

London Advertiser

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LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 16.

THE STANDARD OIL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade, and must be dissolved within six months. It will require some time to measure the effects of this momentous judgment.

The Standard Oil Company in 1865 consisted of a single firm. In 1892 it comprised 84 corporations, with a share capitalization of \$100,000,000. The Supreme Court of Ohio in that year declared it illegal, and enjoined it from operating in that state. Thereupon the nine trustees, one of whom was John D. Rockefeller, distributed the stock of 84 of these companies among the other 20, retaining control of the majority of the stock of the 20, and thus continuing to control all the 84 corporations forming the combination.

In 1899 the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which was one of these twenty corporations, was given the legal title to the majority of the stock of the other nineteen corporations, thereby succeeding to the management and control of these nineteen and of the other sixty-four corporations which the nineteen controlled.

At the same time the charter of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was amended to empower it to engage in all kinds of business and to act as a "holding company."

That is just what the Standard Oil Company is today—a holding company. It is a corporation holding the stock of the other 82 corporations making up the huge Standard Oil combination. But the control of these constituent companies and of the petroleum business of the country has been just as effective as under the actual trust plan.

Today the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary corporations manufacture more than three-fourths of all the petroleum refined in the United States, market more than four-fifths of the illuminating oil sold in the United States, and sell more than nine-tenths of all the lubricating oil purchased by the railroads of the United States. In 1908 the par value of the capital stock of the corporations controlled by the combination was more than \$150,000,000—the market value being about \$750,000,000.

The present suit to dissolve the Trust was begun by the United States Government in a United States Circuit Court in Missouri in 1906. Decision against the company was given in 1909, and an appeal was carried to the Supreme Court, and argued in the early part of 1910. Two members of the latter court having died the same year, the argument was reheard in January of this year.

The Standard Oil Company has shown such facility in changing its shape and form that it need not be too readily assumed that it will undergo actual dissolution, even in obedience to the Supreme Court. Besides, it is probable that Congress will be asked by the President to pass legislation which will enable the Standard to continue its operations. If it chooses to conform to federal regulations, designed to give the fullest publicity to the company's affairs, as in the case of the Steel Trust.

WATCHING SIR WILFRID.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not going to a summer picnic. He will have difficulties to face at the Imperial Conference, and he will have difficulties to face at home when he returns, no matter what he does or says abroad. His Canadian enemies will take care of that. Mr. Bourassa is already lying in wait for him. He says in Le Devoir that it is quite certain Sir Wilfrid will take a step "more or less considerable" toward Imperialism. He sees a plot against Canadian autonomy in the fact that the Minister of Militia and the Minister of Marine are the only ministers accompanying the Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid, he adds, has neither the courage nor the ability to repel the attacks of the British Imperialists. He will take the bait, and although like a hooked salmon he may feint and plunge, and run, he will be landed in the end. Mr. Bourassa promises to keep an eye on him. This would seem to be an unnecessary vigil as Mr. Bourassa already sees clearly what Sir Wilfrid will do.

Sir Wilfrid's Ontario enemies on the other hand will be sure to find that he has betrayed the Empire in some fashion. They were alleging a short time ago that he had no wish to go to the Conference because it might do something that would offend

President Taft. Alluding to the Conference, the Mail and Empire says: "The cold treatment that is given by Ottawa to all propositions that point to Imperial union cannot escape attention; nor can Imperialism be served by the indifference that is maintained in respect of British questions with which a bargain with Washington is negotiated. Letters from London are apparently consigned to the waste-basket; but a little hint from Mr. Taft sets the entire administration at Ottawa on the alert; and ministers, and even Parliament, bow to the will of that foreign statesman."

Sir Wilfrid's opponents will catch him coming or going. The Nationalists have already decided that he will be too Imperialistic; the self-styled Imperialists of the Toronto school are prepared to denounce him for anti-Imperialism. Sir Wilfrid has emerged from every previous Conference with enhanced personal prestige, with credit to his country, and with advantage to the Empire. He will probably return from the present one with the same results, and with the approbation of the majority of Canadians.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FIGHT AGAINST PAUPERISM.

Mr. John Burns gave some cheering figures in a notable speech in the House of Commons the other day. In 1850 pauperism in Great Britain numbered 62 per thousand of the population. In 1909 the number had come down to 26, and since he (Mr. Burns) had been in office the 26 had diminished to 18.7. Since 1905 the total pauperism of the country had diminished 22 per cent. From 84 to 90 per cent of the total pauperism was due to physical, mental, or other disability. Out of 900,000 dependent on the poor law fewer than 10,000 were able-bodied men in the workhouses.

In 1909 a million potential or actual paupers had become old-age pensioners. Pauperism was largely a matter of sickness alone. Half the total cost of pauperism in England was caused by illness. Mr. Burns was speaking before the Government had introduced its new scheme of insurance against sickness. The result of this will be to greatly diminish pauperism, which has already been much reduced by old-age pensions. If insurance against unemployment can be successfully worked out, the burden will be still further lightened. A social revolution is in progress in the mother country.

If the United States Senate kills reciprocity it will hasten its own death as a non-elective chamber.

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee gave the world "The Recessional." Will any corporation poet measure up to that?

The Standard Oil Company has survived so many death sentences that it would be rash to predict the date of its funeral.

Nova Scotia will elect a new Legislature next month. It has had a Liberal Government for 29 years, and will probably return another from force of habit.

The anti-veto bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 121 majority, or one less than the whole strength of the Liberal, Labor, and Nationalist parties. If the Lords do not consider this a mandate to pass the bill, the House of Commons will make a batch of Lords who do.

Mr. Meighen, M. P. of Portage La Prairie, failed to explain to the Canadian Club yesterday wherein he is consistent in advocating free trade in agricultural implements and denouncing a cut of five cents a barrel in the duty on flour. Mr. Meighen is a miller. That explains his opposition to lower duties on flour. He is a member for a riding in which the farmers want duty-free implements. That explains his other attitude. But he cannot reconcile the two positions, nor can he reconcile one of them with his protectionist professions and his opposition to reciprocity.

NOVICES.

[Toledo Blade.]
Ladies—The audience wishes you to keep still during this performance. Ladies—Give the best. It is possible that the audience hasn't heard this old opera before?

PRUNES.

