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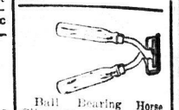

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LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

47th YEAR, NO. 20231 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN SENATE ADJOURNS WITHOUT VOTE ON RECIPROCITY TAFT CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION

Riotous Filibusters in Both Houses Mark Closing Hours of Republican Congress---McCall Bill Killed In Upper House---President Taft at Once Orders Extra Session to Meet April 4.

[By Canadian Press.]

Washington, March 4.—The extra session is called for April 4.

Washington, March 4.—The sixty-first Congress came to an end today by constitutional limitation.

Despite the peril that threatened some of the big appropriation bills almost up to the last moment, they all finally got through, and received the signature of the President. The last bill signed by the Speaker of the House was the postoffice appropriation act.

The House adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

The Senate adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

TO CALL EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, March 4.—At 12:07 President Taft announced that this afternoon he would issue his call for an extra session of Congress, the date not yet fixed, for the consideration of the Canadian reciprocity bill.

The close of the session was exciting in both Houses. A filibuster in the House was successful in killing the tariff board bill.

The Canadian reciprocity agreement died in the Senate, the McCall bill, embodying its provisions, having passed the House only.

Filibusters in both Houses lasted until within a bare half hour of adjournment. Much bitterness of feeling was exhibited, but finally the blockade gave way, and the session on both sides ended with the usual felicitations, although the certainty of an extra session hung cloudlike over the final moments.

In the House, the venerable speaker, Mr. Cannon, laid down his gavel after complimentary remarks by his successor, Champ Clark, of Missouri, who led the unanimous cheers of the House for "Uncle Joe."

A RIOTOUS FILIBUSTER.

Washington, March 4.—The tariff board bill passed by the Senate shortly after 8 o'clock this morning was withdrawn and eliminated by the House at 11:46 a.m. after one of the most riotous filibusters seen in that body for years. The withdrawal was formally made by Republican Leader Payne.

The filibuster began with the first movement to put through the tariff board measure under an agreement limiting debate. The Democrats objected to the consideration of the measure, and started a series of roll calls which defeated the measure.

All appearance of order was frequently lost in the House. Speaker Cannon repeatedly ordered the sergeant-at-arms to drive members back into their seats. Democrats clamored for recognition they claimed was denied them, and the Republican leaders adopted every possible expedient to head off the filibusters.

The deficiency appropriation bill was saved by a parliamentary move unexpected by the Democratic forces. As the hour for adjournment approached Mr. Payne asked the friends of the tariff board measure to join him in vacating the so-called gag resolution and the tariff board bill was formally eliminated from consideration.

At 11:45 the hands of the clock were turned back half an hour to permit disposition of pending matters.

SENATOR BAILEY RESIGNS.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Bailey of Texas, has resigned from the Senate. He has made no explanation as to his reasons therefore. He first presented the resignation to Vice-President Sherman, who refused to accept it. Bailey then wired his resignation to Governor Campbell, of Texas.

Mr. Bailey's term would not have expired until March 3, 1913.

SULLOWAY BILL WITHDRAWN.

Washington, March 4.—By a vote of 4 to 37, the Senate took up the Sulloway general pension bill, which would increase the pension rolls about $50,000,000 a year. It has already passed the House. Senator Lodge demanded the reading of the report on the Sulloway pension bill, and it becoming evident to Mr. Scott that the purpose was to filibuster the bill to death, he withdrew.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 4.—Out of the smoke of the closing battle in the United States Congress emerge these results of larger interest:

Positive Results.—Provision of $3,000,000 for the fortification of the Panama Canal.

Provision for two new battleships.

Eradication of the judicial code—regarded as most important for the amelioration of the law's delays.

Creation of foreign preserves in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains.

Providing for the construction of embassy and legation buildings abroad.

Requiring the inspection of locomotive boilers.

Negative Results. — Failure of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Failure of the permanent tariff board bill, which passed the Senate, but was killed by a filibuster in the House.

Failure of the resolution to admit to statehood Arizona and New Mexico, killed by a filibuster in the House.

Failure of the proposal to increase the rate of postage on the advertising sections of the large magazines, but a commission provided for to investigate the subject.

Failure of the resolution providing for the direct election of United States senators.

Failure of the general age pension bill.

Failure to act on Ballinger-Pinchot investigation reports.

Failure to enact the ocean mail subsidy, passed by the Senate alone.

WOMAN CHANGED MIND WANTS HUSBAND BACK

Police Magistrate Graydon Ruminates on Peculiarities of Female Character.

Deputy Magistrate Graydon has had every reason in the last few days to believe that a woman's mind is a most uncertain thing. On Monday last a stalwart Indian lister faced the court for being drunk, and the same day his wife called and said she could never live with the man any more, as his conduct had been getting worse and worse all the time.

The court remanded the man for a week. Two days ago the woman was back again, and told the magistrate that she had decided to forgive her husband as he had written her a letter and promised to do better. She wanted him released right away. Magistrate Graydon would not consent to this, but said he might let him go on Saturday. The man came up this morning, and the court gave him a severe lecture and ordered him to pay the costs. The man hadn't a cent, and his wife paid the money.

Most Peculiar.

"That is a funny case," said the magistrate to The Advertiser after court. "This man has been in the habit of getting several other Indian listers up to his house on Saturday nights. His wife tells me that after they start drinking her husband orders her to cook up a big supper for them and she says she has often been kept over the stove nearly all night cooking for these fellows. The men drink all night, and to make matters worse when they start for home early in the morning this man loads them down with all the groceries and things that his wife has bought the night before. When she comes around on Sunday morning there is nothing to eat. Yet she comes and begs this man off."

Scouts' Concert.

The first annual concert of the Boy Scouts of London district was held at the Auditorium Friday night, practically all members of the corps, together with a number of their friends, attending. The programme, consisting of choruses, recitations and scenes depicting camp life. The scouts also gave an exhibition of signalling and flag drill.

CRAWFORD SAYS "ALL A JOKE"

The Actor With "Three Twins" Meant No Harm by His Letter.

TALKS TO ADVERTISER

Wrote Letter About Londoner So as to Have Some Fun—And He Has Had It.

Clifton Crawford, the comedian who is appearing in "Three Twins," does not consider Londoners Eskimos or "rubes," and has no fault to find with Canadian soldiers, so he says now.

It will be remembered that a year ago on March 7 Mr. Crawford played in London at the Grand.

During his stay in Montreal he wrote a letter to a friend in New York, in which he gave an alleged humorous account of his trip to Canada. He mentioned London particularly, and in that epistle he made considerable fun of the soldiers here, as well as the natives. He characterized the latter as "rubes," and expressed himself as delighted to get away from the country back to God's town.

It happened that Mr. Crawford's letter was given out to the New York Press, and the reflections he cast on the climate as well as on the people of this country, were the cause of some rather caustic criticism of the actor. Many letters were written to the press, and Mr. Crawford was given a few rather sharp broadsides.

He wrote back, explaining that it was a little joke that he was having at the expense of a few friends, and that the letter had been magnified out of all proportion to its importance.

The Actor Explains.

Mr. Crawford explained his position to The Advertiser in Toronto over long distance telephone this afternoon, declaring that he had no fault whatever to find with his treatment in Canada, and that he had fully explained his position at the time the incident occurred.

"It is one of those unfortunate things that happen every once in a while in a man's life," he stated. "I have been caused much annoyance by the affair, which demonstrates that even a joke must be carefully considered.

"It was a foolish joke on my part. I wrote the letter to a friend of mine in New York. It was not intended for the public gaze, nor did I think it would be

Continued on Page Eleven.

MORE POWER FOR H. E. COM.

Some Matters That Were Overlooked in the Past Have Been Remedied.

WILL RULE ALL POLES

Trouble Between the City and the London Electric Company Will Now Be Settled From Toronto.

The disputes between the London Electric and the city regarding poles on the streets will now be settled by the hydro-electric commission. If there was any place where the commission could not interfere in the joint pole trouble has been remedied and the new bill simply makes the hydro-electric commission lord over all.

The bill introduced into the Legislature Friday by Mr. McNaught, M. P. P. for North Toronto, gives the commission power over all the poles, no matter what company they belong to.

This will, of course, affect London, and it is stated that the difficulties between the city and the London Electric over this matter was one of the reasons the bill was introduced.

It will be remembered that for many months there was a voluminous correspondence between the city engineer, Mr. Van Cleve and the London Electric regarding poles.

The trouble in one or two instances was adjusted, but in many cases the city had to string their wires in a go-as-you-please fashion.

The result has been much confusion and it is understood that this bill is designed to prevent any further trouble.

What Bill Will Do.

"The bill will give us control of the poles," explained Superintendent Glubitz. "There was much difficulty regarding poles in the past. The machinery at the disposal of the city was inadequate, and as a result many of our wires are strung badly, as we could not afford to wait until the city straightened out the trouble. Now the hydro-electric commission will step in, and they will be backed by the authority of the Government. There will be no delay, now, nor any difficulty in adjusting matters. The bill provides that a reasonable rental will be provided for the poles, as there is no intention of being mean or narrow."

The question of joint conduits is also settled upon by the bill, and provides that all conduits laid in the streets must be laid conjointly with the city.

Effect in Toronto.

"It will help Toronto," Chairman Pocock explained. "There they have been held up considerably by the electrical companies, and this will settle the difficulty. We have been contending here for joint conduits, for which the city should receive a rental. We could not get it, but we are not going to quit. We should receive a rental for our streets, and mark my words the time is coming when we shall do so."

EARL CREWE SERIOUSLY ILL MORLEY TAKES UP DUTIES

Head of the Indian Office and Government Leader in the Lords Overcome by Gastric Fainting Fit While Attending Banquet.

[Canadian Press.]

London, March 4.—The Earl of Crewe, Government leader in the House of Lords and secretary of state for India, was removed in an ambulance this morning from a hotel to the home in Berkeley Square of the countess' father, the Earl of Rosebery, following a sudden and serious illness.

The earl was one of a dinner party at the hotel last night, when he was seized with what is described as "a gastric fainting fit, followed by concussion of the brain." The extent of the breakdown may be gathered from the announcement that it will be at least two months before he will be able to resume his leadership in the upper chamber or the duties of the Indian office. It was necessary for the patient to remain at the hotel during the night.

The countess and their infant son were taken to her father's home when they were driven out of the Crew house in Mayfair by fire on the 10th of February.

The illness of the leader is peculiarly unfortunate for the Government in view of the important business coming up in the House of Lords, which includes Lord Lansdowne's reform bill and the Government's veto bill. The earl's duties in the upper house and in the Indian office will be assumed temporarily by Viscount Morley, lord president of the council and former secretary of state for India.

POTTERSBURG MAY JOIN THE CITY

In Case Ealing Decides to Go Ahead With Its Own Incorporation.

A MEETING IS PROBABLE

It Is Likely That Pottersburg and Ealing People Will Again Try to Get Together on the Question.

The annexation of the suburbs to the east of the city may follow the action of the residents of Ealing, along the Hamilton road, who last night passed a motion favoring incorporation.

Pottersburg or London Junction will not ask for incorporation alone, and they much prefer annexation to the city to taking such action.

As a result, both suburbs may be brought into the city of London, and there is a movement on foot to do this.

However, some of the leaders in London Junction and Ealing will get together next week in an attempt to bring these two districts together to form one village.

"The action of the residents of Ealing in deciding to incorporate alone is unwise, and shows that the question has not been carefully considered by them," said a resident of London Junction. "We will certainly not follow that lead, and if we cannot get together to form a large village we would much prefer annexation to the city of London. That may be the ultimate solution of the whole question."

The Money Question.

"The total assessment of Ealing is but $350,000, or about that. No village can be maintained on that assessment. For instance, they have a six-roomed school there, and the taxes necessary to support the school will practically use up all the revenue from that amount of assessment. The school accommodation will have to be increased and the residents will find out that it costs something to run a small village, such as Ealing is certain to be.

"If both sections united, the scheme would work out extremely well. There would be sufficient assessment to provide plenty of revenue for the whole district, and the expense of maintenance would be more evenly distributed. If the residents of Ealing persist in their action it will undoubtedly mean that London Junction will either remain as it is, or ask for annexation to the city."

Get Them Together.

The gentleman further stated that efforts would be made to get the residents of the two sections together and settle the question.

A joint conference will be held, and the whole question threshed out.

A number of citizens would like to see the suburbs annexed to the city of London. It would mean the bringing in of several fine factories into the city, in addition to materially increasing the population, which would be advantageous.

The city council may discuss the matter on Monday night.

THE WEATHLR.

Tomorrow Milder.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, March 4.—5 a.m.—Today: Moderate westerly and northwesterly winds; fair and comparatively cool.

Sunday: Fair, with the same temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations	Max.	Min.	Weather
Victoria	50	30	Clear
Calgary	26	10	Clear
Winnipeg	22	—10	Fair
Port Arthur	32	2	Clear
Parry Sound	50	2	Cloudy
Toronto	50	34	Fair
Ottawa	30	8	Fair
Montreal	26	6	Clear
Quebec	18	—10	Clear
Father Point	12	—8	Cloudy

Many degrees below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather this morning is fair and cold throughout Canada, with temperatures below zero in Manitoba and in the more northern districts of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

The weather was fair and cold yesterday throughout Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, except that snow fell in Southern Alberta and snow flurries occurred locally in the lake region. Mild conditions prevailed in British Columbia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 21—35; Dawson, 16 below—2; Prince Rupert, 28—42; Victoria, 30—52; Vancouver, 28—50; Kamloops, 14—38; Edmonton, 18—30; Battleford, 14—18; Prince Albert, 12—16; Calgary, 4—26; Moosejaw, 18—21; Qu'Appelle, 10—18; Winnipeg, 12 below—22; Port Arthur, 6 below—22; Parry Sound, 4—26; Toronto, 2—26; Ottawa, 4 below—30; Montreal, 2 18; Quebec, 6 below—14; St. John, 10—22; Halifax, 16—24

TODAY'S PROBS.

The East—Fair and cold, but some snow flurries.

Lake Superior—Fair and cold.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Fair and cold.

YOHO, MY LADS! STAY AT HOME!

Londoners Are in No Rush to Go for a Sail in the Navy.

NOT ONE APPLICANT

Many Youths Consulted Parents, and This Was the End of the Matter—Dr. McDonald Speaks.

It looks as though London is not going to win any prizes for sending the largest number of sailors into the new Canadian navy. Notwithstanding that Postmaster Dr. McDonald has been giving out information for several weeks he has received no applications from anyone wishing to go to sea.

He has had many requests for information, but these requests have been mostly from youths who had not consulted their parents, and simply had taken a notion that they would like to take a chance and go into the navy.

"Of course, we cannot expect to get as many recruits here in an inland city as would be secured along the coast, where the boys are brought up to a seafaring life," said the doctor. "The great majority of those who go into the navy will probably come from districts closer to the sea."

ASK G. T. R. TO APPLY REMEDY

Board of Health Declares the Station To Be a Danger to Health.

USING GENTLE MEANS

If Matter Is Not Attended To, Then More Drastic Measures May Be Resorted to by the City.

The insanitary condition of the Grand Trunk station and surroundings was roundly condemned by the board of health at their meeting last night. A communication will be sent to the company asking them to abate the nuisance, or further action will be taken.

Chairman Clarke brought the matter to the attention of the board, and suggested that action be taken at once to make the company abate the alleged nuisance.

"The condition of the station and other buildings near at hand is simply disgraceful," declared Medical Health Officer Hutchinson. "I have condemned it before and notified the company, but no improvements have been made. It is in a very bad condition."

"I cannot understand how so large a corporation as the Grand Trunk would allow such disgraceful conditions to prevail," was Mr. John Graham's comment. "However, I do not favor drastic action at this time, but would suggest that the company be communicated with and asked to improve matters. If they refuse to do so, then we can take other steps."

If a private citizen kept his place in such a state he would be in the police court in no time," was Chairman Clarke's comment.

"The company should be asked not only to improve conditions at the station, but everywhere throughout the city," said Dr. Williams. "Their vacant property to the south of the track is a menace to the health of the city, and should be cleaned up. I am in favor of immediate action."

After some further discussion it was decided to instruct the secretary to write to the company at once and ask them to improve the sanitary condition of their property.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann Collins was held Friday morning from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Howe, 797 Lorne avenue, to St. Mary's Church, and from there to the G. T. R. station. Interment was made at Mount Brydges.

A CLOSE CALL FROM DEATH

Mr. Ernest Jukes Badly Burned About the Face and Head.

WAS CLEANING CUPOLA

Molten Iron and Flames Belched Out and Enveloped Him—A Marvelous Escape From Terrible End.

Ernest Jukes, a laborer, living at 275 William street, and employed at Wortman & Ward's, had a remarkable escape from death last evening at the company's plant. He is badly burned about the face and arms, but will recover.

Yesterday afternoon, the molders were pouring off a heat. They had completed the work, and Jukes, who was in charge of the cupola, prepared to clean it out.

Through some mistake the air was not shut off, as is the custom, and when he opened the bottom a stream of fire and molten iron belched out of the opening.

Jukes was struck by the full force of the flames, but the molten metal passed to one side. Fellow-workmen grabbed him and pulled him aside.

A Narrow Escape.

The flames had burned his face and arms and set fire to his clothing.

The injured man hurried to Dr. Weekes, who dressed the injuries, which on examination were found to be not so serious as anticipated. When he was just discovered it was thought that he was fatally hurt. However, the burns were not deep, and are not likely to prove fatal. His hair and eyebrows were badly singed.

"It was a remarkable escape," Dr. Weekes informed The Advertiser. "How Mr. Jukes received so slight injuries is truly a marvel. The burns are superficial, the face and arms being burned, but not sufficiently deep to be dangerous. His eyes are not injured. He is a most fortunate man."

Jukes is at his home and is doing well at last accounts.

LOCAL BAKERS DENY STORY

Know Nothing of the Rumored $5,000,000 Merger of D. F. Wing Firms.

NO NEWS IN LONDON

All Members of the Trade Who Were Seen by The Advertiser Were in Darkness on the Subject.

Local bakers state that so far they have heard nothing whatever of the proposed $5,000,000 bakery merger, which it is reported in Hamilton is being formed.

"We have never been approached in any way by any syndicate," said Mr. Johnston, of Johnston Bros., to The Advertiser today. "I know nothing whatever of the proposed and have heard nothing."

Mr. Parnell, manager of the Parnell-Dean Baking Company, said all he knew about the matter was the dispatch that had been sent out from Hamilton.

"I do not think there is anything in it at all," he said. "We have not been approached by any representatives of any syndicate wanting to form a merger, and I have not heard anything about one being formed."

Other bakers spoken to said that they had heard nothing at all of any merger.

WATERWAY LAKES TO THE SEABOARD

U. S. Government Proposes Construction of Deep Channel.

WITH AID OF CANADA

New Route to the Atlantic To Be by Way of the St. Lawrence.

Washington, March 3.—The Taft administration sprang a large surprise today in connection with Canadian relations by proposing co-operation with Canada for the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence, thus making ocean ports of lake cities in both countries, and reducing freight rates to the great advantage of the people of the interior. The proposal came in the form of a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives early this forenoon by Senator-elect Townsend, of Michigan, following a long conference with President Taft last night.

The resolution for the first time makes public that it is the desire of the administration to open the great lakes to ships of the largest size. It is drawn in such terms apparently as to seek to enlist the support of Congress before this important step is negotiated by the executive end of the Government.

It is worth recalling that access to Canadian canals was one of the fruits reaped by the united States in connection with the reciprocity agreement of 1854-66, and that its abrogation was directly due to the influence of American railroads on Congress to secure the abatement of the competition the canals brought for the benefit of shippers of the middle west.

FOUND A RING WORTH $500

Mr. Nicholas Hriskos, of Alexandra Cafe, Is a Lucky Man.

NO OWNER FOUND FOR IT

Big Diamond Was Lying on the Floor of Alexandra Cafe, When the Proprietor Saw It.

Did you ever find a diamond ring? One worth at least $500, and big enough to look like several hundred dollars more. A local man did.

The stone is a big one, and the lucky finder is Mr. Nich. Hriskos, one of the most prominent of the Greek citizens of London, and well known as the owner of the Alexandra cafe and other enterprises in this city.

The ring was lying on the floor in Mr. Hriskos' cafe yesterday, and, apparently hundreds of people had walked all around it, but had not observed it.

Mr. Wray, the local jeweller, says the ring is worth not less than $500.

No inquiries have been made thus far, and it is presumed that the gem was lost by some stranger, who may be many miles from London now.

Mr. Hriskos is advertising the article in the daily papers.

WENT TO TORONTO AS PRIVATE CITIZEN

Mr. William Hayman Did Not Pretend to Represent the Real Estaters.

MATTER THRESHED OUT

Association Friday Night Passed a Resolution Indorsing City's Stand Regarding North Midland Railway.

There was an interesting session at the meeting of the Real Estate Association last night, when, it is stated, the members got after ex-President William Hayman for his attitude of opposition to the policy of the association on the fixed assessment bill in Toronto on Wednesday.

It is said that before Mr. Hayman got a chance to explain matters nearly everybody present had had something to say in the way of criticism.

When Mr. Hayman could make himself heard he told the association that he had not gone to Toronto as a representative of the R. E. O. A., but merely on a private trip.

He denied also that he had said anything in opposition to the resolution of the association regarding the fixed assessments.

The members, apparently content with the criticism they had meted out, let the matter drop, and then proceeded to discuss the North Midland Railway.

The North Midland Railway.

The following resolution was passed:

"That this association approves of the plan of the council in the deal with the North Midland Railway."

The association took the view that as long as the council takes the stand it has, and pursues its present policy, all will be well.

The question of the city hall site was discussed, and various places were mentioned.

Some favored the courthouse site, others the "V," and others the corner of Dundas and Waterloo streets.

LLOYD HARRIS OUT

Liberal M. P. for Brantford Says He Will Oppose Reciprocity.

Ottawa, March 3.—Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P., of Brantford, today confirmed reports that he would both vote and speak against the reciprocity pact.

WHOLESALERS ARE VERY HAPPY TODAY

Never Was a Time When Collection Were Better Than Now.

Wholesalers are happy today.

March 4—settling day has arrived, and there is not a complaint anywhere. Merchants throughout the country are meeting their payments promptly, and there will be little or no trouble in that respect.

The bank managers of the city were seen today and from every one came the same answer.

"There never was a time when settlements were made so promptly or with so little trouble," said one manager.

"We are more than pleased," said a representative wholesale merchant. "All our paper is being met promptly."

YARD INSPECTION

Will Be Commenced on the First of May.

The yard inspection will be commenced May 1.

The board of health will name the inspectors at the next meeting, about April 1, and will start them out the beginning of the following month.

It is their intention to make this inspection a most thorough one, and every possible effort will be made to keep the yards of the city clean.

"We are going to make this city clean," said Inspector McCallum. "When the men start out they will be given instructions, and the board will insist that the law be lived up to."

NEW
WALL
PAPER
In patterns for spring, 1911.
O. B. Graves, Ltd.
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IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL AT
The Diprose Stores
WE OFFER SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.
Pure Gold Jellies, 4 packages 25c
Good assortment of flavors. Pure Gold Jellies; are first-class goods, and are big bargain at this special price. Be sure and try them.

Florida Grapefruit
Good, heavy, juicy fruit, medium size, cheapest ever, 5c, six for 25c

Sunkist Oranges
Extra value, per dozen 23c
Seedless Lemons 30c
Good Baldwin Apples, peck 25c
Mixed Nuts, per pound 15c

Maple Syrup
Pride of Canada, Pure Maple, Syrup, quart bottles 40c
Pint bottles 25c
Pure Maple Sugar Cakes 10c
We also have a good flavored Compound Syrup at, quart 30c
Or wine quart sealer, full for 25c

Saurkraut
Per quart 10c
Dill Pickles, dozen 25c
Mixed Pickles, quart 20c
Mustard Pickles 25c
Sweet Pickles 30c
Lima Beans, pound 10c
White Beans, pound 5c
Yellow Onions, peck 40c
Clover Honey, 5-lb. pails 65c
Golden Link Salmon, 2 tins 35c
White House Coffee, per lb. 40c

John Diprose
THREE POPULAR STORES.
Dundas and Ridout Sts. Phone 386
Dundas and Wellington. Phone 2261
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Special Prices in Baby Carriages this Month
We have them at all prices.
H. Wolf & Sons
265 DUNDAS STREET, NEAR WELLINGTON STREET.

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Etc.
Big Special Sale for Saturday
Choice Roasts Beef, per lb. 12c
Lean Roasts Pork, per lb. ..... 12½c and 15c
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Sugar-Cured Hams, per lb. 16c
Choicest Breakfast Bacon, per lb. 18c
20-lb. Pail Pure Leaf Lard $2.75
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STALLS: 1 and 2 Market House.
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A Piano Snap
A Brand New Louis Design Piano, Full Size, 4 feet 8 inches, full Seven and One-Third Octaves, for **$185.50.**
BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY, HAND POLISHED.
Absolutely Guaranteed.
Never Been Out of the Factory.
Not a Sherlock-Manning, but a Canadian make, and strictly up-to-date.
This Piano will be available only a few days.
Also a Second-Hand Organ, Walnut Finish, in Splendid Repair, for **$20.00.**
INVESTIGATE RIGHT NOW.
Phone 1078, or an Oxford car going south will land you within a few minutes of the factory, where this Piano may be inspected.
THE
SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO AND ORGAN CO.
LONDON, ONTARIO. 29c

DR. JARVIS
DENTIST
Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets

COAL LOGIC
The man who buys D., L. and W. Coal always wears a satisfied smile. There's a reason why—"It's the best."
Heaman & Son
Office and Yard, Burwell and York Sts. Phone 312.

A SLICE OF OUR HOME-MADE BREAD
Will taste as good as any mother or Aunt Mary, or anyone else ever baked. You may not believe it, but you'll have to if you taste the bread.
MILLER
Phone 2173. Tecumseh Avenue.

QUALITY STORE
Ranahan's Grocery Store is well known in London for selling the highest quality of groceries at the lowest price. You can enjoy the privilege of ordering by phone, and you will get the best of attention, as though you ordered in person.
Buy your Groceries at this store, for it is the cleanest, brightest and best ventilated store in London.

Franco-American Soup, strictly high-grade. Quart tins, 40c, pint tins 25c
Franco-American Tomato Soup, 15c, two for 25c

Sheriff's Marmalade—1-lb. jars 15c, 2-lb. jars 30c

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.
Lemon Cling Peaches, sliced, per can 35c
Lemon Cling Peaches, whole, per can 35c
Apricots, per can 35c
Royal Anne Cherries, per can 35c

COFFEE.
Ranahan's Coffee is delicious, smooth, drinking coffee. You will always be satisfied if you use our special blend of coffee. Per pound, 40c.

Pure Gold Chocolate Pudding Powder, 10c, three for 25c

Florida Grapefruit, large size, 3 for 25c

CHEESE.
Pimento Cheese, per jar 15c
Neufchatel Cheese, each 10c
Cream Cheese, pkg. 15c, 25c
Oka Cheese, per lb. 30c
Roquefort Cheese, per lb. 45c
Gorgonzola Cheese, per lb. 40c
Stilton Cheese, in jars, each 60c
Canadian White Cheese, lb 20c
Canadian Yellow Cheese, lb. 16c
Limburger Cheese, each 25c

'PHONE YOUR GROCERY ORDER.
TWO PHONES:
1024,
3323.
HARRY RANAHAN
515 RICHMOND ST.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

South London Whist.

The regular progressive whist match will be held this evening in the South London Liberal club rooms.

A Recital.

Last evening piano pupils of Mrs. Lotta Francis Vining, assisted by Miss Amelia Dangerfield, violin pupil of Mr. Poure, and Miss Estelle McConnell, vocal pupil of Miss Brown, gave a recital at Conservatory Hall. The pianists for the evening were: Misses Gladys Halliday, Dorothy Davis, Carrie Beer, Gene McCallum, Ena Arscott, Olive Chantler, Betty Hodgins, Verna Dobbyn, Grace Sing, Margery Struthers, Maud Jupp, Olive Fitzgerald, Margaret Johnstone, Amelie Dangerfield, Erma Harkness, Gertrude Rennie, and Master Earl Arscott.

Froggett—Millard.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Methodist parsonage, Richmond street north, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. William Froggett, of this city, and Miss Sadie Millard, Straffordville, were united in marriage by Rev. S. Anderson. After a short honeymoon trip, they will reside in London Township.

Special Honey Sale
We have a limited number of 5 and 10 pound pails of Pure Clover Honey, which we will sell at the following prices:
10-pound pails, $1.20.
5-pound pails, 60c.

Our 50c Ceylon Tea
ALWAYS THE SAME, never varies in flavor or its fine drinking qualities, because it is a pure Tea from the same plantations, and always of the first pickings—the leaf that gives the finest flavor.
Full line of Fruits and Vegetables.
Phone orders carefully filled.
J. W. EEDY
879 Waterloo. Phone 1206.

Every Article in our North Window One Dollar
Be sure and see them. They are suitable as presents or gifts.
C. H. WARD & CO
374 RICHMOND STREET.
Phone 1084.

Very Few
Things are more aggravating than a poor Tooth Brush. Our new "Krystol" Brushes are the best manufactured. They are made by a new process, and will not shed bristles. Every "Krystol" is warranted perfect.
Sole agents for London.
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

1854—Beltz & Co.—1911
The same high standard of QUALITY in Furs, REDUCED and selling at large DISCOUNTS.
BELTZ & CO
FOR FURS OF QUALITY.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

German Community Hopes To Secure Vast Sum of Money.

London, March 3.—Great expectations seem to be spreading epidemically in the Rhine region. A short time ago a couple of hundred people formed a company to follow up as heirs claims they imagine they can establish to the $200,000,000 fortune of a Dutch general, Paul Wirtz. The base of the society's operations is Cologne, and now at Frankfort on the Main another company of claimants has developed with similar intentions on a supposed fortune of $40,000,000 imagined to have been left by a peasant from the Taunus Mountains named Johann Christophe Kilp.

Kilp, like Wirtz, is said to have emigrated to Holland, and there to have saved the life of a Dutch count, who made him his heir as a token of gratitude. That was a hundred years ago, and the accumulation of capital and interest since then has caused the inheritance to mount to the figures mentioned.

The first meeting of claimants took place on Feb. 13 in Kelkheim, in the Taunus district, and 250 persons appeared at it. A committee of seventeen was finally chosen, with Dr. Hosbach, of Frankfort, as legal adviser.

THE FARMERS OF PERTH ARE FOR RECIPROCITY

Will Now Have Two Markets Says Mr. Valentine Stock.

Toronto, March 3.—At a largely attended meeting of ward one Liberals last night, Mr. Valentine Stock, M. P. P., spoke as an erstwhile farmer of the view which the farmers of Perth have upon the subject of reciprocity. "The farmers," he said, "think it a good thing. Hitherto they have been dependent on a single market, that of Britain, and have had to take the ruling price in England.

"Reciprocity will give them two strings to their bow, and they will welcome it, and sell their goods in the best market, and get the best prices for them.

"It seems nonsensical to look for markets half-way round the globe, each way, in Australia and Great Britain, when there is a market waiting right here alongside the kitchen door."

"The present Ontario Government have done some good work," he continued, "but in these cases they have followed along the lines of the old Liberal Government.

"They have increased the expenditure enormously. In the 33 years of their office the Liberal Government increased the expenditure only two and a half millions, while in the short time the Conservatives have held the reins the expenditure has doubled."

"I am simply amazed," said Mr. G. Ritchie, K. C., "that men like Sir Edmund Walker should support a resolution like that recently passed by the board of trade. As if reciprocity would affect the loyalty of the Canadian people! Liberty is only a name in the United States, where the Congressional candidates are tied by contract to the ward bosses, and if they disobey the latters orders stand no chance of re-election."

"There is no more possibility of our becoming a portion of the United States than of water mixing with oil, but as soon as we introduce the trade measure the Conservatives simply begin flag-waving."

Mr. W. F. Summerhayes said reciprocity would benefit the farmers and not affect the manufacturers at all, and to show that this is the opinion of farmers, irrespective of party, Mr. Summerhayes said the reeve of Markham had told him that up in Markham three prominent Conservatives had said that they were going to support the measure.

"Why should the railways suffer?" continued Mr. Summerhayes, "when the country is increasing so rapidly in the west."

Referring to the annexation talk of ten years ago, the speaker challenged anyone to find a real annexationist in the whole of Canada, and called the loyalty which the Conservatives make so much of simply "political poppycock."

RELICS OF ATLANTIS

Statement of German Explorer Starts a Controversy.

London, March 2.—The recent announcements made by the German explorer Frobenius regarding relics of the mythical Atlantis have aroused much controversy in Germany. Some scholars maintain that Atlantis was not situated in the place where it is generally supposed to have been, that is, westward of the Straits of Gibraltar, nor do they accept Dr. Frobenius' hypothesis of southern Nigeria as the probable location.

Dr. Albert Grubin writes in the North German Gazette in support of his theory that the western basin of the Mediterranean was once dry land and that the Atlantis of the ancients was situated either in what is now Tyrrhenian Sea or between the Balearics and Sardinia. He points out that scientists practically agree that the entire Mediterranean basin was formed by the collapse of the earth's crust, which took place at a (geologically speaking) late period. It may not have been one vast cataclysm, he thinks, but everything points to a series of great subsidences having taken place, as the result of the supporting crust being weakened by constant earth tremors such as still prevail in Sicily and Calabria.

Dr. Grubin further argues that Plato in referring to the lost Atlantis says that it lay "in front of" the Pillar of Hercules, which may very well have meant the side turned toward Athens and not "beyond," which is the more popular interpretation.

EMBRO.

Embro, March 2.—Mr. Fisher, of Peterboro, spent the past week with his daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Finlay Matheson, at the manse.

Mrs. Wm. McIntosh and little son Willie, of Maplewood, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matheson, John street.

Miss Clark and Miss Chambers, of Woodstock, were over Sunday guests of Miss Olive Ross.

Mr. John McPherson, of Toronto, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Laycock are visiting his sister, Mrs. Neil Matheson, of Parkhill.

Miss Carrie Bell Munro has returned after visiting in London and Stratford.

Mr. H. M. McKenzie, of Woodstock, spent over Sunday at Mr. Thomas Porter's.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Porter were in Ingersoll attending the funeral of Mrs. Porter's sister, the late Mrs. Ionson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, of Tavistock, are visiting the Misses Ross, Scotia Farm.

HOLBROOKS SAUCE

This is the season to enjoy California
Navel Oranges
This week we received another big shipment, and we are offering them today and Saturday for
32c Dozen
They're the regular 40c size, so every order should include a dozen or two at this special price.

Clear-Skinned Bitter Oranges and California Seedless Lemons.
For marmalade, a dozen 30c
Fancy Grapefruit, 2 and 3 for 25c

Here's Something Nice in Pure Maple Products
Granulo.
Ground Maple Sugar for sprinkling on breakfast cereals, puddings, rice, sliced fruit, etc. A can 25c
Cre-Mo.
A pure Maple Paste for icing cakes, etc. A can ... 15c and 25c
Heinz Apple Butter.
Three-pound crocks 45c
Tins 25c

We Import the Best Grades of French Vegetables Direct From the Most Reliable Packers.
Peas, a tin ..... 15c, 20c and 25c
Glass 35c
Beans, a tin, 20c; a glass, ... 35c
Mushrooms, a tin, 25c; a glass, 50c
Macedoine (Mixed Vegetables), a glass 35c
Flageolet Beans, a glass 40c
Asparagus, a glass 50c
Richelieu Asparagus Tips, tin, 35c

Choice Strawberry Rhubarb 10c Bunch

Your phone orders will be carefully filled.
THREE 'PHONES: Dundas St. 3051 and 3052. South London 969.
T. A. ROWAT & CO

SATURDAY SAVINGS AT PURDOM'S HARDWARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Prompt attention to Mail and Phone Orders.
Come in and see the CHI-NAMEL GRAINING Process.

The Cyclone, extra large size Egg Beater and Cream Whip. Guaranteed to beat an egg in fifteen seconds. Positively will not spatter. Saturday, each 25c

Auger Bit Sets, containing 6 blued finish auger bits in wood box, sizes ¼ to ¾. Saturday, per set 98c

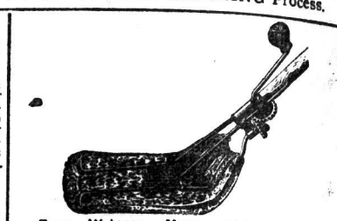
Waterproof Clothes Lines, 50 feet long. Saturday, each 15c

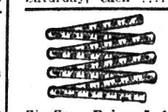
Champion Gasoline Blow Torches. The best torch made; two sizes. Saturday $2.50 and $2.75. Imp. Torches, each $1.35

Screw Drivers—15 doz. assorted Screw Drivers, various shapes and sizes. Your choice on Saturday, each 20c

Tolet Clippers—Nickel-plated and every pair warranted. Special on Saturday, per pair.. 98c

Electricians' Auger Bits that will bore through a brick. Size, 11-16. Price, each 50c


Easy Wringer Mops — Highest grade, with cloth; every one guaranteed. The most satisfactory self-wringing Mop on the market. On sale Saturday, each 79c


Zig-Zag Rules, 5 feet long, metal joints. Saturday, each 25c

A snap in Iron Planes on Saturday. No. 4 Iron Planes, each $1.68
No. 4½, Iron Planes, each $1.78
We have a large number of sample planes that we are going to clear out at very low prices. Come early and make your choice.

King Cutter Saws — Each one fully guaranteed. Price, with handles: 5½ feet, each $1.65
6 feet, each $1.75
7-in. Saw Files, 3 for 25c

3½ dozen high grade Painters' Wall Scrapers on sale on Saturday. Special.

Ball Bearing Horse Clippers, high grade; guaranteed. Saturday, pr. $1.65. Other lines $1.25 to $9.00

Spring Painting — We are prepared to supply all your needs with highest quality goods at lowest prices. We have the largest stock of up-to-date wood finishes in. Step Ladders, each 85c to $1.75
Clothes Baskets, each 70c to $1.12
Handled Axes, each 70c to $2.00
Lanterns, each 65c
Handled Axes, each 70c to $3.50

SPRING PAINTING.
We have the largest stock of Wood Finishes in Western Ontario.
We carry a large stock of Machinists' Tools, Carpenters' Tools, Electricians' Tools, Contractors' Supplies, Builders' Hardware. Send us your specifications for quotations.
The Purdom Hardware Co., Ltd.
124 Dundas, 123 Carling. Phones: 2800-2801.

Mr. and Mrs. Rapp and family have moved into the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. S. R. Finlayson, of the Traders' Bank, spent a few days at his home in Glencoe.

The property and furniture belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. H. Morrison was sold by auction on Tuesday afternoon. The property was purchased by Mr. James Smith, St. Andrew's street.

A concert is to be held on Friday evening in the town hall, proceeds of which are in aid of the library. Ten ladies of the Ladies' Institute are getting up the programme, which consists of solos, quartettes, violin music, dialogues and tableaux.

Mr. Wm. Murray, Argyle street, is the proud possessor of a copy of Ralph Connor's book, "The Angel and the Star," which was sent him by the author himself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

Big Sale of Suits and Overcoats
For Tomorrow and Monday

75 Special Suits, regular $10 and $12 values, for, each $7.40
100 Special Suits, regular $15, $18 and $20 values, for, each $11.90
20 Good Overcoats, regular $10 values, for, each $6.90
50 Medium and Lightweight Overcoats, regular $15 values, for $9.90
30 Medium and Lightweight Overcoats, regular $18 and $20 values, for, each $11.90

This big shipment of Clothing was cleared from the factory at about half price, and is a great chance for you to get a suit or overcoat very much less than usual price.

Graham Bros.
ENTRANCE DUNDAS OR RICHMOND STREET.

Storekeeper's Guide for Buying a Bicycle

REPUTATION—Is the wheel well-known as having given satisfaction for years? We can tell you of "MASSEY" Bicycles that have been in use for fifteen years and still going fine.

MATERIAL—Is the frame of the best seamless tubing? And are all joints reinforced as in the MASSEY "Silver Ribbon?"

PROTECTION OF FRAME AND PARTS—The MASSEY frame has four coats of enamel over a coat of rust-proof. The bright parts are heavily nickelled over copper. The spokes are of best piano wire, and rust-resisting. A wheel for use in all kinds of weather should have similar protection.

GUARANTEE—The MASSEY is fully guaranteed for one year. Insist on having a guarantee.

Cowan Hardware Company
127 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Write for Catalogue. Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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RAINING Process.

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3½ dozen high grade
Painters' Wall Scrapers
on sale on Saturday. Spe-
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Ball Bearing Horse
Clippers, high grade;
guaranteed. Saturday pr.
$1.65. Other lines $1.25
to $9.00

Spring Painting — We
are prepared to supply all
your needs with highest
quality goods at lowest
prices. We have the
largest stock of up-to-
date wood finishes in.
Step Ladders, each 85c
to $1.75
Clothes Baskets, each 20c
to $1.12
Handled Axes, each 75c
to $2.00
Lanterns, each 60c
Handled Axes, each 75c
to $3.50

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' Tools, Carpenters'
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LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

47th YEAR, NO. 20231 — THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911—TWENTY PAGES. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN SENATE ADJOURNS WITHOUT VOTE ON RECIPROCITY TAFT CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION

Riotous Filibusters in Both Houses Mark Closing Hours of Republican Congress---McCall Bill Killed In Upper House---President Taft at Once Orders Extra Session to Meet April 4.

[By Canadian Press.]

Washington, March 4.—The extra session is called for April 4.

Washington, March 4.—The sixty-first Congress came to an end today by constitutional limitation.

Despite the peril that threatened some of the big appropriation bills almost up to the last moment, they all finally got through, and received the signature of the President. The last bill signed by the Speaker of the House was the postoffice appropriation act.

The House adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

The Senate adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

TO CALL EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, March 4.—At 12:07 President Taft announced that this afternoon he would issue his call for an extra session of Congress, the date not yet fixed, for the consideration of the Canadian reciprocity bill.

The close of the session was exciting in both Houses. A filibuster in the House was successful in killing the tariff board bill.

The Canadian reciprocity agreement died in the Senate, the McCall bill, embodying its provisions, having passed the House only.

Filibusters in both Houses lasted until within a bare half hour of adjournment. Much bitterness of feeling was exhibited, but finally the blockade gave way, and the session on both sides ended with the usual felicitations, although the certainty of an extra session hung cloudlike over the final moments.

In the House, the venerable speaker, Mr. Cannon, laid down his gavel after complimentary remarks by his successor, Champ Clark, of Missouri, who led the unanimous cheers of the House for "Uncle Joe."

A RIOTOUS FILIBUSTER.

Washington, March 4.—The tariff board bill passed by the Senate shortly after 8 o'clock this morning was withdrawn and eliminated by the House at 11:45 a.m., after one of the most riotous filibusters seen in that body for years. The withdrawal was formally made by Republican Leader Payne.

The filibuster began with the first movement to put through the tariff board measure under an agreement limiting debate. The Democrats objected to the consideration of the measure, and started a series of roll calls which defeated the measure.

All appearance of order was frequently lost in the House. Speaker Cannon repeatedly ordered the sergeant-at-arms to drive members back into their seats. Democrats clamored for recognition they claimed was denied them, and the Republican leaders adopted every possible expedient to head off the filibusters.

The sundry appropriation bill was saved by a parliamentary move unexpected by the Democratic forces. As the hour for adjournment approached Mr. Payne asked the friends of the tariff board measure to join him in vacating the so-called gag resolution and the tariff board bill was formally eliminated from consideration.

At 11:45 the hands of the clock were turned back half an hour to permit disposition of pending matters.

SENATOR BAILEY RESIGNS.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Bailey, of Texas, has resigned from the Senate. He has made no explanation as to his reasons, therefore. He first presented the resignation to Vice-President Sherman, who refused to accept it. Bailey then wired his resignation to Governor Campbell, of Texas.

Mr. Bailey's term would not have expired until March 3, 1913.

SULLOWAY BILL WITHDRAWN.

Washington, March 4.—By a vote of 4 to 37, the Senate took up the Sulloway general pension bill, which would increase the pension rolls about $50,000,000 a year. It has already passed the House. Senator Lodge demanded the reading of the report on the Sulloway pension bill, and it becoming evident to Mr. Scott that the purpose was to filibuster the bill to death, he withdrew it.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 4.—Out of the smoke of the closing battle in the United States Congress emerge these results of larger interest:

Positive Results.—Provision of $3,000,000 for the fortification of the Panama Canal.

Provision for two new battleships.

Eradication of the judicial code—regarded as most important for the amelioration of the law's delays.

Creation of foreign preserves in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains.

Providing for the construction of embassy and legation buildings abroad.

Requiring the inspection of locomotive boilers.

Negative Results.—Failure of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Failure of the permanent tariff board bill, which passed the Senate, but was killed by a filibuster in the House.

Failure of the resolution to admit to statehood Arizona and New Mexico, killed by a filibuster in the House.

Failure of the proposal to increase the rate of postage on the advertising sections of the large magazines, but a commission provided for to investigate the subject.

Failure of the resolution providing for the direct election of United States senators.

Failure of the general age pension bill.

Failure to act on Ballinger-Pinchot investigation reports.

Failure to enact the ocean mail subsidy, passed by the Senate alone.

WOMAN CHANGED MIND WANTS HUSBAND BACK

Police Magistrate Graydon Ruminates on Peculiarities of Female Character.

Deputy Magistrate Graydon has had every reason in the last few days to believe that a woman's mind is a most uncertain thing. On Monday last a stalwart Indian lister faced the court for being drunk, and the same day his wife called and said she could never live with the man any more, as his conduct had been getting worse and worse all the time.

The court remanded the man for a week. Two days ago the woman was back again, and told the magistrate that she had decided to forgive her husband as he had written her a letter and promised to do better. She wanted him released right away. Magistrate Graydon would not consent to this, but said he might let him go on Saturday. The man came up this morning, and the court gave him a severe lecture and ordered him to pay the costs. The man hadn't a cent, and his wife paid the money.

Most Peculiar.

"That is a funny case," said the magistrate to The Advertiser after court. "This man has been in the habit of getting several other Indian listers up to his house on Saturday nights. His wife tells me that after they start drinking her husband orders her to cook up a big supper for them and she says she has often been kept over the stove nearly all night cooking for these fellows. The men drink all night, and to make matters worse when they start for home early in the morning this man loads them down with all the groceries and things that his wife has bought the night before. When she comes around on Sunday morning there is nothing to eat. Yet she comes and begs this man off."

Scouts' Concert.

The first annual concert of the Boy Scouts of London district was held at the Auditorium Friday night, practically all members of the corps, together with a number of their friends, attending. The programme, consisting of choruses, recitations and scenes depicting camp life. The scouts also gave an exhibition of signalling and flag drill.

CRAWFORD SAYS "ALL A JOKE"

The Actor With "Three Twins" Meant No Harm by His Letter.

TALKS TO ADVERTISER

Wrote Letter About Londoner So as to Have Some Fun—And He Has Had It.

Clifton Crawford, the comedian who is appearing in "Three Twins," does not consider Londoners Eskimos or "rubes," and has no fault to find with Canadian soldiers, so he says now.

It will be remembered that a year ago on March 7 Mr. Crawford played in London at the Grand.

During his stay in Montreal he wrote a letter to a friend in New York, in which he gave an alleged humorous account of his trip to Canada. He mentioned London particularly, and in that epistle he made considerable fun of the soldiers here, as well as the natives. He characterized the latter as "rubes," and expressed himself as delighted to get away from the country—back to God's town.

It happened that Mr. Crawford's letter was given out to the New York Press, and the reflections he cast on the climate as well as on the people of this country, were the cause of some rather caustic criticism of the actor. Many letters were written to the press, and Mr. Crawford was given a few rather sharp broadsides.

He wrote back, explaining that it was a little joke that he was having at the expense of a few friends, and that the letter had been magnified out of all proportion to its importance.

The Actor Explains.

Mr. Crawford explained his position to The Advertiser in Toronto over long distance telephone this afternoon, declaring that he had no fault whatever to find with his treatment in Canada and that he had fully explained his position at the time the incident occurred.

"It is one of those unfortunate things that happen every once in a while in a man's life," he stated. "I have been caused much annoyance by the affair, which demonstrates that even a joke must be carefully considered.

"It was a foolish joke on my part. I wrote the letter to a friend of mine in New York. It was not intended for the public gaze, nor did I think it would be

Continued on Page Eleven.

MORE POWER FOR H. E. COM.

Some Matters That Were Overlooked in the Past Have Been Remedied.

WILL RULE ALL POLES

Trouble Between the City and the London Electric Company Will Now Be Settled From Toronto.

The disputes between the London Electric and the city regarding poles on the streets will now be settled by the hydro-electric commission. If there was any place where the commission could not interfere in the past the trouble has been remedied and the new Bill simply makes the hydro-electric commission lord over all.

The bill introduced into the Legislature Friday by Mr. McNaught, M. P. P. for North Toronto, gives the commission power over all the poles, no matter what company they belong to.

This will, of course, affect London, and it is stated that the difficulties between the city and the London Electric over this matter was one of the reasons the bill was introduced.

It will be remembered that for many months there was a voluminous correspondence between the city engineer, Mr. Van Cleve and the London Electric regarding poles.

The trouble in one or two instances was adjusted, but in many cases the city had to string their wires in a go-as-you-please fashion.

