularly when, at a meeting of the chiefs and hunters of the Chipewyan Indians, countless objections were raised to his plans for visiting the buffalo range. He was unable to get any of these Indians to go with him as guides, but at length managed to get a half-breed to accompany him.

They journeyed to the upland known as Salt Mountain—a country resembling Central Manitoba, splendidly adapted for settlement, and destined, Inspector Jarvis thinks, to be a new and far larger Manitoba as soon as it is made accessible by railway.

Finally they came in sight of the buffalo, and managed to stalk up to within 50 paces of them. They were lying down, and Inspector Jarvis counted four big bulls, one yearling, four little calves, three 2-year-olds, and eight cows. When they saw them, the buffalo got up and stared, showing how easily they could be approached and killed. The bulls were magnificent looking animals, and the cows were sleek and fine-looking.

Beaulieu, the half-breed guide, said: "Mon Dieu, Major. Let me shoot one cow!"

Inspector Jarvis explained that they would be fined \$500, and he would lose his position.

"Then let me kill one for the Government," pleaded Beaulieu, but Inspector Jarvis would not permit it.

While in the district Inspector Jarvis saw 33 of these animals, and the fresh tracks of ten or twelve more. As far as he could discover, wolves were very scarce, and he found ample justification for his suspicion that it was two-legged predators who were really doing the mischief. These poachers, he says, are all well known. They live at Smith Landing in the summer, and could easily be controlled by a local police patrol.

Justification for his suspicion that it was placed on the ground so that the surviving animals will be preserved from extinction. It is probable that the placing of mounted police on the range is but the preliminary step to carrying out another suggestion of Inspector Jarvis, which is to turn the whole of the very limited area now inhabited by the buffalo into a national park.

OPPOSED TO TRADE IN CIGARETTES

The Member for Peel Wants to Stop Their Manufacture and Sale.

Ottawa, March 16. — Mr. Richard Blain (Peel) last night, in the House of Commons, moved a resolution, calling for the introduction of a bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes. He said he had looked for the Government to bring down such a bill in view of the numerous promises which he said had been made to the various deputations in calling for such action. Mr. Blain declared that the smoking of cigarettes has been proved by overwhelming testimony to be productive of serious physical and moral injury to young people, arresting their development, weakening their intellectual power and thus constituting a social and national evil. Legislation licensing and restricting sale of cigarettes, he said, has not proven sufficient to prevent these present evils, which would continue while the public sale of the cause of mischief was permitted to go on.

Mr. Blain's resolution was seconded briefly by Mr. Peter Elson (East Middlesex), who thought it was the Government's duty to remove the temptation who were its greatest asset. Mr. Elson (Grey) spoke in a similar strain.

Hon. Sydney Fisher replying for the Government said he was heartily in sympathy with any movement of any kind which would tend to do what would minimize the evil. He pointed out that Ontario had had anti-cigarette law for years past without being enforced, and he wondered that the W. C. T. U. and other like bodies did not note this.

The resolution was also supported by Dr. Sproule, J. E. Armstrong (West Lambton), F. D. Monk (Jacques Cartier), Dr. Henderson (Halton) and others.

A. H. Clarke (South Essex) thought that if cigarettes were to be forbidden to minors, pipes and tobacco should also be included. He thought the weakness of the Ontario law was in having no punishment for the boy, whom the law was really intended to effect. He moved a resolution, seconded by F. F. Pardee (Lambton) that an amendment should be made to the criminal code making it an offense for any person under eighteen years to use tobacco in any form, either for smoking or chewing or have it in their possession for those purposes.

Messrs. Stewart (Ottawa), Bickerdike (Montreal), Taylor (Leeds), and others criticised Mr. Clarke's amendment on the ground that it did not go far enough.

Mr. McIntyre (Perth) preferred the remedy proposed by Mr. Blain, as did Mr. Wright (Renfrew).

Mr. McPherson (Vancouver) twitted the Opposition that their party in Ottawa was planning to hold a big smoking concert this week.

The motion by Mr. McPherson to adjourn the debate was carried by 61 to 51.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE. It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Haru-Ko, the wife of the Mikado, is not only a woman of great intelligence and erudition, but a poetess of talent; she will certainly take her place in the literary history of her country. Every Japanese child knows her poetry by heart and on all the important events of the reign she has written verses.