[Springfield Republican.]
Many a household has been eagerly waiting to learn what the prospects might be for this year's crop of prunes. It is our good fortune to have received authoritative information from a recognized authority in Oregon, who is in close touch with the growers in his state and California. It is estimated by the experts that the California crop will reach 100,000,000 pounds, as against 90,000,000 last year. Oregon crop will easily reach 20,000,000 pounds, and here we have a total of 120,000,000 pounds. The prune consumption of the United States is 80,000,000 pounds, and the export demand is around 40,000,000 pounds. There is an advance of 50,000,000 pounds ahead of last year's sales. Dealers, therefore, the hearing house keepers can scarcely expect that prunes are going to be cheaper—though they ought to be.

IN RAILROAD TERMS.

[Toledo Blade.]
Notwithstanding it is twenty yards long, Queen's Mary's coronation train will be run in one section only.

KNEW HIS PLACE.

[Harper's Bazar.]
Bollen—Do you go in for society, O'Brien?
O'Brien—Well, Johnny has a gang, my wife has a set, and I have a crowd.

KEEPING APART.

[Punch.]
Country Vicar (visiting a family where a child has scarlet fever)—I suppose you keep him well isolated?
"Oo, bless you, sir, yes. He keeps behind that clothes-horse, and don't come among us for no means."

STAGE CARICATURES.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
The American consul-general at London, Mr. Griffiths, thinking "nothing would do more to strengthen Anglo-American friendship than the representation on the English stage of an American of culture, refinement and high purpose, instead of the wretched creature that has so long figured in the name." Doubtless the consul-general is right; but it will be about as hard to get the American properly represented on the English stage as it is to get the English properly represented on the American stage. The American stage is an Englishman who is not either a cad with a monocle or a stolid individual with impossible notions of shop-chickens and a sublime indifference concerning the existence of the letter "R."

CONSOLATION.

[Western Christian Advocate.]
With a sigh she laid down the magazine article upon Daniel O'Connell. "The day of great men," she said, "is gone forever."
"But the day of beautiful women is not," she smiled and blushed. "I was only joking," she explained, hurriedly.

HIS REWARD.

[Herald.]
"Who gave you the black eye, Jim?"
"Nobody gave it 'em. I had it 't night for 'em."

BLESSINGS OF CIVILIZATION.

[Boston Traveler.]
Home life today may be fuller, more rounded, more attractive than at any previous period in the world's history. Civilization, much abused, full of evil, yet full of good, offers wonderful gifts to him who has the sense to appreciate the music of the masters, are to be had for a trivial sum. Civilization has done more. She has made it possible for the citizen to get away from the street, noisy streets and the weary pavements, and transport himself to spots where nature is at her loveliest, where the ocean breaks on shores untainted by humanity, where the flowers and the green grass grow, and the stately trees stand in the things is merely honest labor, honestly done.

THE CORONATION MUST BE UNHOBLED.

[Hartford Times.]
That lad who dressed in hobble skirts cannot be expected to make a proper bow to royalty is the reason given for the announcement that the coronation gown will not be worn at the coronation of King George in June. The hobble skirt came from Paris, where coronations are out of date.

ENGLISH GAMES AND WORLD LEADERSHIP.

[London Graphic.]
It would be a good thing for the world's peace if the world's nations were to adopt the English game of football. For England were she ever to abandon her great games.

BRITISH GIRLS IN THE COLONIES.

[Ladies Field.]
It is impossible to ignore the fact that those girls who have been sent to the colonies to work in the mines are at once protected and have a natural sequence to matrimony.

A QUICK RETORT.

[Birmingham Age-Herald.]
"Whether has brought a very handsome answer."
"I'm so glad. Maybe he will take me for a ride."
"I'm sorry to hear that. There are no more cars these days."

LEGAL ACUMEN.

[Boston Transcript.]
First Lawyer: "What shall we do? Each witness for our client gives a different account of the event."
His Partner: "Put them all on the stand. The jury may think he's not a liar, but they'll think he's a fool."

PREPARING.

[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.]
Popular Author: "Why don't you return my story if you don't mean to put it in Magazine?"
His Editor: "It's simply that you may die some day, and it looks so well to announce something posthumously."

THE IMPORTANT THING.

[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.]
We can understand the ease with which a man can get his money parted, but what puzzles us is how the fool got the money to part with.

NOT TO BE LOST.

[Flanagan Blotter.]
"Dr. Jinks and I were chasing his hat for a quarter of an hour this morning."
"What did you want to chase it for?"
"Well, I didn't want to lose sight of him, then his hat was sure of him, and just starting to propose to me."

DANGEROUS.

Willis—He calls himself a human dynamo.
Gillis—No wonder; everything he does is so charged.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

[Toledo Blade.]
"Where are you going with that coat, little boy?"
"Down to the lake. Come along if you want to see some fun. This here coat has just got a crate of sponges. I'm goin' down an' let 'em drink."

ABOUT ALL.

[Variety Life.]
Bride—Were you very much embarrassed, dear, when you proposed to me?
Hubby—Only about \$20,000.

MORE THAN ONE.

[Boston Herald.]
The Tuo—Sir, I won't have my daughter tied for life to a stupid fool.
The Suitor—Then don't you think you had better let me take her off your hands?

A LARGER FIELD.

[Sacred Heart Review.]
"Father, I am not sure whether I shall be a specialist for the ears or the teeth."
"Choose the teeth, my boy. Every one has thirty-two of them, but only two ears."

BY AN ALUMNUS.

[Harper's Bazar.]
Hall—The college yell of the school of engineering.
A MEAN RETORT
[Harper's Bazar.]
He—Couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?
She—No, I don't think I could, Harry.
He (reaching for his hat)—It is as I feared—you are too old to learn.

HOW THE PACT HELPS OXFORDS

Reciprocity the Theme of Discussion in Great Meeting.

SCHELL'S STRONG SPEECH

South Oxford's Member Tells of Great Benefits That Will Follow Passage of Agreement.

[By Staff Report.]
Ingersoll, May 15.—Reciprocity was the theme of discussion at a meeting held here tonight in the city hall, addressed by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M. P., South Oxford. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held in this town in a long time. The big hall was crowded to capacity, and the speeches were listened to most intently.

There were rumors that Conservatives intended to pack the meeting in an attempt to stymie it. However, their plans failed to materialize, no person appearing in opposition to the agreement. Col. Mayberry, M. P., P. South Oxford, on several occasions invited those opposed to come to the platform, but there was no response. Both Mr. Schell and Mr. Guthrie dealt together with the pact, both men making strong speeches. Col. Mayberry introduced the speakers briefly.

Reciprocity Benefits.