The result has been much confusion and it is understood that this bill is designed to prevent any further trouble.

What Bill Will Do.

"The bill will give us control of the poles," explained Superintendent Glaubitz. "There was much difficulty regarding poles in the past. The machinery at the disposal of the city was inadequate, and as a result many of our wires are strung badly, as we could not afford to wait until the city straightened out the trouble. Now the hydro-electric commission will step in, and they will be backed by the authority of the Government. There will be no delay, now, nor any difficulty in adjusting matters. The bill provides that a reasonable rental will be provided for the poles, as there is no intention of being mean or narrow."

The question of joint conduits is also settled upon by the bill, and provides that all conduits laid in the streets must be laid conjointly with the city

Effect in Toronto.

"It will help Toronto," Chairman Pocock explained. "There they have been held up considerably by the electrical companies, and this will settle the difficulty. We have been contending here for joint conduits, for which the city should receive a rental. We could not get it, but we are not going to quit. We should receive a rental for our streets, and mark my words the time is coming when we shall do so."

EARL CREWE SERIOUSLY ILL MORLEY TAKES UP DUTIES

Head of the Indian Office and Government Leader in the Lords Overcome by Gastric Fainting Fit While Attending Banquet.

[Canadian Press.]

London, March 4.—The Earl of Crewe, Government leader in the House of Lords and secretary of state for India, was removed in an ambulance this morning from a hotel to the home in Berkeley Square of the countess' father, the Earl of Rosebery, following a sudden and serious illness.

The earl was one of a dinner party at the hotel last night, when he was seized with what is described as "a gastric fainting fit, followed by concussion of the brain." The extent of the breakdown may be gathered from the announcement that it will be at least two months before he will be able to resume his leadership in the upper chamber or the duties of the Indian office. It was necessary for the patient to remain at the hotel during the night.

The countess and their infant son were taken to her father's home when they were driven out of the Crew house in Mayfair by fire on the 10th of February.

The illness of the leader is peculiarly unfortunate for the Government in view of the important business coming up in the House of Lords, which includes Lord Lansdowne's reform bill and the Government's veto bill. The earl's duties in the upper house and in the Indian office will be assumed temporarily by Viscount Morley, lord president of the council and former secretary of state for India.

POTTERSBURG MAY JOIN THE CITY

In Case Ealing Decides to Go Ahead With Its Own Incorporation.

A MEETING IS PROBABLE

It Is Likely That Pottersburg and Ealing People Will Again Try to Get Together on the Question.

The annexation of the suburbs to the east of the city may follow the action of the residents of Ealing, along the Hamilton road, who last night passed a motion favoring incorporation.

Pottersburg or London Junction will not ask for incorporation alone, and they much prefer annexation to the city to taking such action.

As a result, both suburbs may be brought into the city of London, and there is a movement on foot to do this.

However, some of the leaders in London Junction and Ealing will get together next week in an attempt to bring these two districts together to form one village.

"The action of the residents of Ealing in deciding to incorporate alone is unwise, and shows that the question has not been carefully considered by them," said a resident of London Junction. "We will certainly not follow that lead, and if we cannot get together to form a large village we would much prefer annexation to the city of London. That may be the ultimate solution of the whole question."

The Money Question.

"The total assessment of Ealing is but $350,000, or about that. No village can be maintained on that assessment. For instance, they have a six-roomed school there, and the taxes necessary to support the school will practically use up all the revenue from that amount of assessment. The school accommodation will have to be increased and the residents will find out that it costs something to run a small village, such as Ealing is certain to be.

"If both sections united, the scheme would work out extremely well. There would be sufficient assessment to provide plenty of revenue for the whole district, and the expense of maintenance would be more evenly distributed. If the residents of Ealing persist in their action it will undoubtedly mean that London Junction will either remain as it is, or ask for annexation to the city."

Get Them Together.

The gentleman further stated that efforts would be made to get the residents of the two sections together and settle the question.

A joint conference will be held, and the whole question threshed out.

A number of citizens would like to see the suburbs annexed to the city of London. It would mean the bringing in of several fine factories into the city, in addition to materially increasing the population, which would be advantageous.

The city council may discuss the matter on Monday night.

THE WEATHLR.

Tomorrow Milder.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, March 4.—8 a.m. Today: Moderate westerly and northwesterly winds; fair and comparatively cold.

Sunday: Fairly much the same temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Weather.
Victoria	50	30	Clear
Calgary	36	10	Clear
Winnipeg	22	—10	Fair
Port Arthur	22	2	Clear
Parry Sound	20	2	Cloudy
Toronto	30	22	Fair
Ottawa	20	—8	Fair
Montreal	20	6	Clear
Quebec	18	—10	Clear
Father Point	12	—8	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather this morning is fair and cold throughout Canada, with temperatures below zero in Manitoba and in the more northern districts of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

The weather was fair and cold yesterday throughout Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, except that snow fell in Southern Alberta and snow flurries occurred locally in the lake region. Mild conditions prevailed in British Columbia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 21—32; Dawson, 16 below—4; Prince Rupert, 28—42; Victoria, 30—52; Vancouver, 28—50; Kamloops, 14—38; Edmonton, 18—30; Battleford, 14—18; Prince Albert, 12—16; Calgary, 4—26; Moosejaw, 18—21; Qu'Appelle, 10—18; Winnipeg, 12 below—22; Port Arthur, 6 below—22; Parry Sound, 4—20; Toronto, 21—30; Ottawa, 4 below—20; Montreal, 2—18; Quebec, 6 below—14; St. John, 10—22; Halifax, 10—24

TODAY'S PROBS.

The East—Fair and cold, but some snow flurries.

Lake Superior—Fair and cold.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Fair and cold.

YOHO, MY LADS! STAY AT HOME!

Londoners Are in No Rush to Go for a Sail in the Navy.

NOT ONE APPLICANT

Many Youths Consulted Parents, and This Was the End of the Matter—Dr. McDonald Speaks.

It looks as though London is not going to win any prizes for sending the largest number of sailors into the new Canadian navy. Notwithstanding that Postmaster Dr. McDonald has been giving out information for several weeks he has received no applications from anyone wishing to go to sea.

He has had many requests for information, but these requests have been mostly from youths who had not consulted their parents, and simply had taken a notion that they would like to take a chance and go into the navy.

"Of course, we cannot expect to get as many recruits here in an inland city as would be secured along the coast, where the boys are brought up to a seafaring life," said the doctor. "The great majority of those who go into the navy will probably come from districts closer to the sea."

ASK G. T. R. TO APPLY REMEDY

Board of Health Declares the Station To Be a Danger to Health.

USING GENTLE MEANS

If Matter Is Not Attended To, Then More Drastic Measures May Be Resorted to by the City.

The insanitary condition of the Grand Trunk station and surroundings was roundly condemned by the board of health at their meeting last night. A communication will be sent to the company asking them to abate the nuisance, or further action will be taken.

Chairman Clarke brought the matter to the attention of the board, and suggested that action be taken at once to make the company abate the alleged nuisance.

"The condition of the station and other buildings near at hand is simply disgraceful," declared Medical Health Officer Hutchinson. "I have condemned it before and notified the company, but no improvements have been made. It is in a very bad condition."

"I cannot understand how so large a corporation as the Grand Trunk would allow such disgraceful conditions to prevail," was Mr. John Graham's comment. "However, I do not favor drastic action at this time, but would suggest that the company be communicated with and asked to improve matters. If they refuse to do so, then we can take other steps."

"If a private citizen kept his place in such a state he would be in the police court in no time," was Chairman Clarke's comment.

"The company should be asked not only to improve conditions at the station, but everywhere throughout the city," said Dr. Williams. "Their vacant property to the south of the track is a menace to the health of the city, and should be cleaned up. I am in favor of immediate action."

After some further discussion it was decided to instruct the secretary to write to the company at once and ask them to improve the sanitary condition of their property.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann Collins was held Friday morning from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Howe, 797 Lorne avenue, to St. Mary's Church, and from there to the G. T. R. station. Interment was made at Mount Brydges.

A CLOSE CALL FROM DEATH

Mr. Ernest Jukes Badly Burned About the Face and Head.

WAS CLEANING CUPOLA

Molten Iron and Flames Belched Out and Enveloped Him—A Marvelous Escape From Terrible End.

Ernest Jukes, a laborer, living at 275 William street, and employed at Wortman & Ward's, had a remarkable escape from death last evening at the company's plant. He is badly burned about the face and arms, but will recover.

Yesterday afternoon, the molders were pouring off a heat. They had completed the work, and Jukes, who was in charge of the cupola, prepared to clean it out.

Through some mistake the air was not shut off, as is the custom, and when he opened the bottom a stream of fire and molten iron belched out of the opening.

Jukes was struck by the full force of the flames, but the molten metal passed to one side. Fellow-workmen grabbed him and pulled him aside.

A Narrow Escape.

The flames had burned his face and arms and set fire to his clothing.

The injured man hurried to Dr. Weekes, who dressed the injuries, which on examination were found to be not so serious as anticipated. When he was first discovered it was thought that he was fatally hurt. However, the burns were not deep, and are not likely to prove fatal. His hair and eyebrows were badly singed.

"It was a remarkable escape," Dr. Weekes informed The Advertiser. "How Mr. Jukes received so slight injuries is truly a marvel. The burns are superficial, the face and arms being burned, but not sufficiently deep to be dangerous. His eyes are not injured. He is a most fortunate man."

Jukes is at his home and is doing well at last accounts.

LOCAL BAKERS DENY STORY

Know Nothing of the Rumored $5,000,000 Merger of D. P. Big Firms.

NO NEWS IN LONDON

All Members of the Trade Who Were Seen by The Advertiser Were in Darkness on the Subject.

Local bakers state that so far they have heard nothing whatever of the proposed $5,000,000 bakery merger, which it is reported in Hamilton is being formed.

"We have never been approached in any way by any syndicate," said Mr. Johnston, of Johnston Bros., to The Advertiser today. "I know nothing whatever of the proposal and have heard nothing."

Mr. Parnell, manager of the Parnell-Dean Baking Company, said all he knew about the matter was the dispatch that had been sent out from Hamilton.

"I do not think there is anything in it at all," he said. "We have not been approached by any representatives of any syndicate wanting to form a merger and I have not heard anything about one being formed."

Other bakers spoken to said that they had heard nothing at all of any merger.

WATERWAY LAKES TO THE SEABOARD

U. S. Government Proposes Construction of Deep Channel.

WITH AID OF CANADA

New Route to the Atlantic To Be by Way of the St. Lawrence.

Washington, March 3.—The Taft administration sprang a large surprise today in connection with Canadian relations by proposing co-operation with Canada for the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence, thus making ocean ports of lake cities in both countries, and reducing freight rates to the great advantage of the people of the interior. The proposal came in the form of a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives early this forenoon by Senator-elect Townsend, of Michigan, following a long conference with President Taft last night.

The resolution for the first time makes public that it is the desire of the administration to open the great lakes to ships of the largest size. It is drawn in such terms apparently as to seek to enlist the support of Congress before this important step is negotiated by the executive end of the Government.

It is worth recalling that access to Canadian canals was one of the fruits reaped by the United States in connection with the reciprocity agreement of 1854-66, and that its abrogation was directly due to the influence of American railroads on Congress to secure the abatement of the competition the canals brought for the benefit of shippers of the middle west.

FOUND A RING WORTH $500

Mr. Nicholas Hriskos, of Alexandra Cafe, Is a Lucky Man.

NO OWNER FOUND FOR IT

Big Diamond Was Lying on the Floor of Alexandra Cafe, When the Proprietor Saw It.

Did you ever find a diamond ring? One worth at least $500, and big enough to look like several hundred dollars more. A local man did.

The stone is a big one, and the lucky finder is Mr. Nich. Hriskos, one of the most prominent of the Greek citizens of London, and well known as the owner of the Alexandra cafe and other enterprises in this city.

The ring was lying on the floor in Mr. Hriskos' cafe yesterday, and, apparently hundreds of people had walked all around it, but had not observed it.

Mr. Wray, the local jeweller, says the ring is worth not less than $500.

No inquiries have been made thus far, and it is presumed that the gem was lost by some stranger, who may be many miles from London now.

Mr. Hriskos is advertising the article in the daily papers.

WENT TO TORONTO AS PRIVATE CITIZEN

Mr. William Hayman Did Not Pretend to Represent the Real Estaters.

MATTER THRESHED OUT

Association Friday Night Passed a Resolution Indorsing City's Stand Regarding North Midland Railway.

There was an interesting session at the meeting of the Real Estate Association last night, when, it is stated, the members got after ex-President William Hayman for his attitude of opposition to the policy of the association on the fixed assessment bill in Toronto on Wednesday.

It is said that before Mr. Hayman got a chance to explain matters nearly everybody present had had something to say in the way of criticism.

When Mr. Hayman could make himself heard he told the association that he had not gone to Toronto as a representative of the R. E. O. A., but merely on a private trip.

He denied also that he had said anything in opposition to the resolution of the association regarding the fixed assessments.

The members, apparently content with the criticism they had meted out, let the matter drop, and then proceeded to discuss the North Midland Railway.

The North Midland Railway.

The following resolution was passed:

"That this association approves of the plan of the council in the deal with the North Midland Railway."

The association took the view that as long as the council takes the stand it has, and pursues its present policy, all will be well.

The question of the city hall site was discussed, and various places were mentioned.

Some favored the courthouse site, others the "V," and others the corner of Dundas and Waterloo streets.

LLOYD HARRIS OUT

Liberal M. P. for Brantford Says He Will Oppose Reciprocity.

Ottawa, March 3.—Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P., of Brantford, today confirmed reports that he would both vote and speak against the reciprocity pact.

WHOLESALERS ARE VERY HAPPY TODAY

Never Was a Time When Collection Were Better Than Now.

Wholesalers are happy today.

March 4—settling day—has arrived, and there is not a complaint anywhere. Merchants throughout the country are meeting their payments promptly, and there will be little or no trouble in that respect.

The bank managers of the city were seen today and from every one came the same answer.

"There never was a time when settlements were made so promptly or with so little trouble," said one manager.

"We are more than pleased," said a representative wholesale merchant. "All our paper is being met promptly."

YARD INSPECTION

Will Be Commenced on the First of May.

The yard inspection will be commenced May 1.

The board of health will name the inspectors at the next meeting, about April 1, and will start them out the beginning of the following month.

It is their intention to make this inspection a most thorough one, and every possible effort will be made to keep the yards of the city clean.

"We are going to make this city clean," said Inspector McCallum. "When the men start out they will be given instructions, and the board will insist that the law be lived up to."

Knott & Sangster

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ARBITRATORS, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—THIS SURVEY WAS ONLY OPENED OUT LAST YEAR, AND THERE ARE NOW FIVE RED PRESSED BRICK HOUSES ON THE PROPERTY. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS STILL LEFT FOR SALE AT $12 PER FOOT. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS BEFORE THEY ARE ALL GONE.

CARFRAE CRESCENT, JUST OVER THE TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE —THERE ARE NOW EIGHT HOUSES ON THIS STREET. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS LEFT AT FROM $8 TO $15 PR FOOT. THIS PROPERTY IS ONLY TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO THE MARKET. ALL LOTS WILL BE SOLD THIS SPRING. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PARTICULARS IF YOU WANT A LOT CONVENIENT TO THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

McKENZIE ESTATE, EAST OF RIDOUT STREET—THIS SURVEY IS NOW REAL FOR SALE. LOTS CAN BE PURCHASED ON EASY TERMS.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—2½-story brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms and finished attic, all modern conveniences, hot water heated; brick barn. A lovely home in one of the best localities. Call for particulars.

ST. GEORGE STREET—1½-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 20x70 feet. Price, $2,700.

MAMELON STREET — 1½-STORY BRICK, CEMENT BLOCK FOUNDATION, 3 BEDROOMS, ROOM FOR BATH, FURNACE, TWO CELLARS. LOT 50x150 FEET. PRICE $2,100. OWNER GOING WEST. CALL AT ONCE.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—2-story red pressed brick veneer, cement block foundation, modern conveniences, hardwood finish, mantel and coal grate, verandah. Lot 40x115 feet. Price, $2,750.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, two cellars. Lot 30 feet frontage. Price, $2,600.

RIDOUT STREET—2-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, sunbury. Lot 23x198 feet. Price, $1,950.

CHANDLER AVENUE—1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms. Lot 50x120 feet. Price, $1,600.

GLENWOOD AVENUE—Frame cottage, two bedrooms, good cellar, good well and pump. Lot 60x144 feet. Price, $850.

LONDON NORTH—2½-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, mantel and grate. Lot 43x140 feet. Call for particulars. Price, $4,500.

50 ACRES, WESTMINSTER TOWNSHIP—First-class pasture land, not far from city. Price, $3,000. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT—St. George street, 50x70 feet. Call for particulars.

First-class stock of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes. Stock about $10,000. All new stock. Turnover last year, $26,000. Made between $5,000 and $6,000 clear last year. $2,000 cash required, balance secured.

LORNE AVENUE — 1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, china closet, cellar, lot 30x120 feet. Price, $2,600.

WYATT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn, chicken coop, lot 26x125 feet. Price, $900.

GOOD VACANT LOT, Piccadilly street, 60x132 feet. Call for particulars.

FOR SALE, to be removed—House, No. 576 Ontario street, also chicken coop in rear. Call and get particulars.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, clothes closets, verandah, lot 23x151 feet. Price, $2,500.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, water inside, cistern, lot 46x116 feet. Price, $1,700.

ELEANOR STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 24x125 feet. Price, $1,200. Easy terms.

WREAY STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, lot 20x189 feet. Price, $1,100. Easy terms.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 31x216 feet. Price, $2,500.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, cellar under all, lot 29x170 feet, lane at rear and side. Price, $3,500.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, a first-class locality, lot 40x320 feet. Call and get particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—2-story frame, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, room for bath. Lot 40x115 feet. Price, $1,400.

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., gas and electric light, stable. Lot 42.5x115 feet. Price, $2,800.

FIVE ACRES, near city, east, with good brick story and a half house. $2,500.

KENNETH AVENUE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, cellar under all, furnace, wired for electric light and gas for cooking. Call for price.

SUNSHINE PARK—One of the best lots in the survey. Owner in the west. Will sell at a reasonable price.

BEST CORNER LOT in South London, 58x98 feet. Only, $1,500. Must be sold. Call for particulars.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, w.c., bathroom piped, furnace, E.L. and gas. Price, $2,100.

TALBOT STREET—2-story brick, 5 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 66 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

DUCHESS AVENUE—2-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, barn. Price $3,250. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT—Surrey avenue, 35x105 feet. Price, $200.

FOUR PARCELS OF 6 ACRES EACH—No buildings. First-class clay loam. Close to city. From $500 to $700 each. A snap to the right party. Call for particulars.

DUNDAS STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 60x126 feet. Price, $2,200.

SOUTH LONDON—Two-story frame, brick foundation, four bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33.4x120 feet. Price, $2,200. Easy terms; $20 down and $20 per month.

FACTORY SITES on inter-switching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

VACANT LOT—Becher street, 30x155 feet. $700.

THE RIDGEWAY—2-story brick, all modern, fine residence, low price.

FINE WEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

FINE LOT on Elmwood avenue, near the Normal School.

VACANT LOT on Mount Pleasant avenue. Call for particulars.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OUR EFFORTS. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

The Successful Farmer

The greatest success in farming in Ontario is made by those who own small or moderately small farms. If your capital is small, begin with five, ten, twenty-five or fifty acres, according to your means. We have for sale farms of all kinds, sizes and at all prices. Call, telephone or write, and tell us the kind you want.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6471—50 acres in the Township of Dunwich, County of Elgin, soil clay loam, 6 acres maple and beech timber, 1 acre of orchard, fences in good condition, 2-story frame house, a number of out-buildings, 3 miles to Dutton market and railroad station, 2 miles to Wallacetown P. O. Will exchange for 50 or 100 acre farm with fair buildings.

No. 6472—101½ acres in the Township of North Colchester, County of Essex, soil black clay loam, 21½ acres mixed timber, frame house, implements, buildings, granary and corn crib, 6 miles to Essex railroad station, 1½ miles to Gesto P. O. Will exchange for 100 acres if suited with good buildings, close to market.

No. 6473—150 acres in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton, soil rich clay loam, 25 acres timber, 1 acre of mixed fruit, 1½-story frame house, a number of outbuildings, 2½ miles to Oil Springs, railroad station and postoffice. Will exchange for smaller farm.

No. 6476—50 acres in the Township of Camden Gore, County of Kent, soil good sand and clay loam, 1½ acres of fruit, fences all wire in good shape, 1½-story brick house, a number of outbuildings, 2 miles to Dresden, railroad station and postoffice. Will exchange for 100 acres in good locality to suit with good buildings.

No. 6479—24 acres in the Township of Camden, County of Kent, soil clay and sand loam, 800 apple trees, other fruit, brick house, outbuildings in good repair, 1½ miles to Dresden railroad station, 1 mile to Dresden P. O.

City, Town and Village Property for Sale

No. 1552—House and lot in the Town of Winona, County of Wentworth, soil clay loam, 2 acres of plums, grapes, peaches and cherries, frame house in first-class condition, ½ mile to electric railway, ⅝ mile to postoffice.

No. 1555—House and 7 lots in the village of Glencoe, County of Middlesex, soil gravelly loam, frame house, a number of fruit trees, ½ mile to Glencoe market, railroad station, and ¼ mile to postoffice.

No. 23—Dwelling and store in the town of Aylmerstburg, County of Essex. Grocery business of $4,000 per year, two blocks to market and railroad station.

For further list of property which we have for sale, see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue.

Real Estate Sales

The following properties have been sold off our list during the month of February, 1911:

Thomas Sharman's property in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex.

D. W. McIntyre's 100-acre farm in the Township of Alborough, County of Elgin.

William Weaver's 100-acre farm in the Township of Moore, County of Lambton.

William Gibbs' 68-acre farm in the Township of Walpole, County of Haldimand.

Lewis C. Fiddes' 100-acre farm in the Township of Sarnia, County of Lambton.

Thomas H. Tims' 50-acre farm in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

William Currie's 50-acre farm in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

T. K. Brown's 100-acre farm in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton.

Harry Everitt's 50-acre farm in the Township of Aldborough, County of Elgin.

Edward Parfitt's 33-acre farm in the Township of Saugeen, County of Bruce.

Geo. S. Parr's 111-acre farm in the Township of Saugeen, County of Bruce.

Geo. E. Oliver's hotel business in the Town of Sarnia, County of Lambton.

Allen Ferris' 60-acre farm in the Township of Colchester North, County of Essex.

Jas. Pedrick's 100-acre farm in the Township of North Gosfield, County of Essex.

Daniel Vilade's 25-acre farm in the Township of North Colchester, County of Essex.

Geo. J. Healey's 75-acre farm in the Township of Romney, County of Kent.

Alfred Clothier's 120-acre farm in the Township of North Colchester, County of Essex.

Francis Tole's 52-acre farm in the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex.

Truman Sifton's 157-acre farm in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton.

John Howe's 100-acre farm in the Township of Bruce, County of Bruce.

Mrs. Eliza Leitch's 25-acre farm in the Township of Aldborough, County of Elgin.

Sam Helming's 100-acre farm in the Township of Orford, County of Kent.

M. Doyle's 100-acre farm in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton.

Jacob Storm's 50-acre farm in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

A. H. Montgomery's 100-acre farm in the Township of Yarmouth, County of Elgin.

Silas W. Hyatt's 50-acre farm in the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex.

Edward Curran's 100-acre farm in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

Arthur Beever's 80-acre farm in the Township of Goderich, County of Huron.

Mrs. Mary A. Dancy's 50-acre farm in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

Mrs. Eliz. Russell's 54-acre farm in the Township of London, County of Middlesex.

Mrs. Alex. Lyon's 50-acre farm in the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk.

Jacob Hammer's hotel in the Township of Mornington, County of Perth.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, PRINCESS avenue east—1½-story brick, containing 7 rooms, bath complete, modern plumbing, hot and cold water in bath, pantry and cellar, gas and electricity, nicely papered; furnace; lot 33x131; price, $2,700. A beautiful home. A. A. Campbell, real estate, loans and investments, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 31k-ty

FOR SALE — EIGHT-ROOM BRICK house, all modern improvements; cheap. Inquire 75 Cathcart street. 29bu

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100-ACRE farm on Lake Erie; good buildings; about five miles from Port Stanley. Will exchange for city property. Address 10 Teresa street, London, or Phone 686. 29c

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY LARGE frame house, Dundas street, London, second house over bridge, central; six bedrooms, furnace, barn; or would exchange for small house. Box 228, Ingersoll. 29c

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

IF YOU WANT A LOT in South London, look at those high elevated lots in the Baker survey, on the east side of Ridout street; sewer, water and gas connection. Now is your time to get a cheap lot. Several lots in the North End—no better can be had. We have lots all over; also factory sites.

BROUGHDALE—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, bathroom, frame barn, three-quarters acre of land, fruit trees; Wellington street electric cars pass this property, county taxes.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage on cement foundation, 6 rooms lot 25x209 feet. Price, $1,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE, near Ridout street—New two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, modern improvements, lot 40x120 feet. Price, $4,400. owner going west. Inspect at once.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, good lot. Price, $5,000.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Grand two-story red pressed brick residence, 10 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating, finished in style, good lot. Call for price.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, lot 80x200 feet. Price, $4,500.

MARYBORO PLACE—New brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, frame barn, lot 40x109 feet. Price, $2,500.

A NEW red pressed brick cottage, six rooms, gas and water in the house, lot 34x135 feet. Price, $1,400.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, frame barn, lot 44x213 feet. Price, $3,800.

WELLINGTON STREET (near Victoria park)—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, hot water in kitchen and bathroom, with all other modern improvements. Price, $3,400.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms. Price, $1,650. Very central.

HYMAN STREET—An up-to-date 1½-story brick stone foundation, 8 rooms, select location. Price, $3,000.

LORNE AVENUE—A new 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1¾-story brick house, stone foundation, ten rooms, all modern improvements, lot 25ft 145 feet to a lane. Price reasonable.

GROSVENOR STREET—New 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, large cellar, furnace, gas, wired for electric light, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,850.

WATERLOO STREET—New 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, large verandah, all modern improvements, lot 44x120 feet. Price, $3,300.

If you want to purchase an up-to-date residence, we have got them.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, furnace, bathroom, lot 36x140. Price, $2,300 for a quick sale.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Spring Bargains

Linwood Street, Knollwood Park—Two choice lots for $150.

Queen's Avenue—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 8 rooms, splendid bargain. $1,800.

Emery Street—Brick-veneer cottage, concrete block foundation, 7 rooms. Price, $1,600.

Bruce Street—Splendid brick cottage, 8 rooms, gas, furnace; a nice home in a good locality. Price, $2,500.

Central Avenue—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, semi-detached, near Victoria Park, hot water heating, all modern appointments. Call for price and terms.

English Street—1½-story brick-veneer dwelling, 11 rooms, modern and up to date. Price, $4,000.

Clarendon Street—A very attractive residence, 10 rooms, all modern appointments, a gentleman's home at a low price.

Central Avenue—A fine two-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 11 rooms, gas and plumbing; cost over $5,000. Price for immediate sale, $3,600.

Business property on Richmond street, south of Kent street, suitable for retail business or photographer's gallery. Price and terms on application.

Five acres, Pipe Line road, this side of the waterworks; gravel and clay loam; fruit trees, 500 strawberry plants, 1½ acres of raspberries, frame house and barn. Price, $1,600.

LOANS

Money loaned to complete purchase price, build money advanced as building progresses, remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont. 25tf-t

SOLID BRICK HOUSE, 1½-STORY, modern, four bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen; immediate possession; owner leaving city. 628 Lorne avenue. 25c-t

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE ACRES near city, with good buildings; also house, modern, five bedrooms, on Piccadilly. Apply 233 Piccadilly. 25c-txt

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA — SUBURBAN small farms, about 20 minutes' ride on electric cars to centre of Sacramento, city conveniences combined with country life; good income; low cost of living, and safe investment; climate delightfully mild; twelve months' growing season and outdoor life; land very fertile; raise nuts, oranges, olives, great variety of other fruits, vegetables, poultry, etc.; Panama Canal, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, deep waterway and suburban feature will all boost values; absolutely high-class; closest investigation courted; prices very low, easy payments; supply limited excursion rates. Write today to A. C. Roebuck, investments, farm land department, 48, 1024 American Trust building, Chicago. 5

150-ACRE FARM, DELAWARE TOWNSHIP, con 4, Longwoods road, nine miles from London, three miles from Thamesville, mail at door every day, store and cheese factory one mile, school, eighty rods; good water, good brick and frame house, three good barns with stabling, drive barn, granary, henhouse, pigpen; 25 acres timber, mostly maple; easy terms. Apply on premises. 28n-xwtw-t

Anderson & Hatch

ROOM 22,
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS,
LONDON. PHONE 2322

75 acres—40 acres cleared, 1½-story frame house, barn. Price, $3,200.

100 acres, East Williams—Two-story brick house, bank barn, drivehouse and stable. $7,200.

100 acres, Lobo Township—1½-story brick house, bank barn 35x50, cattle barn 35x40, stable 20x50. Price, $7,500.

100 acres—75 acres cleared, 15 acres bush, beech and maple, soil clay loam, 2 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, bank barn 36x84, drivehouse 20x30, buildings in first-class shape; farm thoroughly clean; close to church and school. $7,500.

100 acres London Township—Brick house, bank barn 24x60 and 32x48. Price, $7,000.

100 acres, Lobo Township—1½-story frame house, bank barn 20x40 and 28x36; close to church and school. Price, $6,000.

100 acres, London Township—Barn 20x30, barn No. 2 20x48, cement henhouse and hogpen, 1½-story brick house, two miles to railroad station. $6,500.

100 acres, Biddulph Township—1½-story frame house, bank barn 24x54. $6,000.

100 acres, East Williams—Drained by tile, 1½-story frame house, barn 35x50 and 20x40. Price, $5,000.

100 acres, Westminster Township—1½-story frame house, barn 30x50, stable 18x50. Price, $6,000.

125 acres, Lobo Township—110 acres cleared, 6 acres beech and maple, soil clay loam, two-story brick house, with bath and furnace, bank barn 50x76, barn No. 2 20x40, drivehouse, close to church and school. $7,000.

150 acres, all cleared—1½-story frame house, horse stable 28x45, double silo 21x24, granary 20x24, barn 65x107, implement shed 22x48, hogpen 18x24; half mile to school, eight miles to London. One of the best farms in the county.

150 acres, 1½-story frame house, barn 40x80 and 20x70, granary 20x70. Price, $11,000.

7 acres Brick cottage, close to the city. $2,500.

90 acres Two-story brick house, cut stone foundation, slate roof, good orchard, first-class soil, within a few minutes' walk of the city car.

12 acres, near Mount Bridges—1½-story frame house and frame barn. Price, $1,400.

24 acres—Frame cottage, good barn; close to the railroad station. Price, $2,500.

10 acres—1½-story frame house. Price, $1,200.

50 acres, London Township—1½-story frame house, barn, young orchard. Price, $3,000; terms, $500 cash.

25 acres, Westminster Township—On the car line. No buildings. $2,500.

50 acres—1½-story frame house, bank barn, near Lambeth. Price, $3,500.

50 acres, Lobo Township—Brick cottage, 1 acre orchard, barn 22x52, stable 28x57, henhouse, $3,400.

50 acres, East Williams—1½-story frame house, barn 26x50, cement foundation. Price, $3,700.

3 acres—Beautiful new frame cottage, on cut stone foundation, large barn and chicken coop in connection; adjoining the city limits. Price, $2,000, or will exchange for a house in the city.

MONEY TO LOAN AND INSURANCE EFFECTED.

FOR SALE.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Two-story solid red brick, modern improvements, lot 40x129. $5,000.

MAMELON STREET—1½-story solid brick, furnace, lot 50x150. $2,100.

MARY STREET—Cottage, first-class lot, 33x150. $1,000.

FRANCES STREET—Cottage, nearly new. $1,000.

FIVE ACRES, IMPROVED, 2½ miles from city limits—Good buildings, apple orchard and other fruits, choice garden property.

MONEY LOANED to complete purchase price.

W. C. FITZGERALD,
Barrister, 117 Masonic Temple. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES, IMPROVED dairy farm; good buildings. Write J. George, Evelyn. 30s-ywt

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY SOLID brick, modern conveniences, Princess avenue, near Victoria Park; cheap, easy terms. T. W. Saunders, solicitor, 98 Dundas. 6tf-t-yw

HUNDRED ACRE FARM, LAMBTON County; 20 acres bush, $9 cleared; soil clay loam; will exchange for city property. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

THIRTY ACRES, WESTMINSTER Township, just outside city; good land, new buildings; terms to suit purchaser. Apply John M. Gunn, 462 Talbot street. 25k-tywt

I WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser office.

TWO FRAME HOUSES ON DUNDAS street, opposite Eva; large lot. Apply Wm. Parsons, 1026 Mabel street. 31et

VETERAN SCRIP, WESTERN LAND, Ontario farms and city property for sale. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas, London. b

FARM FOR SALE SOUTHEAST QUARTER lot 25, con 2, West Nissouri, 57 acres, small brick house, stone stable under barn. Mrs. Jane Rockett, Thorndale. 27tf-t

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE FOR SALE, in good locality. Apply 197 Elmwood avenue. 26ewtf-t

FOR SALE — ONE AND ONE-HALF-story solid brick house, nearly new, all modern conveniences; lot 42 feet by 128 feet 9½ Becher street. 31tf-t-w

BRICK HOUSE, 755 COLBORNE street, modern; first-class locality, lot 26x200, all kinds fruit. For particulars call at 225½ Dundas street. Must be sold. 28tf-t-w

FOR SALE TWO NEW SOLID RED pressed brick houses, 2½-story, modern, choice locality, north end. Apply 276 St. George street. 31tf-t-w

STOCKBROKERS.

I WILL BUY YOUR MINING STOCK. What have you? John Butler, 6 Jacobson building, Denver, Col. b

FOR SALE DOMINION SAVINGS AND Investment Society's shares. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 69. 29c

Grand Trunk Pacific Townsites

From THE EDSON LEADER, Feb. 17, published in Edson:

"Moderate temperature and frequent balmy Chinooks have made weather conditions very pleasant for some time. Carpenters are busy hustling up structures of all kinds.

"There is quite a demand for houses to rent. One agent states that he could at once find tenants for 25 houses, if they were available. A number of buildings will be erected early in the spring by local men. A daily passenger train is now running from Edmonton to Edson.

"The council contemplate laying granolithic sidewalks on the main street, and also grading and gravelling the street this year. It is thought best to make all improvements permanent on the principal streets from the outset.

"Nearly every person who comes to Edson to see the place and to study its prospects for themselves, make real estate purchases. Some buy for speculation, and others with the view of utilizing the property for business sites in the future.

"Edson will apply for status of a town. The population is now sufficient to secure increased civic powers, although Edson is only six months old."

The GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC OFFICIALS are preparing for a big rush to the Grande Prairie via Edson next month. The price of property in the Grand Trunk Pacific survey is sure to advance early in the spring. A copy of the EDSON LEADER will be mailed to you on request.

It would be to your interest to write or wire us immediately, and we will reserve for you the best lots available. Yours very truly,

C. W. Firby & Co., Sales Agents

BONAFIDE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWNSITES.

Smallman & Ingram, Limited WEATHER PROBS. COLD Smallman & Ingram, Limited

The New Spring Things Fill This Store With Charm

As soon as the February leaf is torn off the calendar, people begin to think and feel and talk spring. Of course, we know it won't be spring officially before the 21st, until March pays back the few borrowed days, but it's March and spring in every part of the Smallman & Ingram store today and every day from now on, even though it be winter outside. The important showing of the new dress goods proclaims it.

The New Silks banked like a great flower show down the centre aisle reiterates it.

The Women's Dresses and Suits, Laces and Neckwear, all the parts and accessories of spring costume, take up the refrain.

Men find their share of the new things, among them the New Spring Derbys, Neckties, Suits and Overcoats, have just come to us.

The Carpet, Housefurnishing and Furniture Departments, too, seem to hark forward to the many new homes that Easter weddings will call into existence in and about London.

In a word, it's spring at this store, and the spring things simply won't wait.

Spring Standard Quarterly

Now on hand. For 5c extra when purchasing a 15c pattern.

With every new subscription to the Designer, the Standard Fashion Book may be had for 10c, containing coupon good for any 15c Standard pattern.

Only a Few More Days

And the special offer of a two years' subscription for the Designer for $1.00 will close—undoubtedly the greatest offer yet.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE LIST?

Remember, the Designer is one of the best monthly home and fashion magazines published in America today. If you are not a subscriber now take advantage of this liberal offer at once, as the list must be sent in in a few days, after which regular subscription price will be charged. This two years for $1.00 is a circulation booster, good only for a few days longer. Over one hundred subscriptions have been taken during the past few days.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

Even if you are a subscriber, you may take advantage of this offer and subscribe for two years for $1.00, to commence when your present subscription expires. This magazine sells for 10c a single copy, and costs subscribers a trifle over 4c.

Subscribe Now—2 Years' Subscription for $1.00

At Pattern Counter.

Ladies' Manicure Parlors

Second Floor—Adjoining Millinery.

Nothing is lacking in these comfortably-filled parlors, and the equipment is all of the newest, modern type, and in keeping with the reputation of this store, all work done is guaranteed satisfactory.

Electric appliances for scalp treatment and face massage. Our prices are moderate and our aim in this, as in every other department in the store, is to render the best service at the least cost.

Shampoo and hairdress	50¢
Fancy hairdress	50¢
Manicure	50¢
Electric scalp treatment	50¢
Electric face treatment	50¢

Let our manicurist take care of your nails.

Bring Your Comings

and have them made up into Switches, Braids, Puffs or Transformations. All work done on the premises, and guaranteed.

Handsome Neckwear Novelties

Neck Scarfs and Boas were never more popular, and will be much in evidence during the present season. Our new importations have just arrived. A splendid display of Ruffs, Scarfs, Feather Boas, etc., to take the place of the heavier wraps and fur pieces when the warmer days come. We mention a few novelties from the assortment:

Handsome Black Satin Scarf, with colored satin lining and heavy silk tassel ends. Price, each $3.95

Dresden Scarf, with Marabout trimming ..... $7.00 and $10.00

Heavy Lace, with shot chiffon lining and tassel ends $7.00

Evening Scarfs, in plain or Dresden pattern ..... $2.50 to $9.00

Egyptian Scarfs, white and silver and black and silver ..... $6.50 to $7.50

Handsome Silver-Spangled Scarfs, in sky, pink and white $2.50

Dewdrop Scarfs, in black and silver and white and silver, only $1.00

Exceptional Value in Ostrich Feather Boas

54-inch length, black or white, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50 and $10.00

72-inch length, black or white, $10.00 up to $23.00

Main Floor—Centre Aisle.

DINNER—11:30 TO 2 P.M. Lunches and Afternoon Teas Served Continuously.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

"THE DESIGNER" Monthly Fashion Magazine, Two Years' Subscription for $1.00.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Removed to 1302 Dundas, opposite old office. Phone 975.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House. Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. 2xt

KENWICK MALE QUARTETTE OPEN for engagements; concerts, banquets specialty. A. Bowman, 103 Dundas street. tzx

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

CHARLES E. WHEELER—ORGAN RECITALS. Pupils received for piano, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo street.

JACK PATTERSON, CHARACTER comedian, Canada's Harry Lauder. Booking strong. Companies supplied. 92 Rectory.

DERMATOLOGY.

LADIES' HAIR PARLORS. Hair Dressing and Manicuring. Moles and Warts Removed. Latest electrical hair dryer and electrical vibrator for scientific treatment of the scalp and face. MISS B. POLLICK, M.E. 180 Dundas Street. xyz Phone 2485.

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. BERT WEIR HAS RESUMED teaching at his studio, 493 Adelaide street. t

HATTIE E. ROONEY, A.L.S.E., TEACHER of elocution, expression, physical culture. Studio, 263 Queen's avenue.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GET YOUR AUTOMOBILES REPAIRED and painted at Gould & Mohan's, opposite McClary's, on Wellington street.

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING livery, formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1277.

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, London, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES McMILLAN, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, city and district. 29 Princess avenue.

PERSIAN CAT, RAHMAN, AT SERVICE. Strictly line bred, black, combining all the best strains ever imported. "Rahman-dale," 708 Dovercourt road, Toronto. 31k

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

GRAND — A. J. SMALL, Sole Prop.
PRICES: Matinee—25, 35, 50, 75, $1; boxes, $1.50. Night—25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50; boxes, $2.
TWICE TODAY, Mat. and Night 2:15 8:15
WALTER WHITESIDE
In Israel Zangwill's Masterpiece,
THE MELTING POT
(Management Liebler & Co.)
One Year in New York.
TWO NIGHTS, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, March 7 and 8

TWINS 3

Jos. M. Gaites
Begs to Offer the SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES, with
Clifton Crawford
And Original New York Company of 100.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; boxes, $2.50. Early gallery, 50c. SEATS SELLING.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT PRESENT
AMERICA'S MOST WONDERFUL DRAMA
THE CITY
AS PLAYED ALL LAST YEAR AT THE LYRIC THEATRE
A HOT BED OF SENSATION
LAST WORK OF CLYDE FITCH
THE EPIC of the CENTURY
WITH THE ORIGINAL COMPANY, INCLUDING
TULLY MARSHALL
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. SEATS WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11. Matinee and Night
DAVID HIGGINS HIS LAST DOLLAR
In His Great Racing Play.
PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Special Matinee—25c, 35c, 50c.
SEATS THURSDAY.

Exhibition Game — Princess
Hockey Monday night, March 6.
LONDON JUNIORS VS. PRESTON JUNIORS.
Doors open at 7:15. 29tu

LECTURE BY
RIGHT REV. M. F. FALLON, D. D.,
Bishop of London, at St. Peter's Parish Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 7th. Subject:
"The Master Catholic Layman."
Tickets for seats may be reserved at McPhillips' Music Store Saturday and Monday, at an extra charge of 10c each. 26c

Coronation
of his majesty, King George V. and Queen Mary, the greatest event in the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, June 22. Those who have secured their accommodation now will appreciate their action later on, when all berths to or from the Old Country will have been sold out.

Naval Review
When hundreds of warships will be lined up, takes place June 24. The King will review the Fleet.

F. B. CLARKE
416 RICHMOND STREET, NEXT BANK OF COMMERCE.
Agent All Ocean Lines.

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight and Monday night. b
PRINCESS RINK—GOOD SKATING Band tonight. b
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY THE Rev. Walter Moffat, in Chalmers Church, Tuesday, March 7, 8 p.m., entitled, "The Strangers Within Our Gates; or Through Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver." Beautiful views. Admission, 10c. 31tu
HEAR REV. C. O. JOHNSTON, OF Toronto, on "Wisdom and Folly in Home Life," Empress Avenue Methodist Church, Monday evening, March 6, 1911. Admission 25c. b
SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—MOONLIGHT skating, with music, until 11 o'clock tonight. b

Great Britain and the Continent
Indications are that there will be more than the average number crossing the Atlantic during April, May and June, to be present during the
CORONATION
To those going it is suggested that early application be made. Should you be detained, we accept responsibility of reservation. Special facilities for booking by all lines, all classes. Correspondence invited.
E. De la HOOKE
General Steamship and Tourist Agent,
422 PARK AVENUE,
LONDON LOAN BLOCK. b

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1222. Tony Vitas's Italian Harpers. 122 Queen's avenue.

GWENDOLYN C. ANTHISTLE, CONCERT reader, impersonator. Address, 420 Cromwell street. Phone 698. 17tuthst

PRIVATE DANCING — THE ONLY "exclusive" private academy in London. Private classes taught at public class rates. Rapid system. Lessons any hour. Phone 2181. R. P. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS ANY hour, guaranteed satisfaction; competent leader's; easy terms. Regular classes: Gentlemen, Tuesday; ladies, Thursday evenings. For information, circulars, etc., phone Dayton & McCormick.

CONCERT AND CUSHION DRAWING, Monday evening, March 6, 1911, under the auspices of Ladies' O. B. A., Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. Doors open 8 p.m. Admission, 15 cents. b

TONY COLTESE ORCHESTRA—ORIGINAL London Harpers. Engagements accepted. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — MILLINERY APPRENTICES. Apply Mrs. A. G. McLeod, 224 Dundas street. 31c

PANTRY GIRL—ONE WHO CAN ASSIST in dining-room. Apply Fraser House. 31c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—NO washing. Mrs. Kennedy, 230 Wellington street. 31c

GIRL TO ASSIST WITH HOUSEWORK. Apply 178 St. George street. 31c

WANTED—NURSES FOR A PRIVATE sanatorium for nervous and mental diseases in children, situated in Wisconsin, U. S. A.; positions permanent; salary to begin, $20 a month. Address Oak Leigh Educational Sanatorium, Lake Geneva, Wis. 16a-xt

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL; modern house, small family, no children; good wages. Apply Mrs. J. M. Watt, Riverview avenue. 30c

BODY IRONER WANTED. APPLY AT Parisian Steam Laundry. 30c

WANTED—HEAD WAITRESS; GOOD wages and steady employment to good girl by 15th to 18th March. Apply Dominion House, corner York and Clarence. 29n

WANTED—SMART YOUNG GIRL TO help with housework; no children; good wages. 284 King street. 29n

HOUSEMAID—SMALL FAMILY; COMFORTABLE home. Inquire 502 Adelaide street. 28k

WANTED—COOK, HOTEL, FEMALE, general; wages, $30 per month; steady position. Apply Box 228, Petrolea, Ont. 27n

YOUNG GIRL WANTED FOR TEA-ROOM, also young saleswoman. Apply at Peters', 219 Richmond street. 30c

WANTED—GIRLS FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited. 23tf

WANTED BY MARCH 1, EXPERIENCED general servant; no washing; good wages. Apply Mrs. M. M. Ferguson, 765 Hellmuth avenue. 21tf

WANTED AT ONCE—DINING-ROOM girl. Apply Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 20tf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars, $15 to $30 per week; send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

NEEDHAM—In London Township, on March 2, 1911, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Needham, in her 76th year. Funeral from the residence of her son, T. W. Needham, lot 6, con. 13, London Township, on Sunday, March 5, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Birr Cemetery.

ARMSTRONG—In this city, on March 3, 1911, John Armstrong, aged 78 years. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Roy Heathfield, 24 Oak street, on Monday, March 6, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE—CHEAP for cash. Apply Box 88, Advertiser. b

SIX S. C. BROWN LEGHORN PULLETS, all laying, $5. E. A. Bock, 450 Central avenue. b

HAVE YOU SEEN LATHAM'S NEW fish market, near Albert street, Richmond? Special prices for Lent. b

TWO ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS, brand new, $40 each for sacrifice sale. Room A, 402 Richmond street, upstairs. 28c

CHICKERING PIANO (SQUARE), IN perfect order; cheap, a bargain, cost $600; the first reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen at 137 Ann street. 27tu

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE SILVER-PENCILLED Wyandottes, none better; eggs for hatching, George B., 439 Dundas street, London. 21c

FOR SALE—EIGHTEEN JOISTS, 2x6, feet of lumber, as good as new, cheap. 28 Garfield. 21c-t

SEED OATS FOR SALE—"CARTON'S Regenerated Abundance," seed imported 1909. Heavy yielder, stiff straw. Geo. Portner, lot 16, con. 9, London Township, Arva P. O. 23c-tkf

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FORTY varieties. Catalogue free. Downham's Strawberry and Pheasant Farm, Stratford, Ont. ywt

SEED OATS — SWEDISH GIANT (early), 50c. Pedigreed Durham bull, rising 1, lot 9, con. 3, Lobo. R. N. Alway, Komoka. 28c-t

MEN'S DONGOLA SHOES, $1.50; Men's Box Kip, $2; Men's Kid, $2.50; Men's Box Calf, $3; Men's Velour, $3.50. 225 DUNDAS STREET, PHONE 1376. Three Doors West of Majestic.
Wm. Paxman, Manager t

FOR SALE THOROUGHBRED WHITE Wyandotte eggs, $2 for 15. Also a few cockerels. Apply F. H. Smeaton, 168 Wrigley. 31tf-t

FOR SALE—BUFF COCHIN AND Game Bantams, Brown Leghorn cockerels and Golden Pheasants. 19 Oxford, West London. 27c-ywt

HORSE, RISING 6, SOUND, WEIGHT ten hundred. Apply 262 Horton street. 26c

FOR SALE—HANDSOME OAK SIDEBOARD, cheap, nearly new. Apply 281 Oxford street. 26tf

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SNAP — Private sale of everything in two-story house. Apply early, 306 Maclay Place, opposite National School. 24b-tfxxt

FOR SALE—YOUNG MARE, SOUND and quiet, weight 1,200 pounds. Apply 44 Oxford street. 26c

FOR SALE—NEW GREEN DRESS, except owner in black. Address Box 29, Advertiser. 25

FOR SALE—GOOD CORN STALKS. Apply Harry Teeple, Glendale. 26

LADIES' HATS MADE AND TRIMMED. Prices reasonable. Apply 646 Princess avenue. 20b

SPRUCE TREES AND OTHER EVERGREENS from our own flourishing nurseries, transplanted trees, small trees, cedar plants, rose bushes, many kinds hardy plants, double hollyhocks and daisies, primroses, pyrandius, cowslips, pinks, 50 other varieties for each, 5 cts. Baker's Nursery, phone 2222. 7tf

PIANO SNAPS—GOOD SECOND-HAND pianos at $50, $75, $100, guaranteed five years, payable $3 and $4 per month. Fine organs, $40, $50 and $60, payable $1 per month. Heintzman Company, 242 Dundas street.