Malcolm S. Schell, M. P. for South Oxford, was the first speaker. He dealt at some length with reciprocity, showing how much the pact would benefit the farmers in Canada. "Reciprocity was not a new idea," he said. "For the past 10 years, politicians on both sides of the House had been advocating it. Sir John Macdonald, and the members of the government in his day, had made repeated attempts to bring about such an agreement as the Laurier Government had succeeded in obtaining, but without avail. Reciprocity was in force from 1854 to 1856, and Canada never enjoyed such prosperity. In 1891 Sir John Macdonald had made an appeal to the country on this very issue. "Ever since 1897, after the Liberals were returned to power, the Conservative opposition have continually criticised the Government for their failure to make better trade relations with the United States," declared Mr. Schell. "I have been in the House for seven years, and I never heard of a bill to task for our failure to bring about reciprocity, particularly in raw material. The Conservative party have, in fact, been advocating it, and when we did obtain just what they have been advocating, they now turn about face, and would undo what we have just secured so favorable an agreement."

Mr. Schell gave as instances of that switch, the positions taken by Mr. Northrup, M. P. for Chatham, M. P., and others, prior to bringing down the pact. They openly declared that if the Government obtained free trade in natural products they still held up their hands in favor of the agreement. "They did not expect that we would obtain so favorable treatment," said Mr. Schell. "It was better than they have ever dreamed of."

There were manufacturers against the agreement, Mr. Schell stated. Some of them feared that the pact would mean the loss of their business. However, a large number were now convinced that the pact would mean free trade in money, and that they would be allowed to develop and grow. Manufacturers were practically untouched, and large numbers of them were realizing that the pact would mean free trade in money, and that they would be allowed to develop and grow.

Mr. Guthrie followed, and unmercifully arraigned the millionaires, who for their own benefit were opposing the pact. "There were no opposition were it not for these millionaires," said Mr. Guthrie. "They ship the hard-earned dollars of the Canadian farmer to New York, trade with it there, and keep the profits. They are not made dollars by that, but if the farmer can sell a bullock for \$12 more in the United States, he immediately becomes an amiable millionaire. These bankers have built up a trust, the greatest we have in Canada, for their own benefit. They have largely made the banking laws, but the time is coming when there will be a revision, and then perhaps the farmer and the workman will have an opportunity of getting justice."

Mr. Guthrie criticised the Conservatives for their opposition to the agreement. "If the foundations of loyalty in this country are to be destroyed by this agreement goes into force, if industries will shut down, and business will be paralyzed, and the country will be thrown into the United States. If any one of the calamities they insist will follow this pact, why do they not allow it to pass, to show the people of Canada what a great mistake the Liberals have made, and by so doing wreck the Liberal party for half a century. They can do that. They are afraid to give it the test of a year or a year and a half. They know full well what great benefits will come to the people of Canada. They know that trade will be increased, and all benefited by it."

Mr. Guthrie traced the growth of the reciprocity movement, dealing with it historically, and showing the position of the political parties on this important question. His arguments showed that the farmer from coast to coast would have a larger and better market, that the fruit man would profit by giving them the market, and that the grower of 50,000,000 people as customers, that the manufacturer would profit by the increased business certain to come to him by the more rapid growth of the country.

THE Loyalty Argument.

The loyalty argument was not only an insult to the intelligence of Canadians, but an insult to their intelligence. It was a sign that it was being placed in oblivion, where it belonged. However, Mr. Schell could not see the reasonableness of the cry. At the present time, Canada did \$221,000,000 worth of business with the United States, and their loyalty was the United States. He said that the United States business with Great Britain, much less than was done with the American Republic, but there was no question of loyalty or disloyalty.

Telephones: 701, 2881, 2174

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

(See Window Display of the Whitewear Specials Now on Sale)

New "Idea" Patterns Each - 10c

Tub Dresses Should Be Ready

The hot days will come with a rush, and where will you be if you haven't your Tub Dresses ready? You'd better start out at once and select the fabrics for a couple of pretty dresses, of which your wardrobe should contain a goodly supply, because of the great popularity of this kind of dress.

There is a persistent "call" for the following:

Pretty American Cotton Voiles

These are very popular, and come in a wide range of colors; some are plain, others are in checks and stripes, blues, mauve, pink, grey, green, black or white, at a yard.....20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c

French Voiles—Entirely New

Exquisite colorings in Persian patterns, on blue, bronze, rose and goblin grounds. A dress of this fabric would be beautiful, at a yard, 35c

Very Dainty Marquisesettes

Solid white or solid black Marquissette, for fine waists and dresses, 27 inches wide, at a yard.....30c

White Swiss Muslins, Worth 35c, for 25c Yard

Embroidered checks and spots, all white, for waists and dresses.

Scotch Ginghams, Special at 20c Yard

These Ginghams have character—splendid combinations of colors, guaranteed fast, 30 and 32 inches wide.

White Persian Lawn and Scotch Batiste

For making very fine waists and dresses, or to go with fine embroideries. Note the width is 45 inches. At a yard.....18c, 20c, 25c and 35c

Flaxon Batistes in a Great Variety

Just ask for Flaxon's, and you will get the daintiest printed batiste that there is, yard 25c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

VETO BILL PASSES COMMONS LORDS IN SOMBRE SILENCE

Tremendous Outburst of Applause When Figures of Vote Are Announced—Signs of a Revolt in the Upper House.

London, May 15.—The fight in the House of Commons over the veto bill tonight, after an amendment moving the rejection of the whole bill was defeated by a vote of 383 to 213, and a motion for the adoption of the bill on its third reading was carried, 282 to 21.

The announcement of the figures was received with a tremendous outburst of applause from the Government supporters. During the cheering several of the Unionists called out to the Opposition: "Now for the line and take it like men."

The passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion after on May 3 it had passed the committee stage by a big majority. On that occasion Geo. Nevill Barnes, the Liberal leader, declared that the bill was inconsistent with the pledges and tenets of the Labor party, but Lord J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, refused to vote against it, thus removing any danger from the revolt of the Labor members. It is expected that the bill will go to the House of Lords at an early date.

NO PARADE OF FLOATS FOR THE OLD BOYS

Question of a Mardi Gras Is To Be Taken Up at Once.

The attractions committee of the Old Boys' Association will hold a meeting tonight to settle the question of amusements for the reunion. It has been practically decided to have the shows and other attractions on the Market Square and other streets in the city. The committee will, however, take up the matter of a Mardi Gras.

Judging from the present sentiment of the committee, there will be no parade of floats to Queen's Park such as there was three years ago. That did not turn out quite as the committee in charge expected, and the executive this year are of the opinion that it would not be wise to attempt to repeat the performance.

TOM M'CANN DEAD

Fifty Years Ago Was One of Canada's Baseball Stars.

[Canadian Press.]
Hamilton, Ont., May 15.—Thomas M'Cann, who died yesterday, aged 70 years, was one of Canada's pioneer baseball stars. Fifty years ago he was the crack pitcher of the famous Maple Leafs, which included many noted baseball celebrities. He was also captain of Company 6 of Hamilton's volunteer force.

You

will like the flavor of Red Tea. It has the goodness that only from Red quality—the reason why it holds first in thousands of Indian homes. Will try it.

RED ROSE TEA

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend

GREY TO VISIT PRINCE OF WALES. Earl Grey, governor-general, is expected to visit the Prince of Wales at a visit to the province of this week. It is expected that Grey will accompany the Prince and that they will be the usual suite.

RED ROSE TEA

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend

CHAPS and roughness are relieved by the use of Pure Cold Cream. A cleans when soap will not before putting the hands into things that soil, it protects. It is pure and snow, which look for the turquoise blue.

RED ROSE TEA

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend

Is good for Growing and Boys—and they like it. It cleans when soap will not before putting the hands into things that soil, it protects. It is pure and snow, which look for the turquoise blue.

RED ROSE TEA

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend

Do You Use Cowan's Cocoa?

RED ROSE TEA

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

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RED ROSE TEA

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend

Do You Use Cowan's Cocoa?

New "Mica"
Patterns
Each - 10c

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flavor of Red Rose
Tea. It has the cup
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only from Red Rose
quality—the reason
why it holds first place
in thousands of Cana-
dian homes. Will you
try it.



GREY TO VISIT PRISON
Guelph, Ont., May 15.—His Excellency
Earl Grey, governor-general, is expected
as a visitor at the provincial prison on
Friday of this week. It is expected that
Countess Grey will accompany his excel-
lency and that they will be attended by
the usual suite.



CHAPS and roughness of the skin
are relieved by the use of Sanitol
Pure Cold Cream. As a massage
it cleans when soap will not. Applied
before putting the hands into grease or
things that soil, it protects. It is antisepti-
cally pure and snow white in color.
Look for the turquoise blue jar.



COWAN'S
PERFECTION
COCOA
Is good for Growing Girls
and Boys—and they like it. It
nourishes their little bodies and
makes them healthy and strong.

Cowan's Cocoa, as you get it from your
grocer, is absolutely pure. Its delicious
flavor is obtained by the use of the highest
grade of cocoa beans, skillfully blended.
Nothing is added to impair the health-
building properties of the Cocoa.

Do You Use
Cowan's Cocoa?



WONDER-
SHINE
SILVER-CLEANER
POSITIVELY
GUARANTEED
NOT TO INJURE
SILVERWARE
Ask your dealer for it

WONDERING LIMITED, TORONTO AND BUFFALO

HOUSE
Cleaning
IS WONDERFULLY SIMPLIFIED &
LIGHTENED—QUICKLY & EASILY
ACCOMPLISHED

Old
Dutch
Cleanser

Full directions and many
uses on Large Silver Can

Of Interest To Women

"THE MOTHER-IN-LAW AGAINST HER DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."

[By Cynthia Grey.]

A man took his life the other day because he was in debt \$1,500 with no prospect of ever getting out. Investigation showed that this had been brought about by the refusal of his mother and wife to live together, though the men was the sole support of each.

Religious differences made the two women enemies and the daughter-in-law, who was a woman of high character and a shrewd end to the man who should have been dearer than life to both. Verily, "a man's foes are they of his own household," when hate, masking under religion, takes such a grip on mother and wife that neither can endure the other, even to save the life of the son and husband.

And the pity of it is that the same tragedy is being worked out in countless other homes, where all might be comfort and contentment if two women could forget each other's own importance.

It would seem that if their religion did not command these women to "each esteem the other better than herself," their love for the man might induce them to bury the hatchet and bring happiness to the one who is striving to bring pleasure to them.

Did you ever see a horse like this?

Some of you girls and boys may think this is a funny looking horse. So it is. You never see any like it today. But hundreds of thousands of years ago this little animal lived. He was then about the size of a collie dog of today, with feet something like a rabbit's. He was not very strong and the other animals preyed upon him. He soon learned that to run away from the larger animals was his only way of living long. This running finally developed his legs and feet, making the legs long and turning the four feet into hoofs. As centuries went by the horse became stronger and larger, until at last he appeared as the horse is today.

THE CABLEMAN
BY WEATHERBY CHESNEY.

"It's a sensible enough commission," said Scarborough, laughing. "If you can't find it, I'll find it for you. But if he thought he could get the diamonds, why did he offer you the money? He was just as easy to keep the lot himself, and make a good thing of it."

"He wanted to see if you were a good detective," said Scarborough. "He wanted to see if you were a good detective. He wanted to see if you were a good detective. He wanted to see if you were a good detective."

"On the subject of restoring the diamonds to you," asked Elsa quickly. "No, not. Commission was paid by blackmail to the Senator Manuel Hernandez. What's his real name, by the way?"

"Andrew Gilles," said Elsa. "Did he admit that he was blackmailed?"

"Oh, no. Commission was his word. He said that he had worked faithfully and well for your father, and that he was entitled to the money. He was a good man, and he was a good man. He was a good man, and he was a good man."

"What about the man who watched us at the Ring Back yesterday?" said Elsa. "Yes, he too, may have been Gilles."

"Yes, he too, may have been Gilles," said Scarborough. "I hope he was, because, if he was, he hasn't got the stones yet. He hasn't got the stones yet. He hasn't got the stones yet."

"I was riding back from the club," said Scarborough. "I was riding back from the club. I was riding back from the club. I was riding back from the club."

"The letter from the stone jar" he cried. "The letter from the stone jar" he cried. "The letter from the stone jar" he cried.

"Neither," said Elsa. "I probably should have done better, but I don't know. I don't know. I don't know."

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me as to what kind of belt I may wear with same? (2) Is roller skating good for the health?—T. C. N.

(1) Wear belt to match skirt. The roller skating is good style. (2) Roller skating is said to benefit fatfoot, to strengthen the ankles, and develop the chest measurement.

Dear Miss Grey: Is it proper for a young man to shake hands with the feminine relatives of his fiancée when he is introduced to them? Please answer this as soon as possible.—A. M.

It is always proper for any gentleman to shake hands with any lady on introduction, but it is the woman's part to extend the hand first, and the young man cannot very well shake hands unless the woman takes the initiative.

DAILY MENU
BREAKFAST: Grape Fruit, Rolled Wheat Cakes, Toast Marmalade, Fried Liver and Bacon.