SPECIAL PIANO SALE

Your choice of six Beautiful New Pianos in rich satin finish, mahogany and early English quarter-cut oak; full size, latest colonial design.

Regular Price $350.00
Special for ten days only.
$275.00
See sample piano now displayed in our window.

SNAPS
$50, $75, $100

We have several pianos at the above prices, taken in exchange on Nordheimer Pianos, thoroughly renovated inside and out. Terms, 50c and 75c per week.
Write for full descriptions or we will be pleased to have you call at our warerooms.

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NORDHEIMER PIANO COMPANY
J. J. CALLAGHAN, General Manager. 28k

BIG DROP IN COAL: ONE MONTH only. Coal must be sold. Need money. Egg, stove, chestnut $6.50 per ton; weight guaranteed. Phone 1788. Dominion Coal Company.

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$1 00 PER LOAD.
LONDON BOX CO.
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WHITE ORPINGTONS, THE BREED which today is bringing the highest price of any breeds known. Call at 86 Maple street and see the birds. A few trios for sale. Eggs, $3 for 15. R. Southam. 17tf

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES and delivery wagons. Painting and repairing. Smith's, Maple street.

MURRAY MINE Anthracite Chestnut Coal $6.50 per ton.
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CARDINAL, VERY RICH SULTANA cake of delicate flavor. Windsor Madeira, delicate light cake, finest quality. Countess, fine fruit cake, of most pleasing flavor. Sold by city groceries. Nuttall, cake manufacturer.

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Permanent cure from Eczema, Piles, Ulcers, Blood-poisoning, Bad Legs, Running Sores, 35c box. Sold at TAYLOR'S DRUG STORES, Talbot street (off Market), also corner Wharncliffe and Stanley streets. ywt

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STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS.
Get Our Estimate.
T. F. McCRACKEN
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IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

FURNITURE
and household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.
BARNES & CO.
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TOLEDO TWELVE-BLADE SAFETY razor, $1, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Gurd's, 185 Dundas.

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GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE, SUITABLE for two houses. Apply R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 21c

GOOD DELIVERY HORSE FOR SALE, 4 years old; cheap. Apply at the Morkin House stables. 221f

BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES from any place on earth. Red Star News Company, Market Lane.

FISH OF ALL KINDS SUPPLIED fresh daily. F. S. Ohm. Phone 1296.

SOUTCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery ywt

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LOOSE-LEAF FORMS AND STATIONERY FOR 1911 FROM
THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
PHONE 370. 91 DUNDAS ST.

If you want TRANSMISSION SUPPLIES, 'phone 1860, and our staff will be at your service.
The London Gas Power Company, Limited
EAST LONDON, ONTARIO.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS—Canadian Lady Corset Company, 255 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

THE JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY LEATHER Upholstering Company, 212 Dundas street. Phones 2105 and 2033.

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SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

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Straight, sound and good size. Have a look at them.
GEO. H. BELTON
Corner Pall Mall and Richmond streets
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WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

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The Old Umbrella Mender
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS STREET.

WOOD $2.00 PER LOAD
FOREST CITY BENT GOODS CO.
Good dry mixed, in 12 or 16-inch lengths.
685 BATHURST ST. PHONE 709. ywt

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PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS keep out flies. Chamberlain's weather strips keep out dust. C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe. Phone. ywt

Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs
Also Furs repaired and remodelled.
ALASKA FUR CO.
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Hen Canaries
Choice lot of imported Hen Canaries just arrived. Breeding Cages, Nesting Hair, Nests and Nesting Food. Nest Eggs only 5c per dozen for the best.
A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET.

WANTED.

WANTED: LARGE, STRONG, SECOND-HAND trunk; state size and price. Address Box 59, Advertiser. b

WANTED TO PURCHASE STABLE manure, to contract by the year or by the load. Main & College, South London. Phone 762. 31c

SETTING HENS WANTED. REPLY TO 567 Dundas street. 29c

WANTED — A ONE-HORSEPOWER motor, direct current; state lowest cash price and how long in use. Address Box 54, this office. 16tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, THIS MORNING, IN VICINITY of Horton and King, Black Astrie skirt. Reward at Advertiser. b

STRAYED OR STOLEN, SUNDAY LAST, Brown bulldog, with four white paws, also white bull pup. Clerk must have left ear, owner's name on collars, ample reward. J. Allister, 578 Elizabeth street. 29c

LOST, ON SATURDAY — BRINDLE bull puppy. Reward at Morkin House. 261f

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LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 495 Richmond. Phone 1240. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 19 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

MEETINGS.

Layman's Missionary Movement Meeting
MARCH 13, Y. M. C. A.
Important matters will be discussed. b

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE RATEPAYERS of the Township of Westminster will be held in the Union Hall, Lambeth, on Monday, the 6th of March, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the wisdom of organizing a township society to insure against wind storms. Collection to pay expenses. E. S. Hunt, convener. 19c-t

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY — TWO ADDRESSES, 4 o'clock and 8:30 p.m. open to both men and women. Dr. John E. Farrow, Brooklyn, N. Y., the famous picture evangelist. Afternoon subjects "The Way of the Cross"; evening, "God's Masterpiece." This is good opportunity to hear two great addresses. Highly recommended by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, New York, Dr. Russell Conwell, Philadelphia, and ex-Mayor Coatsworth, Toronto. 29c

MALE HELP WANTED.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED —No canvassing or soliciting required; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Company, V 1252, Marden building, Washington, D. C. 31k-t

YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PRACTICAL steam engineering, power and heating; must be studious and anxious to secure a first-class trade and job, with Government certificate. Box 86, Advertiser. 21tf

I WILL START YOU EARNING $3 daily at home in spare time silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 256, Boston, Mass. b

LIVE MEN IN EACH LOCALITY TO operate choice of business plans; no capital, no canvassing; earn make $200 weekly; money comes in daily; particulars free. Sparks Novelty Company, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. b

LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS—WE teach you at home; get you $25 weekly job, $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto School, 1099, Rochester, N. Y. b

YOUNG MAN, WITH OFFICE EXPERIENCE, by wholesale firm; good salary and prospects of advancement; applications strictly confidential. Apply Box 85, Advertiser. 21c

WE WILL PLACE SEVERAL GRADUATES in good positions during March. Would you like a similar position this summer? Highest wages and pleasant work. Personal attention. Railroad wires and trains working constantly. Results guaranteed. Enter now. Particulars free. College of Telegraphy, London. b

FREE SAMPLE NO-SPLASH WATER Strainers are winners; daily profit, $5 upward; let us prove it; send 2c (mailing cost). Seed Filter Company, New York. b

MEN WANTED, AGE 18-35, FOR FIREMEN, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, on railroads in London vicinity; experience unnecessary; no strike; positions guaranteed completion of instruction; railroad employing headquarters; over 400 men sent to positions monthly; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 27 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 311-t-f-t-f-t-f

London Advertiser

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NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers,
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Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison street.

Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.

Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand; Rossin House News Stand.

[Entered at the London (Canada) Postoffice as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4

TODAY AT WASHINGTON.

It is not known at this writing whether the filibusterers of the United States Senate have succeeded in preventing a vote on the reciprocity agreement. Perhaps the telegraph columns in this issue will contain the story.

Congress expires—or expired—at noon today, and unless a vote is reached by that hour reciprocity goes over to a special session. It would go to a very different House of Representatives and a somewhat different Senate. The Democrats, who will control the elective chamber for the first time in many years and will be materially stronger in the next Senate, might throw reciprocity into the melting pot of a general tariff revision. Many Democrats and insurgent Republicans, who favor the reduction of the tariff, oppose the Taft-Fielding compact on the pretext that it exposes the American farmer to increased competition while taking none of the tariff burdens off his back. They say there must be a more sweeping revision which will cut the duties on manufactured goods.

If the Senate fails to ratify the agreement today, it is possible that when a new tariff bill emerges from the House or the Senate, or both, it may not be so favorable to the Canadian farmer as the present measure. A reduction in the Canadian tariff on manufactured articles may be made the condition of a free American market for Canadian farm products. The Canadian farmer and manufacturer may well hope, therefore, that the bill will pass the Senate today. Certainly President Taft has kept faith, and put forth all his influence to secure the adoption of the agreement.

Since the above was typed, word comes that the obstructionists have succeeded. Reciprocity goes to a special session of Congress, which has been called to meet on April 4.

SLANDER YIELDS TO SLOBBER.

The following is from a journal which cursed Messrs. Blair, Tarte and Sifton so long as they were colleagues of Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"To what has the Government deteriorated since the departure of the Blairs and the Tartes? Are there brilliant men in the Government who are the equal of these? Does Graham fill the shoes of Blair, or Pugsley those of Tarte?

"Today it is Sifton who forsakes the Government, upon the eve of the committal of a folly beside which all its other actions are of small consequence. He sees the Government headed directly for Washington, but as he graphically puts it, 'not for me.' Will time justify Sifton, as it has Blair and Tarte?"—London Free Press.

This illustrates a familiar but ugly phase of Canadian political history. It has been the fate of nearly every Liberal of prominence to be slandered when in office, and extolled by the slanderers when he died or left his party. The breed which calumniated Alexander Mackenzie living, and threw flowers on his grave, is still extant. No members of the Laurier Government were more traduced than Messrs. Blair, Tarte and Sifton. They were held up to public odium as the evil trinity of the administration. Each of them became a patriot as soon as he cut loose from the Liberal party. Their successors were derided as pigmies in comparison. The plaudits of the men who vilified him for long years cannot be music in Mr. Sifton's ears.

THE ART OF SPENDING.

The art of spending is a branch of economics to which the classical writers on the subject have given little attention. "A large part of what is called political economy," says Mr. J. A. Spender, in the Westminster Gazette, "is merely plutology—analysis of conditions by which individuals or communities may obtain wealth regardless of the uses to which they may put wealth." This widely known writer contends that the art of spending is at least as important as the art of getting. "Is the activity of a community rightly directed," he asks, "when it is applied inordinately to providing palaces and sumptuous living for a small minority of its members, and not applied sufficiently to providing decent shelter and tolerable subsistence for vast numbers of its members?"

This piercing question leads us to the hoary fallacy that the spending of money for any purpose is beneficial, since it provides employment. It is quite true that the spending of money on luxuries is good for the makers of luxuries. As Mr. Spender says, it is folly for a professor to tell a West End tradesman that he doesn't suffer when a rich customer begins to retrench. Employment has grown up around the luxury trades, and the cessation of spending by the rich throws deserving people out of work. It is by no means certain that if the rich saved their money instead of spending it, it would be employed as capital to greater social advantage than if spent in self-indulgence. A large number of trading or manufacturing companies are formed every year for purposes no whit more useful than the purchase of roses to adorn a ballroom.

It is impossible to make changes in the direction of expenditure without inflicting hardship, but changes will have to be made. Communities which misapply their spending activities are on the road to ruin. They may protest that a man has a right to do what he will with his own, but if his own purposes are not in the long run good for the community, then the community must inevitably decay. A rich class has constantly to contend with the sub-conscious feeling of other classes that its activities are being misapplied. The demand rising up in England for old age pensions, housing schemes, and land for small holdings, means the working of this subconscious instinct. "The Socialists speak of labor," Mr Spender adds, "as the source of wealth, and some of them seem to imagine that all evils could be cured by redistributing its existing produce, whereas the problem is not to redistribute the produce, but to change the produce by directing the labor into more fruitful channels." It may conceivably be done under a Socialist regime or under an Individualist regime, but in either case it must have a doctrine of the common good. Mr. Spender says that ultimately there may be no way of solving the problem except by taxing the rich so as to reduce their power of controlling wealth for their own purposes and increase the power of the state to control it for communal purposes. Mr Spender advocates neither Socialism nor Individualism. The nature of the world being mixed, he says it demands what the ancients call a mixed polity.

TAFT'S AMBITIOUS PROJECT.

President Taft has a monumental plan for improving the transportation facilities of the continent and he wants Canada's co-operation. In brief he asks us to join in ripping open the shoals and rapids of the St. Lawrence and the connecting links between the great lakes so as to make Toronto, Oswego, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Duluth, Fort William, and Port Arthur ocean ports—and Port Stanley, too, if this part of Ontario has anything to say. The Detroit News almost rhapsodizes over the project:

"The plan appeals to the imagination. It stirs the continental sentiment. It lays us along the lakes under the spell of future possibilities. For we have here nothing less than the making of Detroit a port of call for Liverpool, Glasgow and Hamburg steamships, for floating the freights of all empires on the bosom of the lakes, and for making the wish of the lake at the docks of Duluth and Fort William 'tidewater'. The announcement is made now opportunely, to appease the anti-reciprocity farmers of the west, who will in this transportation improvement be benefitted immeasurably."

There will be powerful influences against the plan in the United States. Will New England not revolt at the suggestion of stopping the growth of the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the better to create a city of 5,000,000 people at Montreal?" asks the News. "Will New York State view with composure a plan to spend money deepening the St. Lawrence and to cause the green mantle to gather upon the standing pool of the new Erie Canal which that state is widening and deepening at a cost of $100,000,000? Will the great railroad systems stand idly by while such a radical scheme for diverting traffic is being consummated? One has learned to have a great deal of respect for the combined financial and political power of New England, the railroads (and Wall street."

In Canada the programme raises two important questions: first, the expense; second, the bearing of the plan on the Georgian Bay Canal. The Dominion Government is pledged to the deepening of the Welland Canal and almost pledged to the Georgian Bay plan in addition. The country could finance both, but could it finance its share of the Taft scheme and the Georgian Bay project as well? Or should the latter be indefinitely postponed in favor of the former? These are questions to be seriously debated. They cannot be answered in a day.

The Montreal Witness shrewdly remarks, anent the anti-reciprocity clamor, that "the worse the play the more necessary the claque."

If Toronto were favorable to the Taft-Fielding agreement, the Liberal party would have reason to fear the worst in the rest of the country.

The attack of the Unionists on Ambassador Bryce for his aid to the Canadian negotiators at Washington is a fine exhibition of thinking imperially.

Sir Wm. Butler's autobiography reopens a chapter in British history which many British politicians would prefer to keep closed and sealed with seven seals.

Attention is again called to the fact that the London and Port Stanley Railway runs north and south, and that the increase of business under reciprocity will make it a danger to the country.

The uncertainty of an election or a horse race is proverbial, but there is one thing absolutely certain about the next election: the Conservative party will not ask for a mandate to cancel the reciprocity agreement.

"Hugh Guthrie is mentioned as successor to Sir Allen Aylesworth. Thus does the quality of the Laurier Government steadily deteriorate."—London Free Press.

Getting ready to canonize Sir Allen, too?

G. H. Cowan, M. P. of Vancouver, tells a Glencoe audience reciprocity will make Canada a dumping ground for United States farm products. And every anti-reciprocity print tells the city dwellers they will have to pay more for farm products! The argument against the reciprocity agreement is a tissue of contradictions.

FORGOTTEN WATCH.

[Boston Transcript.]

Cholly—What's the time, old chap? I've an invitation to dinner at 7, and my watch isn't going.

Gussie—Why, wasn't your watch invited, too, dear boy?

A MAXIM FOR THE MOMENT.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

It was an American philosopher who, more than one hundred years ago, uttered a maxim that time has not disproved: "No nation was ever ruined by trade."

ON THE OTHER HAND.

[Pittsburg.]

"On the one hand," said the teacher, pointing a long finger to the map on the classroom wall, "we have the far-stretching country of Russia. On the other hand—what do we see on the other hand, Tommy?"

"Warts!" hazarded Tommy, nopples with fright.

GOOD OUTFIELDER.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Mrs. had a little bomb,
But it was not enough
According to the present style,
It wouldn't make a stuff.

NEMESIS.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The grouse that we didn't eat last fall now begins to loom up as a tough spring proposition.

STRONG VEGETARIANS.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Are vegetarians as strong as meat-eaters?" chatters a contemporary. Well, the elephant, the ox and the horse are vegetarians.

MASCULINE GENDER.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Well, has your college daughter decided upon her career?"

"Yes; he has blue eyes, brown hair and works in a hardware store."

FIRST-CLASS.

[Providence Journal.]

Representative Dalzell says that the reciprocity bill is class legislation, and he is right. It is first-class legislation.

UNNECESSARY.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"She swept the room with a glance," wrote the novelist.

"Entirely unnecessary," retorted Matterhoffer. "Her people own a vacuum cleaner."

THE COMMANDMENTS CONDENSED.

[Anonymous.]

Thou shalt have none other gods but Me.
Before no idol bow the knee.
Take not the name of God in vain,
Nor dare the Sabbath Day profane.
Give both thy parents honor due.
Take heed that thou no murder do.
Abstain from words and deeds unclean,
Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean.
Tell not a willful lie, nor love it.
What is thy neighbor's do not covet.

SMILE.

[Puck.]

When fifteen paces is your lead,
And the sheriff gaining fast;
When rent-day bobs up and each feed
You wear will be your last;
When debtors rise as one and flee
The dreaded little chief;
When, walking, every little wife
You meet's a shaking fist;
When pockets that once jingled loud
Are empty, and thus still,
When once you sported with the crowd,
And blew it to its fill;
When once it was a constant joy
To live and eat in style—
'Twas easy then to laugh, my boy,
But smile now, blank you, smile!

A HOARY HYPOCRITE.

[Simcoe Reformer.]

On the morning after Mr. Sifton's speech in the House of Commons, the London Free Press headed its leading editorial, "Sifton a Patriot." Yet he's the same man over whom this same Free Press has for fifteen years exhausted its vocabulary of Billingsgate for opprobrious epithets for descriptions of him.

IN 1950.

[Puck.]

Mrs. Wiggs—She is enormously wealthy, Mrs. Boggs—Yes. She was an only wife, you know.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.
MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

FROM THE MAPLE LEAF TO

Let Your Suit Order Come.

Everybody admits that real West-End London Tailoring

is the best there is. Haven't you often longed for a suit with that particular finish, that dressy cut, that faultless fashioning that distinguishes best London tailoring? Well, you can have it and at a price you'll gladly pay.

The greatest Mail Order Tailoring Store in Britain wants to give you that "glad hand"—wants to introduce the Rose to the Maple—wants to offer you such tailoring as will be a pleasure to wear.

It's just as easy to buy from Catesbys' as from the Store round the corner. A Postal card does it. And when you remember that Catesbys' famous house is one of the commercial view places of London you'll understand we have a reputation to maintain. It's our pride to produce good work only. Every fabric is tested for wear and colour. Tested for niceness of pattern,—for goodness throughout.

And we don't skimp the extras—the lining, seaming, buttons, and so on. The fit is perfect. Our measure forms are very, very simple, but they will fill all the requirements of our experienced Tailors. We give the right hang to the coat, the perfect shape to the trousers, and that distinctive dressy style that appeals to critical men, and every suit is built to match the individuality of the wearer and Catesbys'.

We were the first firm in Britain to thoroughly cater for Mail Order tailoring. We know it from A to Z. No other firm offers such a wide range of suitable patterns—such faultless London style—such splendid suit value. It may be a new departure for you to order from a distant firm, but there's no risk and no extra cost, indeed You Save Money! We pay all charges right to your door and if we don't make good, you simply return the suit and get your money back. That's guaranteed. Will you test us?

"Burlington" Suit $10.
Carriage Paid and Duty Free.

Patterns, catalogue and self-measurement form will be supplied immediately if you apply to CATESBYS, Limited, Dept. 78, P. O. Box 978, Montreal, P. Q., or direct to

CATESBYS LTD., DEPT. (78), TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HURON CONSERVATIVES GATHER AT EXETER

Hear Addresses Against Reciprocity By Minister Duff and Member Eilber.

Exeter, March 3.—The South Huron Conservative Association met here today and were addressed by Minister of Agriculture Duff, Henry Eilber, M. P. P., and Messrs. Haggart and Wright Federal members for Winnipeg and Muskoka.

Mr. Haggart paid particular attention to what he said would be the results which would follow were reciprocity brought into effect, and afterwards abrogated by either nation for any reason. He said that today Canada was making a choice between going after the British market or after the United States market. The British market was the logical market for Canada, but if it were let slide other agricultural countries like Denmark, the Argentina, etc., would quickly step in and get so firm a hold on it that Canada would be put back years in her trade progress. Mr. Wright made the usual graft charges.

Mr. Eilber lauded Sir James Whitney. He likewise complimented Hon. Mr. Duff on the work which his department was doing for the farmers of Ontario, and felt that if the farmers would not take advantage of the work which was being done for them they were proving their own worst enemies.

Dealing with the reciprocity issue, Mr. Eilber held that when the United States refused reciprocity in the past, Canada had sought out new markets and now it was too late for the United States to be coming around asking favors. What they really wanted to secure from Canada was raw materials, and if these could be secured they cared nothing for the rest of the country. But it was not United States capital which had built up Canada, it was British, and if Canada turned anywhere it should be to the old land which had helped make it a nation.

Hon. Mr. Duff said that reciprocity was not of interest to one class alone, on the contrary, it must have its effect on every home and every individual in the whole country. It was remarkable that the agreement which the Government was trying to force on the country had not been asked for by the farmers.

It was claimed by Liberal speakers that both parties had been vainly trying to secure reciprocity for forty years past. Where, asked Mr. Duff, had there been any mention of reciprocity in the platform of the Liberal party since 1891, when they had been advocating unrestricted reciprocity to 1897 they had taken the provision relating to reciprocity trade completely out of their tariff policy, and not a mention of reciprocity had been heard during the election campaigns of 1900, 1904 and 1908.

Now, without a mandate from the people, and without consulting parliament in any way, two members of the cabinet had gone to Washington and made an agreement, which they demanded should be accepted without amendment of any kind.

Mr. Duff devoted some time to a review of the work being done by the Ontario agricultural department. He feared that in Huron, as elsewhere, there was not a full understanding of the variety of agricultural interests in Ontario which had to be looked after. In carrying its various lines of work, the department has spent three quarters of a million dollars' last year.

If "Little Digesters" were not known to be the best medicine for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, nobody would tell you that other remedies were "just as good." "Little Digesters" are put up in handy red boxes and sold at 25 cents the box, at your druggist's or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

VICTOR AGENTS FOR LONDON,

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED

194 Dundas Street, Opposite Advertiser.

ADVANCE
VICTOR RECORDS
(Now on Sale) **FOR APRIL** (Now on Sale)

Caruso Sings in English for First Time

Four Special Records by Caruso

87070—"For You Alone." In English ..... *O'Reilly-Geehl*
Ten-inch, with Orchestra, $2.00. In English
87071—"Otello." Ora e sempre addio (Now Forever Farewell) ..... *Verdi*
Ten-inch, with Orchestra, $2.00. In Italian
88279—"Pagliacci." No, Pagliacci non sono! (No, Punchinello, No More) ..... *Leoncavallo*
Twelve-inch, with Orchestra, $3.00. In Italian
88280—Good-bye (Addio) ..... *Tosti*
Twelve-inch, with Orchestra, $3.00. In Italian

The First Genuine Reproduction of the Song of a Bird.
A Record by a Captive Nightingale
Ten-inch, Special price $1.25
64161—Song of a Nightingale

Do not miss hearing these Splendid Records

Hear these records at the nearest dealer's. Write for free catalogue of our 3,000 records.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited - - Montreal
SOLD IN U.S.A. BY VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.

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London Life

POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

"Make Assurance Double Sure"

Absolute Security

Standard Life Insurance Companies do not fail. The Legal Reserve verified by Government inspection makes failure impossible. This Company's reserve greatly exceeds the Government requirements.

Ask for the Company's Annual Report.

GEO. McBROOM, Inspector.
W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector. } Ordinary Branch.
R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent Industrial Branch.

The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, has been declared, and will be payable at the company's offices in this city on and after Saturday, April 1, 1911, to shareholders of record on the 15th March, 1911.

By order of the board.

HUME CRONYN, Manager.

London, March 3, 1911. 9tu-t

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste

A more convenient, better form of a better, more scientific tooth paste.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste not only makes the teeth white and lustrous, but also preserves them from decay.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste and Dentifrices are the best that the very latest and most advanced scientific knowledge can produce.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste has a special ribbon shape which clings to the bristles of the tooth brush.

The special winding key always keeps the tube neat and presentable.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Sold by all good druggists 115

"Royal Vinolia" Toilet Soaps and Toilet Preparations are on sale in London, Ont., by the following:

Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas St.
E. W. Boyle, 652 Dundas St.
Cairncross & Lawrence, 216 Dundas St.
H. J. Childs, 632 Dundas St.
E. L. Guillemont, 424 Richmond St.
J. J. Jepson, 249 Wellington St.
D. F. Kilgour, 606 Dundas St.
B. A. Mitchell, 114 Dundas St.
W. R. Lutz, 704 Richmond St.
A. J. Omond, 468 Dundas St.
M. B. Percival, 601 Richmond St.
W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas St.
T. N. Sumner, 272 Dundas St.
T. B. Taylor & Son, 399 Talbot St.
W. R. Vining, 269 Dundas St.
P. B. Wallace, 419 Richmond St.
Isaac Wildern, 159 Wortley Road.
N. W. Emerson, 120 Dundas St.

Of Interest To Women

Cynthia Grey's After-Supper Talks

THE MAKE-THE-BEST-OF-IT SPIRIT.

Isn't it true that most of us put in a lot of time wishing for the things we can't have? And that too many of us spend money for things we can't afford? If we love pretty clothes and all the dainty accessories, and most of us do, it's so easy to squander the pennies that we need for real necessities. I KNOW, for I'm on the list of working women.

And how are we going to train ourselves to do otherwise? Well, it IS hard, isn't it? But we can do it. Each of us has, of course, a stated salary, anywhere from $5 up to — say $25. We who work for the smaller sums MUST know where the pennies go—it's imperative.

In the first place, an account book is a necessity. It is so easy to fall into the habit of spending either wisely or foolishly, and the little account book helps us on the side of economy. If we mark down each dime as it goes we soon find that we become more careful.

We must eliminate from our hearts all envy of our idle sisters and their pretty clothes. Although our own apparel may not be costly, it may be of good material, well though simply made, and NEAT always, without great expenditure. We of small salaries MUST watch loose buttons, worn button holes, spots, dust and wrinkles carefully and regard them as our bitter enemies, which we can conquer only by labor of our own willing hands. There is a whole lot in looking well, you know.

We can be just as well groomed on $6 a week as if we were getting ten times as much. Our hair can be clean and well brushed and combed, our bodies can exhale that indefinable odor of cleanliness without which the most expensively gowned girl is a failure, our hands and nails can show careful attention, and our faces can prove that instead of confronting the world with a grouch we are brave enough to face our failures cheerfully in the hope of better things to come.

Thus the path of the small-paid working girl will be made easier. She will win friends, will become satisfied that the world isn't such a bad old place after all. In time she'll be earning twice as much money as the careless, discontented girl who started in on the same pay at the same time.

The Steering Wheel

BY ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON.

Copyright 1910, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

"I don't know the meaning of divulge," returned Bannington with wicked gravity. "But I'm subtle enough to do anything to gain a point."

"Well, then," said Miss Burton, and she really appeared to be granting an impertinent request rather than yielding to force, "it is utterly reprehensible for you whilemed you. You see, I am a very ill to insist, but as long as you are so ill- mah, a little delicious I——"

mannered as to do so, my name is Miss "That will do!" cried Miss Burton. Burton." "You have deliberately insulted me, sir!

"Miss Burton!" exclaimed Bannington, raising himself on the arms of his chair, and then sinking back as from a shock. "Well, I don't blame Dick a bit. He don't have to marry you! I mean, madam" — as he noted the expression of her face — "that I am sorry that I have inadvertently offended you. You see, it is my fault, all right, but she's overbearing, too overbearing. I don't see where she ever got such an air. Higgins, Higgins!"

The butler entered promptly, but Bannington was now under the sway of a new desire, and he said petulantly: "Higgins, I don't see why you can't prepare me for what I want you. I have had to call you a dozen times every time I have wanted you today, and that foul doctor says I must have quiet. Help me into my coffin. It is time enough for my private secretary to be here. The nuisance! I get a little out of repair, everybody in the world keeps me waiting, but I'm getting better at that. Now be careful, be careful."

When they reached the office Bannington sank into his chair with a throaty sigh, and said: "The very minute Lorraine arrives send him in—do you hear?"

The butler withdrew, and the old man stretched his arms and reclined wearily in his chair, closing his eyes. He dozed over his eyes and his face relaxed. He was alone now; there was no need for pretense of any kind, and as his mind wandered wearily it would, a smile, tinged with sadness and longing, would steal a smile, took all the grimness out of his face and made it one that baby hands would have loved to pat. Some day these cold Chusiness faces of ours will be as obsolete as the old armor of our ancestors; some day, saving still be considered more manly than grabbing, but in the meantime let us fight as best we may until the fight be done.

CHAPTER XV.

Lorrain Scatters Tacks.

Lorrain was moody that evening, and his patience refused to stand the strain when Emil and Ivan took opposing sides on the question whether the legal execution of rebels by tyrants or the illegal execution of tyrants by rebels had done the more to advance the cause of freedom. As they warmed to their work, and the history of the human race was being sifted in search of facts to support one side or the other, Lorrain pushed back his chair impatiently and strolled aimlessly into the library just as Bannington and Higgins turned into the hallway which led to the office.

He walked over to the window and stood looking out, with his hands thrust into his pockets and his brows drawn together. In his trips to New York Lorrain had not visited the New Yorkers instead he had hunted up some influential acquaintances whom he had met abroad, and they had procured him the privileges of several clubs. Lorrain had proved himself an excellent guest, and, forgotten of title by cultivating the society of women instead of women, and it must be confessed that he had the faculty of making him like him without appearing to put forth any efforts in that direction. His friends invariably introduced him to Count Lorrain; he invariably protested that he had given up his title and preferred to dispense entirely with its use. His guests were those with both rank and purity.

He spent his money freely but wisely, was able to discuss any subject, and had plenty of European gossip to draw on at a pinch for the benefit of those whose supply of money had been very limited and already he was in debt to several of his new friends. The amounts were small and for that very reason he wished to be in a position to pay on the slightest hint. He had expected no difficulty in securing an ample loan from Dick, but that individual seemed to have pressing affairs of his own, and Lorrain was vexed at the awkwardness of the situation.

He heard a slight noise at the library door, and, turning, saw a young man with a cornet case in his hand. The two eyed each other critically without speaking. There was a marked resemblance between them, but the newcomer was younger and smoother-shaven. His face showed evident displeasure at the meeting, while Lorrain's face indicated a certain low satisfaction.

"I thought that you had moved to New York," said the man with the cornet case, who was Edward Lorrain, Richard Bannington's private secretary.

"I returned this afternoon," replied Lorrain. "You do not seem pleased to see your brother after our long separation."

"I never wanted to see you again," said Lorrainer, bitterly. "When I found you had come of this country I at first thought it was to make restitution, but after hearing your story, I find that you are still the same."

"Still the same—still in need of money," admitted Lorrain, without embarrassment. "You appear to be prosperous—may I look to you for a little temporary relief?"

"Now, see here, Claude," said Lorrainer soberly, "I am not at all wealthy. I have worked hard and I have paid back the money which you got through forgery, but I——"

Lorrain raised his hand. "I perfectly comprehend," he said. "It is not necessary to parade the family skeleton. For if he is family skeleton, you know. I prefer not to refer to the past at all; the present is unpleasant enough as it is. I am seriously in debt, and young Bannington claims that he cannot relieve my embarrassment."

"Gambling?" asked Lorrainer.

"Yes—the American form—margins. I found it necessary in order to stand in with a certain influential clique."

(To Be Continued.)

Perhaps you have determined to try Red Rose Tea sometime; but have not remembered it when ordering because from force of habit you have thought of the old brand. Next time, just remember

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It 80

Correspondence

Edited by Cynthia Grey.

Dear Miss Grey: I am in love with a girl whom I met last summer, and she loves me. We have talked of marriage, but I am attending high school and hope to go through college, and marriage would not be advisable just now. Am afraid if I wait something will happen to part us. Please tell me what is best to do? B. I. M.

A—Go ahead and finish your education, and if you two children love each other in the right way, you'll be married one of these days. When that time comes, although it seems a long time to wait, you'll be glad you waited.

Miss Anxious tells me that she is 19, is a city girl, but has lived in the country two years past on account of poor health. Says she has learned quite a little about poultry raising, is very much interested in it, and has about decided to go into that business. Since she has no capital, she wonders whether she'd better borrow money or work until she owns it.

Now, there is no subject about which I have more enthusiasm than poultry raising. There isn't a doubt that anyone who LIKES CHICKENS AND ISN'T AFRAID TO WORK will succeed in that business, not a doubt.

And, "Miss Anxious," you don't need capital—at least, not more than enough to buy a couple of old hens and a few settings of eggs, if you are already provided with quarters. Don't make the mistake of so many amateurs, who start out on too large a scale.

And, above all, don't be too ambitious the first year. Remember, your state of health, and that the care of a few chickens this year will be harder work while you are practically inexperienced, than the care of double the number the second year.

Keep your feet dry, and guard against cold and overdoing, and I'll guarantee that the second year will find you well and strong again. Try sleeping out of doors, and go to sleep at night, and get up in the morning at the same time your chickens do.

Dear Miss Grey: What can I do to remove two scratches in my new piano?

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

A—Better consult the man from whom you bought your piano.

Latest Fashions

A novelty in dress goods is that plain materials will have borders, either striped or checked, and of a width measuring from fifteen to twenty inches, to form the flounces of the new dresses.

While all gowns for morning and afternoon wear are still straight, short and narrow plaited flounces, and even those that are gathered are appearing at the bottom of them, and especially is this fashion being adopted in lingerie gowns now being designed for spring.

Jackets are getting shorter and tighter. The latest jackets reach but little below the waist, measuring from twenty to twenty-five inches in length.

A fashionable coiffure is banded with gold tinsel, closing under a gold rose in back, slightly to the left side.

THE QUEEN'S

Toronto, the Queen City of Canada, is the important business and tourist centre of the Dominion. Its many handsome churches, artistic public buildings, imposing offices, public drives, parks and gardens, are the admiration of many thousands of visitors throughout the year.

One of the best hotels in Canada is located here, the old established "Queen's," a hostelry that is especially popular with all discriminating people, standing in its own beautiful and extensive grounds, it has an air of quiet and refinement that appeals strongly to the home-lover, its fame is far-reaching, and many remember with pleasure the hours spent within its hospitable walls. 2

The "Queen's" is operated on the American and European plan, the rates being: Rooms without bath (American Plan), $2 per day up; Rooms with bath (American Plan), $3 50 per day up; Rooms (European Plan), $1 50 per day up.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Sold all over the world.

MEASURED BY POLICE.

Toronto, March 3.—Carl Epstein and Charles Sandler, the two Montreal men who were arrested yesterday charged with administering chloroform to, and robbing Miss Miller with violence, were photographed, and their measurements taken by the police yesterday. These will be sent to the police of all the big cities in Canada, and the United States to see if they have previous records. Epstein said his address was 1 Saguenet street, and Sandler, alias Sadler, gave his address at 1242 St. Erin street, Montreal.

MARY'S COOK BOOK

A Pretty Salad.—Take canned beets, slice thin, and with small heart-shaped cutter cut red beet hearts. Pare a cucumber with a scalloping knife, then slice thin with an ordinary knife. Arrange red beet hearts in centre of plate on lettuce leaves; place thin slices of cucumber around as a border. Each slice of cucumber will have a scalloped edge, and with care in paring the cucumber can also be made heart-shaped.

Pineapple Sherbet.—For a gallon freezer take one quart of granulated sugar and one quart water. Boil to a thick syrup and pour boiling hot over one can grated pineapple. Add the juice and grated rind of four lemons. When cold add the stiffly-beaten whites of three eggs, together with one cup sugar. Beat eggs and sugar until smooth. Put in freezer, fill up with cold water, lacking a quart. It is much better to use the sliced pineapple and put it through a meat chopper.

Sponge Cake.—Three eggs, one cup sugar, one cup flour, six tablespoonfuls hot water, one teaspoonful flavoring. Beat eggs and sugar with wire beater until light, fold in sifted flour, add boiling water, and lastly any desired flavoring. This, if you notice, has neither shortening nor baking powder, yet is light, tender and delicious.

MOTHERS' PROBLEMS.

To avoid making tucks in the sleeves of dresses for growing children, run a piece of tiny linen tape through the French seam on the inside of the sleeve. Fasten this at the wrist, and another shorter piece at the armhole. Draw up the tape to a desired length and tie at the armhole. In this way the sleeves may be lengthened or shortened as need be. This is especially convenient for infants.

ELOPED WITH CASH.

Hamilton, Ont., March 3. — The police along the frontier have been asked to look for a good-looking Hungarian woman, who disappeared yesterday, taking with her $400 belonging to boarders, and their bank books, showing deposits of several hundred more. She is believed to have eloped.

"A Delightful Story" The teapot tells it when you use SALADA TEA

A Guide to Quality

Stamped on knives, forks, spoons, etc., of quality is the name

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

With this as your guide you cannot possibly err in the choice of fine silverware.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

A FEW drops of Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic in half a glass of water used as a mouth wash and gargle will percolate where evil mouth conditions exist. It strengthens soft, irritated gums. Used twice a day or oftener—after smoking for instance—there's a sense of cleanliness lasting for hours.

SANITOL Liquid Antiseptic

At your Druggist 25c. and 50c.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR

Is the desire of every lady. Thousands of ladies are today enjoying a full head of hair only through Professor Micheel's treatments.

Professor Micheel imports human hair of the finest quality direct from Germany, which he manufactures into switches, puffs, etc.

Braids from 50c to $60; puffs 15c up, pompadours, $1 up; transformations, $6 up; wigs, $12 up.

Hair dyed or bleached any shade you want.

Toupees and Wigs

We always carry in stock an assortment of Men's Toupees and wigs. The prices range from $12 50 to $75 each.

PROF. MICHEEL

Phone 2336. 221 Dundas St.
4 Doors East of Clarence.

Six private parlors equipped with modern appliances. tx

LINSEED COMPOUND is a reliable old English Home remedy for— COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

POTS & PANS

KEPT FREE FROM DIRT & MADE DAZZLING BRIGHT & CLEAN WITH Old Dutch Cleanser

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT IN THE KITCHEN

Its many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10¢

Canadian Pacific Ry. EMPRESSES And other Steamships

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND HALIFAX, N. S.

Empress of Britain ... Mar. 4, Apr. 21
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Lake Manitoba ... Mar. 30, Apr. 27

For rates and further information apply to any railway or steamship agent, or to I. F. HICKLING, General Agent for Ontario, 10 King street east, Toronto.

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ARE YOU SENDING FOR RELATIVES OR FRIENDS

Prepaid tickets issued from any point in Great Britain to destination in Canada.

DIRECT SERVICES

Liverpool to Halifax and Montreal.
Glasgow to Halifax, Portland, Boston or Montreal.
London and Havre to St. John and Montreal. (According to Steamer).

LOW RATES. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Early application for berths advisable for March, April and May sailings.

For full particulars of rates and sailings apply local agents, or THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge street, Toronto.

GO TO BERMUDA

ROUND TRIP $20 AND UP

Fast Twin Screw R. M. S. "Bermudian," 5,530 tons, sails from New York, 10 a.m., every Wednesday. Fastest, newest and only steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda. Bilge keels, electric fans, wireless telegraphy.

WEST INDIES.

New R. M. S. "Guiana" and other steamers every alternate Saturday from New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara. For full particulars apply to E. de la Hooke, or W. Fulton, Ticket Agents, London. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 29 Broadway New York; Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec. wty

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:
Gentlemen, My daughter, 15 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly that it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her, and she has not been troubled for two years. Yours truly,
J. B. LIVESQUE.
St. Joseph, P. Q., 18th August, 1900.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:05 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *2:28 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., 2:43 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:00 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:58 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:15 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *5:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:05 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:25 p.m.
Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*11:28 a.m., †5:35 p.m., 47:05 p.m., *10:52 p.m.
Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., †12:30 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m.
Depart for the east—*4:38 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:33 p.m.
Depart for the west—*8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 47:13 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—3:05, †6:02, 9:40 a.m., 2:30, †4:15, *7:00 p.m.
Arrive—8:45, 11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4:38, †10:10 p.m.
*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. †To and from Detroit. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except those marked * †.

WABASH

TAKE THE WABASH FOR Buffalo, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and points beyond.

The best winter tour route to Texas, Old Mexico, California and all southwestern and western points. The Great Through Car Line between the east and the west.

For rates, time of trains and full information see your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street (Traders' Bank building), Toronto. xt

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

To New York in 15½ Hours

The "WOLVERINE" makes the trip to New York in over one hour faster time than any other line. Leave London 8.35 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Finest equipped through sleeping cars from St. Thomas. Dining-car, St. Thomas to Buffalo, and Albany to New York.

Through sleeping cars, St. Thomas to Boston, Rochester, Albany, Springfield and other eastern points.

Tickets and full information at city ticket office, 405 Richmond street. Phone 205. Thomas Evans, C. P. A.; S. H. Palmer, D. P. A., St. Thomas; L. W. Landman, G. P. A., Chicago.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Second-Class One Way Tickets

VANCOUVER, B. C. $41.05
SEATTLE, WASH. .....
PORTLAND, ORE. .....
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ..

Proportionate rates to other points in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California.

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY MARCH 10 TO APRIL 10

Berths in tourist sleeping cars should be secured at once. W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London. Phone 126.

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between London and St. Thomas, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays. Two-hourly service between St. Thomas and Port Stanley. Cars for Port Stanley leave London on the even hour, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Last car waits for theatres.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Reduced Rates for One-Way Tickets

MARCH 10 TO APRIL 10 INCLUSIVE.

$41.05 { Vancouver, B. C. Spokane, Wash. Seattle, Wash. Portland, Ore.

$41.05 { San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Mexico City.

Above rates are one-way second-class applying from London. Proportionate rates to certain other points.

Full particulars and tickets from R. E. RUSE, C. P. and T. A., Clock Corner, H. M. HAYES, depot agent.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y., Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE.
Portland—Halifax—Liverpool.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures All Spring Humors and Ailments.

It Purifies, Enriches and Revitalizes the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Aids Digestion, Creates Appetite and Builds up the Whole System.

Peculiar to Itself in its wonderful efficacy as a spring medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla has made itself thousands of constant friends who avail themselves of its blood-purifying, strength-giving properties every year.

Keeps All in Health—"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine for years, and it has worked wonders in our family, keeping us all in perfect health." Lulu Schneuker, 98 Perry St., Woodstock, Ont.

Which Piano or Player-Piano is Really the Best?

This is the question that interests all intending purchasers more than any other, because with a great majority of buyers, it is not really a matter of Price, but rather of Quality; because it takes no argument of ours to convince "any person" that a good Piano costs more than a cheap Piano, and that a cheap new Piano is dear at any price, and a very unsatisfactory and troublesome one from start to finish in getting out of tune, action don't work right, losing its tone, etc., whereas a first-class, high-grade Piano, such as the Heintzman & Co., is a satisfaction in the home for a lifetime. A Piano is a purchase of a lifetime, consequently you should "investigate thoroughly" before purchasing. A great many people think if they buy from one of three or four makers, who claim to make high-grade Pianos, they would not make much of a mistake, and which ever firm would sell them the cheapest they would buy from. This is a very great mistake, which some people find out to their sorrow, sooner or later. In many cases people will say, "What do we know about Pianos and their construction, and who ever we buy from we must trust them! Now we certainly appreciate this trust and confidence in our firm, but will tell you candidly and honestly that by listening "critically" to what salesmen may have to say, and using your own "common sense" regarding same, and examining fully the "Tone, Action, Construction, Quality of Materials and Workmanship," etc., and keeping your "eyes and ears open" as to what is being done in the "musical world," and what Pianos the world's renowned pianists and artists and the best musicians in London and Canada use and purchase for their own use, then we say, "You" can form a most intelligent opinion regarding "which is the Best Piano or Player-Piano made in Canada," and in the future will never have cause to regret the time you spent in investigating this matter. It's a large amount to invest, and a few more dollars is neither here nor there in the purchase of a Piano, considering the Quality and Improvements. You owe it to yourself to investigate this matter intelligently before buying.

Established 1855

The making of Pianos by the old firm of Heintzman & Co. was commenced 56 years ago, and the determination all through these years has been to make the best Pianos in Canada.

A true Masterpiece represents the highest degree of achievement. What the name "Michael Angelo" stands for in sculpture—what "Raphael" signifies to the painter—what "Stradivarius" means to the violinist, so does the name

HEINTZMAN & CO.

Convey to the musician and the great music public. The wonderful refinement of Tone, Elasticity of Action and great durability has never been equalled. It has always been the Best, one grade only and that first-class in every way, and appeals to the artistic and most cultured musical taste, consequently is receiving more favorable comment and patronage today than any other Canadian make of Pianos.

Just Think of It

69 Musicians in London Out of a Total of 76 have purchased and are using Heintzman & Co. Pianos.

Heintzman & Co. Pianos

Have taken more Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, First Prizes and Diplomas than all other Pianos in Canada put together.

Nine-Tenths of All the Pianos

Used in Conservatories, Colleges, Convents, Churches, Schools, Music Clubs and Musical Organizations, are

Heintzman & Co. Pianos

Home Recognition

Is a striking tribute to the high standing of these justly celebrated Pianos, and their superior Quality of Tone and Durability over all other Pianos, made in Canada, or sold in London.

There Are Over 6,000 of the Genuine Heintzman & Co. Pianos

In the homes of the most refined and musical people in the city of London.

All the Great Artists and Musicians

Of the present day have indorsed and eulogized the

Heintzman & Co. Pianos

See what

De Pachmann

the great Pianist, says:

It was a Heintzman & Co. Piano that De Pachman used at Massey Hall at his recital there, and this is what he himself has said of this great Canadian-made Piano:

"It was not I; it was the Piano. And to think that I have travelled the world over and used the finest of Pianos, then to reach Canada and discover the Heintzman & Co. Piano, a veritable Prince among Pianos, compared with any I have ever used."

DE PACHMAN.

Our Player-Pianos

In many of the homes the Piano remains unused and idle most of the time, but if you have one of our

Heintzman & Co. Player-Pianos

Then you have an Instrument anyone can play. No previous knowledge of music is required. Father or mother, anyone can play it, and any piece of music is at your command.

Our Patented Aluminum Action

And other Improvements, found in no other Player-Piano made in Canada or United States, will withstand climatic changes, such as no other can do, and prevents the possibility of Air Leakage, so common with all others.

A Full Complete Stock of

Player-Piano Music always on hand. All the latest and newest at lowest prices.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to call into our Warerooms to see and examine the largest assortment of Instruments in London. Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists upon application.

Note We have a large assortment of used Pianos, thoroughly renovated and guaranteed for five years, that we are offering at $50, $75, $100, $150, $175, $200, $225 and $250, payable $2, $3, $4, $5, $6 per month. Call early for choice. Also an accumulation of Cabinet Organs that we are anxious to dispose of, and are offering them at $10, $15, $20, $25 and $30, payable 50c a week, in order to dispose of quickly.

HEINTZMAN & CO., 242 Dundas Street, London

A NEW BIRD FOR LONDON!

Mr. W. E. Saunders Writes to The Advertiser of the Cardinal Grosbeak.

THERE ARE FOUR SPECIES

But Not Closely Related — An Interesting Ornithological Talk From Well-Known Citizen.

Mr. W. E. Saunders writes: This winter for the first time there has come to our city a new Grosbeak, namely, the Cardinal Grosbeak, or more often called the Cardinal or Cardinal Redbird. Another name which is used is the Kentucky Cardinal.

As one would surmise from the latter name the bird resides in the south and our latitude, forty-three, is just about the northern limit of its occurrence, though it has been observed at Guelph, and perhaps a few other places that are a little farther north than London.

The individual in question seems to make its headquarters in a district bounded by Oxford street and Queen's avenue, and by Wellington street and the river. Doubtless he may roam outside of these limits, but I have not heard of it as yet.

His color is well expressed by the name, being a clear cardinal throughout, with occasional gray shadings and a black patch around the face and the bill; and with his prominent crest the bird certainly is a very spectacular sight.

It is rather a peculiar coincidence that of the four Grosbeaks which are observable at London, three of them are here this winter. The other one the rose-breasted, is strictly a summer bird and never seen through the winter.

Not Closely Related.

It would be a misconception, however, to suppose that these four species of Grosbeaks are closely related, as such is not the case. The Evening and Pine Grosbeaks are placed near together in the classification of the sparrows, but the Cardinal and Rose breasted are near the other extremity of the family, and the English name of these birds is alike, doubtless because of the fact that they all have extraordinarily large bills.

At only one point on the mainland in Canada, so far as is known, does the Cardinal nest regularly, namely, on Point Pelee, where its fine clear whistle may be heard on any spring morning, and sometimes several of them may be heard at once. It is probably from this nucleus that the stragglers which have been reported from all over Southern Ontario have come. Two years ago I spent some days in walking through the west end of Ontario, one of the objects in view being to determine, if possible, the numbers and occupied territory of this bird, but although I began at Amherstburg and passed through much apparently favorable ground I saw only one bird on the whole trip, and that was about two miles south of Ridgetown.