DINNER: Fried Liver and Bacon, Baked Potatoes, Potato Salad, Prune Whip, Small Coffee.

TEA: Preserves, Spinach Salad, Sponge Cake.

For the cabbage salad at dinner, chop cabbage to make three pints, add two tablespoons of sugar and one tablespoon of salt. Boil one cup of vinegar, add a heaping tablespoon of butter, then add slowly two well-beaten eggs, then the chopped cabbage. Stir well, remove from the fire, and cool. If desired, add a half cup of sweet cream may be added. Serve with lettuce or in cups made from hollowed peppers, tomatoes or cooked beets.

The spinach at tea is a left-over from the dinner of the day before. It is chopped fine and arranged on individual plates, in a ring, with a half of a boiled egg in the centre. Serve with mayonnaise.

TAFFETA STILL A FAVORITE.
Taffeta is still in, though a different grade of silk, and one which will give much better satisfaction than the stiff crinkly kind formerly used.

The new taffetas are the very soft French varieties, and these are being used by the best dressmakers, both for evening and for afternoon gowns, and some very interesting three-piece costumes. These latter are dresses of rather fanciful style with odd coats, either very short or very long. The use of silk for street gowns is not an entirely new feature, but is rather a continuation of a vogue which began in a small way a year ago.

At that time, however, special interest was centred in changeable taffetas, whereas now it is the plain colored soft-finished variety which is the vogue.

HINTS FOR THE HOSTESS.
Do not scold and make the maids nervous. Arrange matters before the arrival of your guests. The instructions as to linen, silver and glass should be clear.

Give the cook and waitress each a copy of list to be served. Superintending of the setting of the table should be done early. Let the maids rest only themselves; it means them more confident.

Beat your east, and thus put every one at ease. Do not let all mistakes of the servants, even the most telling. Make light of accidents, which in most cases are really accidents.

Try to remember these rules when you feel most in need of them, for they will help you over many a breach which might make many more than yourself feel somewhat uncomfortable, and will earn for you in the end nothing but a just note of praise for your self-possession.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS.
The man of business who considers carefully what pays many times during his office hours, too often forgets to ask himself what pays in regard to his home life. He is careful to keep his employees contented, and to bind his associates closely to him, and yet he overlooks the business side of marriage and the importance of keeping his life partner happy and content.

Many a man is generous, never questioning his wife's purchases, but this is not enough. A wise husband will occasionally make purchases himself for his wife. If she is coming out at dinner he will send her a bunch of flowers. It will mean far more to her than if he had said, "Buy yourself some flowers." She might have chosen the flowers she desired to harmonize most perfectly with her gown, but what of that? Every woman knows the difference, when asked: "Where did you get the lovely flowers?" between answering, "I bought them at So-and-So's," and "My husband sent them to me." It is just such little things that mean so much in married life. A little money invested yearly in flowers and candy will pay big dividends in marital happiness.

WILSON IN CONTEMPT.
Washington, D. C., May 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States today approved the recent sentence of contempt imposed in the New York courts on Christopher C. Wilson, president of the United States Wireless Telegraph Company, because of refusal to permit the examination of the company's books.

NEARLY CHOKED
The children soon get choked up with a cold. Mrs. Fred Horne, of New-castle, N. B. says: "My little 8-year-old son Arthur contracted a heavy cold. He coughed all night, and although he coughed up quantities of phlegm, the breathing passages did not clear, and I had thought he would choke for want of air. Our druggist recommended Hyomel. In less than half an hour it stopped the coughing, the choking sensation gradually died away, and there was no further trouble."

Hyomel is the Australian dry air treatment and is guaranteed to cure Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Croup. Money back if it fails. A complete outfit includes hard rubber inhaler, and costs only \$1. All druggists, or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Ex. 110, Ont. Extra bottles of Hyomel, if needed, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed by Carracross & Lawrence.

A Tonic For the Feet
Healthy feet are essential to good health. Hot, aching, aching feet are quickly cured by using Sanitary Foot Tonic, for sale by Asphalpin's Shoes Store.

Dr. Chase's Ointment
Quick and certain are the effects of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Itching is stopped almost as soon as it is applied. The sores are cleaned out, morbid growth is arrested, and the healing process is soon set in action.

Compare these results with the tediousness and uncertainty of internal treatment of such diseases. By all means look after the health of the blood and the system generally, but get rid of the annoying and torturing skin ailment at once by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The reputation of Dr. Chase's Ointment has been made by its marvelous success in the cure of eczema and piles. But it is just as effective in the cure of old sores and wounds which have dotted the skin of many a soldier and sailor. It requires four yards of 24-inch material for the 36-inch suit. A pattern of this illustration mailed in any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:
Name.....
Street Address.....
Town.....
Province.....
Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....
Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....
CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches waist, and length measure. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. If a blouse or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "neckline" or "cuff." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.
PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

DALTON'S
CONCENTRATED
Lemonade

Is the real thing. A Pure Lemon product. It has the delicious flavor of the fresh ripe fruit. Contains no other acid.

Each bottle makes half a gallon of delicious lemonade—12 glasses for 10c. AT ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

Beware of the Imitator—Insist on Dalton's



MADE IN CANADA. E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

St. Lawrence
"Crystal Diamonds"

may cost a few cents more on the hundred pounds than other lump sugar. Good things always cost more than inferior quality.

However, ST. LAWRENCE "CRYSTAL DIAMONDS" are really the most economical Sugar, because they go further on account of their matchless sweetness due to perfect purity.

To appreciate the superiority of St. Lawrence Sugar, compare it with any other sugar.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL 31

25 Cakes From a
25 Cent Bottle

The cost of using Sherriff's True Vanilla is trifling. But the difference in flavor is immense. Sherriff's is real Vanilla. It is made from the finest Mexican Vanilla Beans, whereas most Vanilla extracts are cheap imitations. Isn't it worth one cent a cake to use delicious real Vanilla?

Sherriff's
True
Vanilla

is much more than a delicious dessert. It just naturally lends itself to a thousand and one other uses—for garnishing the meats, stiffening the sauces and gravies, making the ices and preparing the salads—throughout the entire meal from soup to dessert.

Pure, Plain
Sparkling Gelatine

Recipe Book and Plot Sample FREE
"Delicious Desserts for Delicate People," our illustrated book, and a plot sample, will be sent for your grocer's name. Address

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500 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N.Y., U.S.A.
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KNOX
SPARKLING
GELATINE

Healthy feet are essential to good health. Hot, aching, aching feet are quickly cured by using Sanitary Foot Tonic, for sale by Asphalpin's Shoes Store.