Other Birds.

There are other birds which are very rare in Ontario that occur in small numbers in the district referred to, so that I considered my time well spent from what I learned of the distribution of these other species, but I was certainly surprised and disappointed at the absence of the Cardinal through almost all of that western ground. It was a bright June morning when I walked eastward within two miles of the base of Point Pelee, but yet I heard no sound from any members of this species.

It is hardly to be expected that our visitor will remain during the summer unless his mate should come here, in which case it might easily be that they would nest in the thicker shrubbery to be found here and there, for instance, I should judge that the Jeffrey home at the west end of Central avenue would offer a tempting summer residence for these birds.

Many persons in this northwestern section of the city have seen and been delighted with this brilliant visitor. He feeds upon seeds, berries and fruit which have been left upon the trees or vines, and is usually to be found not far from dense shrubbery.

Specimens of the other two winter visitors from the north, the Evening Grosbeak and the Pine Grosbeak, as well as our only summer Grosbeak, the Rose-breasted, are being placed on view in the window of Mr. F. Beltz, 206 Dundas street, where they may be seen for a few days.

Alabama has held third place among the states for iron production since 1894.

350,000 VISITORS DAILY

In New York City—Those Who Stop at the Hotel St. Regis.

It is estimated that there are more than three hundred and fifty thousand visiting strangers in New York City daily. Some of these, no doubt, are residents of nearby towns and cities, who are merely making a day trip, but there is still a very large number who come from distant places and who remain in the metropolis for several days at least. This floating population is a heterogeneous one, comprising all elements of humanity. And New York provides every sort and variety of hotels for their accommodation. To those of refined tastes whose acquaintance with New York is limited, it is not always easy to select a hotel. The attention of this class of patrons is invited to the Hotel St. Regis, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. Here will be found a hotel of the highest class, with every detail of its design, equipment, management and service the very best of its kind, and with every comfort and luxury provided for its guests. Its atmosphere is distinctly homelike, and entirely free from the hurry and bustle inevitable in the largest city hotels. The St. Regis restaurant has no superior in all the world in quality of food, skill in preparation and perfection of service; while the charges are no higher than those of other first-class hotels. Transient guests coming to New York and stopping at the Hotel St. Regis will find accommodations of the very highest grade in every particular, and at standard rates. Single rooms are $3 and $4 a day; the same with private bath for $5 a day (or $6 for two people); while for a parlor, bedroom and private bath the rates are $12 a day and up.

CITY WILL NOW PAY 40 PER CENT OF COST

Vexed Question of Local Improvements Is Finally Disposed Of.

The proportion of the cost to be paid by municipalities towards local improvements has at last been definitely settled. Henceforth the city of London as well as others will pay 40 per cent, in addition to flankages.

The municipal act was so amended in the Legislature on Thursday, and will go into effect very soon. Up to 1910 the city of London paid 50 per cent, and the people 50 per cent, while last year the work was held up by Ald. Richter, and practically nothing was done, as the people were asked to pay the entire cost. The action of the Legislature practically substantiates what was the practice in this city prior to 1910.

As in the Past.

"The new arrangement is eminently satisfactory to us," Mayor Beattie explained. "It is to all intents and purposes just what we have been doing for years, and as we have found it to work to advantage, we are well pleased with it. We can go ahead and do the work this year, without interference. Last year we did little local improvement work, but this year we can give walks, etc., to all those who petition for them."

"The new law is just what we wanted," said City Auditor Jewell. "Had any other arrangement been made, it would have made it difficult for us to work out a satisfactory basis of refunds. It would have meant an unending amount of bookkeeping, and in the end it would not have resulted satisfactorily."

Ald. Richter is also satisfied with the amendments, and as a result there will be no further debates on local improvements in the council this year.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Dover, Eng., March 3.—The British steamer Bannockburn, from Antwerp for San Francisco, and the British steamer James Westoll, from Rouen, were in collision today near here. The Bannockburn was seriously damaged, and has been beached. The Westoll was damaged, but to what extent has not been ascertained.

TO GROW HAIR ON A BALD HEAD

BY A SPECIALIST.

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and falling hair who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair-grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomfort. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness, and is also unequalled for restoring grey hair to its original color, stopping hair from falling out, and destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy, and can be put up by any druggist. Bay rum, 6 ounces; Lavona de Compose, 2 ounces; Menthol Crystals, one-half drachm. If you wish it perfumed, add half to one teaspoonful of Toklalon Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics. Do not apply to the face or where hair is not desired.

JUVENILE CROOK IN TOILS AGAIN

Tony Rosart Found Guilty of Stealing $800 Horse.

[Canadian Press.]

Hamilton, March 3.—Tony Rosart, a little Italian lad who made a sensational escape from a fast train a year ago when on his way to Mimico by diving through a window into a snowbank, was found guilty today of stealing a pacing mare, valued at $800, from Wesley Smith, of Ancaster, and remanded for sentence. The police say that Rosart is the most daring juvenile crook they ever handled. He went to Smith's place, starving and half frozen, and displayed his gratitude by stealing the mare. A year ago, with his fingers frozen and in a starving condition he was cared for by the proprietor of a lunch counter. At the first opportunity he rifled the till, picked up a lot of jewelry and fled.

MRS. ROBINSON RELEASED

Pardon Granted Sudbury Woman Who Smothered Children.

[Canadian Press.]

Kingston, March 3.—Today a pardon, having been received, Mrs. Robinson, who was sent to the penitentiary for having smothered the children of her daughter, of whom her husband was the father, was released and left for her home near Sudbury. She said she committed the deed to save her family from disgrace. Her husband is still in prison for his share in the crime.

SUMMONED TO PALACE.

London, March 3.—Dr. John Henry Jewett, of Cerrs Lane Congregational Church who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, has been specially summoned to Buckingham Palace for a farewell dinner with King George and Queen Mary this evening.

ANDY'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

London, March 3.—Lord Crotter announced yesterday that the Imperial College of Science had accepted Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer to defray for three years the expenses of four young men to be sent to America to receive a thorough training in the practical methods of dealing with noxious insects.

LEPROSY EXPERT DEAD.

Boston, March 3.—Dr. Remsen Brickerhoff, assistant professor of pathology at the Harvard medical school, and an authority on leprosy, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home in Cambridge, aged 36 years. He was first director of the leprosy investigating station at Hawaii, serving from 1906 until 1910, when he came to Harvard.

BROTHER FLAVIEN DEAD.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, March 3.—Rev. Brother Flavien, of the Christian Brothers' School, died at the St Laurent Home, at the age of 68. By his death, disappeared one of the most widely-known educationalists of Montreal, where he had spent nearly all of the 54 years of his teaching career. Alternately teacher, inspector and director, he spent all his life in the tuition of the young.

HUNGER MADE CHINESE RIOT OVER FOOD

Many Were Trampled to Death During the Distribution by Missionaries.

[Canadian Press.]

Hankow, China, March 3.—The work of relief is attended with some peril to those who have taken supplies into the famine districts, as the natives in many instances are mad with deprivations.

Today a considerable amount of food stuff was received by the missionaries, who immediately planned a systematic distribution. Their work was hardly begun when thousands of desperate men, women and children, who had learned that there was a chance of their hunger being half-satisfied, swooped down upon the supply depot.

An uncontrollable riot followed. Each fought for himself, and the weaker went down and were ruthlessly trampled. The fighting continued as long as there appeared to be anything to fight for. The missionaries were helpless.

Pimples Off In 5 Days

The New Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some of the worst cases of skin disease in a week.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faced.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight, not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c box at your druggist's.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Company, 175 Stuart building, Marshall, Mich.

ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY

Is the most delightful of all American health and pleasure resorts. The climate is mild, yet bracing. The resort, amusement and social features are maintained at their very best. A luxury loving class of visitors congregate in hotel corridor and along the famous promenade and life is at its best during the great Winter and Spring season.

Theatres, piers, golfing, riding, driving, motoring, yachting, roller chairing, and all other sports and pastimes are always to be indulged in. Atlantic City never closes, its season is perennial.

THE FOLLOWING LEADING HOUSES maintain the standard of excellence that has made the Resort famous the world over.

The Shelburne, Europ. Plan. J. Weikel | Galen Hall, F. L. Young, Mgr. | The Holmhurst, Jenny Jarnell
Hotel St. Charles, Newlin Haines Co. | The Penahurst, Wm. R. Hood | Seaside House, F. P. Cook's Sons
Write for Rates, Information etc. | Hotel Strand, American Plan exclusive'y, H. C. Edwards and Frank B. Off, Mgrs. | Hotel Dennis, Extensively improved this year, Walter J. Buzby
Marlborough-Blenheim, Both American and European Plans, Josiah White & Son's Company.

Atlantic City is within easy access, superb railway facilities from all points. Timetables and full travel information gladly furnished by local ticket agents.

ATLANTIC CITY OFFICIAL GUIDE 96 pages, 225 illustrations. All attractions and the leading hotels described, with rates, city maps, etc. Send 2c. stamp for mailing free copy. A. C. FREE INFORMATION BUREAU, Box 595, Atlantic City, N.J. 17un-wty

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view; greatly improved and refurnished; cap. 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, etc.; music. Special, $12.50 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. B'klt. Samuel Ellis. 20un

THE LORAINE ATLANTIC CITY N. J. Ocean front, St. Charles Place, between the two piers. Fresh and sea water baths, private and public, running water in bedrooms, sun parlor, elevator etc. Special early season rates. CHAS. E. WAGNER. 15bc-ywt

Grand Atlantic Hotel Virginia avenue, near Beach and Steel Pier. Capacity 500. Hot and cold sea water baths; large rooms, southern exposure; elevator to street level, sun parlors, etc. Special $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. Coaches meet trains. COOPER & LEEDS. 17un-wty

HOTEL JACKSON—BUILT OF BRICK. Beach front at Virginia ave. Every modern appointment, including elevator to street; private baths, orchestra, etc., American and European plans. Booklet. J. H. Gormley. 17un-wty

SEASIDE HOUSE DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT. Sea Water Baths. Open all the year. F. P. COOK'S SONS. 14un

Most modern and leading moderate-rate hotel, ALBEMARLE, Virginia Ave. and Beach. New throughout, capacity 250. Here winter and spring guests have the same comforts, conveniences and appointments to be found in the most luxurious hotels without extravagant cost. Table is exceptionally good; white service. Special early season rates, $8, $10, $12.50 up weekly. Am. plan. Booklet. J. P. COPE. Ap. 27-ywt

DIVIDEND No. 95

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months ending 31st March, 1911, (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum), has been declared upon the paid up capital stock of this company, and will be payable at the company's offices on and after 1st April next, to shareholders of record of the 15th March.

By order of the Board.

A. M. SMART, Manager.

London, Canada, Feb. 27, 1911.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE Co

A. M. Smart, Manager

Dundas St. — Market Lane.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

COLLEGIATE TEAM WIN AND LOSE

Defeat St. Thomas Outfit in a Fast Match by 3 to 2 Score.

WOODSTOCK WINS OUT

Baby City Collegiate, With Four Junior Men, Annexes Match by Seven to One.

London Collegiate hockey teams won and lost in the double-header at the Princess Rink last night, the local septettes taking the first contest from St. Thomas 3 to 2, and dropping the second to Woodstock by 7 to 1.

Beattie Martin, who refereed, found it unnecessary to penalize any person in the first match, which was remarkably clean. Cochrane, the visitors' centre, was one of the best, and notched both tallies for his crew. The teams:

London — Fisher, goal; McRoberts, point; Thompson, cover; Slater, right; Nelles, left; Petterly, centre; Edmunds, rover.

St. Thomas—Smith, goal; Dunsmore, point; McLaughlin, cover; McPherson, right; Delmey, left; Cochrane, centre; Elliot, rover.

Referee—H. Martin.

The first match was played in 20-minute halves, but the second went the full distance.

Four Junior O. H. A. Men.

Woodstock played four junior O. H. A. men, but at that found it impossible to do anything with the local students in the opening session.

The tally stood 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors at the first bell, but in the second period the Woodstock crew drew away and finished with a 7 to 1 lead. Sandercock rushed the puck to the London nets repeatedly, and while the defence stalled him in the majority of cases, he succeeded in making the match somewhat of a runaway. Cole and Dennis, of Woodstock, scored in the first half, while Patterson notched London's lone one. Dennis added another to his list when play had resumed a few minutes. Sandercock and Rowe came through for a couple apiece. Bell, the Collegiate's centre man, appears to have the makings of a star, and showed much class. The teams:

London—Isbister, goal; Reid, point; McPhillips, cover; McQueen, rover; Bell, centre; Firth, left; Patterson, right.

Woodstock—Leffler, gdal; Davidson, point; Cole, cover; Sandercock, rover; Dennis, centre; Ball, left; Rowe, right.

Referee—Ed McKay.

SMALLMAN WINS COLT'S TROPHY FINAL BY 10 TO 9

Puts Skip Trick Out at Thistle Rink—Skip Ross Wins Carling Semi-Final.

C. S. Smallman's rink defeated Skip Trick in the finals for the Colts' trophy at the Thistle Rink last night.

Skip C. L. Ross put Skip John Purdom out of the carling trophy event, and will now go into the finals with Skip Sid Swift. The score of the Ross-Purdom match was 12 to 7.

The Colts' final resulted as follows:

R. H. Dowler,	George Willis,
J. H. Whitehead,	J. B. Jones.
A. J. Smith,	A. H. Purdom,
C. S. Smallman, sk.10	A. M. Trick, sk.... 9

CLEVELAND FIVE SETS NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Bonds Roll 2,969, in Team Event at the Buffalo Tourney.

Buffalo, March 3.—A new world's record for a five-men team was made tonight by the Bonds, of Cleveland, who rolled a total of 2,969 pins in three games. The Bonds came on in the second squad of five-men teams at 9 o'clock. Sensational bowling marked their game from the start, and when the last pin was down and a new world's mark had been set, the Cleveland men were given an ovation.

The oxfords, of Newark, N. J., and the Bradenhams, of Bradford, Pa., also made big scores, taking second and third place respectively, in the tournament standing, with totals of 2,791 and 2,767.

Metcalf, of the O'Leary's, of Chicago, rolled 256 in his third game on the five-men team, a new high mark for the tournament.

AD. WOLGAST LOSES DECISION TO BROWN

Champion, However, Pounded "Knockout" Unmercifully Toward the Finish.

CROWD HISSED LOSER

Who Used Elbow, and Resorted to Rough Work Repeatedly—The Fight By Rounds.

New York, March 3.—"Knockout" Brown, the clever local lightweight, again got the popular decision in his bout with Champion Ad Wolgast before the National Sporting Club here tonight.

Brown landed oftener than the champion, and his blows were cleaner. Wolgast used rough tactics and was repeatedly hissed by the crowd. The fight by rounds:

FIRST ROUND—Both boys opened up, with Brown the more eager of the two. They clinched often, and Wolgast pounded Brown's kidneys viciously. Brown had to force the fighting, and sent several hard ones to the face.

SECOND ROUND—Brown jarred Wolgast with a right to the jaw. They clinched and Wolgast got in a nasty right uppercut. Brown rocked him after the break, and after strong fight to the jaw followed it up with a rain of blows to the head. The crowd cheered madly, and though Wolgast rallied toward the end, it was Brown's round.

THIRD ROUND—They sparred carefully and clinched often, Wolgast working his uppercuts as they held on. Brown missed a hard swing to the jaw and landed two light ones to the face. They were in a clinch at the bell.

FOURTH ROUND—Brown rushed the fighting with a clean right to the jaw. He followed this with a left to the face, but missed a right swing that would have done damage. He was forcing the fighting with Wolgast covering up in the breakaway, however, the champion almost invariably worked in a jarring uppercut. Brown put a hard one over Wolgast's right eye, and they went to a clinch just as the gong sounded.

FIFTH ROUND—Brown put a hard left to the wind. In a clinch Wolgast shook Brown with three quick jabs to the face and was hissed by the crowd when he repeatedly banged him with his elbow. Brown rushed into a clinch, and Wolgast again used the kidney blow effectively. The crowd cheered when Brown landed a right and left to the face in quick succession. He missed another wild swing and they clinched again. Wolgast was roughing it and hisses at the bell.

SIXTH ROUND—Brown put a nasty one to the wind. They clinched, and Wolgast pounded the kidneys. They clinched again and roughed it from corner to corner. Wolgast missed to the head, but got in a nasty uppercut. He stumbled and fell to his knees as Brown rushed him into the ropes. Brown put a hard one over the heart at the break, and they clinched again, with Wolgast roughing it at the break. Brown put a hard one to the champion's mouth and they went to a clinch. Both boys were strong at the bell with more than half the bout over.

SEVENTH ROUND—Wolgast sparred cautiously. Brown rushed and landed two nasty ones on the face. Wolgast retaliated with a stinger on Brown's left ear. They went to a clinch, and Wolgast put a half dozen to the kidneys, then ripped three hard ones to the face. Again the crowd hissed him for his rough tactics. Brown put a stiff one to the champion's jaw, but took body punishment in the break. They clinched and Brown rushed Wolgast to the ropes as the round ended.

EIGHTH ROUND—Brown shot a hard left to the champion's mouth. They clinched and the champion landed a clean one on the head as they broke. Wolgast missed a vicious swing for the jaw and Brown rushed into the ropes. They sparred cautiously at the ring centre with equal exchange of body blows until they clinched, when Wolgast uppercut both right and left to Brown's face. Both were rather wild and Wolgast missed twice to the head.

NINTH ROUND—Brown rushed Wolgast to his corner, then slipped and fell to his knee. Wolgast grew aggressive and landed a hard one over the heart. He continued his damaging infighting in the clinches, pounding Brown's kidneys until the blows resounded throughout the arena. Brown put a hard left to the champion's head. Wolgast came back with a right over the heart and jarred Brown's head with a left. They were about to clinch at the bell.

TENTH ROUND—Brown started the tenth with a rush, but both boys were careful, and quickly came to a clinch. Wolgast ripped a nasty one up Brown's stomach, but Brown shoved back Wolgast's head with a left and rushed him to the ropes. Wolgast missed two swings to the head, both right and left. As they clinched Wolgast was hissed again for roughing. They see-sawed around the ring until Brown ripped a left to the face. Wolgast came back with a hard left below the heart, and pushed Brown to the ropes. Brown stumbled and fell outside the ring, but was pushed back by spectators just as the final bell rang.

One World's Champion Who Will Not Report Again

PITCHER OVERALL.

Chicago, March 3.—Pitcher Overall, of the Cubs, has notified President Murphy in a letter received today that he is through with baseball. He announced that he was unable to leave his gold-mining business in California.

SUPERBAS INDULGE IN FIRST GAME OF SEASON

Delegation Headed by Rucker Beats Barger's Team 3 to 0—Miller Hits Only Home Run.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 3.—The first game of the season for Brooklyn was played this afternoon. Nap Rucker and Eddie Barger selected sides and the team captained by the sterling southpaw won by the shutout score of 3 to 0. For the winning combination Rucker, Schardt and Knetzer each twirled three innings, while Miller did the receiving. Barger, Bell, Ryan and Ragon tossed for the losers, with Erwin behind the bat. Davidson and Shardt each doubled, while Miller hit a homer to centre. The same teams will play again today.

Prosecuting Attorney J. E. Wood has started a crusade against Sunday baseball, after having put the crusher on Sunday theatres and gambling. He will not try to interfere with the games booked for next Sunday.

M'GRAW'S COLTS TRIM REGULARS

Giant Nines Meet at Marlin, Youngsters Winning 3 to 2.

Marlin, Texas, March 3.—McGraw's Colts last night were crowing over their first victory over the regulars, the first battle of the youngsters and veterans yesterday afternoon resulting in a score of 3 to 2 in favor of the kids. It was a snappy six-inning game, in which only one error was spilled and in which the hitting was light. The fourth inning, featured by Manush's home run and Fletcher's triple, decided the game. The score:

Regulars	0 0 0 0 0 2	2	3 1
Colts	0 1 0 2 0 0	3	4 0

Three-base hit, Fletcher; home run, Manush; batteries—Jenkins, Tendricks and Gowley for the Colts; Rustenhaven, Rudolph and Hartley. Umpire, Hansell.

STAR CUB RECRUIT WON'T PLAY SUNDAYS

Man Who Is Expected to Fill Overall's Shoes Is Minister's Son.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, March 4.—President Murphy looks for a moral uplift among the members of the Cub squad when they return from the south. J. E. Cooke, jun., a pitching recruit from Peoria, son of an Arkansas minister, is opposed to playing on Sunday, and asked to be excused from Sabbath duty when he signed his contract. Both President Murphy and Manager Chance respected his wishes in the matter and granted his request.

Cooke is expected to fill the gap made by Overall's refusal to play this season.

AYLMER RACE WON BY INDIAN

Muncey Man Also Second in Three-Mile Event.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Aylmer, March 4.—The three-mile footrace at the Aylmer roller rink Friday night was won by Ninham, a St. Thomas Indian; Abraham, Muncey Indian, second, Grass, Benson and Walker, of Aylmer, also ran. Time, 16.38. There was a large attendance.

SOUTH AFRICANS' TENNIS CHALLENGE.

[Canadian Press.]

Sydney, N. S. W., March 3. — The South African Tennis Association has challenged for the Dwight F. Davis International lawn tennis cup. Challenges had already been received from the Lawn Tennis Association of Great Britain and the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

CLOSE PLAY IN CHESS MATCH.

San Sebastian, Spain, March 3.—In the eighth round of the international chess masters' tournament today, Capablanca defeated Niemzowitsch. Burn defeated Bernstein, and Janowski won from Teichmann. Tarrasch and Vidmar and Schlechter and Marozcy drew their games, while those between Leonhardt and Rubinstein and Duras and Spielmann were adjourned.

GLENCOE TEAM WINS FROM CHATHAM CREW

One-Time O. H. A. Outfit of Maple City, Walloped by 13 to 4 Score.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Glencoe, March 3.—Glencoe 13, Chatham 4. In a fast and interesting game of hockey here, the Chatham O. H. A. team went down to defeat before the fast Glencoe seven. The game was filled with spectacular work by both teams. Half-time score was: Chatham 1, Glencoe 4.

The teams lined up as follows:

Chatham—Briscoe, goal; McRae, point; Brundage, cover; Dennis, centre; Johnstone, left; Bigley, right; Daniels, rover.

Glencoe—N. McLachlan, goal; P. McCallum, point; T. Harris, rover; J. Weaver, centre; B. McCallum, left; A. Davenport, right; B. Doble, rover.

Referee—Liddy; timekeepers, Joe Smith and C. B. McLean.

HOCKEY

Preston Juniors

VS.

London Juniors

PRINCESS RINK,

Monday, March 6

ADMISSION 25c. b

ST. MARYS CURLERS WIN LOCAL GAMES

Deefat Thistles Sixteen Shots and London Three.

St. Marys curlers won from both London and Thistle rinks here yesterday, the scores being:

At Thistle Rink.

Thistles.		St. Marys.	
A. E. Barbour, sk.	14	Dunseith, sk.	13
C. A. Ross, sk.	3	Tovell, sk.	18
Total	17	Total	32

St. Marys up 15 shots.

At London Club Rink.

St. Marys.		Londons.	
Andrews, sk.	11	Stevenson, sk.	9
Oddie, sk.	10	Evans, sk.	8
Myers, sk.	12	Gillean, sk.	13
Total	33	Total	30

St. Marys up three shots.

WAGNER AT LAST GETS DISCHARGE

Agrees to Sign Pirate Contract and Go South With Team.

Pittsburg, March 3.—After personally assuring John A. Evans and L. A. Davis that he would comply with their recent ultimatum, "Honus" Wagner, the Pittsburg club's shortstop, this afternoon was discharged from jury duty for the two weeks commencing March 6, in common pleas court No. 3. Last week the judges announced that if he would sign his contract with the Pirates and agree to accompany the team on the southern trip, he would be excused from jury duty.

PHILLIES START SPRING PRACTICE

Begin Work at Birmingham, Ala., Despite Cool Weather—President Fogel Watches Players.

Birmingham, Ala., March 3.—The Philadelphia Nationals began their spring practice today at Rickwood Park. While the weather was cool, the men went out to the park and prepared for active work. President Fogel, Manager Dooin, and nine Philadelphia newspapermen are watching the work.

SMALLWOOD VICTOR IN FIVE-MILE RACE.

Pittsburg, March 4.—Percy Smallwood showed his old-time form last night, and defeated William Stanley, the Danish long-distance runner, at the Auditorium roller rink in their five-mile race by a lap and a half. Smallwood's time for the distance was exceedingly fast, he reeling it off in 26 minutes and 5 seconds. It was a nip-and-tuck affair nearly from start to finish, Smallwood not gaining any material advantage until the last mile. Stanley's work was high class, and he came in for a lot of applause.

GERBER OF CHATHAM REPLIES TO JOE WEST

Says He Is Willing to Bowl Ten Games for Any Money Londoner Names.

The Chatham News contains the following:

Sporting Editor, —I wish to reply to the insinuation made by the great Joe West, the great bowler, but he does not always say what kind of bowling. Now I want him to understand that I have not thrown any hot-air to him, and I won't take any from him. He wants to find out what he is talking about before he throws such hot-air. I didn't place myself in such a class as that. I never have had to make a living by travelling through the country carrying a bowling ball. Now from this act, if I intend to make a living in this way. I will challenge Joe West ten games and as much money as he likes to put up, and I think I can put up as much money as he can. Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain, Yours faithfully,

F. E. GERBER.

West went to Buffalo Friday, and will meet Gilbert, of Cleveland, in a match for a $200 side bet.

JUNIORS ARE ALREADY PREPARING FOR 1912

Five of This Year's Crew Will Be Eligible Again—Preston Here Monday.

Local hockey fans are taking a great deal of interest in the series of home-and-home games with the fast junior Preston sepette, who were put out in the semi-finals with Orillia by one lone tally.

The first match will be played in the Princess Rink on Monday night in this city, and a return game will be contested in Preston on the following Thursday. The Preston Dunhumeri are a fast aggregation, but the local juniors must be considered so the game will be about the fastest exhibition seen here this season. Five of the locals will be eligible for next year's crew, and by playing exhibition games will secure splendid opportunities for team play.

M'FARLAND VS. MORAN

Fans Are Interested in Outcome of Coming Battle.

New York, March 4.—Boxing fans are attaching unusual interest to the coming contest here between Packey McFarland and Owen Moran, because of the fact that the Fairmont Athletic Club, where the bout will be held, is negotiating for the return of Jem Driscoll to this country to fight the winner. McFarland and Moran are top-notchers among the lightweights, and as both are fast, clever boxers, ring followers look for one of the fastest bouts seen this year.

OLDFIELD RETIRES FROM AUTO RACING

Sells "200" Benz and Other Machines to E. A. Moross for $50,000.

SEEKS REINSTATEMENT

Newk Owner of Outfit Would Place Ben Hirscher at Wheel—Barney to Run Cafe.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

San Antonio, Texas, March 4.—Barney Oldfield, the veteran automobile track driver, who last night sold his racing outfit to E. A. Moross for $50,000, says that he will put half the money into a cafe. The establishment, he says, will be a gorgeous one, and will "startle California."

Mr. Moross, who was at one time manager of the Indianapolis speedway, will ask the American Racing Association to reinstate Oldfield's cars and his driver, Ben Kirscher. The cars are the 200-horsepower Benz, which holds the world's mile record; the Prince Henry Benz and the Knox Giant, which have been campaigned around the country for a long time.

Oldfield to Retire.

The cars will be entered, if reinstated, in the Jacksonville beach races at the end of this month. They will also be named in the summer meets of importance. In the agreement, Oldfield and his manager, William Pickens, agree to retire from automobile racing for a year. Oldfield says that after a long rest he will return to racing.

"I am going to Los Angeles to open up a cafe," said Oldfield today. "I am going to knuckle down to business and I am going to make it pay. Good, hard work like this, with plenty of figuring and guessing and trying to please everybody will be a rest for me. It will be like coming in from a hard season's work in the fields to spend an evening at home.

"After a while, I suppose I will want to get back in the automobile game again. No, I'm not like Jeffries. I can come back and I will come back, not to do any damage, but just for the sport of it."

PACKEY CLASSES RIVAL BOXERS

Chicagoan Says Moran Is etter Than Wolgast and the Champion etter Than Brown.

Detroit, Mich., March 4. Packey McFarland, who is here with a vaudeville show, today indulged in a modest way of declaring himself the lightweight champion.

"Moran is a better fighter than Wolgast," he said. "If they ever come together, my money will go on the Englishman. Wolgast isn't going back, as many experts figure out from his battle with Brown. Brown is a joke as a fighter. I consider Hogan a better man. Hogan is not only a boxer, but a fighter. While I never have boasted of my own ability, I am confident I can beat Moran at any stage of the game, so there is no danger of the title going out of the country."

PAUXTIS AT SYRACUSE.

Kilkesbarre, Pa., March 3.—Simon Pauxtis, of this city, former catcher of the Yankees, has been signed by Manager Griffin, of the Syracuse team of the New York State League, and will catch for that team this coming season. Pauxtis was purchased from Cincinnati.

PRESTON DEFEATS MIDLAND IN FIRST

London's Conquerors Have Lead of Three Goals in Title Series.

GAME WAS WHIRLWIND

Players Kept at It Every Minute, But Midland Was Hampered by the Small Ice.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Preston, March 3.—Preston succeeded in running up a lead of three goals in the first match for the intermediate O. H. A. championship tonight by defeating the fast Midland crew by a score of 6 to 2.

Chancer Elliott officiated as referee, and while he allowed much close checking, he got all the off-sides and objectionable work. Every player worked his limit, and the twelve hundred fans present witnessed one of the finest contests of the season. The game attracted many fans from all over Ontario every burg of any size in this neighborhood being represented. President Casselman and Secretary Vining, of the London club, were among the spectators.

The back checking of the winning team featured, but while defeated, the Midland sepette is a beautiful one, and was slightly hampered by the small ice. It is expected that they will make a good showing at home. The first half, which was all Midland, ended with the score 1 to 1, the shooting of the visitors being phenomenal However, Johnston and the Preston defence were on the job every minute, and held the score down.

Rahn, Preston's fast right wing, went wild in the second half, and broke away repeatedly. In this session he and Oscar Bernhardt started after Gould, who had the puck. He raced away from them but as they caught up he suddenly stalled. The Preston men were after him from each side and collided heavily when Gould sprung his trick. Bernhardt was knocked out for several minutes, and was rather dopey for the remainder of the play.

Esrington, a 17-year-old boy, who played the left wing in the absence of Milroy, who was injured in a practice, is a wonder. He worked the boards all night and helped his team out excellently. The teams:

Preston—Johnston, goal; Bowman, point; O. Bernhardt, cover; Walker, rover; I. Bernhardt, centre; Rahn, right; Esrington, left.

Midland—Gould, goal; Hanley, point; Gould, cover; Levigne, rover; Chase, centre; Hastings, right; Luvereau, left.

National Bowling Alleys

Grand Prize Week

Get in on it. Special prizes and match games. Something doing all the time.

For the best smoke

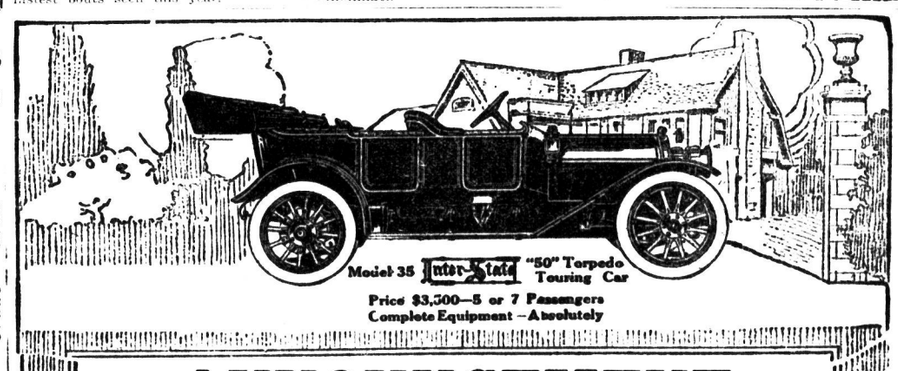
in the city, and the best smokers' supplies, at the most reasonable prices, see me.

THOS. J. MAHER

National Cigar Store.

YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00 per Bottle. Sold by ANDERSON & NELLES



Model 35 Inter-State "50" Torpedo Touring Car

Price $3,500—5 or 7 Passengers

Complete Equipment—Absolutely

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Inter-State car will be sold in Canada. We have taken over the car for the Dominion, and agencies will be established in all principal centres. See it before you decide upon your purchase. Let us show you what a car this really is.

This is the car that made good against over 100 rivals. Motorists who have followed the American market, already know of this three-year wonder. The Inter-State car launched three years ago, is a leader on the other side.

Competition in Canada between its half-dozen or so Canadian-made cars is hot enough. In the States, with countless cars on the market, it is red hot. Launch a car into that field, new and untried, without reputation, without a friend outside its own organization—and it has its work cut out for it.

Over 100 makes of cars were firmly intrenched in the American market when the Inter-State was produced. Against those cars the Inter-State made good the first year, the second year, the third year, until now it has come right to the front.

The Inter-State has had no costly mistakes to pay for. It began as a top-notch car. It was not made in a hurry. It was given all the benefit of recognized standard building methods, and as a result it won out.

The success in the States will be duplicated in Canada. This is too fine a car for Canadians to miss. Send for our catalogue now.

If you think a high price necessary for a first-class, high-powered, up-to-the-minute car, get this catalogue and read it.

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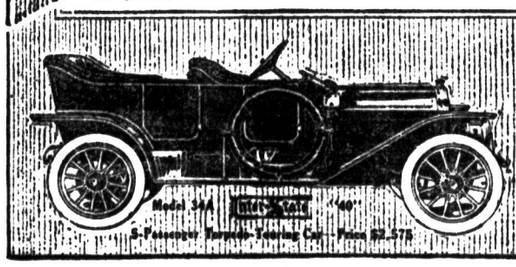

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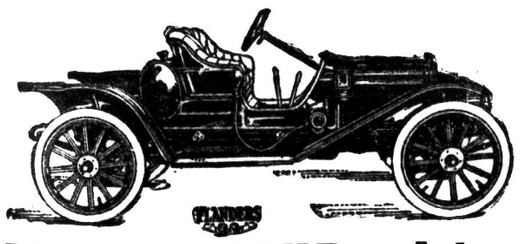


FLANDERS "20"

Flanders "20" Roadster

$900

What is conceded to be the greatest non-stop performance ever made by a motor car is the 10,873-mile continuous run just completed at Los Angeles, Cal., by a Flanders "20." This mileage exceeds by far that ever accomplished by any car at any price, horsepower or size.

In making this phenomenal run the Flanders "20" has again conclusively demonstrated that it is a car of wonderful stamina and endurance.

During the entire 10,873 miles the car carried its full complement of four passengers, and these were disinterested people who acted as observers.

There is little doubt that it will be a considerable length of time before this performance will be equalled. The event was under the direction of the Automobile Club of Southern California.—Detroit Free Press.

R. HUESTON & SONS

AGENTS. 481 RICHMOND STREET

HYDRO'S POWERS GREATLY EXTENDED

Absolute Jurisdiction Over the Erection of All Poles and Wires.

STUDHOLME EXPLAINS

Premier Whitney Announces That He Will Move Anti-Reciprocity Resolution.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 3.—The already large powers enjoyed by the hydro-electric commission will be greatly extended if a Government measure introduced in the Legislature yesterday becomes law.

Absolute jurisdiction over the erection of poles and wires and the construction of conduits is given the commission by the bill, which was introduced by Mr. W. K. McNaught. The bill was seconded by Hon. J. S. Hendrie, and is designed chiefly to put an end to the differences of opinion between private and municipal electric companies. Hitherto the courts were the only resort where disputes arose, but under the power commission act as it will be amended, the orders of the commission will be binding upon any company. It will also give the commission power to step in where municipal cities, such as Toronto, have independent ideas as to the construction of their pole conduit systems.

One of the most striking clauses of the bill is that which gives the commission power to order that the wires of a municipal system shall be attached to poles already erected by private companies, thus doing away with the necessity of an unsightly double line of poles on any street.

Commission Gets Jurisdiction.

The commission is given power to exercise jurisdiction over the location of all poles, conduits and wires of any municipal corporation. In all cases where, in the opinion of the commission, it is desirable that conduits should be laid or maintained or lines of poles erected upon any street on which other conduits or poles have previously been placed the commission may order that notwithstanding any law to the contrary the poles conduits or wires of any municipal corporation using the commission's power may be placed at such positions as the commission may order, notwithstanding the proximity of existing conduits or poles.

Where wires of the municipal company are placed on poles of an existing company, the former corporation must pay the private company such remuneration as the commission may order.

May Erect New Poles.

If the poles are unable to carry more wires, and it is in the public interest that two lines of poles should not be erected, the commission may order that stronger poles be erected, to be used by both systems. The municipal company must erect the new poles and remove the old ones, making all necessary connections at its own expense, and shall indemnify the existing company for any expenses in connection with the change. The substituted poles become the property of the private corporation, subject to the right of the municipal system to string and maintain wires thereon. The commission's power is extended to cover renewing of poles and conduits.

Mr. Studholme Was Misreported.

When the House opened, Sir James Whitney arose to speak with reference to the question of privilege raised by Dr. Sinclair, of Fort William, who protested against statements made by Mr. Alan Studholme at a meeting on Wednesday night. The Labor man was reported in the Mail and Empire to have described his fellow-members in the House as a "lot of loafers." The Prime Minister stated that the jurisdiction of the Speaker did not extend outside the House, and that it could not be held that even if Mr. Studholme had used the words attributed to him, he had committed an offence. Sir James remarked that he had been assured that the statement as reported in the newspaper was incorrect.

"I was misrepresented," said the Labor member, and the incident was closed by the Speaker declaring that the matter was "at an end."

Wolf Bounty Bill Stands.

The provincial treasurer's bill to prevent any further wolf bounty frauds was considered in committee, but upon the suggestion of Hon. Mr. MacKay was allowed to stand over in order to allow an amendment to be inserted. The bill provides that instead of the wolf's skin, with the ear clipped, being returned to the person securing the bounty, it becomes the

Low Colonist Rates to the Pacific Coast.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, daily from March 10 to April 10 from all points in Canada.

Personally conducted California tours in Pullman tourist sleeping cars on through trains, leave Chicago Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

Pullman tourist sleeping cars daily. For full particulars apply to R. H. Bennett, general agent, 46 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont., F. H. Terry, travelling agent, Toronto, or S. A. Hutchison, manager tours department, 212 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

M. 4, 8, 23, 30

DRUGGIST PRAISES D. D. D.

"Your D. D. D. Prescription is the best thing we have ever handled, and is giving good satisfaction with our customers.—Spur Stevenson Drug Company, Birtle, Man.

"I have had Eczema on and off for about three years, and nothing I tried has done so much good as D. D. D. It will stop that irritation in a few minutes. I can do my washing and if I have D. D. D. on hand it will ease it at once," writes Mrs. A. J. Squires, Coleman, Ont.

These are just samples of letters we are receiving every day from grateful patients all over the country.

"Worth its weight in gold." "All my pimples washed away by D. D. D." "I found instant relief." "D. D. D. is little short of miraculous." These are the words of others in describing the great skin remedy, D. D. D.

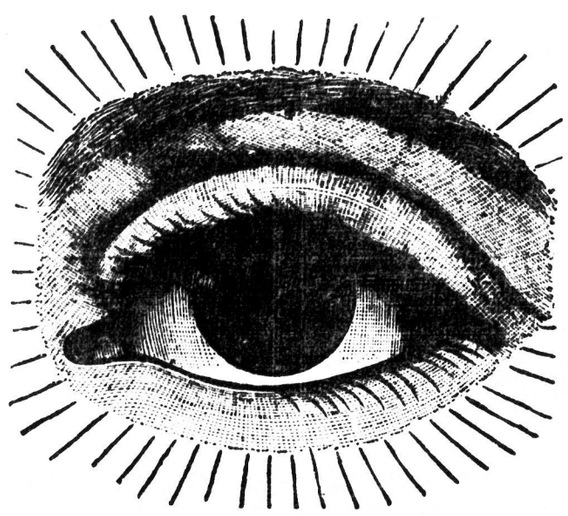
Proven by thousands of cures, for ten years, to be absolutely harmless and reliable in every case of skin trouble, no matter what it is.

Write today for free trial bottle to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. L.A., 49 Colborne street, Toronto.

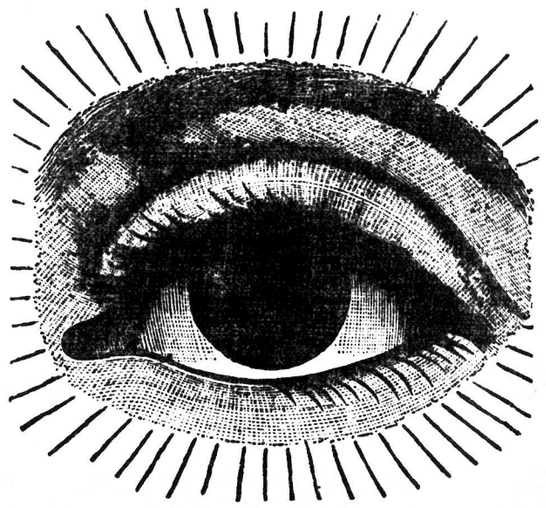
For sale by all druggists.

The Big Optical Sale Continues

AT W. T. STRONG'S DRUG STORE



Owing to the fact that many have been unable to be fitted with Glasses, W. T. Strong will continue his great Optical Sale. Read the following testimonials from some of Canada's skilled and expert rifle shots given to C. R. Elliott, representing the International College of Opthalmology, who will be in charge of this sale.



London, Feb. 22, 1911.

To the Citizens of London:

The International College of Opthalmology are optical authorities with wide-known reputation. I know they have the individual confidence of most of the military rifle shots, who must have perfect fitting glasses for their careful seeing, and always consult these experts. (Signed) W. A. McCRIMMON, Major.

Seventh Regiment Fusiliers.

Kingston, April 27, 1910.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have much pleasure in stating that I know the International College of Opthalmology to be the most scientific optical specialists in Canada. They always supply me with shooting lenses, as they do the best shots in Canada, and are generally regarded as the top notchers in their business.

(Signed) WILLIAM SWAINE, Q. M. S.,
14th Regiment, P. W. O. R, Kingston,

Peterboro, April 27, 1910.

To the People of Canada:

This is to certify that I know the International College of Opthalmology to be very skilled optical people. They have supplied me with shooting lenses for my military shooting for the past 10 years, and I am satisfied they can fit the most difficult cases of eye trouble with the best possible satisfaction.

(Signed) DR. J. B. PENTLAND.

Peterboro, April 27, 1910.

The International College of Opthalmology:

Gentlemen,—I desire to state that your method of examination which your firm has conducted with the crack rifle shots of Canada has been so satisfactory that I can honestly state that you are certainly the best optical people in Canada in my mind and thoroughly reliable. (Signed) GEORGE FITZGERALD,
Peterboro Carriage Factory.

Charges in all cases are Moderate. The goods are exactly as represented. If you feel in the least dissatisfied W. T. Strong will refund you the money you pay.

PRESCRIPTION LENSES AT LOWEST PRICES. CONSULTATION FREE. HOURS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

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property of the province, to be disposed of at such terms as can be made. The investigation into the wolf bounty frauds showed that coyotes were rented in the west, brought down to Ontario, and the bounty collected upon them. They were then shipped back. It was also shown that collusion between crown officers and others had resulted in the bounty being collected on the same skin more than once.

The amendment provided that the ears be clipped from the pelts, but Hon. Mr. MacKay and Mr. R. R. Gamey pointed out that if the Government was taking the skins they could be sold to better advantage with the ears on. The necessity of marking the skins in some other way impressed itself upon the provincial treasurer, and he asked that the bill be allowed to stand over until the matter could be considered.

A Reciprocity Resolution.

Following the Conservative caucus yesterday at which Sir James Whitney's resolution condemning the reciprocity agreement was approved by the members, the Prime Minister officially stated that an anti-reciprocity resolution would be introduced in the Legislature. He added that there was no foundation for the report in an evening paper that there had been difficulty in arriving at a conclusion.

"There are no two opinions in the Government party on the subject," he said, "and there has been no delay in coming to a conclusion." It is likely that the resolution will be introduced on Tuesday.

MORE LIGHT ASKED BY AN ALDERMAN

Certain Streets Would Be Improved by a Light on Every Pole.

Ald. Tancock made a plea for more street lighting at the meeting of No. 3 committee yesterday afternoon.

"We are getting about one-seventh the candlepower that we had when the London Electric Company supplied us light," he stated. "Our business streets are badly lighted, in fact, some of them are worse lighted than the outskirts. I think we should compel the water commissioners to furnish us more light than at the present time."

"The system is not perfect," Mayor Beattie pointed out. "We are going to give the citizens all the light we possibly can, but we have more important matters to attend to at the present moment, and when we have finished them we will attend to the street lighting. I think the commissioners deserve credit, not censure, for the way they have handled the street lighting. The streets are better lighted than ever they were, and when the system is perfect they will be still better lighted."

"I move that the commissioners be asked to put a light on every pole on the following streets: King, Talbot, Ridout, Clarence, Dundas east and York," said Ald. Tancock. "Then we might get something."

"The commissioners have done well," declared Ald. Donnelly. "However, it will do no harm to send the request made by Ald. Tancock to them. They can take their time about granting it."

First Aid for Firemen.

St. John's Ambulance Corps requested that the members of the fire department be asked to take the course in first aid.

"The firemen are generally so busy at a fire that they have little time for that," explained Chief Aitken. "If a man is hurt others look after him."

However, Chief Aitken said it would be all right, and so a motion was passed compelling the firemen to take this course.

C. L. Avey was recommended for the position of street watering inspector. The following applied: M. J. Morkin, M. O'Donoghue, Maurice Baldwin, C. L. Avey, Levi Lewis, George Porter, Jas. Bendle, C. H. Jones and G. E. Rose. One by one the applicants were eliminated until Mr. Avey received the support of the committee. The salary will be $15 a week, with $3 a week extra for a horse.

Ald. Tancock is of the opinion that the city should purchase the mineral baths, and moved that a sufficient sum to purchase them be put in the estimates. However, the rest of the committee did not favor that course of action and the motion was lost.

Test Water System.

Ald. Tancock suggested that a test of the water system be made as soon as possible in order that an effort might be made to have the insurance rate reduced. The water commissioners will be asked when they are ready to make the test.

Dunbra & Walsh were awarded the contract for firemen's suits at $25.90. Smallman & Ingram were awarded the tenders for caps and shirts. Chief Aitken to select what styles suit him best.

Other matters of routine were transacted.

Those present were Ald. Ashplant, chairman; Ald. Donnelly, Ald. Tancock, Mayor Beattie, Fire Chief Aitken and Secretary Miss Nora Toll.

LIVED IN TOWNSHIP FOR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS

Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Needham at Home on Lot 6, Con. 13.

Mrs. Elizabeth Needham, for more than 75 years a resident of London Township, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her son, Thomas W. Needham, of lot 6, con. 13, London Township. Mrs. Needham was in her 76th year and leaves two sons and three daughters: Messrs. T. W. and R. J., of London Township; Mrs. A. G. Langford, of this city; Mrs. W. C. Gowan and Mrs. John Corsant, London Township. Mr. Sam Longford, of this city, and Thomas, of London Township, are brothers, and Mrs. J. A. McRoberts, of London Township, is a sister. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon from the residence of T. W. Needham, and interment will be made at Birr Cemetery.

REV. EDGAR HILL DEAD

Well-Known Montreal Divine Succumbs to Paralytic Stroke.

Montreal, March 3.—Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, pastor of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, succumbed this afternoon to a paralytic attack which seized him on Wednesday evening after speaking at a missionary meeting earlier in the day.

CLANDEBOYE.

Clandeboye, March 3.—Miss Ann Neil, of this place, had a fall and broke a bone in her wrist.

Mrs. R. Harlton had a bad fall on the icy sidewalk which will lay her up for some time.

Mrs. Thomas Hodgins, who has been visiting her mother this winter, has started for her home in Wilkie, Sask.

Mrs. Moses Hodgins has gone to Port Huron to visit her sister.

Mrs. James Dickie has had some relations visiting her from Toronto the past few days.

Mrs. Seale, who has been visiting her brother, J. Morley, of Exeter, has returned to her mother's again.

The vets. seems to be doing a rushing business in this neighborhood, going night and day.

Mrs. Morgan, who was so dangerously ill, is doing very nicely now.

Mr. Patrick Casey, of this place, was calling on friends in Lucan yesterday.

THAMESFORD.

Thamesford, March 1.—Miss Jennie McKay, of Grosvenor street, London, returned home Monday after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. W. McLeod, and other friends.

Miss McNee, of London, sister of Mrs. James McMurray, was present at the induction of Mr Galbraith on Friday evening.

The wedding of two of our popular young friends, Mr. Harry Woodman and Miss Lilly Bartlett took place at the parsonage, Dorchester, on Wednesday, by Rev. J. Agnew, a former pastor, and after a short honeymoon trip came to the home prepared for the bride's reception on Friday evening.

The reception tendered Rev. W. S. Galbraith and wife took place last evening in St. Andrew's Church. After tea in the lecture room all repaired to the body of the church, when a very interesting programme was listened to, consisting of addresses by Rev. Mr. Lindsay, who has been interim moderator, of Kintore; Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Thamesford, and Rev. Mr. Matheson, of Embro; solos by F. O. Kester and W. McKay, and anthems by the choir. An interesting part of the programme were the words addressed to Mr. Lindsay on the way he had discharged his duties while moderator, by Mr. W. H. Sutherland and Mr. Patterson. After thanking the congregation as a whole, Mr. Lindsay vacated the chair, and it was taken by the pastor, W. S. Galbraith, who has lately been inducted to the charge of St. Andrew's Church. All dispersed near midnight, hoping it would be many years before they would meet for the reception of another minister.

ILDERTON.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the rectory on Wednesday, March 1, by Rev. J. Carlton McCracken, when Mr. John William Gilbert, only son of Mrs. Thomas Gilbert, of Parkhill, and Miss Hazel Pearl Robertson, daughter of Mr. John Robertson, of the 15th concession, London Township, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The young couple were unattended. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert left on the evening train for their future home in Woodstock.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

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. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Made in Switzerland by Swiss Maids

in the famous chocolate works of Tobler & Co., at Berne.

Tobler's is the most fastidiously delicious Milk Chocolate in the world.

Its richness, smoothness and exquisite flavor have set a new standard in chocolate sweetmeats.

Don't merely ask for "Milk Chocolate"—say TOBLER'S, the genuine Swiss Milk Chocolate—made in Switzerland and sold all over the world.

In 5, 10, 20 and 40c. packages—
also sold by the pound at 50c.

Imported by
MACLURE & LANGLEY, Ltd.
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg.

33

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Hamburg—Graf Waldersee.
Rotterdam—Potsdam.
Havre—Espagne.
Gibraltar—Cedric.
Naples—Venezia.
Browhead—George Washington (dock Sunday).

Fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism is simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment. All that is needed to afford relief is the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. Give it a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. Sold by all druggists. 3

GAME LAW AMENDMENTS

Beavers, When a Nuisance, To Be Destroyed by Government Officials.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, March 3.—Beaver, which are protected all the year round in Ontario, are to be killed hereafter by Government officials, where they block streams and flood fields to the annoyance of farmers.

Hon. Dr. Reaume will introduce a bill in the Legislature to this effect. The season for killing woodcock will also be extended 15 days, and the season for killing mushrats will be extended a month.

R. R. Gamey proposes to amend the game laws to restrict the number of ducks and partridge that a man may shoot in a day, and during the season.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c. 1st-fy

A box of "Little Digesters" is the next best thing to a stomach that knows its business and never balks. They are compounded of the purest drugs known to medical science and are sold at 25 cents the box, by your own druggist or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

MR. C. M. MACFIE ON RECIPROCITY

Middlesex Councillor Tells of the Good It Will Do for Farmers.

MAN WHO KNOWS SPEAKS

American Eagles Are Not Repulsive to Canadians as a Rule When Spread on Dollars, He Says.

Mr. Charles M. Macfie, of Appin, reeve of the township of Ekfrid, who is recognized as one of the brainest men on the Middlesex County council, and who was prominently mentioned in connection with the wardenship at the January session, has declared strongly in favor of reciprocity.

Mr. Macfie's work as chairman of the finance committee was very commendable last year, and he is again on that body.

Ex-Reeve T. G. Turnbull, of Lobo, a prominent grain buyer; James McRobert, of Longwood, and many others throughout this district, also speak strongly in favor of the scheme, which they declare will inevitably result in greater prosperity for Canada if passed.

Advance Canada's Interests.

To my mind the agreement is one generally calculated to advance the whole interests of Canada, says Councillor Macfie. From the United States we have in past years purchased more largely than from any other country in the world. What disadvantage can come if part of the obstacle to our trading is removed and we can purchase more cheaply? None whatever! The Canadian Government will forfeit more than $2,000,000 from her revenue on the present basis of imports from the United States. This is the least calculation of the amount of the cheapening of these imported products to the Canadian consumer. Then surely the United States intends to become a better customer of the Canadian producer or her statesmen are propagating a farce in their tariff reduction bill. The wider, freer market is in every case the steadier one, so Britain is the great controller of the world's prices. A steady dependable market, in every case, stimulates the maximum of production and this to Ontario means the filling with producers of these large grazing areas which tell of our diminishing rural population.

Remove the Barriers.

"So remove our trade barriers. The farmers have been enjoying some prosperity, but the difficulty of adjusting our protective tariffs to protect all classes equally has been against the farmers as a class, and they have been handicapped in their ability to pay labor sufficient wages properly to till their lands while the more largely protected interests have not been thus handicapped. So the large areas being devoted to grazing, a largely speculative branch of agricultural industry, are producing less than one-third of what they should produce if tilled as they should be. Give larger, steadier markets and you stimulate production, and I see this as a result of the agreement. Though interests that have been sheltered in the past, together with their sympathetic and hysterical publicists, are looking through blue glass at the results if the agreement becomes a fact, and see the destruction of the Empire so far as Canadian relation thereto is concerned, yet the hearts of all who are going to benefit by the enforcing of the agreement still beat true to Britain's crown and are light with the thought that the future spells increasing prosperity as has in the past the reduction in tariff charges due to the British preference; and are enthusiastic that the opportunity for closer union in trade and commerce will cement the Anglo-Saxon union that will form such an important factor in the future preservation of world peace.

The Protected Interests.

"The protected interests have asked for the removal even of the British preference. The sense of the Canadian people is decidedly opposed to such action. A French treaty has recently been negotiated giving us extended markets, yet Canada survives and continues to prosper. The German surtax is removed and trade with Germany thereby stimulated, and we are pleased, notwithstanding our imperialistic friends proclaim Germany's hostility to Britain and urge a contribution of Dreadnoughts and the instantaneous creation of a Canadian navy. The Payne tariff bill through an error imposes a duty of 5 cents per gallon on imported cream instead of 5 cents per pound, and Canadian exports of cream to the United States grow inconceivably fast. The price of butter increases to a figure on a level in keeping with the cost of production, creamery production of butter over Eastern Canada is thereby stimulated as it has not been for years before, and this is reacting upon the production of beef and bacon profitably to the farmer and ultimately profitable to the consumer. Yet this one instance of what the trade agreement will do on a larger scale has not led any of our Canadian producers to hoist the Stars and Stripes over their portion of the Canadian Dominion. Canadians have some use for the American Eagle after all. They will continue to welcome him spread on a silver dollar. Few refuse him in that form and still fewer should have any use for that stimulated loyalty that would hinder every effort to extend our markets and endeavor to make a self-contained, circumscribed people out of one Providence never intended should be."

Mr. James McRobert.

Mr. James McRobert, of Longwood, one of the best-known farmers of that district, is in favor of the reciprocity agreement, which is now commanding the interest and consideration of the people. "It's the very thing Sir John A. Macdonald hoped for and prayed for, and holds out every advantage to the farmers," said Mr. McRobert. "I believe the "toll gate" at the border should come down. There's no occasion to beat the big drum of imperialism, just let's attend to our knitting. Even if we found the new market of no advantage we would still have the old ones and it would not hurt us, anyway. Farmers are all of much the same opinion as that, but partyism keeps some of them silent. I am certainly willing to give the agreement a fair trial."

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invariably bring relief to women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dyspepsia. Sold by all druggists. 2

CITY WILL FIGHT FOR BETTER RATES

Opinion Is That London Is Being Discriminated Against by the Railways.

MAKE CITY ATTRACTIVE

And Bring the People Here—Matter Was Left in the Hands of a Special Committee.

A deputation from the city council will interview the Eastern Passenger Association at an early date to discuss the question of excursion rates in and out of the city of London. The impression prevails that this city is being discriminated against.

Mayor Beattie, Ald. Eckert and Ald. Bennett have the matter in hand and will make arrangements for an interview with the association at an early date.

Mayor Beattie brought up the question yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the finance committee.

"This is an important matter," his worship stated. "Instead of receiving advantages from the new rates we were promised a year ago, the opposite has taken place. The excursion rate to Detroit has been raised, it is true, but we have received no better rates into London. I do not think that fair."

Induce People to Come.

"We should find out what inducements we have to offer people to come to this city," was Ald. Bennett's opinion. "The Passenger Association will ask us what attractions we have to bring people here, and what can we say. We must have some arguments to present to them. We should meet with the London street railway and make a special rate to Springbank. We should also consult with the railways running to Fort Stanley and obtain a rate, a favorable rate, from them. It would not be a bad idea to ask the city ticket agents of the company to meet with us and discuss this question."

"I move that this matter be left with Mayor Beattie, Ald. Eckert and Ald. Bennett, with power to take what action is thought necessary to protect the city," said Ald. Richter. "You may have to consult with the Passenger Association on short notice and you should be empowered to do so."

"We will look after it," Ald. Eckert stated. "We will get some petitions from some of the big shippers here and present them. We want a favorable rate to London."

Switching on Streets.

The request of George White & Sons to be allowed to do switching on the street railway tracks was referred to the company.

"The request should come from the company, not from any individual," was Ald. Richter's opinion.

"We need not worry," declared Ald. Bennett. "The London street railway cannot handle freight on the groove rails. That is impossible."

Some routine business was transacted and a number of requests for grants were laid over until the estimates are considered.

Those present were: Ald. Eckert, chairman; Ald. Richter, Ald. Bennett, Mayor Beattie, City Treasurer Bell, City Auditor Jewell and Secretary Miss Nora Toll.

KEEP BOYS OUT OF THE POOL ROOMS

City Council Will Likely Pass a Bylaw for the Purpose.

It is probable that a bylaw will be drafted by the city council to prevent boys under age going into poolrooms.

At the meeting of No. 3 committee held yesterday afternoon, a petition was presented from the poolroom proprietors, asking that such be done.

"We are not complaining of the present law as it applies to us," said Mr. J. Burch on behalf of the poolroom men. "We should be afforded some protection against boys who persist in hanging around poolrooms. They tell our men that they are over age, and when it is discovered that they are under age, we are sometimes fined, while the boys go free. We would like to see some penalty placed on them."

"How would it be to have every boy furnish a certificate of birth?" asked one of the aldermen.

"We had five of those not long ago," answered Mr. Burch. "Four of them were forged. They get hold of blanks and fill them out."

"Mr. Burch is right," said Mayor Beattie. "When I was acting magistrate similar cases came up before me, and I considered it a hardship on these men. However, I am not clear as to our powers in the matter, and I would suggest that the request stand over until the next meeting, and in the meantime, we would see City Solicitor Meredith regarding our powers."

After a short discussion, the committee decided to visit the place, and straighten out any difficulties.

Ald. Ashplant, on the request of Ald. Donnelly, will look into the huckster bylaw with City Solicitor Meredith, to see if the purchase of hay on commission could be prevented.

The matter of the purchase of a fire engine was laid over until the next meeting.

ASQUITH'S RELATION RAISED TO PEERAGE

[Canadian Press.]

London, March 3.—Premier Asquith has started in to even up the political complexion of the Upper House, and the first new peer to be created is his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Priaulx Tennant, whose elevation was announced this evening. As a Liberal, he represented Salisbury in Parliament from 1906-10, being defeated in the latter year.

VON ARKOVY CLEARED.

New York, March 3. — Richard Von Arkovy, the Austrian landholder who says he is a baron, walked into police court today with a grand larceny charge hanging over him. He walked out a few minutes later with the charge not only dismissed, but with the satisfaction of having been proffered an apology by Julio S. Jarron, Cuban vice-consul in this city, who had instituted the proceedings against him.

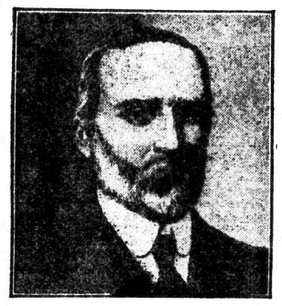
Every General Store-Keeper Needs "Fruit-a-tives"

Inkerman, Ont., Sept. 23, 1910.

"I am in the general store business, and have been a resident of Inkerman for 37 years. Since I started this store four years ago, I have found your remedy, 'Fruit-a-tives,' the most satisfactory one I have sold. Many of my customers have used 'Fruit-a-tives' with the most beneficial results and I know of two cases that have been completely cured of Dyspepsia.

"I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' on every possible occasion, and would say that if every general storekeeper, who stocks medicine, would keep 'Fruit-a-tives' prominently displayed, he would increase his business many fold."

ALEX. LARUE.



"Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy in the world made of fruit and the only remedy that will positively cure Constipation, Indigestion, Pain in the Back, Headaches, Rheumatism, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Fifty cents a box, 6 for $2 50; trial size, 25 cents. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

CITY SOLD ITS BONDS AT LESS THAN PAR

But Finance Committee Are of Opinion Price Is a Good One.

The issue of city of London debentures sold last night brought 99.017—less than a point under par. The purchasers were Wood, Gundry & Co., of Toronto, who paid $62,678 for the issue of $63,300. Ald. Richter characterized the price as a very fair one, and the rest of the committee expressed themselves as satisfied.

There were ten tenders received, and various prices were quoted for the issue. They were as follows: Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal, $61,986 95; O'Hara & Co., Toronto, $61,470 85; G. A. Stimson, Toronto, $61,260; Ontario Securities Company, Toronto, $61,917 75; Wood, Gundry & Co., Toronto, $62,678; Dominion Securities Company, Toronto, $61,155 70; Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Toronto, $62,503; Burgess & Co., Toronto, $62,037; Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto, $61,226; Brouse, Mitchell & Co., $61,408 03.

On action of Mayor Beattie, the tender of Wood, Gundry & Co. was accepted. The issue was for $63,300, made up as follows: Public school, 4 per cent, $7,000; waterworks debentures, 4 per cent, $16,000; public school debentures, 4¼ per cent, $36,300; local improvement debentures, 4½ per cent, $4,000.

NO INCREASE FOR THE CITY TEAMSTERS

Are Now Getting 50 Cents an Hour and They Asked for 55 Cents.

The teamsters will not be given an increase.

At the present time they are getting 50 cents an hour, but they demanded 55. At the meeting of the board of works last night, it was decided to leave the rate as it stands at present.

A report was presented from City Engineer Van Cleve, stating that last year the sum of $20,533 had been paid out for teaming. The rate then was 45 cents an hour.

If 50 cents an hour, the present rate, had been paid, it would have increased the amount $2,281. If 52½ cents an hour had been paid the increase would be $3,421, and if 55 cents an hour were paid the increase would be $4,562.

This, the members of the board of works thought too much. The cost of street watering was also increased considerably, and they decided to leave the rate at 50 cents an hour.

Deputy Engineer Wright brought up the question of grading Duchess avenue, South London. He pointed out that the street was almost impassable, and that it would be necessary to grade and gravel it.

The matter was laid over until the next meeting of the board, when Mr. Wright will submit a full report on conditions there.

Jail Repairs.

County Clerk T. E. Robson notified the committee that the meeting of the jail committee of the county council would be held on March 10 to consider repairs to the court house, and asked that No. 2 committee meet them to consider plans to be submitted covering the changes to be made.

The board of works will attend the meeting.

The question of proper signal lights on street cars was left over until the next meeting, when Manager C. B. King, of the London Street Railway Company, will be present.

Deputy Engineer Wright was authorized to see that a gravel pit on Beaufort street is put in proper repair.

Those present were Ald. Cooper (chairman), Ald. Saunders, Ald. Mitchell, Ald. Morgan, and Deputy Engineer Wright.

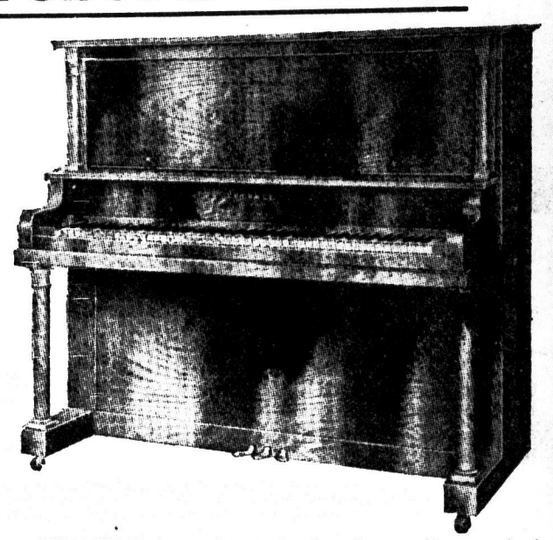
Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine**
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - - 25 cents.

(REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF CANADA.)

The Williams Club Piano Has a Tried and Tested Value

There is nothing of the "mushroom" character to the 200 pianos we are distributing through the big Williams piano club. There are over ***10 thousand of these pianos in Canadian homes.*** As we have mentioned before they have been very largely sold in London and Middlesex county. There are, perhaps, three hundred of them today in homes in this immediate section. In Montreal alone it is estimated there are nearly one thousand. In Winnipeg and vicinity one of the country's prominent piano dealers has sold an average of 150 a year for over 5 years---and so on, and so on. We could go on and mention dozens of dealers and dozens of communities that have figured in the distribution of this great piano---***ten thousand of them***---and each and all with equal success.



DESCRIPTION—Improved scale, full iron frame, with exposed pin block, trichord and overstrung bass, repeating action, ivory keys with ebony sharps, Boston fall and full swing desk, continuous nickelled hinges, seven and one-third octaves. Finished in choice mahogany and walnut veneers, double veneered throughout. Dimensions—Height, 4 feet 7 inches; length, 4 feet 10 inches; width, 2 feet 3 inches.

The Williams Piano Club Plan Told in a Few Brief Sentences

1.—The value of the Williams Club Piano is $350.
2.—The price to Williams Club Members is $257 50.
3.—The terms are $5 00 cash when you join, then $1 25 per week for 202 weeks.
4.—The piano will be delivered when you join or later, as you wish.
5.—The weekly payments of $1 25 begin when the piano is delivered.
6.—Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for five years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.
7.—**If after 30 days' trial, the Piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back.**
8.—If the Piano is satisfactory after 30 days' use, the Club Member **has eleven more months** in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the Piano. If it does not then prove to be everything that he expects, he has the privilege of exchanging it without **one penny's loss** for any other instrument of equal or greater value that we sell (and we sell over ten different representative makes).
9.—If a Club Member dies during the life of his contract we will immediately send a **receipt in full** to his family for the instrument.
10.—A beautiful stool to match the Piano is included without extra cost.
11.—The Piano will be tuned once **without charge.**

This is the whole proposition. Read this:

But the important thing to London people is, that through the many economies that the Williams piano club affords ***they save nearly one hundred dollars,*** or to be exact, ***ninety-two dollars and a half,*** all of which has been made possible by making such a gigantic purchase, adopting the most economical selling methods and a willingness to make a smaller profit than we usually make in order to ***quickly fill up the club and close the deal.***

If you have the slightest idea of purchasing a piano this year you are false to your own interests if you don't ***at once investigate this extraordinary opportunity.***

Store open evenings until 10 o'clock affords a splendid opportunity for husband and wife to call together and make their selection.

The Williams Piano Co., Ltd.

194 Dundas Street. Opposite Advertiser. H. P. Bull, Manager

PATERNO A BLACKMAILER

Slayer of Italian Princess a Common Scoundrel.

Rome, March 3.—The newspapers publish sensational details of the relations between Princess Trigona and Baron Paterno. Notwithstanding that the baron was a cavalry lieutenant, he was a card sharper. He habitually blackmailed ladies of the aristocracy with whom he had had relations. It has been ascertained that he forced Princess Trigona to give him money, and he publicly bragged that she was his mistress. He threatened repeatedly to kill her. During the last court ball he went to the Quirinal, where the princess was a guest and made a scene.

It is understood that the murder was a consequence of the refusal of the princess to give him $4,000 from the proceeds of the sale of her landed property. The princess made repeated efforts to rid herself of her obnoxious lover, but there were fruitless, despite the assistance of lawyers, who strived to hush up the scandal.

The baron's condition has improved and it is stated that his recovery is now certain. The tragedy is thus bound to have a sequel in a long, sensational trial and the baron's expulsion from the army. He belongs to the Third Royal Piedmont Cavalry, one of the smartest regiments in Italy.

The body of the princess was removed to a cemetery mortuary last night. She is survived by her husband, who is a gentleman-in-waiting to King Emanuel, and by two daughters, one 14 years old, and the other 7.

FREIGHT RATE CONFERENCE.

Washington, March 3. — The recent freight rate decisions of the interstate commerce commission will be the subject of a conference here Monday between the eastern railroad presidents and the members of the commission. President Wm. C. Brown, of the New York Central, today arranged by telephone with Commissioner Lane for the meeting.

Automobile Insurance Effected in the Columbia Insurance Co. by

D. Campbell & Sons

ESTABLISHED 1886.
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.
PHONE 1552.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents. 53tf-ty

Gourlay Pianos

High-Priced, but Worth the Price

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

London Wareroom, 261 Dundas St.

D. FRANK SMITH, Manager

A BANK ACCOUNT SEEMS to BE a MAGNET; WHEN ONCE STARTED IT DRAWS MORE.

You will help make it grow.

In 1861, a depositor in a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, had $418. Since that time he has drawn out $573, and still has $1,500 to his credit.

How do you figure that out? Why, he let his money STAY IN THE BANK. It grew.

Make THIS Bank YOUR Bank.

The Bank of Toronto

FOUR OFFICES IN LONDON:

MAIN OFFICE—Corner King and Richmond streets.
WEST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts.
EAST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Adelaide Sts.
NORTH-END OFFICE—Cor. Richmond and John Sts.

To the Ratepayers

Owing to the advent of cheap HYDRO POWER the AVERAGE COST OF LIGHTING YOUR HOMES is now only

3 Cents Per Day

CHEAP HYDRO POWER gets CHEAPER with every consumer added.

EVERY CITIZEN is a SHAREHOLDER of Hydro Power, and shares equally in any PROFIT or LOSS.

IT'S UP TO YOU TO DECIDE WHICH IT IS TO BE!

What shareholder would not support his OWN COMPANY?

No change required from the wiring now in your house.

Your wires are now all over the city. Connections made without delay. Phone 101 or 46.

Water Commissioners

29o-W

GIANT MERGER OF BAKERIES

A Five Million Dollar Ontario Concern Is Proposed.

PROMOTED AT TORONTO

Object to Reduce Cost of Production, and May Reduce Price to Consumer.

Hamilton, March 3.—A big bakery merger, with a capital of $5,000,000, and with factories in Hamilton, Toronto, London, Ottawa and other Ontario cities is a probability of the near future.

This statement is made on the authority of local bakers, who have been approached by Percy Gillespie, of Toronto, representing the promoter of the scheme, and it is believed that plans are now well under way for the formation of the gigantic concern.

It is understood that Mark Bredin, one of the most prominent Toronto bakers, is the principal, and that he has succeeded in interesting a number of financial men in the project. These will advance the money necessary to the purchase of bakeries in the cities mentioned, and it is likely that four bakeries in this city will be absorbed.

John R. Beckett is one of those who have been approached, and it is said that the Ontario Bakery Company and R. B. Hill have also been made offers for their plants. If the promoters succeed in securing the local bakeries they desire, they will spend about $100,000 in acquiring them.

The objects of the proposed merger are to reduce the cost of production, and this can be done through the purchase of great amounts of flour and other materials at lower cost than is possible with limited amounts. There is also some probability of a cut in prices, though this is likely to depend entirely on local conditions.

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. Sold by all dealers. 1

A LENTEN SERMON

Preached by Bishop Williams in St. Paul's Cathedral.

"Christ, the Fulfiller of Human Aspirations," was the subject of the Lenten sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral Friday afternoon, which Bishop Williams preached from the text, Matthew, v., 17: "Think not I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill."

He showed how Christ was the fulfiller of the moral law, by bringing out its inner meaning and by living by it; the fulfiller of what was most characteristic in Jewish history, its types, sacrifices, institutions and prophets; the fulfiller of wider human aspirations, of the Egyptians for immortality, of the Chinese for practical morality, of the Hindus for higher spiritual communion, and of the Greeks for the beautiful. It is Christ's mission to fulfill the destiny of the human race. And he also fulfills all individual aspirations for truth, morality, and the life eternal.

ORANGE BLACK CHAPTER.

Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—The annual meeting of the Orange Grand Black Chapter and the Grand Lodge of Ontario East will be held in Smith's Falls this month. The chapter meets on the 14th, and grand lodge on the 15th, each continuing in session for two days. A number of questions of public interest are to come up for discussion.

"EALING" IS THE NAME DECIDED ON

East End People of the Hamilton Road Section Will Go It Alone.

DON'T LIKE THE CITY

And Will Have Nothing To Do With the People of Pottersburg—A Meeting Last Night.

At a meeting held in the Hamilton road schoolhouse last night, it was decided by a majority of some 50 votes as against 25 opposing incorporation, to proceed with necessary steps to have that district of London Township lying east of the McClary works and between the railroad on the north, the river on the south, and a point to be determined upon, in the east, organized into a separate municipality.

A great many of those present, for the meeting was largely attended, declined to express an opinion either way, and not a few thought that the matter should be proceeded with time and caution.

Mr. George Hyatt presided, and claimed that the necessary 750 inhabitants could be found in 500 acres lying between the river and the railroad, directly east of the McClary works. He was strongly of the opinion that it would be in the best interests of the district to form a separate incorporated village.

James Homister stated that the district in question has an assessed value of $333,000. It was simply a question of the residents of that district looking out for their own interests. Were they now getting value for their money, or were they paying for improvements in other parts of the township which were of no value to them?

Annexation With City.

Mr. John Thompson thought it was a good proposition for the residents at the present time. He was of the opinion, however, that if London found it a good business proposition to give privileges to manufacturers, the city might also find it worth while to annex the district, guaranteeing to the residents a tax rate of 15 mills on the dollar for at least 20 years. The people of the district wanted homes surrounded by improvements. No one in the movement for incorporation had any axes to grind. With the new village organized, manufacturers could be induced to locate there, and in a few years the city would be offering special inducements to the villagers to come in. At present the residents of the district did not propose to be saddled with enormous taxation.

The School Question.

The question of the school having been brought up by W. Brunton, it was explained that the school would become a union institution, and would be jointly supported by the village and the remainder of the present school section.

John Anderson, a colored suburbanite, who just dropped in without knowing what the meeting was about, held up the order of business while he insisted on a clear cut definition of the word "incorporated."

John naively hinted that he might want to run for "alderman" some time in the new village, and he would want to know just what he was running for.

Richard Dengate did not think that an incorporated village could be successfully run on the present rate of taxation. The school tax would be high, and the township grant would be lost.

The Taxes.

A discussion arose in which it was brought up that the present amount of taxes, outside of school and statute labor taxes, was about $2,400.

Mr. A. W. Palmer pointed out that the statute labor tax would amount to about $600.

A Separate Municipality.

Mr. R. A. Bayly, a holder of considerable property in the district in question, favored incorporation as a separate municipality rather than union with London Junction or annexation to the city. With proper, economical management incorporation would result greatly to the improvement of the district.

R. A. Smith thought that before deciding to break away from the township, a committee should be appointed to confer with the township council relative to better treatment for the district. If there were grievances perhaps they could be redressed.

Mr. A. W. Palmer read an article in a London paper, in which it was argued that by forming a separate village rather than coming in with the city, the new municipality would have less power in conferring with the railroad commissioners.

Some Sarcasm.

"Look at the fine overhead bridge on Egerton street," said Mr. Palmer, "to keep people from being run over by the trains. Look at the fine depot down town with its restaurants, departments, platforms, and taxicabs. Look at the elevated railway tracks running through the city. All these are examples of the influence and power of the city council with the railroad commissioners. Then, if you still hanker after annexation to the city, take a drive around the fine city streets, which you will find in London at this time of the year. No, sir, there are just as good and capable business men in Ealing as in London."

To Be Named Ealing.

In regard to the name of the new village, Mr. Homister suggested that it be given the same name as the present postoffice of Ealing, and judging by the favor with which his suggestion was received, the village will be known as Ealing.

Steps will be taken at once to secure the names of the fifty property holders, and fifty resident voters necessary for the petition to the county council to constitute the village as a separate municipality.

GRAPE-NUTS FOOD

Has helped many a man to do better work—

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

"There's a Reason"

When You Buy

BARN BOARDS, SHINGLES, the quality is the paramount question. Afterwards you consider the price—if both are satisfactory you make the purchase. In the past I have satisfied many a man in both price and quality. When you're in the market for building material I want to have an opportunity of figuring with you.

GEO. H. BELTON

TWO YARDS.

Cor. Pall Mall and Richmond Streets. Rectory Street, North of Grand Trunk Railway. b

TENDERS

Will be received up to the 11th day of March for the painting, decorating and re-seating of the Denfield Baptist Church. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. MATTHEW T. ROSSER. 31st-1

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of Wm. R. Eckert & Co., of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex. Notice is hereby given that the above-named Wm. R. Eckert & Co. have made an assignment to me under the provisions of Chapter 147, R. S. O., 1897, of all their estate and effects in trust for the benefit of all their creditors. A meeting of the creditors of the said estate will be held by convenient and will be held at the law offices of Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, London, on Monday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1911, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the said estate. All creditors of the said estate are hereby required to file their claims with my solicitors Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, London, on or before the day of such meeting. After May 1, 1911, I shall proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to such claims as I shall have notice of, and I shall not be responsible for the assets of the said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons, whose claim or claims shall not have been filed. Dated the 27th day of February, A. D. 1911. GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, solicitors for assignee. C. B. ARMSTRONG, assignee. 28o-4t

LEGAL CARDS.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 578½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. Sir George Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 160 Dundas, cor. Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 88 Dundas street.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 88 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street. N. Packe Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

BICHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 96. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 121 Carling street; G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 161 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, etc., Solicitors, Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

McKILLOP & MURPHY—OAK HALL BUILDING

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan

J. E. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.—Robinson Hall Chambers.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Removed to 225 Queen's avenue.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE Osteopath, Consultation free. 370 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

EX-REEVE YOUNGS IS SENT TO TRIAL

Committed on Charge of Bribery in Connection With Oxford Probe

Woodstock, March 3.—Ex-Reeve John Youngs, of West Zorra, was today committed to stand his trial for attempting bribery by Magistrate Ball, who is conducting the preliminary hearing on the subject of the Oxford graft inquiry.

The charge on which the magistrate sent Youngs for trial is that he, being a member and warden of the corporation of the county of Oxford did unlawfully and corruptly offer and attempt to obtain for himself from one, William Smith, the sum of $50 to use the power and influence of his position as such councillor and warden to procure for the said William Smith $5,000 from the corporation of the county of Oxford for the said William Smith's road.

Flimsy Evidence.

Smith told of having had a talk with Youngs in regard to the sale of the road, which lies north of the city. He told Youngs that he wanted $5,000 for it. Youngs replied that he didn't think the county would pay that much, but he stated that if he, Smith, would pay him $50 he would do his best to get him the price. Witness didn't accept the proposition. Next year Smith got $4,500 for the road. Under cross-examination Smith said he was inclined to take Youngs' offer as a joke as he knew he would be warden the next year.

GARMENT CUTTING.

AMBITIOUS DRESSMAKERS MUST study cutting. Merchants offer large salaries, but demand experience in designing and managing work. Learn how. Cutting School, 248 Dundas street.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 599 York street, London.

ARCHITECTS.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor), Masonic Temple. Phone.

Assignee's Sale

Notice is hereby given that William Gibson, assignee of Alex. H. Hebert, insolvent, who carried on business of gents' furnishings at No. 6 Pitt street east, Windsor, Ont., will sell the stock-in-trade and fixtures of said business, estimated value $1,890, en bloc, at public auction at said place of business on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1911, at 2 p.m. WILLIAM GIBSON, 31st-1 Assignee.

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture, at 853 Waterloo St., Wednesday, March 8, at 10:30. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. Defoe to sell her household effects, comprising parlor suite, couch, secretary, book case, centre tables, stands, hall stand, deer head (mounted), rockers, sideboard, dining chairs, contents of 3 bedrooms, carpets, curtains and blinds, pictures, lamps, sewers, wood stoves, kitchen range, step ladder, wheelbarrow, lath, shingles, etc. b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer, 68 Bank of Toronto.

Will Be Sold

by public auction, by J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, 97 Carling street, London, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of C. B. Perrin & Co., of the town of Leamington, Ont., as follows:

Dress goods	$2,578 44
Carpets, linen, floorcloths	294 72
Staples, underwear, etc.	2967 95
Ready-to-wear and furs	1,296 57
Small wares	2250 18
Millinery	1,746 77
Shop furniture	1,342 92
	$16,271 95

Terms: One-quarter down, balance in two, four, six and eight months, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, approved indorsed paper. Premises can be had Stock list at the premises or with the vendor's solicitors, GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, London. 28c-1t

Farm for Sale

Comprising 76 acres, six miles from London, at Station No. 20 Traction Line, adjoining village of Dunboyne. This farm is in splendid order, has suitable buildings, a running stream. Possession can be had at once. Particulars, apply on the premises, or from A. M. HUNT, Western Fair office. 26tf

Assignee's Sale BY AUCTION

At City Hotel, London, on Wednesday, March 8, at 2:30 p.m. General stock, consisting of dry goods, $865.56; boots and shoes, $262.80; groceries, $215.27; fixtures, $57.20; Stock-in-trade of Mrs. Hogan, town of Tilbury, previous to sale by applying to assignee, H. Collwood. Terms, 25 per cent down at time of sale, balance 30 and 60 days, secured satisfactorily to assignee. Stock may be seen by intending purchasers on application to the assignee, or to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer, 125 Richmond street, London. 27c-ytz

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, 97 Carling street, London, on Thursday, the 9th of March, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of William Martin Kirk, of the village of Kirkton, Ont., as follows:

General dry goods	$3,740 09
Boots and shoes	792 24
Crockery and pabits	650 29
Groceries, etc.	1,305 61
Shop furniture	300 00
	$6,584 23

Terms: One-quarter down, balance in two, four and six months, with interest at 7 per cent, approved indorsed paper. Stock list on the premises or with Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, solicitors, London. Premises can be had. C. B. ARMSTRONG, assignee. 27c-yts

Auction Sale

Of Valuable Farm and Timber Land

Will be offered for sale by auction by James Anderson, auctioneer, at the Argyle Hotel, Parkhill, on Wednesday, March 15, at 2 p.m., the valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late John Waters, Esq., composed of lots 6 and 7, in the tenth concession of East Williams, 169 acres, more or less. The farm is beautifully situated on the Ausable River, nearly equidistant from Parkhill and Strathroy. Postoffice and school within half a mile, churches convenient. On the premises are a frame house, two barns and never-failing spring. There are about 15 acres of valuable bush of hard maple, basswood and rock and soft elm. For further particulars apply to DAVID WATERS, Springbank P. O.; JAMES ANDERSON, auctioneer, Parkhill, or FRASER & MOORE, solicitors for administrators, London. 19c-t

AUCTION SALE

Household furniture, Tuesday, March 7, 1:30 o'clock, 402 Princess avenue. Gas range, lawn mower, tools, dishes, tables, rockers, six dining-room chairs, extension table, sideboard, basebumer, carpets, five-piece parlor suite, centre tables, contents of three bedrooms, lace curtains, blinds, rugs, boilers, enamelware, sealers and lots of other goods. No reserve, as the owner is going west. Terms, cash. 27o L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Farm, farm stock, implements, etc., on Tuesday, March 14, 1911, at 1 o'clock, JAMES McARTHUR, proprietor, Lobo, Ont. JOHN TURNBULL, auctioneer, Komoka, Ont. 31c-1wt

AUCTION SALE

Household furniture Monday, March 6, at 10 a.m., 404 Wilson avenue, West London. Parlor, bedroom, dining room and kitchen furniture, sideboard, extension table, chairs, lamps, curtains, couch, stove, oilcloth, linoleum, dishes, tools, bicycle, etc. Joseph Brown, auctioneer, 95 Carling street. Phone 1162. 29o-wt

AUCTIONEERS.

D. R. DIBB, AUCTIONEER AND valuator, real estate, farm and livery stock, specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, Belmont; Fraser House, London, Saturdays. Local and long distance phone connections in house. 13n-t

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER—Orders left at Anderson & Hatch's, Bank Toronto, receive prompt attention. t

J. W. LAIDLAW, AUCTIONEER, WILTON Grove Postoffice. At Fraser House Saturdays. Farms for sale. 25bu-t

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 93 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 67 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of city or farm property; easy terms; lowest rates of interest. Ivey & Dromgole, Merchants' Bank building. 21un

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES —M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

McDONALD & GILL, VETERINARY surgeons, 127 King street. Prompt attendance. Phone 688.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND hospital, 453 Talbot. Phone 865; residence 768.

WANTED

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHOVEL SOME OF OUR

Screened Scranton

The finest Coal we have ever handled, from our coal wagons to the bin in your cellar.

"No long waits for the Coal.
No short weights when you get it."

WEBSTER & KERNOHAN

PHONE 1383. 31c-1yt

Natural Curative Treatment

I am broad, liberal, expansive in my views.

I give the best in Osteopathy.
I give the best in Chiropractic.
I give the best in Electro-Therapy.
I give the best in Mechano-Therapeutics.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

R. C. BARKLIE, D.O., D.C.,
HEALTH INSTITUTE, COR. MAPLE AND TALBOT STREETS.
PHONE 2065. 27c-ywt

FERGUSON & SONS

Funeral Directors
180 KING STREET.
PHONES 643, 873, 2056.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

GEO. E. LOGAN

UNDERTAKER

Formerly with Messrs Stevenson and Stewart. Residence on premises. Parlors, 418 Richmond street. Charges reasonable.

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SMITH, SON & CLARKE

Undertakers

115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 535.
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678.
Residence on Premises.
Private Ambulance Service.

GRIFFITH & WILLSIE

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

CARL MILLER, Asst. Manager. Successors to Messrs. J. Stephenson and D. A. Stewart. Established 1855. 164 Dundas street. Residence on premises. Open day and night. Phone 449.

Omondo Olive Oil

is a remarkably fine Olive Oil, expressed from olives of just the right degree of ripeness.

The flavor is unsurpassed, making it very acceptable as a food, in preparing salads etc.

Twenty-five and fifty cents.
OMOND.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

Cleaning Costumes

Costumes cost money, and great care must be taken in cleaning them. We employ the greatest care and skill at our up-to-date works.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

SYSTO-SEAL

Registered Trademark.

The Great Kidney and Bladder Renovator

Cures Kidney, Bladder, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc. Price 50c per box; 6 boxes for $2.50. Ask for it at your druggists, or send mail orders direct to manufacturers

THE GOOD REMEDY COMPANY,
457½ Talbot Street, London. ywt

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's

Scranton Coal

We are unloading fresh mined coal of excellent quality. Try some.

John M. Daly

KOALMAN.

Phone 348. 19 York St.

Is Baby Teething?

Strong's Carminative is needed, then. It's an aid to teething—aids by relieving the pain and keeping down inflammation in the gums. It's a splendid baby medicine, good for relieving colicky conditions, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, etc. It's perfectly safe—physicians indorse it.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Graduate Pharmacists Only Fill Prescriptions Here.

TO THE PUBLIC

Our Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ready-to-Wear Spring Clothing is now open, and ready for your inspection. All the newest designs and colors, and prices to suit every purse.

CASH OR CREDIT.

M. Fishbein & Co.

638 DUNDAS STREET.

A Piano Snap

A Brand New Louis Design Piano, Full Size 4 feet 8 inches, full Seven and One-Third Octaves, for $185.50.

BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY, HAND POLISHED.

Absolutely Guaranteed. Never Been Out of the Factory.

Not a Sherlock-Manning, but a Canadian make, and 20th century up-to-date.

This Piano will be available only a few days.

Also a Second-Hand Organ Walnut Finish, in Splendid Repair, for $20.00.

INVESTIGATE RIGHT NOW.

Phone 1078, or go Oxford car going south will land you within a few minutes of the factory where this Piano may be inspected.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO AND ORGAN CO.

LONDON, ONTARIO. 29

"Royal George"

Is our latest make in Safety Silent

Matches

Ask your grocer for them. They are safe and sure.

The E. B. Eddy Co

LIMITED.

HULL, CAN DA.

London Branch, 157 Carling Street

DONALD McLEAN, Manager

Send for New Booklet

"AT Home With a Kodak." It's Free

J. H. BACK & CO.

4 MASONIC TEMPLE. ywt

A Pledge

Owing to the short crop of seed, Pure Linseed Oil is very scarce, and high in price, and there are a great many substitutes for the same in the market, one or more of which is handled by almost every merchant who sells painters' supplies.

We solemnly pledge ourselves not to handle any substitute for Pure Linseed Oil or Turpentine, and our customers may rest assured that there is one store in town where absolutely Pure Linseed Oil Turpentine and White Lead may be had.

Our Sherwin-Williams Paint is mixed with the very finest Pure Linseed Oil made.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

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Carminative is needed,
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ICE, 25 CENTS.
's Drug Store
UNDAS STREET.
Pharmacists Only. Fill
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THE
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UNDAS STREET.
Piano
Second-Hand Organ
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20.00.
GATE RIGHT NOW.
THE
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New Booklet
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ACK & CO.
ONIC TEMPLE.
Pledge
the small drop of seed.
l oil is very scarce.
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substitutes for the
Turpentine, one or more
mixed by almost
who sells painters'
ourselves not
substitute for Pure
Turpentine, and
best assured
one store in town
Pure Linseed Oil
and White Lead may
Williams Paint is
the very finest Pure
s Hardware
NDAS STREET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

DRESSED POULTRY WAS IN DEMAND

Butter Prices High on the Local Square This Morning.

The market today was large and fairly brisk. Potatoes, poultry, butter and eggs were strongly in demand. Butter was unusually firm in price, good butter easily bringing 28c per lb. Second quality brought from 25c to 27c per lb. Eggs sold from 25c to 25c per dozen, although rather plentiful.

There was also a good demand for dressed poultry, chickens readily bringing $1.00 per pair or even more. Poultry prices in general showed no marked change.

Dressed hogs sold at $9 and $9.50 per cwt, but the demand was comparatively slack, owing both to the number offered for sale and the unpleasant wether. Dressed beef brought from $8 to $9.75 per cwt, and mutton from $8 to $10 per pair. pigs brought from $8 to $10 per pair.

Potatoes sold at 85c and 90c per bag wholesale, going still higher retail.

Hay sold at $12 and $13 per ton.

Altogether the market was satisfactory, notwithstanding the steady fall of soft, quickly-melting snow, which rendered the old market square sloppy and unpleasant.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Barley, per cwt.	$1 00	to	$1 05
Oats, per cwt.	1 00	to	1 03
Wheat, per cwt.	1 28	to	1 40
Grain, Per Bushel.			
New wheat, per bu.	$3	to	82
Hungarian seed, per bu.	80	to	89
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	12 00	to	13 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 50
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb.		to	22
Butter, creamery, lb.	28	to	30
Butter, farmers' retail, lb.	27	to	30
Eggs, cold, wholesale	20	to	23
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	25	to	27
Honey, strained, per lb.	11	to	12
Honey, sections, dozen	1 50	to	2 00
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, lb. retail	24	to	22
Turkeys, lb. wholesale	18	to	20
Chickens, per pair, wholesale	1 00	to	1 75
Chickens, lb. wholesale	14	to	14
Chickens, lb. retail	16	to	16
Old fowl, per lb.	12	to	12
Ducks, per pair	1 25	to	1 75
Ducks, lb. wholesale	16	to	17
Ducks, lb. retail	18	to	20
Geese, lb. wholesale	12	to	14
Geese, lb. retail	14	to	15
Poultry, Alive.			
Ducks, per lb.	14	to	14
Chickens, per lb.	11	to	12
Old fowl, per lb.	10	to	10
Chickens, per lb.	10	to	11
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, by the carcase	9 00	to	9 75
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	to	9 50
Yearlies, per lb.	11	to	13
Dressed hogs, cwt.	9 00	to	9 50
Veal, per cwt.	10 00	to	12 00
Pork, forequarters, lb.	11	to	12
Pork, hindquarters, lb.	12	to	12½
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt.	6 75	to	6 75
Fat sows, cwt.	5 00	to	5 00
Stags, per cwt.	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt.	6 50	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, pair	8 00	to	10 00
Hides and Wools.			
Lambskins, each	30	to	33
Wool, washed, per lb.	19	to	20
Wool, unwashed, lb.	11	to	12
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7½	to	7½
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	6½	to	6½
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	5½	to	6½
Calfskins, per lb.	10	to	12
Tallow, rough, lb.	2½	to	2½
Tallow, rendered, lb.	6	to	6½
Sheepskins, each	45	to	65
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	85	to	95
Lettuce, per dozen	40	to	40
Rhubarb, per dozen	90	to	1 00
Radishes, per dozen	40	to	40
Green onions, per dozen	40	to	40
Celery, dozen bunches	50	to	60
Carrots, per bu.	35	to	35
Cabbage, per dozen	50	to	60
Beets, per bu.	40	to	40
Onions, per bu.	1 00	to	1 25
Parsnips, per bu.	45	to	45
Fruit.			
Apples, per bbl.	3 00	to	4 50
Apples, per bu.	1 50	to	1 50

PRODUCE.

DETROIT, March 2.—Beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 50c per bu; cauliflower, $2.50 per hamper; cucumbers hothouse, $2.75 per dozen; celery, 50c to 90c per dozen; California celery, $3.75; Florida celery, $2.75 per case; eggplant, $2.75 to $3 per dozen; green onions, 30c to 12c per dozen; green peppers, 75c per basket; head lettuce, $1.75 to $2 per case; mint, 25c per dozen; parsley, 20c to 25c per dozen; radishes, hothouse, 30c to 35c per dozen; turnips, 60c per bu; watercress, 25c to 30c per dozen. (Special to H. C. Becher.)

WINNIPEG, March 4.—May wheat closed at 95¾c; July, 94⅝c.

TORONTO, March 4.—There is a little firmer tone to the local grain market, due to the fact that at present prices wheat is being worked for export. Today's quotations are steady at 90c. Wheat—Ontario No. 2, 89c to 91c outside; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 97⅝c to 98c, at lake ports; No. 2 northern, 95⅝c. No. 3, 92⅝c. Oats—Ontario No. 2, 31½c to 32c outside; Canada western No. 2, 36½c; No. 3, 35½c, at lake ports. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59½c to 59c, on track at Toronto. Rye—65c to 66c outside. Barley—Good malting, 65c to 66c outside. Buckwheat—48c to 50c outside. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents, $3.25 at the seaboard.

(From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.)

CHICAGO, March 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	91⅞	91⅞	89½	91⅝
July	88⅝	90	88⅛	90
Corn—May	47⅜	48⅛	47⅛	48⅞
July	49⅛	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜
Oats—May	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
Pork—May	17 50	17 67	17 50	17 62
Lard—May	9 22	9 25	9 17	9 22

DAIRY

DETROIT, March 2.—Butter—Receipts, 184 packages; extra creamery, 25½c; first creamery, 24½c; dairy, 19c; packing, 13½c.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 16 to 26c; dairies, 15c to 21c. Cheese—Steady; daisies, 12¾c to 13c; twins, 12½c to 12¾c; young Americas, 13¾c to 14c; long horns, 13¾c to 14c.

FINANCIAL

TORONTO STOCK (CLOSE).

(From Dennett, Cassels & Co., Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Toronto, March 4. Bid. Off.

INSURANCE
Fire—Accident—Life
Phone 343.
380 Richmond Street.
J. A. Nelles & Son

COBALT AND PORCUPINE

It is nonsense to suppose that speculation in Cobalts is dying out. The leading brokers are busier these days than for months back, and why not? The camp is producing more and more every year, and new dividend payers are rapidly coming. Our experts unhesitatingly say that COBALT LAKE, HARGRAVE and BEAVER will pay dividends, and can therefore be purchased for a good profit later. Green Meehan, Gould Consolidated is the best stock to buy for a big profit among the cheap stocks. PORCUPINE.—Get information, prospectus and stock from me.

THOS. RAYCRAFT, Phones 2995 and 1736. Room 1, London Loan Block.

B. C. Packers, B.	104½		104⅞
F. N. Burt, pfd.	112¾		113
City Dairy, com.	37		38
Consumers Gas	202¼		203
Detroit United	69½		70
Dom. I. and Steel, com.	58		..
Dom. Steel Corporation	58		..
MacKay, com.	91¾		92½
MacKay, pfd.	76		77
Niagara Navigation	134½		..
Northern Navigation	122¾		123
N. S. Steel, com.	91		..
Pacific Burt, com.	45		46
Pacific Burt, pfd.	95		96
Penman, com.	60¾		61⅛
R. and O. Navigation	107		..
Rio Janeiro Tram	106⅝		107
Rogers, com.	181		183
Sao Paulo Tram	157		157¾
Toronto Electric Light	124		126
Twin City, com.	109		109½
La Rose	485		492
Nipissing Mines	1090		1100
Trethewey	100		102
Bank of Commerce	220¼		..
Dominion Bank	235		..
Bank of Hamilton	204		..
Imperial Bank	225		226
Merchants Bank	187		188
Bank of Montreal	250		..
Bank of Nova Scotia	274		280
Bank of Ottawa	208		210
Standard Bank	222½		..
Bank of Toronto	212		213
Traders Bank	144½		..
Agricultural Loan	120		..
Canada Landed	156		159
Canada Permanent	170		..
Central Canada	200		..
Huron and Erie	202½		..
London and Canadian	115		116
National Trust	205		..
Ontario Loan	156		..
Toronto Mortgage	122		..
Toronto Savings	160		..
Black Lake bonds	74¾		75
Mexican L. and P.	92½		..
Province of Ontario	101		..