COMMONS DISCUSS DIVORCE BILL

Minister of Justice Thinks Investigation Should Have Been Closer.

STEAMSHIP MERGER BILL

The R. and O. Company Secures Permission To Increase Its Stock.

Ottawa, May 15.—The first three-sittings' day of the present session found Parliament generally in a mood for work. In consequence a variety of matters secured consideration. Mr. Sealey, in a vigorous and comprehensive speech, submitted for the consideration of the Minister of Agriculture a somewhat radical departure in the line of experimental work. The Wentworth man urged in particular the establishment of a Dominion fruit and vegetable experimental farm in his home county, but went further and recommended the consideration of devoting ten acres in every county in Ontario to experimental work. He believed that such a course would be of marked benefit to the farmers and the vocation of agriculture generally, and read to the House correspondence which he had had with Prof. Robertson, chairman of the technical commission, urging special attention by the commission to agricultural work. Hon. Sidney Fisher commended Mr. Sealey upon his case and its presentation. He was not prepared to commit himself to any programme of experimental work, but he believed that the member for Wentworth had made a valuable contribution to the establishment of a fruit-cooling station in the Niagara peninsula had been referred to Dr. Huddick for a report, and that the report of that expert had recommended the establishment of such a station. As a consequence an appropriation was being placed in the supplementary estimates for the purpose. As to general experimental work the minister pointed out that the work of an experimental station was most advantageously performed under similar conditions existed over a considerable area.

Granthon Divorce Bill.
For the second time in the history of the Canadian Parliament a report of the senate divorce committee came in for critical review. In Commons this afternoon Sir Alan Aylesworth brought the matter before the House, when the Senate bill granting relief to Gertrude Mary Granthon was submitted for adoption. The minister of justice, who was heavily supported in this view by the Opposition leader, who was,

however, not prepared to indulge in any criticism of the case in question. Sir Alan desired to direct the attention of the House to the case. He deemed it one of "going as far in the way of granting divorce without any particular evidence as any case which has ever come under my notice." He urged that the Senate committee should supply every possible safeguard, and that divorce should only be granted when cause under the act had been specifically proven. "It is the business of Parliament in the public interest to do all in its power to preserve the sanctity of the marriage relation," declared the Minister of Justice. In Britain the services of the King's proctor were requisitioned to further safeguard that relation.

Messrs. Barker (Hamilton) and Macdonald (Pleasant) supported the bill in question. The Hamilton man claimed that the evidence of the applicant's father, Sir William Mackenzie, was sufficient to warrant the divorce being granted, while the member for Pleasant called attention to the inadvisability of Parliament revising the Senate's judgment. "While we have that right, it has been exercised only once before in the history of our Parliament," said Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Lancaster agreed with the Minister of Justice, and urged the refusal of the bill. "It is a most dangerous condition of affairs to set before the young people of our country, to grant divorce on such evidence," he said. "It looks like 'making an excuse to get another husband.'"
Mr. Gordon was in hearty agreement with the Minister of Justice in his view, that there should be the most careful scrutiny of the evidence before a divorce was granted. In every possible way the marriage tie should be protected. He was not, however, prepared to pass critical judgment on the present case, which had been brought before him. But he thought the Minister of Justice was well advised in counselling against anything calculated to result in divorce, being held cheaply in Canada, and suggested that it might be well to pass a standing order relating to a judge of the exchequer court the taking of evidence in divorce cases. Upon the judge's report the Senate could act.

The bill passed, the chorus of "yes" on both sides of the House, drawing out the Minister of Justice, who led by the Minister of Justice.

A large draft of private bills were put through their final stages, including that of Mr. Bickford, which contemplated the taking over of the Northern, Inland, and other navigation companies. "Preparatory to a merger?" queried Mr. Foster.

"Well, yes," replied Mr. Bickford. "But I thought that mergers were tabooed in this country," the North-Westerner replied.

"Man-Power" and Food

It is customary to measure the capacity of motors, engines, etc., by the number of "horse power" they exert.

The motive power of modern industry, science and business is measured by "Man-power."

Modern tests show that the average meat-eater, contrary to the former belief, cannot begin to generate the power possessed by those who abstain from flesh-eating. Training classes at one of our great universities, composed of young men who took meat in their training diet which, they supposed, would increase their strength, could not, for example, hold their arms horizontal for more than fifteen minutes, while it was a common thing for flesh-abstainers to hold the arms horizontal for more than an hour, with less pain and fatigue than the meat-eaters experienced in half that time.

This and similar scientific tests have opened up interesting and valuable researches in the nourishment of body, brain and nerves.

One objection to the three-times-a-day flesh diet is the excess consumption of "protein," which produces an over-balanced dietary—one in which the tissue-forming element is greatly in excess of the body needs. This results in a clogging up of the system with material which not only cannot be utilized by the body, but which tends to form uric acid and other poisonous matter, difficult to get rid of.

If there is an excess of such poisonous material, as above explained, the blood is loaded with it, and the brain, nerves and muscles do not receive "pure food" on the one hand, while the body powers are reduced by having to put forth extra exertion to remove or destroy the poison.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

with cream contains protein for tissue-repairs and not in excess. The food is sterilized by long baking; is partly predigested by changing a portion of the starch into dextrin and dextrose (grape-sugar) so that it is easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Made of whole wheat and barley, Grape-Nuts contains all of the food elements of these cereals, including the phosphate of potash (grown in the grain) which nature provides for combining with the albumin ("protein") in the food, to rebuild worn-out brain, nerve and other tissue-cells of the body.

In "training" for sport or business success, Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, with good cream, a soft-boiled egg or two, some cooked fruit, all taken in moderation and with a peaceful mental attitude, will do more toward "putting you in form" than any other dietary yet discovered or devised.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

"I COULD NOT LIVE" WITHOUT "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Writes The Treasurer of Caledonia Township

Fenaghvale, Ont., Jan. 29, 1910.
For thirty-five years (and I am now a man over seventy) I have been a devoted adherent of Constipation. No matter what remedy or physician I employed, the result was always the same—impossible to get a cure.

About two years ago, I read the testimonial of Hon. John Costigan regarding "Fruit-a-tives," and I decided to give this fruit medicine a trial. I have used "Fruit-a-tives" ever since. They are the first and only medicine that suited my case. If it were not for "Fruit-a-tives," I am satisfied that I could not live.

"JAMES PROUDFOOT."
The liver controls the bowels by giving up enough bile to make the bowels move. The only possible way to cure constipation is to make the liver active and healthy and thus supply sufficient bile to move the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the liver—insures an abundance of bile—and causes the bowels to move regularly and naturally. 60c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

LAYING SCHEMES TO WIN SETTLERS

Australians Are Most Anxious To Catch A Lot of Americans.