Closing Sales: General Electric, 10 at 103; MacKay, preferred, 5 at 76, 76 at 76¾, 76 at 76¾; Trethewey, 1000 at 100; Canada Permanent, 100 at 170; Pacific Burt, 1 at 45; Packers, 50 at 104; do, A, 25 at 97; MacKay, preferred, 10 at 90½; do, A, 25 at 81; R. and O., 15 at 106; Dominion Iron and Steel, 10 at 58, 20 at 58; Rio, 150 at 107; do, bonds, 1000 at 98½; Quebec, 250 at 61¾; Twin City, 5 at 109¾, 30 at 109½; Penmans, 25 at 61; do, bonds, 1000 at 95¾; P. N. Burt, preferred, 10 at 112; Northern Navigation, 15 at 122½; Shredded Wheat, 25 at 56; Standard Bank, 20 at 223; Bank of Commerce, 60 at 220, 10 at 220½, 5 at 220½, 19 at 220¾; Imperial Bank, 1 at 225½; Dominion Bank, 65 at 236; Consumers' Gas, 2 at 202¼; Steel of Canada, preferred, 10 at 91, 50 at 90¾, 10 at 90½, 25 at 90, Black Lake, 50 at 15.

Today's Sales—Montreal.

Closing Sales: MacKay, common, 35 at 93; Montreal Railway, 155 at 225, 25 at 223½, 75 at 223; Shawinigan, 50 at 119¾; Detroit, 100 at 69¾, 10 at 70; Telephone, 75 at 145¾, 2 at 146; R. and O., 41 at 106, 100 at 106½; C. P. R., 10 at 213½; Toronto Railway, 25 at 120½, 25 at 120¾, 1 at 120; Halifax, 50 at 142; Quebec, 275 at 61¾, 25 at 62; Eastern Canada Pulp and Paper, 50 at 45, 15 at 47½, 25 at 48; Soo, common, 125 at 142, 25 at 143, 50 at 142¾, 25 at 143, 75 at 141½; MacKay, preferred, 25 at 76; Montreal Cotton, 75 at 151, 75 at 152, 25 at 153½; Cement, 10 at 87½, 100 at 88¼, 100 at 88¾, 75 at 87, 75 at 86¾, 25 at 86¾, 25 at 87¼, 25 at 87¾, 75 at 73¾, 3 at 73, 50 at 74, 49 at 73¾, 25 at 73¾; Textile, preferred, 5 at 105, 15 at 106; Crown Reserve, 700 at 5 88, 50 at 5 90; Asbestos, 25 at 11; Canadian Cotton, preferred, 5 at 73½, 25 at 77; Cement, 25 at 25, 50 at 25½, 10 at 25, 15 at 25¾, 2 at 25¾, 50 at 25⅝, 25 at 25, 200 at 25¾, 2 at 25¾, 25 at 25⅝; Steel Corporation, 15 at 58¾, 25 at 58¾, 25 at 58¾, 25 at 58¾, 25 at 58½; Scotia, 4 at 95; Bank of British North America, 3 at 151; Bank of Montreal, 8 at 251, 27 at 252; Union Bank, 25 at 150½; Hochelaga Bank, 10 at 161½, 1 at 160; Banks of Commerce, 30 at 220½; Iron, bonds, 2000 at 95; Cement, bonds, 1000 at 98¼; Black Lake, bonds, 1000 at 75; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 1500 at 101½.

NEW YORK, March 4.

(From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
A. A. Chemical	57¾	58⅜	56⅞	56⅞
Amal. Copper	65¾	67¼	65¾	67¼
American Sugar	118	118¾	117¾	118¾
Amer. Beet Sugar	45½	45½	44	45
Amer. Locomotive	37½	37⅝	37¼	37½
American Foundry	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
American Smelters	74⅞	74⅞	73¾	73¾
Amer. Cotton Oil	47¾	..	..	..
Atchison, com.	104¾	105¼	104⅜	105⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	103¾	103¾	102⅝	102⅝
Brooklyn Transit	77¼	77¼	77	77
Canadian Pacific	213¾	213¾	212¾	213⅛
Central Leather	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	57¾	57¾	57¼	57½
Chicago & G. W.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅜
Consolidated Gas	140	140	139¼	140
Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52	52	52
Col. & Southern	33	33	33	33
Chicago & N. W.	144⅝	145	144½	145
Distillers	36½	..	..	..
Erie, com.	28⅝	28⅝	27¾	28
Erie, 1st pfd.	48	..	..	..
General Electric	148	148	146	147¾
G. Northern, pfd.	124¾	124¾	123½	123⅝
G. Northern Ore	38	..	..	..
Illinois Central	134	..	..	..
Inter-Metropolitan	18⅝	..	..	..
Inter-Met., pfd.	52½	52⅝	50¾	50⅝
Kansas Southern	32	32½	32	32⅛
Kansas & Texas	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Lehigh Valley	172⅜	172⅜	171½	171⅝
Louisville & Nash.	143¾	..	..	..
Minn. & St. Paul	142¾	143⅜	141¾	142
Missouri Pacific	56	56	55¼	55½
New York Central	105¾	106	105¾	106
Northern Pacific	121¾	121¾	120	120⅜
Norfolk & Western	102¾	103	102¾	102
National Lead	52¾	52¾	51	51
Ontario & Western	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½
Pacific Mail	24½	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	125¾	125¾	125	125
People's Gas	104	104¼	104	104¼
Railway Spring	33	..	..	..
Reading	154¾	155	153¾	154⅞
Rock Island	29¾	29¾	28¾	29¼
Rock Island, pfd.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Southern Railway	26	26	25¾	25¾
Southern Ry., pfd.	65¾	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	115¾	115¾	114½	115
St. Paul	129¾	129¾	128¾	129¼
Union Pacific	151⅝	152⅛	150⅞	151⅞
Utah Copper	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅝
U. S. Rubber	42	42	39	40½
U. S. Steel	75⅝	75⅞	74⅝	75⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd.	118¾	118¾	118	118⅜
Virginia Chemical	88⅛	88	88	88
Wabash, com.	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝
Wabash, pfd.	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	26⅞

WHAT LEADING STOCKS YIELD.

Messrs. E. H. Deacon & Co., of Toronto furnish us the following table showing the yield on leading securities at the present market prices:

	Price.	Dividend P.C.	Yield. P.C.
Bell Telephone	145	8	5.51
F. N. Burt, pfd.	113	7	6.19
F. N. Burt, com.	104½	6	5.72
C. P. R.	212½	10	4.70
Canada Permanent	170	8	4.70
City Dairy, pfd.	100	7	7.00
City Dairy, com.	37	2	5.40
Consumers Gas	202	10	4.92
Dominion Bank	235	12	5.10
Dom. Iron and S.	103½	7	6.75
Dom. Savings	72	4	5.55
Duluth-Superior	82¾	5	6.03
Huron and Erie	202	10	4.92
MacKay, com.	92	5	5.43
MacKay, pfd.	76	4	5.26
Ontario Loan	156	8	5.12
Pacific Burt, pfd.	96	7	7.29
Penman, pfd.	89	6	6.74
Penman, com.	61	4	6.55
Rio Janeiro	107	5	4.67
Sao Paulo	157¾	10	6.33
Standard Bank	222	12	5.40
Toronto Railway	129¼	7	5.41
Twin City	109¼	6	5.48
Winnipeg Electric	189	10	5.29

EAST LONDON NEWS

WALTER RIDDELL DEAD

Was at One Time a Member of London Fire Department.

Walter Riddell, a former resident of London, and at one time a member of the city fire department, died this morning in Detroit, where he has resided for the past eighteen years. Since leaving London he had spent the greater part of his time in business in Detroit. He was about 60 years of age, and is survived by his wife, three daughters, and five sons. The latter are William and Frank, both living in Detroit, and Bert, Fred and Harry, at home in that city. The daughters are Misses Mamie, Mabel and Nellie, all at home. Three brothers and one sister also survive: J. D. Riddell, a member of No. 2 Fire Company, this city; William, of Port Credit; John, of Kasio, B. C., and Mrs. Drouland, of Wilkerville. The funeral will be held on Tuesday, but it is not yet known for certain whether interment will be made in Detroit or London.

MONEY FOR INDUSTRIES.

The East End Progressive Association are still strongly of the belief that London's hope of salvation consists in inducing new industries to locate here. At the next meeting of the city council a deputation from the East End boosters will wait upon the city fathers to ask them to make a grant of $1,000 to assist in bringing the advantages of London to the notice of manufacturers looking for suitable locations for new factories. This move was decided upon at the last general meeting of the association on Thursday night. A meeting of the executive will be held next Tuesday evening to further consider the question of boosting London in this way.

EAST END NOTES.

Mr. John Nutkins returned this week from a three-months' trip to England. He had a most enjoyable trip, and his health was greatly benefitted by it.

Miss Jennie White, of Chicago, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. R. S. Morrison, of 620 Dundas street.

The other evening Miss Nita Harrison, of 671 Dundas street, entertained a party of friends in honor of Mr. Kenneth McDermid, of the Dominion Bank, who has recently been transferred to Toronto. About twenty young people were present, and enjoyed a pleasant evening.

BRING OCEAN PORTS TO LONDON'S DOOR

Taft's Proposal to Deepen Waterways Would Benefit Port Stanley.

The report that President Taft was about to suggest to the Dominion Government that arrangements be made to deepen the St. Lawrence River, making it deep enough to carry the largest vessels, is received with much interest in London.

The local board of trade has been advocating this for some time, and it was on this point that it split with the Toronto and Kingston boards of trade.

The latter were anxious to deepen the Welland Canal, but did not favor deepening the St. Lawrence route.

"What benefit would it be to Port Stanley and London if the Welland Canal were deepened, and not the St. Lawrence?" was asked Mr. J. I. A. Hunt, who represented the local board of trade on that deputation. "If the whole route were fixed up, then we would have an ocean port to all intents and purposes at our doors. That would be of inestimable value to London, particularly in view of the changes being made at Port Stanley."

PROF. HUTT SPOKE AT NORMAL SCHOOL

O. A. C. Man Delivered Interesting Address.

"If I were a citizen of London, and the Grand Trunk would not beautify their station or improve it any more than they have done, I would simply cease riding on their road until they saw fit to remedy what is a disgrace to London," said Professor Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, to a large audience at the Normal School last night.

"A visitor usually forms his impressions of a city from what he first sees, and it is not a good impression that is obtained when the train stops in London at the Grand Trunk station."

Professor Hutt said that the railways of Canada have not beautified their various properties as they should, and he showed a number of illustrated pictures to prove his contention.

LONDONERS PASS CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

Ottawa, Ont., March 4. — Amongst those who passed the special competitive examinations for for third division clerks were the following Londoners: Agnes L. Furlong, Lillian G. Furlong.

REV. J. C. NICHOLAS WAS ORDAINED

Is Now Pastor of Horton Street Baptist Church.

At the Horton Street Baptist Church on Thursday, the pastor, J. C. Nicholas, was examined and ordained. The council was composed of messengers from five Baptist churches, and was highly satisfied with the statements of the candidate. Rev. Nicholas completed his arts course at Leland University, New Orleans, his divinity work at Union University, Richmond, Va., and took special training at McMaster University, Toronto.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

EXPERTS WILL TALK POWER

The H. E. Commission and City Representatives Will Meet London Street Railway.

BOTH SIDES FORTIFIED

Railway and H. E. People Have Gone to Much Expense To Secure All Facts Relating to the Matter.

There will be a conference at 4 o'clock between Hon. Adam Beck, Messrs. P. W. Sothmann, chief engineer of the hydro-electric commission; S. B. Storer, of Syracuse; A. L. Herbert, Toronto, of the hydro-electric commission, and Chairman Pocock and H. J. Glaubitz, representing the water commission of London, with the representatives of the London Street Railway Company regarding the sale of Niagara power to that company.

For some weeks this conference has been pending, but it is expected that the whole proposition will be gone into most thoroughly by the gentlemen representing both interests.

Mr. Storer is an expert railway man from Syracuse, thoroughly familiar with the proposition from start to finish. He is convinced, he says, that the offer made the company by the hydro-electric commission is a good one.

Mr. Herbert is an English expert, and has given close study to problems such as are involved in the sale of this power.

REAL ESTATE IS MOVING WELL IN CITY

Upward Tendency Is Noted in Values—63 Transfers in February.

Real estate is moving well in the city, and the prices show an upward tendency.

During the month of February there were 63 transfers. The assessed value of the property was $83,380, the consideration $118,322. The percentage of assessment was 70 per cent.

For the same month in 1910 there were 60 transfers. The assessed value was $81,400, and the consideration $97,685. The assessment was 80 per cent of the consideration.

"This is a good sign, showing that property has an upward tendency, and is moving well.

"The sales were good, and the price is going up," said Assessment Commissioner Grant. "There is a healthy spirit prevailing."

LOCAL ITEMS

Present for Priest.

The Children of Mary on Friday afternoon met at the Sacred Heart Convent and made a presentation of a purse of gold to Mgr. Aylward, who was recently elevated by the Pope to the office of domestic prelate.

Professor Hutton Coming.

Professor Maurice Hutton, of Toronto University, will address the Schoolmasters' Association of this city in the Normal School on March 17.

Major McCrimmon Improved.

Major W. A. McCrimmon, who has been confined to his room for the past week, is now somewhat improved, and expects to be out again in the course of a few days.

Home From Convention.

David Lawson, ex-president, and A. Elliot, secretary of Western Fire Insurance Company, arrived in London last night from attending the annual meeting of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association.

Grant—Stevens.

A quiet wedding took place this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Stevens, 617 Wellington street, when their daughter, Miss Florence Stevens, was married to Mr. Fred Grant, of the firm of Dickison, Nicholson Company. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Richard Whiting, of the First Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left on the evening train for New York, and will sail shortly for Europe.

Lecture by Bishop Fallon.

On Tuesday evening next a lecture will be given by Bishop Fallon in St. Peter's Parish Hall, this city. The subject will be, "The Master Catholic Layman." It will be remembered that Bishop Fallon delivered a speech at the last annual dinner of the Canadian Club, London. On this occasion his utterances were received with enthusiasm by all present, and many will no doubt be anxious to hear the noted divine again. The subject of the lecture will be of interest to all classes.

Ladies Entertained.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church, West London were entertained at the residence of Mr. George McNeil Friday afternoon and evening, and a very pleasant time was spent by all. The decorations were superb, and consisted of palms, daffodils and pink carnations. Mrs. (Rev.) Nixon and Mrs. Knott poured tea. The evening was spent in a social manner, and a choice programme was carried out, in which the following took part: Mr. A. G. Shillitoe, Miss Rogers, Miss Mc Neill, Miss McLeod, Master Nixon, Miss McKenzie and Miss Nellie Windsor.

Bible Sunday.

Bishop Williams is notifying all the Anglican clergy of the Diocese of Huron to observe Sunday, March 26, as Bible Sunday, to mark the tercentenary of the authorized version of the English Bible. The same date will be set apart in England, and special sermons appropriate to the occasion will be preached there, as here. It is likely that the Anglican Church will take a leading part in celebrating the Bible tercentenary, inasmuch as the English Bible was given to the English people by the Church of England. The same date will be observed, however, by the majority of other Protestant churches in London and London district.

Mr. George Rowntree, of Stanley street, has just received word from Winnipeg of the sale of some of his lots at an advance of over 50 per cent on the investment.

Settlers' Low Rates to Canadian Northwest via Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

March 14, 21 and 28, and April 4, 11, 18 and 25, from points in Canada. Excellent train service via St. Paul or Duluth to Winnipeg. For full particulars address B. H. Bennett, general agent, 46 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

M 4, 8, 23, 30

CLIFTON CRAWFORD

(Continued From Page One.)

given out for publication. It was most unfortunate that it was made public.

Spirit of Jest.

"In that letter, I said a number of foolish things, all in the spirit of a jest. For instance, I made fun of some British soldiers. Any person who knows me is full aware of the fact that I, as a Britisher born, am fully alive to the fact that the British soldier has always been a great soldier, and I had no intention of casting a reflection on him either as a class or an individual. As a matter of fact, I had two soldier friends travelling with me, and I was having a joke at their expense. What was intended for these two alone became magnified into a reflection on the whole military organization, which was something I had absolutely no intention of doing.

"As for the climate and the rest, that was a piece of my other jokes, and nothing whatever was intended for publication. It was a private letter sent to a friend of mine, who foolishly gave it out for publication.

Met the People.

"I have met the best people in Canada, and have always received the person who knows me is fully aware of ment from them. I have nothing but words of praise for them, and found them just as intelligent and just as appreciative as anywhere else. Few audiences anywhere are any better than Canadian audiences. When I wrote my answer to the Montreal Gazette I fully explained that. In a hurried conversation over the telephone I cannot give you the full text of that letter, but I fancy I have explained sufficient to give you my viewpoint.

"Since coming back here I have been well treated. No criticism has been offered me, and the people, I fancied, had forgotten a very silly episode.

"We have had large audience in Toronto all week, splendid houses, and it was thought that everything had been forgotten.

"I was as much surprised as any person when I saw the letter in print. I did not think anyone would print it, particularly as it was a private letter, with no public significance whatever.

"I have to get ready for the matinee, so you will excuse me. It apparently does not pay to joke, when there is a possibility that you might be taken seriously."

FEDERAL LABOR UNION NO. 5

Mr. H. B. Keene Was Elected President at Meeting on Friday Night.

Last evening Federal Labor Union, No. 5, held a meeting at which plans were made to appoint and put a local organizer in the field to increase the membership. Election of officers was also held and resulted as follows: President, H. B. Keene; vice-president, R. S. Simmons; secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Joseph T. Marks, H. Pearce, and Charles Woodward; trustees, Wm. Cooney and Wm. Cole. After the election the members were entertained to an enjoyable oyster supper, at which reference was made to many of the happenings in the movement 30 years ago. Eight of the members of this organization have continued to meet together for this length of time, two of them having been union men for 50 years, and a third for 54 years. The organizer to be appointed will at once begin an active canvas to forward the interests of the organization and a number of open meetings will be arranged.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT

Trade of Forest City Is of Fair Proportion.

London reports to Bradstreet's say trade is of fair proportion. Retail business has long been good and stocks of winter goods are reported to be light in all lines. Spring business is about opening, and prospects are excellent for a good volume of trade. Collections are fair.

The Electrical Construction Company's Good Year's Business.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Electrical Construction Company was held on the 28th ult., at the offices of the company at 40 Dundas street.

The report of the auditor gave conclusive evidence to the shareholders that the period of lean years through which this company has passed, has given place to a year of gratifying success under the able management of Mr. T. J. Cahill and the board of directors.

After making provision for any doubtful accounts and making allowance for depreciation of plant, the directors were able to show a profit equal to eleven per cent on the capital invested.

It was pointed out to the shareholders that the company are now in a position to supply all sorts of electrical fixtures, to handle contracts for wiring, and have always on hand a stock of motors which for economy, efficiency and price, cannot be duplicated on this continent.

The following well-known businessmen were re-elected directors for the ensuing year: Mr. W. H. Wortman, President Wortman & Ward Company, Limited; Mr. William Heaman, William Heaman & Son; J. B. Campbell, Physician; Mr. A. Gorman, London Advertiser, and Mr. W. J. Hill, Manager Home Bank of Canada.

With such an able board and the good financial standing of the company, a large measure of success is assured to this company.

Rushing the Season.

Additional signs of spring are observed daily. Mr. Edward Spence, of Crumlin, has a lilac bush which is out in leaf.

Card of Thanks.

I would like to thank Dr. Drake and Dr. Meek for their successful operation performed on me, and also the Victoria Hospital staff and trained nurses for their kind treatment.

W. H. GOULD, Jun.
227 Adelaide street.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are safe, sure and reliable, and have been praised by thousands of women who have been restored to health through their gentle aid and curative properties. Sold by all druggists. 5

Capital, $4,000,000 Reserve Fund, $5,000,000 Total Assets, $62,000,000

THE DOMINION BANK

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Special Attention Given to the SAVINGS DEPOSITORS.
Cor. Dundas and Richmond Sts. C. A. ROSS, Manager.
Branch, Cor. Dundas and Rectory Sts.

Forest City Business College

Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
Spring term from April 3. Catalogues describing the work at this long-established school will be sent to anyone upon request. Address carefully,
J. W. WESTERVELT, JUN., C. A.. Vice-Principal.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.
31c-ly w

KEENE BROS 123-125-127 KING ST.
The Cash Bargain Furniture Store

This Carriage, hand-polished, in brown, green, blue; semi-folding, full-sized, for $12.95

Baby Carriages for this season are all on show this week. Get your choice now; we will keep it for you; full-sized English cab. Our price $16.50

We have 45 different Collapsible Go-Carts, $3.95, $5.95 up.

We quote the lowest prices. Our goods are the highest grade. We guarantee satisfaction to you.

Have your re-upholstering done this month; next will be a busy one.

Special low prices on Parlor Suites:
5-Piece Suite, in silk, $18.95
5-Piece Suite, in silk, $24.50
1 only 3-Piece Suite, in brocade $19.00
2 only 4-Piece Suite, extra fine brocade $39.00
1 only 3-Piece Suite, in the best brocade $56.00
Those large Leather Couches that others ask $15.50 for, we are offering for $12.95

The Home Bank of Canada
ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER
Head Office TORONTO 8 King St. West.
Branches and connections throughout Canada.
British and Foreign Correspondents in all the important cities of the world.
Full Compound Interest Paid
on all savings accounts of One Dollar or more.
LONDON OFFICE, 394 RICHMOND STREET.
Local Branches also at St. Thomas, Ilderton, Thorndale, Melbourne, Lawrence Station.
31b-tw

Home Rule Gladstone's Way

London, March 3.—Hon. Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking at Oxford tonight, indicated that the Government's home rule for

Mason & Risch

"The Piano With a Soul"

Many of the most prominent citizens of London have purchased these celebrated instruments. A partial list of those Londoners who have Mason & Risch Pianos in their homes will be forwarded free to any address.

T. C. WRIGHT
231 DUNDAS STREET.
Sole Agent for
Mason & Risch Pianos

ALL COAL MAY LOOK ALIKE to you, but there's a lot of difference just the same. The money-saving Coal is the clean, free-burning, no-clinker kind, and this is the kind of Coal we handle. Order a load, so that we can show you the kind of Coal we sell.

D. H. GILLIES & SON.
Phone 1312.

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DENTIST
Corner Dundas and Clarence Sts.

London Savings Company

FURTHER REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD GIVE IT YOUR BUSINESS.

4th. It pays the highest rates of interest to its depositors and debenture holders.

5th. It owns a large block in the city of London, and pays heavy taxes to the city's coffers.

6th. It gives the best accommodation in the city to its customers; longest office hours in the day, and keeps open Saturday nights from 8 to 9.30.

[To be continued in our next.]

HOUSEWIVES

It is just as easy to have the best bread on your table daily as to have inferior makes.

Try "Parnell's Breads"

Carefully made by the most modern and scientific methods. Always
—Wholesome,
—Nutritious,
—Finely Flavored.

Write us or phone 929-1390.

Parnell's Sanitary Bakery
75 BRUCE STREET.

WHO MAKES THIS GOOD BREAD?

is the question heard at the table of the woman who supplies her family and visitors with

JOHNSTON BROS. X X X BREAD

It's the same good bread every day, week in and week out. Ask your grocer for it.

JOHNSTON BROS.
Phone 944

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—A meeting of the trustees of the Protestant Orphans' Home is scheduled for Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

—Huron College appointments for Sunday, March 5: All Saints, Rev. Professor Jeakins; Kelvin, C. Langford; Lakeside, R. Charles; Belmont, K. Alexander; Galt, P. J. K. Law; London Township, F. C. Ryott; Church of the Redeemer, N. L. Ward; Lambeth and Chelsea Green, M. A. Hunt; St. Mark's, A. S. H. Cree; St. David's, A. A. Trumper; Aged People's Home, H. Boyd; Clinton, J. Cartlidge; Port Rowan, E. Jacques; Morpeth, F. J. Jarvis; Sutorville, W. H. Robarts; Parkhill, P. N. Harding; Norwich, H. C. Light.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited
274 DUNDAS STREET.
Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Fletcher Music Method, Private School of Kindergarten, Elocution, Theory of Music in all its branches, etc. Ask for curriculum. F. LENFORTH WILLGOOSE Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O., principal; LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, registrar.

The Frank Cooper Studio
Portraiture.
330 Dundas St. Opposite Armories

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By phone, by post or personal call, your next order for coal or wood. Prompt and careful attention.

JOHN MANN & SONS
Phone 470. 401 Clarence

Every Article in our North Window One Dollar
Be sure and see them. They are suitable as presents or gifts.
C. H. WARD & CO
374 RICHMOND STREET.
Phone 1084.

Very Few

Things are more aggravating than a poor Tooth Brush. Our new "Krystol" Brushes are the best manufactured. They are made by a new process, and will not shed bristles. Every "Krystol" is warranted perfect.

Sole agents for London.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Mr. Hunt Explains.

Secretary Hunt, of the Western Fair, explains that in case it is decided to have the cat and dog shows in the one building, a heavy partition will be erected to separate the attractions, so that personal feline or canine animosities will not have a chance to be demonstrated.

Interesting Recital.

An interesting recital by pupils of Miss M. Raymond was given last evening at Heintzman Hall. Careful training was shown by all. Special mention should be made of little Miss G. Screaton and Miss Stella Gauld, both displaying great ability in technique and rhythm. They were assisted by Miss Faith Turnbull, vocalist, pupil of Miss M. Fox, who has a resonant quality and gave two numbers most acceptably.

Illustrated Lecture.

The Rev. Walter Moffatt will deliver an illustrated lecture in Chalmers Church on Tuesday evening next, entitled "The Strangers Within Our Gates," or a trip through Canada from Halifax to Vancouver. Mr. Moffatt will touch on the principal points of interest from coast to coast.

Sir Andrew Fraser Coming.

At a meeting recently held of the local interdenominational committee of the laymen's missionary movement, it was decided to hold a special meeting on Monday, March 13. It is hoped that this meeting will be representative of all the different denominations in the city, both as regards laymen and clergy. It will then be discussed whether a convention will be held in London, at which Sir Andrew Fraser will speak. The meeting on March 13 will be addressed by H. K. Caskey, general secretary of the Canadian council of the movement, and also by Canon Tucker, rector of St. Paul's Cathedral. Canon Tucker was formerly travelling secretary for the Canadian Church (Anglican) Missionary Society.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS ON THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Canadian Reciprocity the Theme of His Address—Says It Will Have Far-Reaching Effect on the Empire—President of the Board of Trade Replies to Him—Britain Should Not Interfere in Canadian Affairs.

IN THE British House of Commons, on the resumption of the debate on the address, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Unionist, East Worcestershire) moved as an amendment that the following be added to the address:

"But this House humbly expresses its regret that the persistent refusal of your Majesty's Government to modify the fiscal system of the country is imperilling the advantages at present derived by British commerce from the preference granted by your majesty's dominions overseas, has deferred the closer commercial union of the empire, and has deprived the country of the most effective method of inducing foreign countries to grant fair treatment to British manufactures."

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that in moving such an amendment he had a difficult and delicate task. The fiscal question covered multifarious issues. It was impossible in one speech to cover the whole ground, and he hoped it would not be alleged against him that if the amendment was in some respects limited he had abated a jot or a tittle of the full programme of fiscal reform for which he had several times spoken in the House. (Opposition cheers.) But, limited as it was, the amendment dealt with questions of vast importance and of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, as must always be the case when the House had to consider matters in which they were not the prime movers, resolutions in which they had not had a decisive voice, and a policy which, whatever its effect upon the mother country or the empire as a whole, was primarily a policy of one of the great dominions, and not the policy of the United Kingdom. He hoped that in anything he might say no words that he used could give rise to any misconception as to this country's attitude towards Canada or to the great friendly Republic of the United States, for nothing was further from his thoughts than to criticise the action of their respective governments, nothing was more remote from his ideas than to tender advice to Canadian citizens as to how they should act in a great national question, even though it be also a great imperial question. But he could not conceal from his thoughts that the subject which would be uppermost in the minds of all was the agreement which had been provisionally signed between the Governments of Canada and the United States. Those two countries must, of course, settle their own affairs. For the moment those in this country were spectators, and spectators only. No man in that House or out of it desired to impinge upon the liberties of any of the great dominions.

The Inaction of Ministers.

We rejoice in their growth, Mr. Chamberlain continued. We welcome every addition to their potency and influence. We hail with satisfaction everything which can lead to the further development of their great resources, and which can add to their strength and the splendor of their nation. And, indeed, it has been the moving idea of all of us who have supported the policy of tariff reform that in that great policy and by its means we have found not merely a method of bringing closer together the scattered portions of the empire, but the shortest means and the earliest way of developing to their fullest capacity the national strength of each of the great component parts of our dominions. (Opposition cheers.) Far be it from me to criticise the action, much more to criticise the motives, of Canadian statesmen. On the contrary, in the fiscal policy which I and my friends advocate we find ourselves in a far closer communion of spirit with Canadian ministers than we do with right honorable gentlemen oppoite. (Opposition cheers.) Our complaint, as complaint there must be, is not of the action of Dominion ministers, but of the action or inaction of ministers opposite. (Opposition cheers.) I not only eschew all criticisms of Canadian ministers; I am proud to rank myself in this question of imperial trade policy as their disciple and follower. They were the first among the earliest exponents of and the first to practice that great policy of imperial preference to which my friends and myself stand committed—(Opposition cheers)—and for which we have fought, and will fight—(Opposition cheers)—in good times or in bad—(renewed cheers)—in good repute or ill repute, until we bring it to a triumphant conclusion. (More cheers, and a voice, "Or die.") Could you have a more signal instance of the value for commercial nations of a tariff system than you have in the agreement provisionally signed between Canada and the United States? For years in the infancy of her development it was the entreaty and the constant effort of Canadians to secure fair reciprocal treatment from their great neighbor across their southern frontier. Their efforts were repulsed, until at last they decided that they would so alter their own system that independently of any external power they might build up a great national industry of their own, that they might secure their own full and free national development, not along their or that single line, but on all the lines on which national life can grow and prosper. And it was not until that policy had been practiced with such success that the Prime Minister declared there would be no more pilgrimages to Washington, but that the pilgrimages would set out in the opposite direction. That which had been refused to Canada when weak is now offered and pressed upon her because of the advantages she has derived from her protective system, and because of the growth of her resources, which she has won under and through that system. (Opposition cheers.)

Far-Reaching Effects of the Agreement.

I confess that as it stands I cannot but feel that this agreement must have most far-reaching effects, not only on the Dominion alone, but on the empire at large, and in particular on the relations which have existed in the past bctween the Dominion and the United Kingdom. An agreement which gives to Canadians in the American market better terms than are accorded to our own manufacturers, which brings Canadians into these close ties of business with the United States, far closer ties than our own, takes the Dominion of Canada out of the imperial orbit, and draws her into the vortex of continental politics and continental interests. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said it must mean a great diversion of trade in corn. Wheat, for which we had been the preferred market hitherto, would now go southward across the American frontier. What would be the result? In the first place it would hasten and increase the process, which had already begun in the United States, of throwing land out of wheat cultivation into other forms of cultivation. The result for consumers in this country would be that their food would cost them more. And the trucks which carried Canadian corn southwards would not run northwards empty. (Ministerial cheers.) "Listen to the cheers of honorable gentlemen," said Mr. Chamberlain. "Do they know what they are cheering? I say the trucks which carry wheat southward will not run back empty. They will carry back American manufactures in competition with our own. (Ministerial cheers.) By the new trade route created by this agreement you do much to separate the west of Canada from the British market, to separate British producers from the markets of Western Canada, and to subsidize American manufacturers in fighting against us. Does it stand to reason that it will be worth the while of the American railways along this new route to do everything they can to stimulate a return trade? I could have understood honorable gentlemen opposite saying that these were great disadvantages to us, that they must be put up with. But that they should cheer the prospect of American competition, that they should rejoice in the additional struggle put upon our own people to find a market for their labor—I confess that is a thing I did not expect to see." (Opposition cheers.)

Not the End of Preference.

Meanwhile the wheat supply will be restricted and the price will be raised because you would not take the offer open to you, and because what you refused now is eagerly sought by others. The agreement would also af-

Continued on Page Fuorteen.

20,000 AT CHRISTENING OF HEIR OF EARL FITZWILLIAM

First Male Heir to Title in 71 Years—Baby Wore Scarf Given to His Ancestor by William the Conqueror—40 Tons of Food and 2,000 Gallons of Beer for the Crowd.

EIGHT centuries and a half ago William of Normandy invaded England and became the conqueror, and the marshal of his army was Sir William Fitzwilliam, to whom his king gave good Saxon lands. William gave Fitzwilliam another gift. It was a scarf worn on his sleeve in battle, and yesterday that scarf was worn at the christening by a baby, who is the descendant of that Norman warrior and the heir to his English lands.

That baby is Viscount Milton, the 5-weeks-old child of the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, who arrived after four small daughters had made their bow to the world, and 71 years after the last direct heir to the head of the house.

The rejoicings were on a monstrous scale at Wentworth Woodhouse, in Yorkshire, the most splendid mansion in the North of England, and the ancestral home of the Fitzwilliams. For the father of the child is a great lord, enormously rich, and this boy is the heir to millions. Very quiet and beautiful and stately is the classical house of Wentworth, built two centuries ago, on the site of an old timber mansion, in a park of 1,500 acres, with great oaks and meadowlands.

But all around, and quite close to the park walls are great gashes cut into the hillsides, and mountains of coal-dust and shafts and pitheads, and blazing furnaces and high black chimneys, vomiting smoke, and stone villages as black as thought built of coal. They belong to the works and coalfields of Earl Fitzwilliam, for when the conqueror gave the land to his marshal there was hidden treasure beneath it. All day long now thousands of men are toiling to dig out that treasure of coal, and the wealth of Fitzwilliams grows greater with every truckful that goes to Sheffield.

No wonder, therefore, that the baby christened yesterday was the cause of great celebrations, for Viscount Milton is the child of Luck which rules the world, and he will be, one day, lord over many lives.

Forty Tons of Food.

The earl and countess invited 7,000 guests to share their joy. They were the miners of the coalfields and steel grinders of Sheffield, and the tenants on the great estates. To feed 7,000 people at a great picnic party 300 waiters came down in a special train carrying 40 tons of food, and cutlery and china. To shelter them eight great pavilions of enormous size were put up in the park. For the little baby, who is to be so great and powerful, there was a christening cake 6 feet high, surmounted by smiling cupids and a sugar cradle in which lay a sugar child.

Everything, it will be seen, was on a gigantic scale, and the immensity of the celebrations was symbolized by the roasting of a whole ox. Spitted on an iron pole 10 feet long, and suspended from a tripod of poles as thick as young trees, it was cooked over a wooden fire in the park. The smell of the roasted meat was wafted on the breeze. Crowds of hungry Yorkshiremen were served with great slices cut from the carcass until its ribs were gaunt and bare.

The day was bright, as one in May, and the sunlight sparkled on the great lakes, and gleamed on the white statuary in the gardens, and gave more splendor to the long facade of Wentworth Woodhouse, with its magnificent portico of Grecian pillars and the Goddess of Plenty holding her sheaves on the high parapet of the roof.

20,000 Visitors.

Seven thousand guests had been invited by special card invitation to the feast, but at least 20,000 came from the villages around and from Sheffield itself. They came in great brakes, in motor omnibuses, or walking sturdily afoot, in their Sunday clothes. Sturdy fellows with broad shoulders and slouching gait, they had come up from the depths of the earth, where they spend all their working lives, to see the house of the master of the mines, to ramble in the great park, which soon was black with them, and to enjoy the feast and the fun.

Baby Viscount's Names.

The christening itself was a private ceremony, and only relatives and personal friends were present. The names given to the young viscount were William Henry Lawrence Peter, and his godfathers were the Hon. W. H. Fitzwilliam, the uncle of the present earl, and the Marquis of Zetland, the countess' father. His godmother was the Duchess of Buccleuch. Afterwards the party went to the Whistlejacket Room (named after a famous racehorse), where the immense christening cake was cut by the mother of the child.

In the afternoon, when the guests had arrived, the earl and countess came out of the great mansion and received the homage of their tenants and workers. It was a strangely feudal scene. One forgot the forest of chimney stacks around and the hills of "black." In the beautiful park spreading away from the great mansion one remembered only that here was a great lord, the heir of an ancient name, receiving the homage of his people because a child had been born to him.

Lots of Speeches.

For more than an hour he listened, smiling and cheery, to long speeches from "deputations" of his tenants and tollers. They all brought gifts for the child, gold and silver cups of great weight, subscribed for by hundreds of working men, gold and silver spoons bought by little groups of workers, or by single men and women. The countess stood by her husband's side, very bright and charming in her manner, and up above the great flight of steps all the servants of the household leant over the parapet including two apple-cheeked page-boys. Loud cheers were raised by all the working people and "Long life to Viscount Milton," was shouted from many throats.

30,000 Buns.

Then the crowd settled down to the fun and feast provided them. They invaded the banqueting huts, where gigantic feasts were spread, including 17,000 sandwiches, 30,000 buns, 20,000 meat patties, 2,000 gallons of beer, four to five tons of bread and cake, and other sundries.

Factory girls and pithead boys raced each other on merry-go-rounds blaring forth brass-lunged melodies. Daylight fireworks shot up great rockets which burst and scattered paper dolls, and comic animals which floated slowly down until they were caught on the branches of gaunt trees. The earl and countess came driving round in a penychaise to inspect the roasting ox. Both of them went into the pavilions, and smiled and bowed as the miners raised their glasses and drank again, with "three times three," to the health of the little pink baby, who somewhere in the great mansion of Wentworth Woodhouse was blissfully unconscious of all the noise and feasting. There were Yorkshire dances on the green lawns, and when the dark shadows crept across the park and the sunlight faded out of the sky the rooks who went cawing to their tree-top beds startled by the rush and roar of rockets and set-pieces.

It was a hark-back to feudal days. But there is no doubt as to the popularity of Earl Fitzwilliam, who, as a sportsman, a soldier, and a gallant fellow with auventure in his blood, has won the hearts of the men who work for him.

MARCH OF THE MOSLEM

Mighty Struggle Going on Between Christianity and Mohammedanism — A Moslem View.

A MIGHTY struggle for supremacy is going on in various parts of the world between Christianity and Mohammedanism," says Current Literature. "The two religions clash more particularly in their missionary activities, and the struggle finds even more vivid reflection in the Mohammedan than in the Christian papers, owing to the fact that the former are nearer to the scene of the contest.

"The Moslem press of Egypt and India reports at great length, and with evident satisfaction every favor that is shown by Christian governments to Islam. It emphasizes the good understanding between the Moslems and the Christian governments, but at the same time makes it clear and emphatic that Mohammedans will submit to no attacks on their religious convictions, customs and usages.

"The Arabic weekly, Elmuajied, published in Egypt, reports in full the details of a great Mohammedan conference held recently in Delhi. In this report the English Government is lauded, because it has given the Mohammedans such extensive liberties, and makes the attainment of their purposes so easy. As a result of the conference a strong international Moslem society has been organized in India, Egypt and Russia, for the purpose of spreading Islam throughout Asia and Africa. The first advance is to be made in Japan. A commission has been appointed for the purpose of translating into Japanese a book entitled 'Ruh ul Islam' (The Spirit of Islam), written by an Indian savant, Sejid Emir Alijudhindi, and universally regarded as the best popular defence of Mohammedanism.

"Since the introduction of the constitution there have appeared in all of the cities of Turkey a large number of religious weeklies. The more important of these are Sirati Mustagin and Bejanul Hagg, both issued in Constantinople. These papers, which are extensively spread throughout the entire Mohammedan world, make it one of their leading purposes to cast reflections and ridicule on Christian teachings and customs, and, in addition, to awaken in their Mohammedan readers the fantastic hope that the leading Christian lands and people will soon come under the dominion of Islam. They report converts in goodly number in London and Paris, and also in Germany.

"Everywhere active propaganda of Islam is the watchword; and many converts of prominence in the world of learning and science are claimed. The impression conveyed by these papers is that the learned world of the west is more and more breaking away from the church and Christianity, and is gradually accepting the fundamental teachings of Islam. Monogamy, it is said, has long since been discarded by many Christians, and a formal movement in favor of polygamy and making divorce easier is represented as having been inaugurated. In the same way, it is stated, the number of Christians who accept the abstinence commands of the Koran is rapidly on the increase, as the great superiority of Mohammedanism over Christianity, in this respect is being recognized."

White Snobbery in the Far East

Melville Stone Says It Will Make Trouble for the United States and Great Britain.

I BELIEVE the European snob in Asia is distinctly the enemy of the civilized west. And his coadjutor in this country is a fitting criminal yoke-fellow."

So writes Mr. Melville E. Stone, president of the Associated Press and an experienced traveller, in the National Geographic Magazine. Mr. Stone entitles his paper "Race Prejudice in the Far East," but it is evident from the incidents he records, and the unchallengeable facts that he presents that for "prejudice," we must now read "snobbery." He reminds us that "whatever our ignorance of, or indifference for, the Orientals in the past, it is well to note that conditions, both for us and for them, have entirely changed within the last decade." There is, as he says, a new United States and a new Asia. One was created by the Spanish war; the other, by the Russo-Japanese conflict. The Asian has discovered that a yellow man behind a gun is quite as effective as a white man; and the question is, "What is to be the outcome?" How long "will the 6,000 soldiers we have in the Philippines be able to keep our flag afloat among 8,000,000 of natives? How long will the 75,000 English soldiers in India be able to maintain British sovereignty over 300,000,000 of Asians?"

Mr. Stone is convinced that there is real danger awaiting us, if we do not mend our ways. We shall never meet the problems growing out of our relation with the Far East unless we "absolutely and once for all put away race prejudice." In illustration of the paragraph at the head of this paper, Mr. Stone gives some incidents which came under his personal observation:

From Bombay to Yokohama there is not a social club at any port or treaty point where a native, whatever his culture or refinement, will be admitted. Last year at the Bengal Club, Calcutta, a member aroused such a storm of opposition by inviting a Eurasian gentleman—i. e., a half native and half European—to dine with him, that the matter was only adjusted by setting aside the ladies' department and allowing the offending member and his guest to dine there alone. . . . While in Calcutta I attended a ball at Government House, and noticed that while native princesses were dancing with white men, a score of native gentlemen stood about as "wall-flowers." Calling Lady Minto's attention to the fact, she explained that no white woman would think of dancing with a native; it would mean social ostracism. . . . The son of a maharaja, educated at Oxford or Cambridge, may be honored by an invitation to Windsor; but when he goes back home he may enter no white man's club, no white woman will associate or dance with him, and, if he haply marry a European, he, his wife, and his children become outcasts. . . . Although native troops have shown undying loyalty to the British flag and have exhibited the highest courage, no one of them has ever received or ever can receive the Victoria Cross.

SOCIAL EVILS IN GERMANY

Sir Henry Johnston Says There Is Much to Criticize—Looseness of Morals the Most Obvious Fault.

SIR HENRY JOHNSTON, in another of his interesting series of articles in the Westminster Gazette, has some serious things to say of German social life.

"The Germans," he says, "contrive to enjoy life, and—as a nation—to look very happy, with fewer official holidays than are alloted to us; and this partly because of their jolly Sunday, which is a real holiday and day of recreation recurring every seven days."

Alcoholism at the Universities.

"There is much to criticise and amend in Germany still. I am told by so many thoughtful Germans that the abuse of alcohol still strangles the physical and mental efficiency of a large proportion of German men in the upper and lower classes, that I am compelled to believe in the existence of an evil which is only just lessening its hold over our own people, and which is being fiercely chased out of the United States. Yet I am pleased to state that I never encountered one drunken person in Germany throughout my recent tour, though I was aware from the newspapers and reviews that a growing indignation was making itself felt among the bourgeoisie and professional classes against the senseless eighteenth-century traditions of German studenthood.

"These do their utmost at the German universities to force young men into alcoholism just as they are starting on life; in the same way that the healthy young bluejackets of the British navy are invited to become spirit drinkers by the admiralty patronage of rum-and-water. I thought German men still smoked a great deal too much; one gets nauseated with the eternal smell of the cigar, good or bad. But their most obvious fault and weakness is sexual immorality.

"I would make bold to say that the France of today is a more moral country than Germany and Austria. In France, as in England and the United States, sexual immorality is becoming 'vieux jeu'; it is ceasing to interest the classes, owing to the blessed competition of games, sports, travel, and scientific research; while the masses, with their increased respect for the woman, are building up a high ideal of family life. The German peasantry is probably quite as sound on this score as our own (which is not impeccable), but the upper and middle (excepting the professional) classes have still very eighteenth-century minds.

Germany Blessed by Its Womanhood.

"And yet perhaps no nation has been more blessed in its womanhood than Germany, physically, and mentally. The German woman, with the spread of higher education and new ideas of physical development, is becoming in the middle and upper classes a fine creature, as willing as before to be wife and mother, though proving herself an attractive and inspiring companion to an educated man. But she is going to revise her mankind's attitude towards her sex; she intends to make herself respected.

"Excessive militarism is mainly responsible for the dissoluteness of modern manners. But the claim of the German woman to a reasonable degree of influence in the state is steadily rising, and will assist to keep militarism within reasonable limits; while the yougn German's increasing love of athletics and outdoor sports will restore the moral balance of the national mind. Protection has reached its apogee in the tariff, and is now declining towards a freer trade. We shall see some very marvellous developments of science and art, of the comforts and amenities of existence, of the permeation through all classes of intelligent happiness and joy in life; if modern Germany does not go to war."

PRIME MINISTER ASQUITH'S REPLY TO MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

Fighting Speeches by British Premier and Leader of the Opposition—Mr. Austen Chamberlain Misled By An Inaccurate Report of Laurier's Speech—Asquith Characterizes Error as Another Evidence "of the "Incurable Sloppiness" of the "Tariff Reform Agitation.

THE first test of strength in the new British Parliament was the division on Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform amendment. The figures were:

For the amendment 222
Against 324

Government majority 102

The debate was raised to a level of intense interest by Mr. Asquith, who contributed a speech full of vigor and convincing argument.

On the previous day Mr. Chamberlain had read what purported to be a quotation from a speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the Canadian Parliament, on the strength of which Mr. Asquith was adversely criticised in the Opposition press.

To the surprise of the House, Mr. Asquith, basing his accusation on the Canadian "Hansard," was in a position to declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier never used the words attributed to him. All the defence that was attempted was that the quotation appeared in a London newspaper!

"Incurable sloppiness," characteristic of the tariff reform agitation throughout, was Mr. Asquith's caustic comment on the incident. Equally severe was the Premier on the whole question of tariff reform, which he described as one of "the greatest and most disastrous political impostures of modern times."

Mr. Balfour was aroused to anger by Mr Asquith's attack.

Premier and Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said the amendment which was now before the House in terms, and he supposed in intention, was a vote of censure on his majesty's Government, but in substance and in fact it was an indictment of the electorate of this country. (Ministerial cheers.) The House of Commons was to be asked to censure the Government for not doing that which the electors never desired them to do, and that which they were under the most solemn pledges to the electorate to refrain from doing. It was the most paradoxical vote of censure ever proposed to be recorded in the annals of that House. (Laughter and Ministerial cheers.)

"The leader of the Opposition, on the first night of the session," the Premier proceeded, "drew a very lurid and somewhat pathetic picture of the inaction and the lethargy of his majesty's Government, who, he said, year after year, and indeed with a happy indifference to the prosaic fetters of chronology, decade after decade (laughter) had turned a deaf ear to the clamorous supplication of our colonial fellow-subjects. The right honorable gentleman's chronology can take care of itself. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, colonial preference began in 1897, when the right honorable gentleman was sitting on this bench. (Ministerial cheers.) What hapened? For eight years he and his colleagues continued in possession of power and of an undisputed majority, not only in this House, but elsewhere! What response was made during all these years to the appeals and petitions, the demands of our colonial fellow-subjects? Not a word. (Ministerial cheers.)

"When, in the year 1902, after six years of indifference, the right honorable gentleman (the member for West Birmingham) started his campaign, and very honorably and properly left the Government for the purpose of doing so with greater freedom, the leader of the Oposition, who says we are turning a deaf ear to this colonial appeal, spent two years in this House in evading debate (Ministerial cheers), and still more in avoiding any declaration of policy. Why? On the plea, repeated over and over again, that no Government could possibly initiate so far-reaching and so fundamental a change in the traditional fiscal system of this country unless it had the declared approval of the electors—so it was a sort of dim prophetic adumbration of the referendum. (Loud Ministerial laughter and cheers.)

"We went to the country in January, 1906, and in answer to the right honorable gentleman's request that the country should give its instructions as to whether or not it desired its fiscal system to be fundamentally altered, the electorate returned the most crushing parliamentary majority ever known in our history. (Ministerial cheers.) The disproportionate size of that majority I believe has been somewhat modified in subsequent Parliaments. (Opposition laughter.) But here we are, nevertheless (Ministerial cheers), after two more general elections, a solid and unbroken phalanx against such a proposal. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) It is under these conditions, and with that parliamentary and electoral record, that the right honorable gentleman has the courage to get up and ask the House of Commons to censure the constituencies which have sent us here."