Melbourne, May 15.—Notwithstanding the hostile attitude of a section of Australians, the volume of immigration is steadily increasing. Some of the state governments are fully alive to the urgency of the need for peopling the empty spaces, and are doing their best to tempt likely settlers. Under this stimulus Victoria is receiving a stream of newcomers, and recently New South Wales was entreprising enough to charter a special steamer to convey immigrants.

The West Australian Government has decided to make a special effort to draw to its territory the time-expired soldiers of the Indian army of whom there are 10,000 available every year.

There is also reason to believe a large and welcome addition to Australia's farming class will be forthcoming from the western states of America. Settlers, it is pointed out, are needed, not only for development and for defence, but as consumers for the products of a high tariff new factories have been built and existing ones have been enlarged. A large number of American women, boys and girls have been drawn into factory work by the short hours and regular wages.

AN ANCIENT DODGE WORKED IN FRANCE

"Frenzied Financier" Offers One Per Cent A Day to Greedy Investors.

Paris, May 15.—The familiar American scheme of paying extraordinary interest out of the principal of loans and then departing with the balance is alleged to have been successfully operated by Jacques Riviere, who is now being sought for by the police. His speculations are said to amount to \$700,000, all of which comes from the stockings of France.

Three months ago Riviere opened a small brokerage business near the Opera Comique. He engaged a couple of clerks and proceeded to flood Paris and the provinces with circulars. He offered interest at the rate of one per cent a day to clients who would invest with him money for operations on the bourse. The minimum sum accepted from a client would be \$5 and the maximum \$20,000.

For some time all went well. Comrades, clerks, postmen, farm laborers, and soldiers at first timidly ventured 20 francs or so, but as they were promptly paid 10 per cent interest every half-month, they got in the habit of leaving their interest to accumulate. The next step was to borrow from friends and to turn their savings of a lifetime from the banks.

In the meantime business increased so rapidly that M. Riviere moved into elegantly furnished offices and engaged more clerks. Then, suddenly, the police showed a meddling spirit. An inspector called on M. Riviere to ask him to explain how he was able to pay such fabulous interest. He offered to make this explanation on the following day. But on the following day he had disappeared.

This drew a crowd of depositors to the bank. It was not an angry crowd, however. Some talked about a conspiracy on the part of the big banks and the police, and said: "In six months he would have ruined them all." He carried on the same operations as other banks, only instead of four per cent a year, he gave one half the profits. He is an honest man. That is why he was seized."

The clerks continued to pay out interest, but to receive a deposit unit they had no balance on hand. Then they opened the safe. Here they found a note from M. Riviere, but nothing more. M. Riviere wrote, being disconcerted at the inquiry instituted by the police, he had resigned his position as manager of the bank.

METHODIST FAITH MUST BE UPHELD

Dr. Workman Has Departed From Standard, Say Jury in Libel Case.

Montreal, May 15.—That many of Dr. Workman's pupils had undoubtedly gone to the end in a theological acceptance of the term, as a result of their professor's teachings, was the evidence adduced today in the Workman libel case. The session was also marked by pointed questioning of the witnesses by the presiding judge, as well as by counsel. The two witnesses heard were Rev. Drs. Young, of Montreal, and Scott, of Brantford. They both declared that Dr. Workman's views were at variance with the standards of the Methodist faith.

Mr. Justice Weir endeavored to obtain an admission from the witnesses that the doctrinal standards were subject to change and evolution, and asked if it were true that the minister of a today had a broader interpretation of the gospel than did he of fifty or a hundred years ago. The witnesses, while admitting that there was a broader interpretation given doctrine today, no less positively averred that the doctrinal standards were in no wise affected thereby.

The judge also asked if it was not the very essence of Protestantism that every man should think as he pleased, and the answer given was, that even granting this, a Methodist minister was bound in conscience to teach the doctrine as outlined in the standards of his faith.

The witnesses were then examined in detail upon fundamental points of the Methodist faith, and copious extracts from John Wesley's works and from other theological authorities were read.

Despite severe cross-examination the witnesses held to the view that Dr. Workman's views on many points of doctrine were at variance with the standards of the Methodist faith, and that he had declared his teaching to be at variance with the doctrinal standards of his church.

How Irish Tenants on Unpopular Lady Are Taking Revenge.

Dublin, May 15.—Miss Henrietta Nolan, owner of Beechwood estate, Roscommon, has been having some trouble with her tenants and has furnished no end of amusement for all Ireland in consequence.

Miss Nolan is unpopular because of differing opinions about the size of rents, arrears, and such matters. Refusing to accede to requests made to her by committees of tenants she laid herself liable to retaliating measures. Being a woman of respectable age, she could not be treated to a whipping of any kind. But the tenants found a way. When Miss Nolan came to her carriage the other Sunday to return home from mass in Killeevan Church, a crowd lined up and groaned ferociously as she drove by. They were along the road, groaned also, and at the entrance of her estate the groaning was so hoarse that the poor woman nearly fell into convulsions. She has had a number of groaners arrested, but this has only intensified the trouble, for night is now made hideous in Beechwood village by howling, screaming and groaning. Miss Nolan's sleep is really murdered and she has been compelled to call for a detachment of police to stop the noise. The police are "high and dry" in squads. Whenever they appear, howls, groans and other noises cease—only to be renewed when they turn their backs. And Miss Nolan is nearly distracted.

Queen Mary Pleases.

Queen Mary, by a considerable accession, has greatly pleased many of her subjects. She has given a large sum of money to the poor, and has been very kind to the sick and the aged.

The best Coffee costs but little more than the poor grades. You get the best that money can buy at moderate price when you use

Seal Brand Coffee
Packed in 1 and 2 pound cans only. 124

As full of fine quality and as dainty in design as the finest imported Biscuits—almost as rich as short-bread.

McCORMICK'S "ARISTOCRAT" BISCUITS
ABOUT 80 TO THE POUND

GRAND UNION HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY
Rooms from \$1.00 per day and breakfast included.
Reserve your room at the Grand Union Hotel, New York City, by sending this card to the Grand Union Hotel, New York City.

Allan Line Steamship Co. Limited
Coronation, June 22
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
CORONATION May 25th, June 2nd
YUKONIAN May 12th, June 19th
YUKONIAN May 12th, June 19th
YUKONIAN May 26th, June 23rd

WHERE MAN FALLS DOWN
(Buffalo News)
Charlotte Perkins Gilman says for the negative side: "There is no work that woman does that man cannot do better. How's that? She's doing three times as much as he is, and she's doing it better."