Revolver Theory Exploded.

Before coming to the one new fact—the Canadian-American agreement—Mr. Asquith dealt with Mr. Austen Chamberlain's contention that free trade Britain, because of adherence to free trade, was relatively impotent as compared with protected countries in commercial negotiation in regard to tariffs. They had the old picture—the picture of this country, with its empty armory, a revolver with no ammunition, and its unfortified market. He should like one jot or tittle of evidence in support of that contention. (Ministerial cheers.)

"Japan," interrupted a Unionist member.

"A right honorable member is bold enough, and I think rash enough," replied Mr. Asquith, "to say Japan. Would it not be wise for honorable gentlemen to wait a little until they see the result of our negotiations with Japan?" (Ministerial cheers.) What do they know about our negotiations? Absolutely nothing except the announcement made in the gracious speech from the throne that in the opinion of his majesty's advisers they are likely to have a satisfactory issue. Therefore Japan were better, at any rate, postponed until we know what has happened." (Opposition cries of "Figures.")

"I come now to what is, after all, the main point of this debate," Mr. Asquith went on. "What is the charge that is made against his majesty's Government, and through them and behind them against the intelligence of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland? The charge is this, that during all these years the colonies, the Dominions have been knocking at our doors; that we have turned deaf ears to their appeal; and that the first fruits of our indifference and neglect are to be found in this Canadian-American agreement which the right honrable gentleman the leader of the Opposition told us on the first night of the session, if it is ratified by the two contracting parties, will be a 'disaster to the Empire.'

"Well, have they been knocking at our doors? What do they say themselves? I venture to quote only two or three statements—and they are the latest—of the most eminent Canadian politicians, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking on the 30th of August last at Nelson, said:

"'It is not the policy of the Canadian Government to ask Great Britain to change her fiscal policy one iota. (Cheers.) We make our arrangements to suit our own interests; so it is with Great Britain.'

"Mr. Lemieux, another Canadian minister, and one of the most eminent, speaking still later here in London on the 5th of October last, said:

"'Canada wished to maintain her British preference against all-comers. They asked nothing in return from the mother-country.'

"It is absurd in the face of statements like that to say that our colonial fellow-subjects have been knocking at our doors." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith then dealt at some length—"to refresh the memories of recruits"—with the domestic and imperial reasons why, in return for colonial preference, the Liberal party refused to impose a duty on foreign food. These, he said, were very old and very familiar arguments. There was nothing novel about them. The novelty would be if anybody could supply an answer to them. He had never heard one yet. What was the new fact—the one new fact—which was introduced there that day as an illustration of the "folly" of that policy of refusal? It was the agreement that had been provisionally entered into between Canada and the United States.

Effect of the Agreement.

"I will deal first," said Mr. Asquith, "with the question which was put by the right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. A. Chamberlain) yesterday, and that is what is or would be the effect of this agreement if it is ratified and carried out upon British trade, first with Canada and next with the United States. The agreement was a perfectly independent agreement, entered into between Canada and the United States in pursuance on the part of Canada of that fiscal autonomy which she has long enjoyed, and upon which nobody proposes to trespass. But it was watched very carefully at various stages of the negotiations by our ambassador in Washington. He was in constant communication with the Canadian negotiators, and he very properly kept his eyes open to the special interests of British trade. I need not say that it was not necessary for him to urge upon his Canadian colleagues the necessity of safeguarding those interests. They were always most ready to anticipate, or, at any rate, to consider, if not to accede to, suggestions.

"What happened? In the first place, they assured him, and that assurance has been repeated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian Parliament, that so far as our imports into Canada were concerned British preference would be carefully maintained. I quite agree that when you put a commodity upon the free list the possibility of preference ceases to exist. But in so far as duties remain, reduced duties in respect of particular classes of commodities, the British preference will be scrupulously maintained. I think, however, the right honorable gentleman's anxiety was rather in regard to what might hap-

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TRAGEDY OF NEGRO BLOOD

Family Skeleton Revealed—Supposed White People Shown to Have Negro Blood in Their Veins—Loss of Social Position and Annulment of a Marriage Result—Some Other Cases.

FATE, assisted by a newspaper, can accomplish curious results. On Feb. 2 a handsome young woman of 22 was run over and killed by a Tulane avenue car in front of the Hotel Dieu, New Orleans. She was Miss Louise Thibaut, a daughter of Octave Thibaut, who is employed in the United States custom house. She was a graduate of the McDonogh School, where she had distinguished herself, and an accomplished musician.

One of the afternoon papers went a step further in describing her and placed an adjective in front of her name that has caused much trouble. It spoke of Miss Thibaut as a young "colored" woman. The family expressed great indignation at the use of the word and the next day, just after the funeral, the brother and the brother-in-law of the young woman called at the office of the paper and demanded the retraction of the word colored" and an apology.

In Louisiana the word "colored" is actionable at law and more than actionable, for it would be difficult to secure a jury to convict a man who killed another for falsely charging him with having colored blood in his veins. Only recently the leading paper in New Orleans had to pay damages to a minister because of a mistake of this character. A correspondent in describing the minister characterized him as "cultured." The telegraph operator made this "colored." The minister sued for and recovered damages from the newspaper, and the telegraph company which made the mistake subsequently paid the bill.

When, therefore, the demand was made for an apology for the use of the word "colored" as applied to Miss Thibaut it called for action. The editor, after some discussion of the matter, suggested that it might be definitely settled by a visit to the record office of births, deaths and marriages. The records showed the letter "C" (colored) against the ancestry of the young woman and the letters "f. w. c." (free woman of color) and "f. m. c." (free man of color) against that branch of the Thibaut family running back for several generations, even to the "f. l. c." (femme libre de couleur) of creole days. It may be said here of some other old Louisiana families that there are both white and colored branches, the former of which stand high socially in the community.

This was the first tragedy of the young woman's death, but another soon followed and another visit was paid to the registrar's office and afterwards to the courts. A little over a year ago a sister of the dead girl, Alice Marguerite Thibaut, had married Joseph A. Meyer. It was a love match and a happy marriage. The young husband first learned that his wife was "colored" upon the publication in the afternoon paper of the story of the accident to his sister-in-law. There is every reason to believe that the young woman herself had been brought up in complete ignorance of the fact that she had negro blood in her veins, for she had gone to a white school and had associated only with white boys and girls.

However that may be, the accidental discovery of the negro strain in the wife completely changed the situation. Not only does the law of Louisiana prohibit the intermarriage of the races and make such marriages null, but the new concubinage law punishes severely with imprisonment, the white or the negro who keeps up such relations. If Meyer, therefore, insisted on living with the woman he had married against the laws of Louisiana but through ignorance on his part, if not on hers also, he was liable to indictment, conviction and punishment for concubinage.

He came to court therefore suing not for a divorce but for a declaration of the nullity of the marriage. The new concubinage law of Louisiana does not fix the degree of negro blood necessary to make a person "colored," hence any proved admixture of negro blood makes a marriage with a white person invalid. There can be no defence in this suit for annulment of marriage, for the plaintiff, Meyer, says that he has made a thorough examination, independent of the registry office, of the parentage of his wife and finds there is no doubt as to her being of mixed blood, although she and the other children were brought up to bellove they were white.

Nor did the tragedy end there. The brother of the girl killed in the accident and of Alice Marguerite is a student in the McDonogh School, a white school. He stood well there and was to have been graduated into the high school this year, but the exposure of his parentage makes this impossible, and he must give up his educational ambitions or enter a negro school. It is perhaps needless to explain that nothing is more offensive to people in his condition, brought up to believe themselves white, than to be compelled to associate with negroes altogether; they feel it more than the pure whites when they are thrown back while trying to escape their social and racial condition.

As usual in cases of this kind, the affair is not likely to end with the Thibaut family. The fact that this family with negro blood in its veins has been able to force its way into white society, to have the children brought up in white schools, to associate altogether with white people and to marry the elder daughter to a white man, in violation of the laws of Louisiana, naturally created the impression that other families might have done the same thing. Hence there has been an overhauling of the old registry records to separate the sheep and the goats, to detect the "white negroes" who have escaped from racial environment and forced their way into wholly white circles.

It is understood that an investigation is under way that will result in furnishing a list of the children with colored blood now attending white schools, accompanied with a demand for their expulsion. Such a list will cause a rattling of old skeletons far more demoralizing than was brought about a year ago, when the district at-

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Late Old Country News

ENGLAND

EDWARD'S TOMB OPENED TO PUBLIC

Mausoleum at Frogmore Has Been Beautifully Decorated.

The Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore was reopened to the public the other day, when the beautiful decorations, which were carried out by command of the late King, were seen for the first time. The decoration of the upper portion of the dome in a prevailing tint of light blue, with panels of angels has a beautiful effect. Six stained glass windows of exquisite beauty and several new lamps of Byzantine pattern have been added.

A quaint ceremony took place at Windsor some days ago. The King planted an oak at Windsor Great Park to commemorate his first shoot over the preserves in November last after he ascended the throne. His majesty used a spade painted with the Union Flag, which spade was afterwards added to the collection of spades used by various monarchs that is kept in the estate office of the park.

Already London householders are busily planning how and to whom they may let their houses in the west end for the month of the coronation. People with by no means luxurious accommodations talk quite glibly of getting £100 a week for June, while those with elaborately furnished mansions expect to get £1,000, or even more, for the four weeks that will take in the great event.

A Cheshire fox gave the Duke of Westminster and other followers of the hounds an exciting chase some days ago. Reynard first got clear of the dogs by climbing forty feet up a poplar tree, and then, when dislodged by a tree-climbing member of the field, took refuge in a hollow thicket till he got his breath. Anybody followed him there, and eventually he escaped altogether.

Three submarine vessels will shortly leave Devonport on a journey to Hong Kong. The submarines will leave under the convoy of the Diana, and will make the journey to Malta of over 2,000 miles under their own power. This will be easily the longest voyage ever made as a continuous submarine journey.

The improvement in the health of the army still continues. According to a report just issued deaths have fallen from 7.7 per 1,000 to 4.10, and the rate for "constantly sick" has dropped from 51.29 to 28.86 per 1,000. These figures apply to the army, as a whole, including troops at home and abroad.

A tragedy succeeded a tragedy in Wales a few days ago. After attending the funeral of Ludwig Hughes, who was one of the victims of the recent Welsh railway disaster, his brother, Llewellyn Hughes, returned home and fell downstairs and broke his neck.

The principal speaker at a dinner given recently to the poor of Wood Green, was Mrs. Clarke, who now one hundred and seven years old. She partook of a hearty meal of roast beef, and plum pudding, and from the platform cheerily addressed the gathering.

A remarkable old age pension record has been established by a family belonging to Foulsham, in Norfolk, seven brothers and sisters receiving pensions. The oldest of the seven is 80 and the youngest 71.

An extraordinary cinematograph picture of Dante's "Inferno," which has recently been shown by religious orders with a view to instilling into the wicked some idea of the fate that is in store for them, arrived in London recently. This film, which cost £1,000 to produce, required over 250 actors for its preparation. Nothing more horrible than this living picture of the ghastly phases of the "Inferno" could be imagined. The pictures were prepared in a great arena in Rome. In the burning pit picture the fire was caused by waving red paper above each pit and blowing smoke through a prepared floor.

A shocking and mysterious village tragedy has taken place at Walcote, in Leicestershire, where Mrs. Ann Harris, seventy-seven years old, has been found brutally murdered. She was missed in the morning, and a relative, on investigation, found the front door burst open and Mrs. Harris lying dead, tied to a chair, with a scarf tightly fastened around her neck. The whole house, upstairs and down, had been turned topsy-turvy. Every drawer and box had been ransacked, and even the bed was turned over. Many valuable pieces of jewellery are missing.

RUNAWAY HORSE JUMPS IN AUTO

Chauffeur Has Marvellous Escape From Being Killed.

The strange escapades of a mare caused much excitement some time ago in Oxford. During a run with the South Oxfordshire hounds when she was ridden by Mrs. Dawson she fell at a fence. Mrs. Dawson held the reins until the mare trampled on her and she was forced to let go, whereupon the animal bolted. About a mile away it jumped into a motor car, landed on the chauffeur and smashed the glass screen and steering-gear to pieces. The car carried the animal along a dozen yards and then flung her on the road. The chauffeur had a marvellous escape, but the mare's escape was even more extraordinary, for, though badly cut and bruised, she has no broken bones, nor is she lame.

A pathetic occurrence took place a few days ago at Peterborough, when the life savings of an old age pensioner named John Collier were stolen. The pensioner, who is 82 years of age, lives by himself on the outskirts of the city, and is a tailor by trade. By great frugality he has been able to save what he estimates to be between £100 and £150, and this money he hid in his pantry, wrapping it in a brown paper parcel, and covering it with a frying-pan. A day or two ago he left his house for half an hour, and on his return discovered the back door open. Naturally his thoughts at once went to his hidden treasure, and he discovered that the precious parcel had disappeared.

The story of a dog with many lives was told at Axbridge recently when Francis Ashby, was heavily fined for cruelty to the animal. The dog a retriever, was deaf and had become vicious. According to the evidence, the defendant took it out one morning and shot it twice in the head with a cook rifle. He thought he had killed it, but later the same day the dog came up to its master in the village and wagged its tail. The defendant took it home and next morning gave it three blows with a coal hammer on the skull. Again the man thought he had killed his dog, but again the animal revived. He then called in a man, who was a better shot and put the dog out of its misery.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Victoria Station, London, a short time ago, when a horse attached to a van suddenly bolted, and ran into the Brighton express. The handrail was knocked off one of the carriages, and the affrighted animal then fell between two coaches, whilst the van toppled over on to the side of the carriage. Some ladies in the train were much alarmed at the incident, but were got out without having sustained any injury. The horse itself, which was injured about the legs, and subsequently released by a large staff of porters.

IRELAND

FINE IRISH SHOW AT EMPIRE FESTIVAL

Emerald Isle to Play Prominent Part as Exhibitor.

Ireland is to play a prominent part in the forthcoming Festival of Empire, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace from May to October next. In the special Irish section space to the extent of 7,000 square feet has been reserved for an All-Irish Exhibition, where the arts and crafts, industries, and productive wealth of the Emerald Isle will be amply displayed. Here exhibits of rare old Irish lace, Irish linen and lingerie, will be shown by some of the best known manufacturers in Ireland, while an exhibition will also be given of linen and tweed weaving, thread and lace making. Two real Irish cottages, typical peasants' homes, will be shown in the grounds of the Palace.

An outrage of a kind all too common in Ireland, was perpetrated on the Cork and South Coast Railway, a few nights ago. When a train which left Skibbereen had gone about two hundred yards out of the station loud reports were heard, and the first carriage, in which several members of the "All-for-Ireland" League were travelling, was filled with smoke. When the smoke cleared away it was found that a window had been shattered and that the woodwork on the engine was riddled with shot.

For some time a number of English experts have been carrying out experiments with the wireless system of M. Valdemar Poulsen, the Danish inventor, between Copenhagen and Ireland. The results have been so excellent that an English company will be formed shortly. It is hoped to build a wireless station in Canada within the year and start a regular Poulsen wireless service between Ireland and America.

A practical joke had a fatal result in Dublin a few days ago. A laborer, John O'Reilly, handed a fellow-worker, Francis McArdle, a bottle containing glacial acetic acid, saying: "Here's some whiskey for you." To his horror McArdle did not detect the difference till he had swallowed a large quantity of the acid. He was at once removed to the hospital, but died immediately.

A novel capture was effected a few days ago near Grass Island, some nine miles down the Shannon. As the trading steamer Corona was coming up to Limerick, the captain noticed a deer swimming out from the Clare shore. Putting the steamer about, he succeeded in getting the animal aboard, and subsequently conveyed it to Limerick.

SCOTLAND

BUFFETTED BY NORTH SEA GALE

Little Scotch Schooner Has a Terrific Experience.

After an eventful voyage the schooner Little Pet slipped into the Tay a few days ago. Leaving Portsmouth she was driven by a heavy gale a hundred miles out into the North Sea, and buffeted about in terrific seas, the jib-boom continually going under water. For days the little schooner was at the mercy of the waves, under close-reefed canvas, for thirty-six hours on end. Between May Island and the Bell Rock the vessel was badly used by the storm, and it was not until she got under the shelter of Fifeness that the danger was over. The voyage from Portsmouth to the Tay occupied sixteen days.

One of the trawling fleet belonging to Dundee had a curious and exciting adventure with a ground shark recently. The big fish was caught in the fishing grounds in the North Sea, having got entangled in the trawl net. When put up for auction in Dundee, it realized only seven shillings, an enterprising picture-show proprietor acquiring it for boming purposes. Over sixteen feet long, the shark weighed nearly a couple of tons. Quite a host of small fish were taken from its mouth, these apparently having formed the unconsumed part of a meal begun while in the net.

A remarkable scrap-book, giving an illustrated history of the royal family, was recently forwarded to Queen Alexandra by Miss Agnes Dalziel, Ayr. The beautiful book, which occupied Miss Dalziel's time for fifteen months, was entirely a labor of love. The leaves are in different shades of repp silk, and the floral designs and pictures are planned alphabetically, two pages being devoted to each letter. Each leaf is over-handed with silk thread, and the whole bound in an art shade of green repp. In her letter of thanks, Queen Alexandra expressed great pleasure at receiving the unique gift.

News of a windfall for Arcadians has come to hand. A native of South Ronaldshay, Orkney Islands, William Annal, has died intestate in Australia, leaving a sum of about £7,000. He was unmarried, but has several relations in Orkney. He left his island home some 50 or 60 years ago, and went to sea. He by and by went to the Australian gold diggings, but never communicated with any friends, and was almost entirely forgotten. It is ten years since he died, but his relatives have only now been traced.

PURSUED WIFE THROUGH STREETS

Citizens of Scotch City Startled by a Sensational Scene.

Citizens of Greenwich were much startled the other night when Mrs. Gray, of that town, and her daughter, fled screaming through the streets hotly pursued by a man brandishing a red-hot poker and a hammer. The extraordinary scene was the result of a domestic quarrel. The woman's husband was eventually captured in spite of his poker and hammer, and arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

A tragic affair occurred the other day in the premises of a hairdresser. A young man, named David H. Wilson, employed as a tailor, entered the shop and told the assistant that he wanted to purchase a razor. The customer sat down in a chair, and while examining a razor shown him, he deliberately drew the blade across his throat. Wilson succumbed to his injuries within a short time.

An ingenious smuggling device was discovered at Aberdeen the other day. On boarding the vessel Rubislan excise officers discovered large quantities of tobacco cleverly concealed in the ship lamps. The reservoirs of the lamps slid out from a catch along the bottom, and the tobacco had been placed in the space between the reservoirs and the floors of the lamps.

Terrible scalding injuries were received the other morning by a workman named Milliken, of Cannon, Stirlingshire. After he had entered a boiler at the local blast furnace to clean it the water was turned on in mistake. Steam and boiling water rushed in on Milliken, who, despite his scalds, managed to escape from the boiler, but died soon after.

Terror reigned at Charlestown recently, when a cow broke loose from the slaughterhouse, and chased half a dozen young men who attempted to secure her with ropes. She held possession of the place for several hours and finally she became so infuriated that two men had to shoot her from the top of an adjacent shed. It required six shots to kill her.

There was an exciting scene at Rothesay Pier, the other morning. A Bute estate employee was driving a horse and cart when the animal shied and backed into the harbor, taking the man and cart with it. Rescuers put off in a punt, and saved the driver, while others cut the harness, and the horse swam around to the ship, where it was safely landed.

A wedding of unique interest took place at Lewes recently, the bridegroom being a naval Crimean veteran, named Henry Glanville, a widower of 77, and the bride Sarah Ann Read, a widow, twenty years his junior. The bridegroom holds the Crimean and China medals. He still enjoys wonderfully good health.

As evidences of the mildness of the season, primroses are already in bloom throughout the woods of Mid-Argyll. At Shirvan, near Lochgilphead, a cuckoo has been observed, though the notes of the bird are not likely to be heard for a few months yet.

In the stomach of a bullock slaughtered a few days ago at North Berwick there was found intact a big hockey ball which the animal had swallowed.

A distressing accident resulting in the death of a 9-year-old boy, Richard Miles, occurred recently at Macmerry school, near Edinburgh. The school children during a play hour were climbing some ruined walls on the roadside opposite the school when the coping gave way. Miles fell to the bottom with the rubbish, and a large stone fell on top of him, crushing his head and parts of his body. The little lad was removed to the infirmary, but died soon afterwards.

Strong love and longing for her wild island home, which she had not seen for 25 years, prompted a dying woman in Inverness to ask that her body be buried in the far-away burial ground in North Uist, an island of the group of the South Hebrides. The coffin was taken by rail to Kyle of Lochalsh and thence by steamer to Portree, and after having been driven over rough country for 30 miles, it was safely interred at Kilmuir, in the Outer Isles.

RHEUMATISM CURED TO STAY CURED

LINIMENTS OF NO AVAIL — THE TROUBLE MUST BE TREATED THROUGH THE BLOOD.

This article is intended as a talk to the man or woman with rheumatism who wants to be cure. Not merely relieved, not half cured, but actually cured. The most a rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the swollen aching joints is a little relief. And all the while the trouble is becoming more firmly seated. Medical authorities now know that rheumatism is rooted in the blood, and that while rubbing on liniments or hot fomentations may gave temporary relief, they cannot possibly cure—you must go to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism. They make new, rich blood, which expels the poisonous acid, and the rheumatism disappears. There are thousands of former rheumatic sufferers in Canada, now well and strong, who thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that they are now free from the aches and pains and tortures of this dreaded trouble. Mr. Joseph Luddington, New Harbor, N. S., says: "Some three years ago my wife was stricken with rheumatism, and suffered so much that we despaired of her ever getting well again. At first she was able to go about, but in spite of all we did for her she grew so bad that we had to lift her in and out of bed, and finally the pains grew so excruciating that we could only move her little by little, with the sheet under her. Finally we were induced to get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for her. I do not remember just how many boxes she took, but I do know that they were the first medicine that reached the disease, and that she continued to improve until she was again as well as ever, and could do her household work. To us it is simply marvellous what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for her, and we are glad to give this testimonial in the hope that it will benefit some other poor sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

fect us in another way. It would give an enormous stimulus to stock raising in America. It would throw the meat trade more and more into the hands of the great American combinations, and place our producers of wheat still further at their mercy It was also going to give an enormous stimulus to the manufacturing and producing power of America. The cumulative effect of these different changes must be most serious for the trade of this country, and he did not see how it was possible for us to dissociate ourselves from all interest in the agreement now being discussed in Canada. While, he said, we must leave to Canadians the responsibility and the right to settle their own policy without any interference from us, we must face the resulting situation. We must understand what it involves for us, and we must see whether, threatened with so great a loss, we cannot go something to restore the balance and to keep the trade which a little time ago was offered so freely to us. The preference which we had enjoyed in the Canadian market was sensibly diminished by the agreement, though he desired to recognize and acknowledge in the fullest possible manner the desire of the Canadian ministers to preserve as much preference as they could compatibly with the agreement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, unlike honorable gentlemen opposite, did not regard this agreement as the end of preference. On the contrary, they still desired to wherever possible, and they were still willing to go further and give us a larger preference whenever we were prepared to take the step of creating on our side a mutual preference for Canadian goods in our market.

The Defence of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to ask what was the defence of the Government for having done nothing. According to the Prime Minister, nothing they could have done would have prevented this agreement being made. But there was a higher authority on this subject than the Prime Minister. Instead of the Prime Minister of this country speaking after the event, let them take the Prime Minister of Canada speaking before the event. In the Canadian House of Commons in November last Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if the result of the British election should prove to be a victory for tariff reform, there would be little prospect of any measure in favor of a reciprocal lowering of tariffs with the United States. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that the United States would absorb much of the food supplies we might have attracted to our markets, and we would be more and more thrown upon supplies grown outside the empire, in countries happily friendly to us now, but on whom we could not count as we could upon the loyalty of our fellow-subjects. These foreign supplies must largely come from Russia, and he would like to ask the admiralty whether they would prefer to protect food ships coming to us from the Baltic or from America. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Asquith had also said that as time went on the people of the United States would have been bound to break down the tariff wall which separated them from a country close to their own door. But was that so certain? It might not have occurred for years, and it might never have occurred at all. Did Mr. Asquith suppose that time was not of the first importance in matters of this kind? Trade was, no doubt, fluid, but old established trade buttressed by great ways of communication could resist for long—could resist forever—the contrary forces of geographical propinquity or natural circumstances.

The Responsibility of the Government.

Mr. Asquith had said that the agreement was the result of inevitable tendencies and irresistible economic forces, but it seemed to him that the right honorable gentleman had become so much the instrument of inevitable tendencies and economic forces exterior to himself, and even to the party with which he was connected, that he did not know what could be done by men of courage and resolution. (Opposition cheers.) The building up of great states was not the result of natural forces or geographical circumstances. The greatest states had been built up in spite of vast natural difficulties by the persistent courage, resolution and initiative of statesmen. Did the Prime Minister think that the United States or the Dominion of Canada was the creation of natural forces? A heavy responsibility would rest on the Government for the inaction of the last few years. Who had tried by every possible appeal to passion, ignorance, or greed—(Opposition cheers)—by every stimulant to private interest as opposed to national welfare, to prevent the adoption of a common commercial policy such as might have bound us by far closer ties—close as those were—than those by which Canada would now be drawn to America—such as might have saved for our people and for the mutual development of the different portions of the empire, the vast resources which were now to go to build up the influence and power of a foreign state? What was to be said of our policy at this time? Were we, because we had lost much by our delay, to lose more? The Canadian ministers were still as ready as at any time during the last ten years to enter into reciprocal relations by which both portions of the King's dominions might be strengthened. If this policy was necessary and urgent during the last few years, the ratification of the agreement with the United States would only make it the more urgently necessary that we should come to terms with the other dominions before they were beset by foreign suitors, and that in the case of Canada we should do everything that could be done by statesmanship and financial wisdom to counterbalance the new strain which drew Canada to the south. (Opposition cheers.)

MR. BUXTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Buxton (president of the board of trade) said the right honorable gentleman had talked of courage and resolution. What was the history of the Unionist party with regard to their own policy of a tax on corn? Did they show courage and resolution? They put a duty on one year, took it off the next, and then thought they would put it on again. The leader of the Opposition was a man of courage and resolution. The House knew the astonishing pressure which it had been necessary for his followers to bring to bear upon him in order to make him accept preference at all. So far as the Government were concerned they did not share the apprehension of the Opposition in regard to the Canadian agreement with the United States. Nor did they agree that a 2s tax on corn would remedy all the evils, if evils they were. Mr. Chamberlain had attempted to prove that great damage would be done to the intercolonial and the empire trade of this country by the agreement, and that the adoption of his policy would have prevented the agreement and saved the trade. What authority had he for that? What did Mr. Fielding, the minister of finance in Canada, who was chiefly responsible for the agreement, say on these points in the communication published only that morning? He answered in advance almost all the serious arguments that Mr. Chamberlain had used. Mr. Chamberlain said the agreement was a new policy, a new suggestion. Mr. Fielding said reciprocal trade relations with the United States had been the policy of all parties in Canada for a generation. Mr. Chamberlain said the agreement would be against the interests of this country and Canada. Mr. Fielding said that in making such an agreement Canada was doing the best possible service to the empire.

Ministers Unrepentant.

The right honorable gentleman, Mr. Buxton went on, talked of us as being responsible for the present position. He seemed to think that we were going to stand here in a white sheet and with a candle to confess our sins, get absolution, and be shriven by him. That is not our position at all. So far as we are concerned we are unrepentant at the present moment. (Cheers.) We have neither changed nor modified our view that the proposal of the right honorable gentleman and his party would be injurious to this country and to the empire as a whole. (Cheers.) The right honorable gentleman opened his observations by saying, with perfect truth, that this matter is a very delicate one. It is very difficult to say much about it without possibly being misunderstood on the other side of the Atlantic, and being thought to say something either for or against the agreement. The leader of the Opposition said two nights ago—and the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Chamberlain) had repeated it—that it is not our business here to state our views in regard to the merits of that matter as affecting Canada. I am sure that the last thing any member on either side of the House would desire would be that Canadian fiscal matters should be the shuttlecock between the two sides of the House. (Cheers.) But I think the fact that the Canadians had a free hand and were able to come to terms with America, quite apart from any question of any connection with us, was a matter on which we may congratulate ourselves. (Hear, hear.)

A Good Object Lesson.

This agreement is a very good object lesson, showing the evils and dangers of the fiscal relations which the right honorable gentleman proposes. If we had had his preference in force Canada would have had to consult us and to consider us, and we should have had the various local interests in Canada not matched against each other as they are now, but with antagonistic interests to ours. Instead of that being an additional link in the chain of empire it might very likely almost have brought the chain to snapping point. (Cheers.) The Government, Mr. Buxton proceeded, recognized as much as Mr. Chamberlain the advantages which we derived from the preference which Canada gave us. They were glad that it existed, and they did not desire that it should be diminished. But they could not regret any arrangement or agreement which might weaken the opportunities for the imposition of a tax on corn imported into this country. Nor could they regret any fiscal arrangement which tended to the reduction of high duties in any part of the world. Nor certainly could they regret any agreement or arrangement under which the trade of Canada would be, as the Canadians themselves thought, largely increased. As to the effect which the agreement would have upon the advantages we enjoyed at present in the Canadian market, he thought the views put forward by the Opposition were very much exaggerated. The Canadian Government had done their best to secure that the preference they gave us should be affected as slightly as possible. We sent at present nearly £20,000,000 worth of goods to Canada. Of these £18,000,000 received a preference; £969,000 represented the goods dealt with in the agreement, and out of that £176,000 were goods which were not affected so far as the preference was concerned. That left about £800,000 affected by the agreement out of a trade of £20,000,000. One of that £800,000 about £471,000 still retained a substantial preference of from 1 to 12 per cent. That left a balance of about £200,000, or 1½ per cent of the total British imports into Canada, on which the duties in future would be identical with those on American goods. Those figures showed that Mr. Chamberlain's alarms were very much exaggerated.

A Strange Evolution.

Then Mr. Chamberlain had contended that a smaller amount of Canadian corn would come to England, and the price of corn would go up here. That was the argument that free traders had often used, and tariff reformers had answered by saying that the growth of corn would be encouraged, and in the end the price would go down. The fact was that to the extent that Canadian corn went to the United States, American corn would come to England, for the United States could only consume a fixed amount, and consequently if the price of corn did not rise here for a short time, it would certainly be quickly readjusted. There had been a strange evolution in the matter. First there was the declaration that if corn was taxed the price was raised. Then it was said that a tax would not raise the price. And now the leader of the Opposition said that if his proposal was accepted we should get our corn cheaper than we got it hitherto. How did the Canadian wheat grower come in? The idea was, of course, that this offer of imperial preference was such a tremendous offer that it was going to revolutionize the whole basis of the relations between Canada and Great Britain. If a 2s tax on corn would not raise the price of corn here, where did the Canadian farmer come in? (Ministerial cheers.) It was quite true that such a proceeding would drive from our markets a large amount of foreign corn, and we should be the worse off to that extent. But why should it bring in an enormous amount of Canadian corn if the Canadian farmer was to get not only no better price in the British market, but was actually, on the principle of the leader of the Opposition, to obtain a lower price? Was that likely to bring about an extraordinary evolution in the relations between Canada and the mother country? Was it really likely to strengthen the links between the two countries? What the right honorable gentleman was really suggesting was that we should put duties on articles of food and other articles in order that we might give a rebate to some of our colonial fellow-subjects. Mr. Buxton refuted the implication that the Government were practically the authors of the Canadian agreement. On the contrary, he held that the Government's policy, as far as Canada was concerned, and as far as this country was concerned, was far more likely to lead to the commercial advantage of Canada herself, and he denied all blame, if blame there were, for the agreement. It was not, however, their business there to express views as to the merits of the matter (Cheers.)

Mr. Chiozza Money and Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Chiozza Money (Liberal, East Northamptonshire) recalled Mr. Balfour's description of the Canadian commercial agreement as a "great imperial disaster," and quoted in criticism of this a leading article in that day's Times. "To describe it as a death-blow to our interests and to the cause of imperial unity, would be represented," the Times said, "as implying that those who made the agreement had dealt a blow of that kind." This censure of the leading Unionist journal, Mr. Money added, was thoroughly deserved. A great deal of the discussion that day had amounted to a criticism of Canada. (Ministerial cheers and cries of "No.") The picture which Mr. Ormsby-Gore had sought to paint was a picture depicting the United States as the commercial giant and Canada as the dwarf trembling in the clutches of the superior force. Such a picture was nothing less than a reflection on Canadian statesmanship. If anybody had gained by this agreement it was Canada. What was good for the empire was good for Great Britain. The one thing that in the discussion both sides of the House ought to have before them was the welfare of Canada. (Cheers.)

STOMACH DISTRESS AND DYSPEPSIA GO

Heartburn, Gas and Indigestion Vanish and Your Stomach Feels Fine in 5 Minutes.

As there is often some one in your family who suffers an attack of indigestion or some form of Stomach trouble, why don't you keep some Diapepsin in the house handy?

This harmless blessing will digest anything you can eat without the slightest discomfort, and overcome a sour, gassy Stomach five minutes after.

Tell your pharmacist to let you read the formula, plainly printed on these 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will readily see why it makes Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn and other distress go in five minutes, and relieves at once such miseries as Belching of Gas, Eructations of sour, undigested food, Nausea, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation and other Stomach disorders.

Some folks have tried so long to find relief from Indigestion and Dyspepsia for an out-of-order stomach with the common, every-day cures advertised that they have about made up their minds that they have something else wrong, or believe theirs is a case of Nervousness, Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach or Cancer.

This, no doubt, is a serious mistake. Your real trouble is, what you eat does not digest; instead, it ferments and sours, turns to acid, Gas and Stomach poison, which putrefy in the digestive tract and intestines, and, besides, poison the breath with nauseous odors.

A hearty appetite, with thorough digestion, and without the slightest discomfort or misery of the Stomach, is waiting for you as soon as you decide to try Pape's Diapepsin.

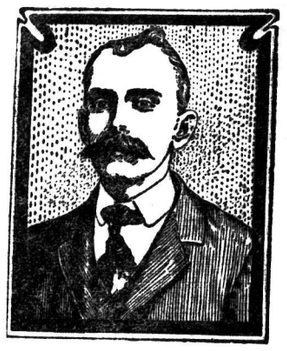
Medicines that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists. 4

TWO DESPERATE CASES

These Two Men Owe Their Lives to GIN PILLS

Stone in the bladder is a direct result of kidney trouble—one of the results of neglecting the kidneys that have taken cold or are slightly out of order. Mr. Herman and Mr. Lessard, whose letters are given below, were in a bad way until they tried GIN PILLS, which cured their trouble by removing the cause.

There is no other kidney pill anywhere that has the merits of GIN PILLS. Sick and diseased kidneys respond quickly to their treatment. Many a case of incipient Bright's or Diabetes has been cured by them. They cleanse, restore, and build up the entire urinary tract.



573 James Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

Gentlemen,—

Four years ago I was taken down with Inflammation of the Bladder. During the attacks, which occurred more and more frequently, the agony was unbearable, and I became so weak I could not walk across the floor. The doctors could do nothing to relieve or cure me.

My wife sent for a box of GIN PILLS to try and see if they would help me. From the first they did me good—the pain was relieved at once, and the attacks began to come at longer intervals. I continued taking the pills for six weeks, and then, to my surprise and delight, the stone I sent you some time ago came from me, and my pain stopped. It is now three years since GIN PILLS cured me. I have had no return of the trouble, and I have not lost a day's work on account of it since.

There is not the slightest doubt that GIN PILLS saved my life. Yours gratefully. JOHN HERMAN.

Joliette, P. Q.

During August last, I went to Montreal to consult a specialist, as I had been suffering terribly with stone in the Bladder.

He decided to operate, but said the stone was too large to remove, and too hard to crush. I returned home, and was recommended by a friend to try GIN PILLS.

They relieved the pain. I took two boxes and went back to the specialist. He said the stone was smaller but he could not remove it, although he tried for two hours and a half. I returned home and continued to take GIN PILLS, and to my great surprise and joy, I passed the stone.

GIN PILLS are the best medicine in the world, and because they did me so much good, I will recommend them all the rest of my life.

J. ALBERT LESSARD.

GIN PILLS are no untried, doubtful remedy. GIN PILLS have been used for years by thousands in every section of Canada. They are guaranteed by the largest wholesale drug houses in the world—and your money will be promptly refunded if GIN PILLS fail to give relief as guaranteed. 50 cents a box—6 for $2.50. Sent on receipt of regular retail price if you are unable to get GIN PILLS in your neighborhood. Sample box absolutely free to all sufferers from kidney and bladder troubles. Pain in the back in the region of the kidneys, swollen joints, Rheumatism, Lumbago, non-retention of urine, Brick Dust Deposits, Mucous or Bloody Urine, etc., if you write National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Dept. G, Toronto, Ont.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

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$2.00 a day and upward
Baggage to and from Station Free
Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

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TO
THE DRINK HABIT?
You may be free—in three days—absolutely free for all time, with no more appetite for liquor than the man who has never tasted it.
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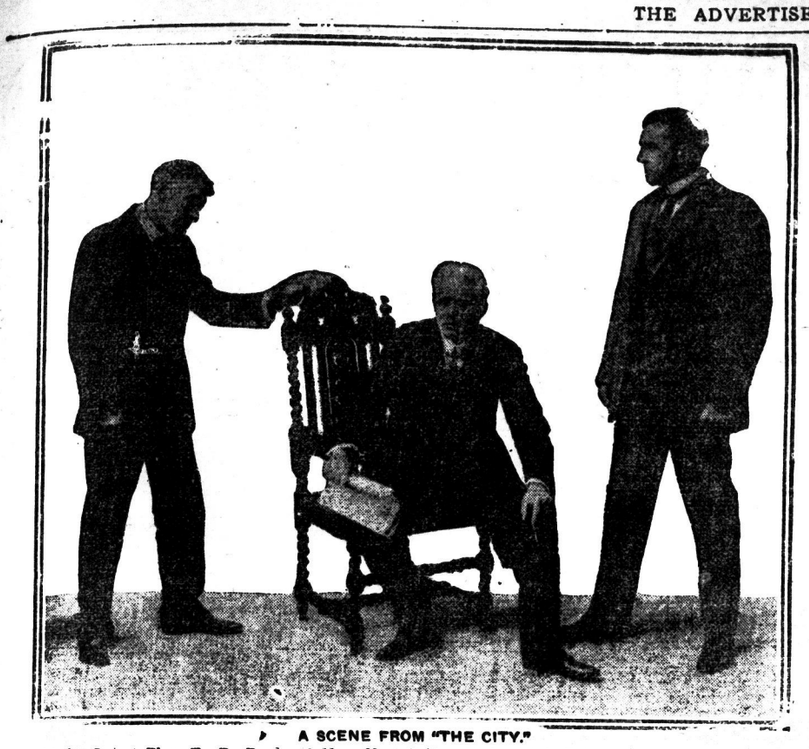
TREATMENT
Can set you free. Safe, sure, speedy—a child could take the treatment with safety, yet it absolutely cures the habit in three days. Costs nothing to inquire. Write the NEAL INSTITUTE, 78 St. ALBAN'S STREET, TORONTO.



A SCENE FROM "THE CITY."

Clyde Fitch's Latest Play, To Be Produced Here Next Friday Night, With Tully Marshall in the Title Role.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today—Matinee and Night—Walker Whiteside, in "The Melting Pot."
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7 and 8—"Three Twins."
Friday, March 10—"The City."
Saturday, March 11—David Higgins, in "His Last Dollar."

Walker Whiteside, in "The Melting Pot."

IF EVER a play came to London as well recommended as Zangwill's "The Melting Pot," in which Walker Whiteside is to appear twice today at the Grand, it was strangely modest about making that fact known. To say nothing of the laudatory words showered upon the play, and the star as well, by great men and women, who rarely go out of their way to bestow praise upon a theatrical attraction, the play has gathered as enthusiastic an array of newspaper commendation as has been the lot of any drama of recent years. "Deals with a problem big enough to tempt Shakespeare," cries one paper in New York. "Big," "great," "splendid," echo others. "Important," "nothing spiritually finer," "a thousand times worth while," are some of the Chicago verdicts, while others read "fine," "a great theme," "a play you will remember all your life." In Washington nthey said "a great drama," "a striking success," "powerful and gripping," and "the enthusiasm amounted to an ovation."

"Three Twins."

Joseph M. Gaites' bright and merry musical play, "Three Twins," with Clifton Crawford and the New York company, will be seen at the Grand Opera House for two nights, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 7 and 8. "Three Twins" is causing just as many laughs, if not more, as when it first made its bow to theatregoers. It is a play that seems to grow more popular and amusing with every performance, if such a thing is possible. It is just brimful of fun, with never a tedious moment from the start to the finish. There are delightfully unconventional situations, catchy songs, novelties in chorus groupings and effects, stunning costumes and attractive stage settings. The chorus is made up of pretty girls who can sing and dance and work with well-trained precision. The book of the piece is by Charles Dickson and Otto Hauerbach, and music by Carl Hoschna, composer of "Madame Sherry," "The Girl of My Dreams," "Bright Eyes," and Mr. Gaites' latest success, "Katie Did." Some of the stage novelties are the "Yama Yama" men, the huge electrical swing and "The Face in the Clouds."

"The City."

That Clyde Fitch did not live to see his last and biggest drama, "The City," produced, is one of those ironies that frequently mock a distinguished career. Mr. Fitch put the best years of his life, the ripest fruits of his experience and achievements, into "The City," a fact which will be evident to observant playgoers when this masterpiece is presented at the Grand next Friday evening, March 10, for an engagement of one night only. The famous playwright's untimely death occurred only a few days after he had finished the final act of "The City," even before he had time to have the manuscript typewritten. The copy, as turned over to the Messrs. Shubert for production, was in Mr. Fitch's own handwriting. That script, it may be mentioned in passing, now possesses a high memorial value, as being the last and greatest production of its author.

In all essentials the company is the same that had an all-season triumph at the Lyric Theatre, New York, last year. Most prominent in the cast is Tully Marshall, whose wonderful realistic portrayal of Hannock, the dope fiend, was the acting sensation of the winter.

"His Last Dollar."

A play of the south, with a sprinkling of western atmosphere is promised in "His Last Dollar," which comes to the Grand Saturday, March 11, matinee and night. The story of the play is one of love and intrigue. Wall street speculation and the staking of a last "chance" on a horse race, which is run on the stage in the fourth act. The chief characters are those typical of the blue grass region, whom we have learned to love through their association with romance. David Higgins, co-author of the piece, is appearing as Joe Braxton, the hero.

The Sheffield Choir.

The musical public not only of London, but of the whole of Western Ontario will learn with pleasure that the famous "Sheffield Choir" under the direction of Dr. Coward, who is generally recognized as the greatest of conductors of choral organizations, will appear in the Armories in London for two concerts on the afternoon, and evening of Good Friday, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society. Never before in the history of choral music has any choir attempted so wide a range of works as that which will be presented by the Sheffield Choir on their forthcoming visit to London on April 14, in their Musical Festival of the Empire. It is not in such music alone, however, that the unrivalled qualities of this great chorus of over 200 voices will be revealed. They will give a representative portion of their programmes up to the rendering of lighter music with a general appeal to the average music-lover. The St. Andrew's Society is to be congratulated in their enterprise in undertaking a concert of such magnitude, and there is no doubt that as on its previous visit to London two seasons ago, the Sheffield Choir will be greeted by a large and delighted audience.

The London Dramatic Club has decided to present the play, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," in the competition for the prize offered by Earl Grey. The competition will commence at Winnipeg on April 24, and the London company will be composed of those who last year played "Jack Straw" so successfully. Mr. C. E. Carruthers will manage the company.

Edna May (Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn), who recently gave seven performances of "The Belle of New York," at the Savoy Theatre, London, England, has been deluged by offers to return to the stage. According to one authority she received an offer of $3,750 a week, but Mrs. Lewisohn declares that she has retired for good and will never return to it. She declares that she is now unused to the rigors of the theatre and that she much prefers to play golf.

London dispatches state that the feeling toward Oscar Hammerstein and his English opera venture, which was at first antagonistic, is turning in favor of the American impresario. Mr. Hammerstein's handsome new opera house, advance descriptions of which have already been printed, is a good topic for discussion, and his bold action in risking so large a sum to furnish London with a worthy lyric theatre is causing much favorable comment.

"La Divorcee," Lesfalli's three-act operetta, with lyrics by Victor Leon, which, under the title of "The Girl in the Train," has been successful at London, was recently produced in Paris at the Apollo Theatre. It made an instantaneous hit and has been likened to "The Merry Widow." To suit the taste of Parisians, there have been several changes made in the first act, and the musical lecture on marriage has been considerably boiled down.

An international musical congress is to be held in London next May to bring together the leading musicians of the world. A fund of $5,000 has already been guaranteed. This will be the first congress of its character ever held in England.

At the Theatre du Gymnase a new comedy, called "Papa," has been produced. The authors are Robert de Flers and A. de Caillavet. Although the comedy lacks in dramatic sense, it presents psychological, moral and social elements of much interest. The action turns upon the self-effacement of a young man whose sweetheart has been taken from him by his father.

It is now announced that Marie Corelli is to appear in a new role, that of dramatist. She has written a playlet for a London music hall at a price said to be something enormous. Miss Corelli has taken the suffragette question as her theme, and is said to be outspoken in her views. The plot has not been revealed. Miss Corelli will personally produce her skit, select the cast and rehearse it.

Andre de Lorde, author of "Heard at the Telephone," is writing a sketch in collaboration with M. Benit in which Louis Napoleon will be presented as a dreamer and a man of mystery rather than as a warrior and a lover. Lucien Guitry, who played the rooster in "Chantecler" has been asked to assume the principal role.

Dr. Richard Strauss has decided to make radical changes in both the score and the libretto of his new opera, "Rosen Kavalier."

Sir Arthur Pinero, in reply to a question put to him by a Daily Mail representative, says: "I always stage-manage my plays before I go to the theatre. I have all my notes and instructions in the book I carry there. . . . Yes, occasionally, I use dummies when working at home to represent the characters—little pieces of cardboard, to fix the relative positions of the people in the scene—but as a rule I find this unnecessary: one can generally carry them in the eye."

Klaw & Erlanger have made arrangements with J. C. Williamson for the production of "Ben-Hur" in Australia this spring. Never in its many seasons on the road has this Biblical drama been so uniformly successful as it is this year. A mere announcement that the play would be given on a certain date has stimulated trade and awakened interest in the schools. In the southwest, where the play is now being given, the railroads are running excursions during "Ben-Hur" week; the local merchants are arranging special sales for the "Ben-Hur" crowds. The routing of the show through Oklahoma has brought before the public and the interstate commerce commission the question of the high mileage charged by the railroads and the refusal of the lines to grant interstate rates for exchange mileage.

Following are some of the mottoes on the walls of the Green Room in the New Theatre, New York. They were chosen by a committee appointed by the members of the repertoire company:

The gentleness of all the gods go with thee. —Shakespeare.

I leave my character behind me. —Sheridan.

CLIFTON CRAWFORD,

Comedian of the "Three Twins," which comes to the Grand Tuesday and Wednesday of Next Week.

DAVID HIGGINS.

He Will Make His Annual Visit to London Next Saturday in the Favorite Play, "His Last Dollar."

MISS ANGLIN IS SUPERVISING REHEARSALS OF "THE RIVAL"

THE DETROIT Free Press says: "No, no; not that way. The scene is thin and shrivelled up."

Down the aisle of the Garrick Theatre, darkened and cold, a woman strode energetically. With characteristic force she read the lines in question and the players followed her directions.

"That's the way, that's much better," and yesterday's rehearsal of "The Rival," under the personal direction of Miss Margaret Anglin, went forward.

The play, which will be given a single performance Friday evening, is for use by Miss Anglin at some later date, the production at this time being to insure the copyrights.

Her present play, "Green Stockings," is so admirably adapted to her deft methods as a comedienne that it will not be necessary, at least for the balance of the season, to place the new piece in her repertoire.

Rehearsals of "The Rival" are being held daily, the star conducting them with all the faithfulness to detail which always characterizes Miss Anglin's work, whether in the sombre and tragic "Antigone" or in the light and effervescent "Green Stockings."

Dealing with a situation, powerful in its intensity, the play contrasted strangely with the disordered stage, strewn with furniture, carpets and other trappings of the world behind the footlights.

But the earnestness with which the players invested their roles and the enthusiasm of the star herself made the handful of spectators forget the rude setting and brought them into a realization of the gripping powers of the piece.

Miss Anglin read her lines from the pit, walking up and down the aisle, and stopping those upon the stage to suggest changes in their rendering.

"By jove, it is nearly 6 o'clock. I must dress for dinner," said one of the actors. "Just a moment," interrupted Miss Anglin, "make that 'nearly 7 o'clock.' Over there they don't dine as early as that."

Corrections of this sort make for an adherence to life for which Miss Anglin holds an unenviable reputation. Except for them, the production is approaching perfection. The management feels that Friday evening's performance will be adequate in every way.

Still to be neat, still to be dressed,
As, you were going to a feast,
Still to be pou'dred, still perfum'd.
—Ben Johnston.

What's the newest grief?