FIRST BOX CURED HIS LAME BACK
High Praise For GIN PILLS.
I suffered for three years with a pain in my back. I am now taking GIN PILLS and find a great relief after taking only one box.

THE ALLAN LINE
77 Yonge Street, Toronto.
For information as to rates, reservations, etc., apply to local agents or THE ALLAN LINE.
Opening of the Season
LONDON to CLEVELAND
MONDAY, MAY 15
STEAMER
FOREST CITY
Will leave Port Stanley at 10:45 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, except as specially advertised. Returning, leave Cleveland 10:30 p.m. (Cleveland time), every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, Saturday, 8:30 a.m. leaving Toronto at 2 p.m. daily, except Sunday; after July 1, daily.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS
AMERICA LINE
New York—Plymouth—Charbourg—Shanghai
Philadelphia—Queensland—Liverpool
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct
RED STAR LINE
New York—Antwerp—Amsterdam
WHITE STAR LINE
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
N. Y.—Plymouth—Charbourg—Shanghai
Boston—Queensland—Liverpool
New York and Boston—Mediterranean
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE
Liverpool—Halifax—Liverpool
B. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

Pause—Think
Right here in London we have living examples of men and women who have improved their HEALTH when the final ANALYSIS is made.
A strong, healthy vigorous body. Estimate the amount of suffering caused by sickness. Does it pay you to go around half sick?
SEE THE HEALTH EXPERT.
DR. R. C. BARKIE
Graduate Osteopath, Chiropractor.
605 TALBOT STREET.
2555 phone. Write or call. 82c-ywt

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No. 117, No. 118, No. 119, No. 120, No. 121, No. 122, No. 123, 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No. 235, No. 236, No. 237, No. 238, No. 239, No. 240, No. 241, No. 242, No. 243, No. 244, No. 245, No. 246, No. 247, No. 248, No. 249, No. 250, No. 251, No. 252, No. 253, No. 254, No. 255, No. 256, No. 257, No. 258, No. 259, No. 260, No. 261, No. 262, No. 263, No. 264, No. 265, No. 266, No. 267, No. 268, No. 269, No. 270, No. 271, No. 272, No. 273, No. 274, No. 275, No. 276, No. 277, No. 278, No. 279, No. 280, No. 281, No. 282, No. 283, No. 284, No. 285, No. 286, No. 287, No. 288, No. 289, No. 290, No. 291, No. 292, No. 293, No. 294, No. 295, No. 296, No. 297, No. 298, No. 299, No. 300, No. 301, No. 302, No. 303, No. 304, No. 305, No. 306, No. 307, No. 308, No. 309, No. 310, No. 311, No. 312, No. 313, No. 314, No. 315, No. 316, No. 317, No. 318, No. 319, No. 320, No. 321, No. 322, No. 323, No. 324, No. 325, No. 326, No. 327, No. 328, No. 329, No. 330, No. 331, No. 332, No. 333, No. 334, No. 335, No. 336, No. 337, No. 338, No. 339, No. 340, No. 341, No. 342, No. 343, No. 344, No. 345, 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No. 568, No. 569, No. 570, No. 571, No. 572, No. 573, No. 574, No. 575, No. 576, No. 577, No. 578, No. 579, No. 580, No. 581, No. 582, No. 583, No. 584, No. 585, No. 586, No. 587, No. 588, No. 589, No. 590, No. 591, No. 592, No. 593, No. 594, No. 595, No. 596, No. 597, No. 598, No. 599, No. 600, No. 601, No. 602, No. 603, No. 604, No. 605, No. 606, No. 607, No. 608, No. 609, No. 610, No. 611, No. 612, No. 613, No. 614, No. 615, No. 616, No. 617, No. 618, No. 619, No. 620, No. 621, No. 622, No. 623, No. 624, No. 625, No. 626, No. 627, No. 628, No. 629, No. 630, No. 631, No. 632, No. 633, No. 634, No. 635, No. 636, No. 637, No. 638, No. 639, No. 640, No. 641, No. 642, No. 643, No. 644, No. 645, No. 646, No. 647, No. 648, No. 649, No. 650, No. 651, No. 652, No. 653, No. 654, No. 655, No. 656, No. 657, No. 658, No. 659, No. 660, No. 661, No. 662, No. 663, No. 664, No. 665, No. 666, No. 667, No. 668, No. 669, No. 670, No. 671, No. 672, No. 673, No. 674, No. 675, No. 676, No. 677, No. 678, No. 679, No. 680, No. 681, No. 682, No. 683, No. 684, No. 685, No. 686, No. 687, No. 688, No. 689, No. 690, No. 691, No. 692, No. 693, No. 694, No. 695, No. 696, No. 697, No. 698, No. 699, No. 700, No. 701, No. 702, No. 703, No. 704, No. 705, No. 706, No. 707, No. 708, No. 709, No. 710, No. 711, No. 712, No. 713, No. 714, No. 715, No. 716, No. 717, No. 718, No. 719, No. 720, No. 721, No. 722, No. 723, No. 724, No. 725, No. 726, No. 727, No. 728, No. 729, No. 730, No. 731, No. 732, No. 733, No. 734, No. 735, No. 736, No. 737, No. 738, No. 739, No. 740, No. 741, No. 742, No. 743, No. 744, No. 745, No. 746, No. 747, No. 748, No. 749, No. 750, No. 751, No. 752, No. 753, No. 754, No. 755, No. 756, No. 757, No. 758, No. 759, No. 760, No. 761, No. 762, No. 763, No. 764, No. 765, No. 766, No. 767, No. 768, No. 769, No. 770, No. 771, No. 772, No. 773, No. 774, No. 775, No. 776, No. 777, No. 778, No. 779, No. 780, No. 781, No. 782, No. 783, No. 784, No. 785, No. 786, No. 787, No. 788, No. 789, No. 790, No. 791, No. 792, No. 793, No. 794, No. 795, No. 796, No. 797, No. 798, No. 799, No. 800, No. 801, No. 802, No. 803, No. 804, No. 805, No. 806, No. 807, No. 808, No. 809, No. 810, No. 811, No. 812, No. 813, No. 814, No. 815, No. 816, No. 817, No. 818, No. 819, No. 820, No. 821, No. 822, No. 823, No. 824, No. 825, No. 826, No. 827, No. 828, No. 829, No. 830, No. 831, No. 832, No. 833, No. 834, No. 835, No. 836, No. 837, No. 838,

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