Fame has only the span of a day—
But to live in the hearts of a people,
That is worth something.
—"Ouida."

Produce me your best critic,
And I will criticise his head off.
—George Bernard Shaw.

Be not ashamed to be helped.
—Marcus Aurelius.

Will you see the players well bestowed
For they are the abstracts and
Brief chronicles of the time.
—Shakespeare.

I am a-weary,
Give me leave awhile. —Shakespeare.

Come . . . sit by my side,
And let the world slip;
We shall ne'er be younger.
—Shakespeare.

The license of invention
Some people take is
Monstrous indeed. —Sheridan.

"Think less of your rights,
And more of your duties."

Quarrel of reprimand,
'Twill soon be dark,
Up! Mind thine own aim, and
God speed the mark. —Emerson.

There never will be civilization
Where comedy is not possible.
—George Meredith.

O wad some pow'r
The giftie gie us,
To see ourselv
As ithers see us. —Robert Burns.

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small.
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.
—Graham, Earl Montrose.

The instruments on which
We historians play is that
Strange thing, the human heart.
—"Ouida."

Thine it is to act well,
The allotted part,
To choose it is another's.
—Epictetus.

Then join you with them
Like a rib of steel,
To make strength stronger.
—Shakespeare.

A play in blank verse, written in 1859 by the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will receive its first production in the city of Boston during the last week of March. The proceeds from the performance, which will be by professionals, will be added to the Howe memorial fund. The play, "Hippolytus," was originally written for Edwin Booth, and finally abandoned.

THE MEDWAY

The following poem was written by Mr. E. Corsaut, one of the pioneers of London Township, in his 81st year.

THROUGH the wooded hills and valleys, dancing cheerily along,
Twisting, turning through the valley
The Medway chants its rythmic song
How beautiful thy crystal waters,
Casting up their silvery spray,
Sprightly, sportive little river,
Gliding swiftly on thy way.
Onward, ever,
Shining river,
Dancing on so merrily,
Time that scars us,
Mains and mars us,
Leaves no mark or wound on thee.

Spring, with all its warmth and sunshine
Weaving garlands for thy side;
Beauty ever haunts thy journey,
Sparkling gems adorn thy tide.
In the sunny rays of morning
How thy roseate ripples dance,
And the sun in splendor shining
O'er thy ripples trails his lance—
Trilling, flashing,
Dancing, flashing,
Oh, so joyously and free,
Ever hurried,
To be buried
In the billows of the sea.

In thy waters clear as crystal,
Swings a picture of the sky,
Like the wavering hopes of childhood
Dimly in our dreams that lie.
Often drowned in care and turmoil,
Dreams are lovely, far away;
Looking for the bright tomorrow,
Scattering fragrance round today—
Life's old questions,
Sad reflections,
How they throng thy dimpled stream!
We would wander
Here and ponder,
We would pause and fondly dream.

Near 80 years I've watched and wondered
While walking by thy lovely side;
Thou art bright and young as ever,
Merrily dancing in thy pride.
Joining now the Thames' bright waters,
Clasping hands in joyous glee,
Plunging down through hills and valleys,
Rushing onward to the sea.
Rolling, dashing
Plunging, plashing
On Lake Erie's billows tossed
Leaping, bounding,
Laughing, sounding
In the surges' rythmic thunder
Shall thy silvery tongues be lost.

Like thee I'm swiftly passing onward,
Down the sloping path of time,
Onward to the great forever,
Glides this careworn life of mine.
Billows dashing,
Breakers clashing,
As they roll along the shore
Hastening onward,
Gliding downward,
Where the breakers sadly roar.

Now a brighter day is dawning,
As we cross death's bitter sea,
In that bright and glorious morning
We shall sing of victory.
Gliding onward,
Soaring upward,
As we rise will sweetly sing
Glory, honor,
Praise and power,
We'll ascribe to Christ our King.
Oh, grave, where is thy victory?
Oh, death, where is thy sting?
E. CORSAUT, Arva

Parliamentary Pen Picture; Clifford Sifton's Address

[E. Norman Smith, in the Ottawa Free Press.]

CLIFFORD SIFTON from his seat in the front row on the Government side of the House Tuesday afternoon delivered an attack upon the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States that put into the tyro class the dozens of Opposition speeches previously delivered against the pact by members on the other side of the chamber.

Clifford Sifton is always in a class by himself. In office he was one of the cleverest administrators that the Laurier Government has had; in Opposition to that Government he now towers head and shoulders above every leader and every member of the rank and file of the party which for fifteen years has been striving to gain public confidence and the treasury benches.

The Government which realized Clifford Sifton's strength as a friend and supporter, is not now likely to underestimate his strength as an enemy and an opponent.

It was an historic scene in the House when Clifford Sifton, for the second time, "bolted." The galleries were packed. The only vacant seats in the chamber were on the floor itself, and one wondered why so many members on both sides could find it in their hearts to be absent on such an occasion. One would have thought that mere interest would have drawn them out if not the call of duty.

During the formal preliminaries everybody was impatient. They seemed a dreadful bore. Mr. Sifton was in his place early. In front of him a "dossier" on foolscap fastened in a clip. He sat back with his head bowed, a veritable Sphinx. Then the motion to go into committee of ways and means and he was alert. The sergeant-at-arms made for the mace. Sifton sprang to his feet.

Sensation number one. The ex-minister of the interior rose to a silent House. That he was going to bolt was evidently known to the Government supporters, not a sound came from them. That he might come across was the hope of the Conservatives, but, fearing a slip twixt the cup and the lip, they also remained silent.

It was a race of words. Never a let-up, never a hesitation, never a wait to consult notes. One branch of the subject followed another without pause. Full points and semi-colons seemed to be a nuisance. The pens of stenographers flew at 200 words per minute, yet every sentence was distinct and could be transcribed almost verbatim. Had he figures to quote, he gave them in round numbers and in such a way that every one who heard him could carry them away without mental effort. Had he somebody else's words to quote a point with, he presented their thorn of verblage they stood out in bold nakedness. Thus he raced on. Never a pause for a word, one thought on top of another pell-mell, helter-skelter, and yet every unit clear and distinct and powerful.

Clifford Sifton spoke for less than an hour and a half. When we say that it would have taken George Enlas Foster five hours to have dealt with the some facts, one may perhaps get an idea of the contrast. Sifton's oratory is in tabloid, and he makes you take it at one gulp. Again one might call him a lightning-sketch artist.

All through the speech the feeling of the House was tense. Sir Wilfrid sat with his arm on the back of his chair, his eyes glued on the face of the speaker. There was a serious air about every man on the Liberal side. Across the aisle the Conservatives leaned forward on their desks drinking in every word. To them it was nectar. Now and again there would be a roar of approval for the man whom formerly they were pleased to heap with calumny.

It is dollars to a sour apple that the most agitated man in the House was the minister of finance. A bundle of nerves, he could not keep still. He wanted to get up and give that man down the line his answer—oh, how he wanted to. And there he had to sit doing nothing. Doing nothing? Not he. If he could not make a speech he had next to him the man who could—lucky man—and he could post him. As the Siftonian criticisms passed into the Fielding ear, the Fielding mouth passed the answer into the Fisher ear. Between trying to listen to Sifton and Fielding at one and the same time it is probable that the minister of agriculture missed a good deal of both.

If Fielding could only have been given the opportunity to reply to Sifton our cup would have been full. It would have been one of the greatest battles in the history of the Canadian Parliament. There is only one man who can speak as fast as Sifton, or crowd as many facts into a hundred words, and that man is Fielding. And as for intensity, concentration and sincerity Fielding is the match of Sifton any day. Oh, what a merry time there would have been had Fielding had the chance to cross swords with this murderer of his beloved fiscal infant!

Fielding got after Monk the other day at 250 words per minute and a whole bunch of indignation behind them. But Monk's attack was a flea bite compared with that of Sifton. There would have been blue fire if Fielding could have got after Sifton.

But he could not, and a Roman holiday was spoiled.

This is no reflection upon Mr. Fisher who made the reply for the Government. But Mr. Fisher is of a different temperament. He had the matter, but he had not the fire. Fisher's reply was cool and calculating, when the moment called for an explosive.

And what of Sifton?

Will he take a seat on the other side of the House?

And if he does how long will it be before he feels like kicking out his strange bed-fellows?

Two years ago Sifton declared himself out of party politics; the Liberals for a long time have practically counted him out of their ranks as an active fighting force. He has been rare in his attendance at the sessions of the House and a rarer speaker.

Is Sifton going back into politics again?

Will he go on the stump against the Government?

Ask of the Sphinx. E. N. S.

SIFTON TABLOIDS

I take the only course which I can take and retain my self-respect.

I cannot conceive what our friends of the Government were thinking of. If ever a government made a monumental mistake, if ever a government got in wrong on a subject from first to last, my honorable friends got in wrong on this subject.

These resolutions, in my judgment, spell retrogression, commercial subordination, the destruction of our national ideal, and displacement from our proud position as a rising hope of the British Empire.

We are asked to give up the British market, and throw away all the advantage of the work we have done at enormous expense, to allow our competitors to go in and take the market, buttress it around in such a way that we can never get into it again, and put ourselves in dependence upon the markets of the United States. How long will they remain open? Nobody knows. It may be five years. Nobody knows. A year ago the United States was brandishing a club over our heads and threatening to impose the surtax upon our goods—only one short year ago. Now they say that the United States is friendly. Well, perhaps it is. What will it be in a year from now? Does anybody know? Nobody knows.

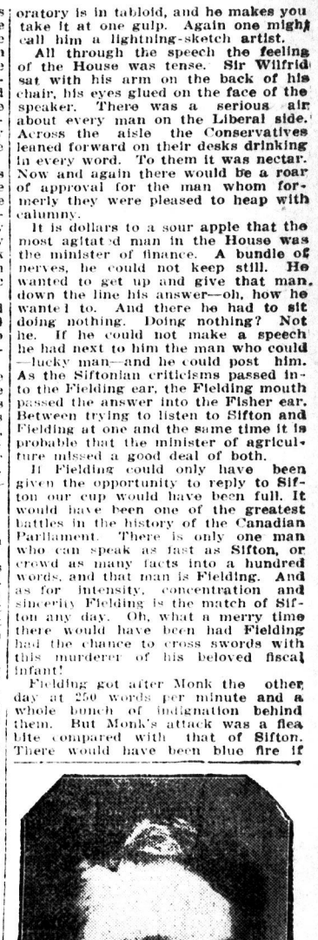
Then, when our market is closed, when we have shut ourselves out from Great Britain, what is the position? Sir, we are putting our head into a noose.

The meat-packing industry of the Dominion of Canada will be wiped out. There is no more chance of it standing against the beef trust of the United States than there would be of my standing up against this building if it fell upon me.

They will capture and control all the cattle of the Northwest. The very last hoof will be controlled from Chicago.

I am an enthusiastic friend of the Northwest. The best years of my life were given to the settlement of that country, and I cannot tell you how I feel about that great country being made a backyard of the city of Chicago.

I say here, representing a constituency of farmers and having represented them for 23 years, that the Manitoba farmer will get less for his wheat in the long run as the result of this agreement.



WALKER WHITESIDE,

The star of that famous play, "The "Melting Pot," which is being played at the Grand Twice today.

Every Woman
Is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best —Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions—free to ladies.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

THE RED CROSS NURSES.

In the Musical Production of "The Three Twins," at the Grand Next Tuesday and Wednesday.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

LORD HOOD, whose engagement to Miss Primrose Stapleton-Cotton has just been announced, is the eldest brother of Capt. the Hon. Horace Hood, who last year married, at Burlington, Ia., Mrs. George Nickerson, widow of a wealthy New Englander of that name, and daughter of the late M. Touzalin, of the Santa Fe, and of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroads. Capt. Hood being now the commandant of the Royal Naval College at Osborne.

Lord Hood is, like his father before him, of diminutive statute. Indeed, the smallness of the late Lord Hood led at the time of his unsuccessful suit for the hand of Princess Louise (now the Duchess of Argyll) to a popular witticism in London society. He had been rejected on the ground that, being a mere viscount, his rank was insufficient, and the princess married John Campbell, then Marquis of Lorne and now Duke of Argyll, whereupon the late Lord Houghton, alluding to the lack of size of the viscount, declared that the royal family in the matter had "strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel," the latter word having the same pronunciation in England as the name of Campbell.

The present Lord Hood is a soldier by profession, was major of the Grenadier Guards, served in the late Ashanti campaign, and in the South African war, has a fine country place of about 3,000 acres in Northamptonshire, at Barton Seagrove, and is the fifth holder of a viscountcy created in favor of the famous Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, as a reward for his naval victories, especially his successful attack on Toulon and his conquest of the Island of Corsica. Since then at least half a dozen members of this old Dorsetshire family have fallen in battle, and, with a couple of exceptions, every one of the men has done service in the army or in the navy.

Miss Primrose Stapleton-Cotton, the fiancee of Lord Hood, is a woman of over 30, and is a daughter of Col. the Hon. Richard Stapleton Cotton, of the Scots Guards, who is next heir to his nephew's viscounty of Combermere, and to the Combermere Abbey estate in Shropshire, as well as to much landed property in Staffordshire. It must be a source of considerable satisfaction, both to the present and to the future Lord Combermere, that the late viscount failed in his efforts to sell Combermere Abbey, which was leased for a season, at an enormous rental, to the late Empress of Austria.

The late Lord Combermere's efforts to sell the abbey were due to the social ostracism to which his second wife, the viscountess, had been subjected by the county families. This boycott was attributable to the figure cut by the now widowed Lady Combermere in the divorce court a number of years ago. A sister of Sir George Chetwynd, she was first married to C. H. Poole, of Marbury Hall, one of the most popular men in the county, but whom she abandoned, deserting also her young children, in order to elope with the Hon. Robert Stapleton-Cotton, afterwards Lord Combermere, and then a married man himself.

The flight of the couple caused a great sensation, and resulted in a double divorce suit. For the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton-Cotton made it a cause for a divorce, while Mrs. Poole's husband lost no time in following Mrs. Stapleton-Cotton's example. The consequence was that both Mr. Stapleton-Cotton and Mrs. Poole were declared liberated from their respective matrimonial bonds by the divorce court, taking advantage of which they were immediately united in marriage.

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, who has just been appointed governor of Madras, with a teeming population as great as that of the United Kingdom and Ireland, was a particular friend and favorite of William Ewart Gladstone, whom he succeeded as Liberal member of Parliament for Midlothian. His patronymic is not really Carmichael, but Gibson, and his family may be said to have bene founded by Sir Alexander Gibson, one of the most eminent jurists of the reign of King James I., who bestowed on him not only a baronetcy, but also a barony, along with the title of Lord Durie of Anticosti, and a grant of some 18 square miles in Anticosti. Anticosti, as everybody knows, is an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, now owned by Henri Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, who uses it as a game and fish preserve.

The baronetcy, the barony, and the land were inherited by Alexander Gibson's son, who was, however, deprived of his titles and honors in 1849, and they do not seem to have been revived by his heirs, nor has any trace been found of the patents and of the warrants, among the records of the crown of Scotland, although the new governor of Madras has in his possession authenticated copies of these documents, made about the time of their issue.

Another baronetcy was conferred on the head of this Gibson family in 1702, and according to some, therefore, Sir Thomas Carmichael is the fourteenth baronet of this line, while according to others he is only the ninth. Sir Thomas Gibson, the fifth baronet, died in America towards the end of the eighteenth century, and it was his brother and successor, who, with the permission of the crown, and in accordance with the entail of the Skirling estates, formerly belonging to the Earls of Lyndford, through the marriage of John Gibson with Lady Helen Carmichael, sister of the fourth Earl of Hyndford, assumed the name of Carmichael in addition to that of Gibson.

Sir Thomas may therefore be regarded as the principal representative of the former earls of Hyndford, and a claimant to their honors, which, include the viscounty of Inchsberry and the barony of Carmichael. They have been dormant since the death, without issue, of Andrew Carmichael, sixth earl of Hyndford, in 1817. Readers of Robert L. Stevenson's novels may be interested to know that the Barbara Grant who figures in his "Catriona," and who was one of the few actual personages appearing in his romances, became in real life the Countess of Hyndford, and it was owing to her dying without issue that the earldom of Hyndford and the minor honors connected therewith fell into abeyance. Most of the estates of the earldom of Hyndford have now passed into the possession of the family of the Anstruthers, and Sir Thomas, who had no children, and who is not particularly rich, having been compelled some time ago to sell a superb collection of art treasures and historical relics, dating from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries—has absolutely declined to take any steps to establish his claims to the earldom, as proceedings of this kind are terribly costly.

One of the reasons, however, which led him to withdraw from Parliament, was the question raised, among others, by Joseph Chamberlain, as to whether he really had a right to sit and vote in the House of Commons, on the ground that by inheritance he was in all probability a Scotch peer. In fact, a debate actually took place in the House of Commons about the matter, and it was in consequence of the possibility of his vote on any important measure in the lower chamber being invalidated on the ground that he was a peer, that he withdrew from the House of Commons. Until that time the impression had prevailed that a member of the House of Commons could retain his seat there, even after succeeding to a peerage, until the moment when he received the writ of summons from the crown to the House of Lords. The discussion, however, brought to light the legal fact that a member's seat in the lower house becomes invalid from the very moment that he inherits a peerage, no matter whether he receives a writ of summons or not.

Lady Lilian Boyd, who arrived in New York on Friday, Feb. 24, on board the Lusitania, with her husband, Capt. Arthur Boyd, formerly of the Second Life Guards, has royal blood in her veins, being a great granddaughter of King William IV., and of the actress, Mrs. Jordan, who was at one time known on the stage as "Dolly Bland." King William had as Duke of Clarence a large family by Mrs. Jordan, before being compelled by dynastic considerations to contract quite late in life a marriage with Princess Adelaide, of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who died in infancy.

The eldest of these natural children was created by his father, shortly after becoming king, Earl of Munster, while the younger ones were given the status of the younger children of a marquis. One brother was known as Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and died as a general in the army, another was an admiral, and naval A. D. C. to Queen Victoria. Of King William's daughters, Lady Sophia Fitzclarence married the first Lord de Lile and Dudley; the second, Lady Mary Fitzclarence, became the wife of General Charles Fox; the third, Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, wedded the sixteenth Earl of Erroll, hereditary lord high constable of Scotland; the fourth, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, married first of all to the Hon. John Erskine, and secondly to Lord John Hallyburton; while Lady Amelia Fitzclarence, the youngest, became the wife of Viscount Falkland.

All these children were treated with the highest honors and consideration by King William's consort, Queen Adelaide, who indeed could not have been more affectionate towards them than if they had been her own offspring and this generosity, which was continued after William's death by his niece and successor, Queen Victoria, had the effect of practically turning the head of the eldest of them, the first Earl of Munster. Although he was in every sense a natural child, since there had been no ceremony of marriage, legal or illegal, between his mother, Mrs. Jordan, and the king, he became imbued with the conviction that his rights to the throne were superior to those of Queen Victoria, and that anyhow, as the king's eldest son, he was entitled to play a far more important role in the state. He became impossible and eventually committed suicide in 1842, in a rather shocking fashion, leaving his family, despite the gifts lavished upon him by his royal father, in a rather impoverished condition.

His son, the second Earl of Munster, served in the Life Guards, and married a granddaughter of the Marquis of Ailsa. Lady Lilian Boyd is the daughter of this union, and her eldest brother, the third Earl of Munster, succumbed to enteric fever during the South African war, after a distinguished military career, while another brother, who as Aubrey Fitzclarence was gentleman-in-waiting both to Queen Victoria and Edward VII., is the present earl, and unmarried. He is engaged in business in London in connection with a brokerage firm, and his heir is his younger brother, Captain the Hon. Harold Fitzclarence, who is governor of the royal prison at Worcester. Lord Munster bears the royal arms of William IV., debruised by a baton sinister, charged with three anchors, King William having been a sailor by profession.

Lady Lilian Boyd's marriage was in the nature of a romance. For her parents, the late Lord and Lady Munster, offered very vigorous objections to her engagement to Captain Arthur Boyd, mainly on the score of his lack of fortune, and their inability to provide her with a dowry, whereupon she took the law into her own hands, and made a runaway match with him. Queen Victoria was very indignant about the matter, and it was in consequence thereof that the issued an edict through the lord chamberlain, to the effect that girls who made runaway matches would not be received at court. Captain Boyd was likewise given to understand that his prescence as an officer of the regiments that are immediately in attendance on the sovereign, was no longer agreeable to her majesty, and consequently he was forced to resign his commission. Subsequently Captain Boyd inherited some money and he and his wife took up their residence in Paris, where they made their headquarters until Queen Victoria's death, after which they returned to England to live, and were received once more at court, King Edward having frequently dined and lunched with them while still Prince of Wales, when passing through Paris.

Curiously enough, Lady Lilian's younger sister, Dolly Fitzclarence, followed her example in making a runaway match. For after jilting Count Reventlow, equerry of the venerable Dowager Grand Duchess of Mechlenburg-Strelitz, who is today the only surviving grandchild of George III., Lady Dolly went off and married Chandos Lee-Warner, member of one of the county families of Herefordshire, but about whom no one at the time knew much in London society. In fact, he was a perfect stranger to the late Lord and Lady Munster, and the first intimation which they received of their daughter's marriage was a letter which arrived late one evening at Brighton in lieu of herself announcing that she had married Lee-Warner that morning and was just leaving on her honeymoon.

The marriage of Lady Dolly, who was a very pretty woman, and quite as popular in London society as Lady Lilian, turned out just as happily as the latter's. For before the young couple had been married many months, Chandos Lee-Warner inherited a considerable fortune as well as much landed property, including a country seat known as Tyberton Court, in Herefordshire.

AUTHOR OF "ROCK OF AGES"

Many of Toplady's Hymns and Letters to Be Published.

MANY hitherto unpublished hymns and letters of Augustus M. Toplady will be published in the new life of the poet which is being prepared by Mr. Thomas Wright.

In the hymnals now in daily use in the churches it would be difficult to find more than a dozen hymns by the author of "Rock of Ages," yet Mr. Wright believes that some of Toplady's best compositions have yet to see the light. Mr. Wright is an enthusiastic hymnologist, the founder of the Cowper Museum at Olney, and an indefatigable writer on our lesser known religious poets.

In his well-stocked study at the Cowper School, Olney, I had a pleasant conversation with him today on his hobby, with special reference to his forthcoming work on Toplady, says a correspondent of the London Daily News.

"Nearly all the books published on hymns and hymn writers," he said, "are simply copies of each other, or old material rewritten. My object is to deal in the main with unpublished material. It is a mistake to suppose that the theme of Toplady is exhausted. There is ample material for a volume which will deal exhaustively with the man who was Wesley's contemporary and antagonist."

Opening a large safe, he brought out a pile of discolored manuscripts in Toplady's handwriting.

"Here," said Mr. Wright, "are notes of sermons, letters, summaries of pamphlets, and hymns, many of which have never been published."

Unfolding one of the MSS., he pointed out that it was a record of a conversation between Toplady and Thos. Olivers, the author of the hymn "The God of Abraham Praise." The subject of the conversation, which took place 150 years ago, was the same which Mr. R. Blatchford attempted to revive three years ago, viz., determination and free will. Toplady was a Calvinist and Olivers an Armenian. In the course of the conversation, Toplady makes use of the following words, which I was permitted to copy. Speaking to Olivers, he says:

"You are honest and consistent, but I cannot call you orthodox. You suppose men to possess a degree of independence and self-command which not an angel in heaven can dare to lay claim to. Absolute independence—self-determination is an attribute only, and properly divine. If I thought you possessed of it, I should immediately fall down and worship you as God."

Mr. Wright pointed out a circumstance which is not generally known to hymnologists, that three of Cowper's best-known hymns—"O For a Closer Walk With God," "God Moves in a Mysterious Way," and "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood" were published in a collection of hymns issued by Toplady three years before the celebrated Olney Hymns were issued.

"Was Toplady ever in love?" is one of the questions discussed by Mr. Wright in his new book. As Toplady lived and died a bachelor, and severely criticised John Wesley's love affairs, it will be interesting to read what Mr. Wright has to say on the subject.

Among the hymns discovered by Mr. Wright is one entitled, "Complete in Christ," of which the last verse is as follows:

"He loved me not for my desert;
I merited his hate;
Nor shall his love a period know,
Which never knew a date."

The book will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Farncombe & Son. In the meantime, Mr. Wright will be glad to hear from persons who are in possession of any unpublished manuscripts of Toplady.

BOWEL TROUBLE MAKES SICKLY BABIES

Bowel trouble is the cause of most of the ailments from which little ones suffer. When baby's bowels are not working regularly illness is sure to appear, but when the bowels are regular the little one is usually bright, active and happy. No other medicine for babies has such good effect on the bowels as has Baby's Own Tablets. They make their action regular, sweeten the stomach and promote good health. Concerning them Mrs Freeman Feener, of Barry's Corner, N. S., writes: "I can heartily recommend Baby's Own Tablets for all the troubles from which little ones suffer. My baby girl was troubled with her bowels and was so small and puny I thought we would lose her. I saw Baby's Own Tablets advertised and began giving them to her, and now she is a big, healthy, happy baby. For this I thank the Tablets, and I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ASQUITH'S REPLY

Continued From Page Thirteen.

pen on the other side of the border, namely, as to British imports into the United States.

Illustrative Figures.

"It is quite true that, owing to the reductions which this agreement provides for, certain commodities coming from Canada will enter the United States upon lower terms of duty than corresponding commodities imported from this country. Mr. Bryce pointed that out to the Canadian negotiators in the course of the negotiations. We have, of course, most favored nation treatment in the United States; but, as is common knowledge, the United States do not place upon the most favored nation clause in commercial treaties quite the same interpretation that we do. . . . It therefore becomes of importance to see what the goods are and how far they affect British trade.

"We have examined the matter most carefully, and, as a matter of fact, the manufactured goods—I am not now speaking, of course, of food and raw material, of which we send very little—the manufactured goods affected by the agreement are in almost every case goods in which the Canadians have so small a share of the trade as to render the probability of their competing with us infinitesimal, if not non-existent. The right honorable gentlemen (Mr. Chamberlain) referred to two commodities in particular. One was motor-cars, and the other was cutlery. They are the best illustrations for his purpose that he could have taken. As regards motor-cars, the importation from the United Kingdom into the United States is £47,000, and that from Canada is £4,000. As regards the other illustration, the total value of cutlery of all kinds imported from the United Kingdom into the United States is £75,000, and from Canada £7,000." (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Speeches.

"It is alleged against us that if we had put a tax on foreign food coming into this country and so to give a preference to the colonies, we might have stopped the conclusion of the agreement, or, at any rate, postponed it for many years to come. In whose interests were we to do that? (Ministerial cheers.) Was it in our own interests to increase the cost of food to the population of this country in order that the wall of tariffs might still remain between Canada and the United States? (Ministerial cheers.) Was it in the interests of Canada? Surely Canada was the best judge of her own interests. (Ministerial cheers.) Was it in the interests of the Empire? I do not think the matter can be better put than it was in a speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—a speech which he actually delivered (Ministerial cheers) in the House of Commons of Canada as lately as Nov. 21 last. He said:

"'Ever since we have been in office for the last fourteen years it has been our constant endeavor to force Canadian trade in all directions—north and south as well as east and west—and to find an outlet for the energy of our people and for the great and accumulating volume of our business. We have spared no efforts to find new markets. But there is at our doors alongside of us a nation of nearly a hundred million people, which, man for man, is perhaps the wealthiest to be found on earth, which, man for man, consumes more of the necessities and luxuries of life than any other nation on earth, which, by a deliberate policy up to the present moment, has refused to have friendly commercial relations with us.'

"That was the position of Canada. Was she to continue in that position when she had an offer from the United States to lower the wall, to open the door—was she to continue in her own interests, in the interests of this country, or in any supposed interests of the British Empire, to refuse her manufacturers the natural outlet for her products and the natural inlet for the things they need? Sir Wilfrid Laurier goes on:

"'In all human affairs it is always possible to do better, and I think a great deal would be gained both for Canada and the British Empire if our relations with the United States were more friendly than they are.'

(Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain's "Quotation."

"Having read that and the declaration made by Mr. Fielding that for 50 years it had been the common policy of all parties in Canada to seek for reciprocity with the United States, and to obtain access to this great market at their own doors, it was with great surprise and something like bewilderment that I listened to the quotation which the right honorable gentlemen (Mr. A. Chamberlain) read yesterday from the supposed speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I quote his words.

"'There is even a higher authority on this subject than the Prime Minister—the Prime Minister of Canada. We have had the Prime Minister of this country after the event; let us have the Prime Minister of Canada speaking before the event. In the Canadian House of Commons on Nov. 22 last Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "If the result of the British elections should prove to be a victory for tariff reform, there will be little prospect of any large measure in favor of the reciprocal lowering of tariffs with the United States."

"Where did the right honorable gentleman get his quotation from?" Ministerial cheers.)

"I got it from the dispatch of the Ottawa correspondent of the Standard (Ministerial laughter), published in the Standard of the 24th of November," replied Mr. Chamberlain, "and perhaps the right honorable gentlemen will allow me to say I was informed that it was confirmed by private cable."

"I am not sure," Mr. Asquith remarked, "that he has given it its full title—'The Standard of Empire.' (Ministerial laughter.) It is quite true that the sentence quoted does appear in what purports to be an abbreviated report by the correspondent of the Standard of the speech made by the Prime Minister of Canada. But I have searched, and others have searched, with the utmost care in the speech of the Prime Minister himself, which is here in the official Hansard report of the House of Parliament of Canada, accessible to the right honorable gentleman and anybody who took the pains to look it up, and there is not one syllable in the speech (Ministerial cheers), which corresponds or has the remotest resemblance to the passage which the right honorable gentleman quoted yesterday. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

"Incurable Sloppiness."

"This is a very serious matter. (Ministerial cheers.) I am lectured in the great organs of opinion this morning and asked how I am going to explain away—as if it were my business to do so—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement. Am I to explain away also what Sir Wilfrid Laurier never said? (Ministerial laughter.) This is a very serious matter. (Ministerial cheers.) Was the simple precaution taken of comparing what the correspondent said with the official report? I am the last person to accuse the right honorable gentleman of any attempt deliberately to mislead the House of Commons, but I do say that this incident is of a piece with the persistent and incurable sloppiness (daughter and cheers) in matters of fact which has characterized this tariff reform agitation from its inception down to the present moment. (Ministerial cheers.) I venture to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier never said anything of the kind. I should be very much surprised if he did."

"I am not foolish enough to suppose," Mr. Asquith concluded, "that the protective movement is dead in this country. It appeals to so many fallacies which are dear to the ordinary mind (Ministerial laughter), the uninstructed mind, and it appeals to the support of so many interests (Ministerial laughter), that it will take a very long time to give it its coup de grace. But I think we are celebrating the obsequies of that which used to be called imperial preference. ("Oh!") Why, even now the right honorable gentleman said we want a man of courage and resolution to deal with the situation. I do not know to whom the right honorable gentleman was in particular referring, I suppose to his own leader.

"I meant the head of the Government," Mr. Chamberlain retorted.

"I presume," said Mr. Asquith, "a Government of the right honorable gentleman's own liking, with courage and resolution. What is his motto to be? I read a speech of the right honorable gentleman's opposite a night or two ago with great interest, and the only motto, the only rallying cry, warcry, I could extract from it was this: 'While there is life there is hope.' (Ministerial laughter and cheers.) I make him a present of that inspiring watchword. In the meantime we will be thankful that the common sense and the political instinct of the electors of this country has saved them from the invitations that were offered to them to what would have been one of the greatest and most disastrous political impostures of modern times." (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

"Political Imposture."

Mr. Balfour (leader of the Opposition) at once rose to reply. He said the Premier had spent the greater part of his speech in defending Canadian statesmen from what he seemed to regard as unfounded aspersions made upon them by the member for East Worcestershire, and members on the Opposition side of the House. But the most violent attack he had ever heard on Canadian statesmanship was contained in the very last words which the right honorable gentleman uttered. A crazy imposture he (Mr. Balfour) thought he called it. He sat down telling them that the whole scheme of imperial preference was one of the craziest impostures that have ever occurred to the minds of deluded politicians. (Ministerial cheers.) Pretty strong language was used even in 1907 with regard to the policy of imperial preference by the present Home Secretary and by others, but crazy imposture were fortunately not the words used.

"I did not say 'crazy imposture,'" said Mr. Asquith.

"The greatest political imposture then," Mr. Balfour corrected. "Luckily the words political imposture were not used by the Prime Minister of Great Britain to the Prime Ministers of those great dominions across the sea who came across the seas to urge this imposture upon you. (Opposition cheers.) I don't know but there are worse rhetorical thoughts than 'incurable sloppiness,' but there is nothing sloppy about the final epithets which occurred to the right honorable gentleman. They are perfectly unmistakable. (Opposition cheers.) Their outline is cut in the clearest manner, and they accuse not merely the party which contains about half the population of these islands of being parties to a political imposture, but they associate that charge with every great party in every great self-governing colony throughout the whole of his majesty's dominions." (Opposition cheers.)

Hint For the Lords.

"When the right honorable gentleman tells us, as he has told us tonight," Mr. Balfour proceeded, "that it is almost audacious of us to urge this subject before the House after three elections have decided against us, I want to know whether it is his view that the last election was on this subject? (Opposition cheers.) In a different connection the right honorable gentleman is always urging that the verdict of the country was on the constitutional issue. You cannot imagine two questions in the sphere of politics which are more widely separated, and which are supported or opposed by arguments belonging to more completely different spheres of discussion than the economic and political considerations involved in tariff reform and the constitutional issues involved in the Parliament bill.

"Is the same tribunal supposed to have given a conclusive verdict at the same time, and by the same act, upon two causes so utterly different and widely separated? If the right honorable gentleman chooses to say, as he did say tonight, when it suited the purpose of the immediate debate, that the verdict of the country was given upon the fiscal issue, well, then, I hope he will not urge the same of the constitutional issue (Opposition cheers), when we come to the later, and perhaps even more heated, arguments in the course of this session."

Continuing, Mr. Balfour referred to the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question of preference. It seemed, according to the Prime Minister, that his right honorable friend (Mr. Chamberlain) in doing what he rather believed 99 out of every 100 gentlemen opposite were in the habit of doing, relying upon newspaper reports of speeches, led the House to think that the doctrine attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was absolutely inconsistent with the general views of that statesman. He (Mr. Balfour) did not doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was quite glad to have good commercial relations, and very properly so, with the United States. He did not quarrel with him for that at all. There was also no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did say, "We should be glad to trade with the United States. It never was intended or thought at the time that the intermediate tariff should apply to the United States." This was said at the colonial conference, and it was because his majesty's Government did nothing at the colonial conference that they were now quarrelling with them. (Opposition cheers.)

"Some honorable gentlemen opposite," Mr. Balfour went on, "have talked as if we were almost impious in desiring that trade should flow along routes and in directions which in their view were not prearranged by the immutable laws of nature, and what they conceive to be the natural and inevitable facts of geographical position. I do not think we ought to consider great imperial problems in that fatalistic spirit. I do not say dogmatically that the condition of every community is merely and solely the result of the human factor in that community. Like all great results, it is, of course, a combination of many causes. That we should be merely the slaves of space and time in that sense seems to me utterly absurd. The British Empire has not been built up by men holding these fatalistic views, and will not be preserved by men who preach these fatalistic views."

A Despairing Note.

"Of course, you are going to have a majority tonight," Mr. Balfour concluded. "I go further and say it is true that so far we have not convinced the majority of the country that our fiscal policy is right, although that is a very difficult thing to prove one way or the other so long as the issues at our elections are of the mixed character which is inevitable under existing circumstances. But we are acting and working now not merely for the duration of a Parliament; we are working for distant years, and the effect of our policy on distant years will not be decided by what happens on this or that day in the lobbies of the House of Commons. History and history alone is the tribunal before which such action as we take now must be judged, judged in the light of events, judged in the manner in which an empire possessing many great sources of strength, but threatened with many obvious weaknesses, deals with new situations and adapts itself to new necessities.

"I say that the criticism passed upon the Government and those who support it is that they have relied too much upon these old and worn-out formulae and have not sufficiently adapted themselves to new situations. They have not shown that flexibility which every organism that is to survive must show as the circumstances change around it. And if, as I greatly fear, the decision which the House takes tonight will postpone for a long time, or at all events for some time, a change which I believe to be absolutely necessary to meet the changing conditions of environment in which the British Empire finds itself, I cannot but regret this renewed refusal of his majesty's Government to take advantage of the opportunity which our colonial brethren have so persistently put before them." (Opposition cheers.)

A Canadian Protest.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood (L., Sunderland), said the underlying note of the amendment was that unless they linked up Canada by fiscal bonds the Canadians would drift into the capacious maw of the United States. Canada was not Holland, or Belgium, or some principality. It was an enormous country, being more rapidly peopled than any other country in the world, and nothing was more offensive to Canadians and to Mr. Fielding than the remarks of the leader of the Opposition that this agreement was an imperial disaster.

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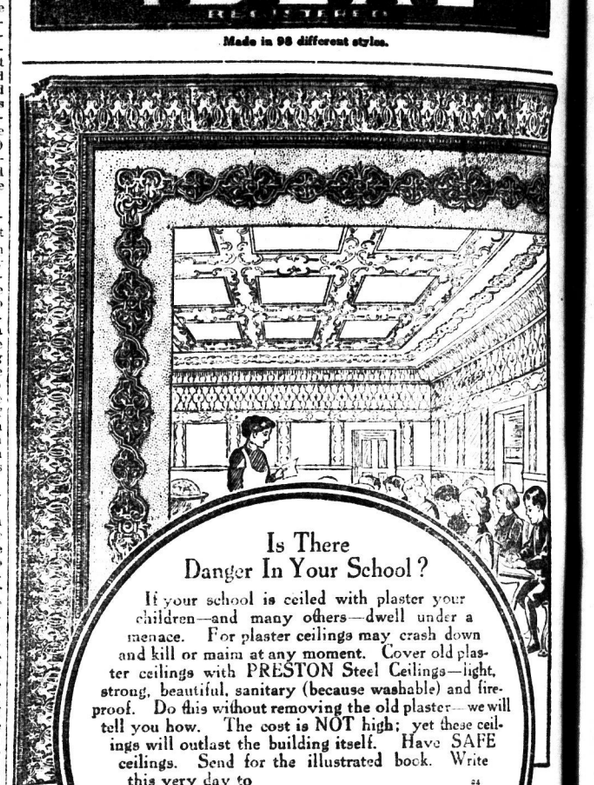

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ROYAL CHEFS OF EUROPE

One Field in Which French Ideas Are Dominant—The Kaiser's About the Only Court Without a French Chef—England's Wealth of Gold and Silver Plate.

KING GEORGE V., like his father, never allows a royal menu to be published. If one does appear anywhere it is against his wish. The late King Edward thought that the making public of royal menus savored of ostentation and his son shares this prejudice.

King George's new chef is a Frenchman, Henri Cedard, who succeeds another Frenchman, M. Menager. The latter had a salary of $10,000 a year, and after 25 years in the royal service has become head of the kitchens of the new Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall.

The most highly reputed royal kitchens in Europe are those at Windsor Castle. They were established there seven centuries ago under the arches of the castle, and have been adopted to modern needs.

They are very handsome. While those in Buckingham Palace are white tiled, the Windsor kitchens are panelled in black oak, a work carried out by George III. at a cost of $50,000. Each kitchen is in charge of a special cook, who is an expert in cooking soups or fish, entrees or roasts, vegetables or pastry. There are four sergeant cooks, if the term may be used, under the head chef. For the sweets and pastry there are two special chefs. In all about thirty principals are engaged.

For cooking purposes there are about eight hundred pots and pans, for the most part in copper, and five men have nothing to do but keep them scoured. These pots and pans alone are worth $10,000.

The gold plate which belongs to the British sovereigns is of immense value. Ordinarily it is kept in a safe set in walls three feet thick and always guarded by police. There are dishes bearing the arms of the Tudor kings. Others formed part of the treasure of Tippoo Sahib, the famous Indian chieftain.

There is one complete service of massive gold, with 8,000 forks and spoons to match. That is for great occasions, but there are several other wonderful services in ordinary use. Much of the silver is modern. The plate is valued in millions sterling, although a large part is only silver gilt, and is excelled by the solid gold dishes of several Indian rajahs.

Usually monarchs when in private do not linger at the table. They are too busy. King Edward was a very rapid eater, but his son has to be more careful. Dinner with him never lasts more than 40 or 50 minutes.

Each service is presented in double, so that a choice is available, and each bears the name of the under chef responsible for it. This is an old custom due to the way cooks in past times had of claiming all the good dishes and repudiating any share in the bad ones.

Since the days of the Jacobites no finger bowls are provided at the royal tables. The Jacobites used them to drink the health of the king "over the water."

Not in all royal palaces are there French cooks. The Kaiser must not have one—German public opinion is against it. In fact, for years, a grand culinary quarrel has been in progress in Germany. There are at least four hundred French cooks in the best houses in Berlin. Even the chancellor has a French cook, but the Emperor, owing to the Pan-Germanic idea, keeps to the native article and has his bill of fare written out in German.

French methods, except when macaroni is dealt with, are the rule at the court of Italy. An Italian who has studied the art of cooking in France, Signor de Amici, is the chef.

The Pope holds by the cooking of his native Venice and has an inordinate fancy for his own special pilaff, a complicated dish, which contains rice, two dozen prawns, a pint or more of mussels, butter, cheese, white wine, saffron, pepper, parsley, salt, and so on, and a minute quantity of coffee.

Although in Spain the cuisine of the court is in charge of a Frenchman, M. Capdeville, curiously enough German influence is strong at the royal table. Then there are also the national tastes to consider, these leading to the production of chicken in a soup of capsicum, dishes floating with oil, cream tarts upon cabbage leaves, and the famous gazpacho, a peculiar Spanish cold soup which contains tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, garlic, a glass of oil, vinegar, pepper and bread, to which long before serving powdered ice is added.

A queer story is told of how the Emperor of Austria got his cook, Perski, who is a Hungarian. The emperor is not much of an eater. One day he was dining with the Count of Rheingaum and was delighted with the way in which a wild boar's head was cooked.

Two days afterward an enormous box arrived at Schoenbrunn, where the emperor was in residence, sent with the homage of the count. When it was opened Perski was found inside, no worse for his experience, and the emperor accepting the gift, made him his chief cook.

French influence is supreme in the cuisine of the czars, and has long been. Once the post of chef in Russia was not without danger, for there is a tradition of a cook who, having spoiled a roast, was impaled and himself roasted before his own fire. In the eighteenth century, when French cooking was most famous, a chef at the Russian court got as much as 10,000 livres a year. What is more, he was so important that when in a fit of pique he left suddenly, the Czar sent courtiers after him to induce him to return, and he did so when he had got an apology from the sovereign.

The present Czar's chef is Pierre Cubat, who is also a major domo. He is a regular Parisian, and goes to Paris always to purchase his best materials. The most important of these are foies gras truffled, and chickens. He has to provide food each day for 300 people, because meals are provided at the royal table not only for Nicholas II. and his family, but for all the members of the court down to the civil and military officials.

Cubat receives $20,000 a year. One has to remember his responsibilities, for each cutlet, each piece of bread, each portion of dessert may carry death to the Czar in it. M. Cubat keeps his precautions a strict mystery. The truth is that the imperial kitchens are full of secret police-agents who act as dishwashers, scullions, coal carriers, etc.

Codfish fried in oil is the Czar's favorite fish; chocolate cream delights Queen Wilhelmina of Holland; Abdul Hamid lives on eggs and milk; Alfonso XIII. declares that the best meal he ever had was when, detained by a motor car breakdown, he shared the meal of some carters by the roadside.

President Fallieres of the French Republic, is all for his own Gascon dishes. He quarrelled with the great Elysee chef, M. Tesch, because the latter would not put garlic into some of the dishes at a state banquet, or introduce the president's local viands. Tesch had served under men like Carnot, Felix Faure and Loubet, and promptly pulled off his apron, as the French say.

Now a woman cook serves in his place. It is said that when M. Fallieres goes to his vineyards at Loupillon he has one great feast on garlic soup; but it is also said that he is the author of a recipe for a salmi of woodcock which is the joy of his friends.

The present French president, as a fact, does not impose his tastes on the guests at the Elysee. The custom is for all official dinners or luncheons to be served by one or other of the leading Paris restaurants. Just as at the Mansion House in London, and to a large extent now with state dinners even at Buckingham Palace or Windsor, most of the dishes are brought in from one or other of the best firms.

UNCLE SAM'S SWEET TOOTH

It Makes Him Eat Twice as Much Sugar as He Did 30 Years Ago.

[New York Sun.]

THE PEOPLE of the United States consume half their own weight in sugar every year. If we take the quantity of sugar produced in the United States, and add to this the quantity brought from our own islands and the quantity imported from foreign countries, and subtract therefrom the amount exported, we get a grand total of considerably more than 7,000,000,000 pounds consumed in the country.

By dividing the population into this grand total, says the Bakers' Weekly, we get an average of 81½ pounds per capita, speaking in round terms, for 1910, and about a like quantity for 1909. Taking the total consumption and comparing it with the total population in the section known as continental United States, the average yearly consumption of sugar is found to be about 81½ pounds per capita.

In fact, the people of the United States are larger consumers of sugar per capita than those of any other country of the world except England, for which the latest figures showa consumption averaging 86 pounds per capita, against our own average of 81½ pounds per capita. The next largest per capita consumption is in Denmark, 77¾ pounds; following by Switzerland, 64 pounds; Sweden, 54 pounds; and Germany and Holland each about 45½ pounds.

Not only is the United States the second largest consumer per capita, but the total amount consumed annually is much greater than that of any other country, aggregating, as above indicated, more than 7,000,000,000 pounds a year, against about 4,000,000,000 pounds in England, and about 3,000,000,000 in Germany.

About one-half of the sugar consumed in the United States is brought from foreign countries, about one-fourth from our own islands, and the remaining one-fourth produced in this country. The total production of sugar in the United States now amounts to one and three-quarter billion pounds a year, of which more than a billion pounds is beet sugar, and about three-quarters of a billion cane sugar.

It is only recently that the production of beet sugar in the United States has come to exceed that of cane sugar. In 1900 domestic production of cane sugar was twice as great as that of beet sugar, and twenty years ago was more than sixty times as great, but the growth of beet sugar production has been very rapid in recent years, and in 1907 for the first time exceeded in quantity that produced from cane, and has so continued since that time.

The sugar habit is evidently a growing one with the people of the United States, and probably with those of other countries, since the total world production for which statistics are available has increased 50 per cent in the last ten years, and about double in fifteen years. In our own case the consumption has shown a rapid growth, the per capita consumption having been in 1880, 40 pounds; in 1890, 51 pounds; in 1900, 59 pounds, and in 1910 approximately 81½ pounds.

ALEXANDRA'S BUSY LIFE.

Since the death of King Edward, Alexandra, who was the queen, has been left by England as far as possible in the obscurity she desires. Not that the English love her less. It is simply that the nation respects her preference for complete privacy in her widowhood. But the dowager queen is not idle. She busies herself with charity of all kinds, even more than she did when her husband sat on the throne. For the Christmas just gone Queen Alexandra distributed 23,000 plum puddings among the poor children of London. The puddings went to youngsters who would have gone without dessert on that day of days had it not been for the generosity of the royal widow. Alexandra is beloved by the women and children of England as queen dowager just as much as she was when queen consort of England, and for many years before that as Princess of Wales. It was as a princess that her fame was greatest, but her growth in the affection of Britons has been progressive.

CATS' RETRIEVING INSTINCT

Males More Amenable to Discipline Than Females—Patience Necessary.

ONE OF THE regrettable pranks of my boyhood was catapulting sparrows, says a writer in the Scotsman, and a tortoise shell kitten, progeny of the despised stable cat, learned of its own accord to fetch the dead birds and bring them to my feet. Certainly this example of cat retrieving was exceptional, but the faculty was so strongly developed as to become transmissible, the tortoise shell's kittens in turn becoming expert retrievers with very little teaching.

A cat's intelligence is very little behind that of a dog, and I could cite instances when the members of a kitten family have learned tricks more quickly than the members of a puppy one. I do not wish to disparage the sex, but I have found in teaching young cats to retrieve and do tricks that the males are much more amenable to discipline and quicker at "lessons" than the females are, and of a troupe of performing cats which went the round of the music halls some years ago every member was a male.

Taking cats generally, the highest intelligence is met with in Manx and foreign short-hair breeds, although out native cats might be just as clever if they were given the same opportunities. Persians, on the other hand, are peculiarly stupid. Unlike a dog, a cat has not a forgiving disposition; it is at all time more independent, and consequently more patience is required in its training, and it must never be cuffed.

When I owned a well-known "cattery" of foreign short-hairs, the inmates would answer to my whistle just as dogs do, and they each had names and would respond individually to them. The tricks they could do were legion, but the one I looked on as my greatest triumph was the rounding up of chickens as a dog rounds up sheep, which one, and only one, learned to do. Another would do "penance," by going down on its knees, putting the front of its head on the ground and remaining there until told to rise.

O'CONNELL'S LAST SPEECH

The Uncrowned King of Ireland Died 64 Years Ago.

IT WAS 64 years ago—Feb. 15, 1847—that the "Great Agitator" made his last speech in the House of Commons. Three months later the "uncrowned king," while on his way to Rome, was stricken with death in the city of Genoa. His 72 years had whitened his head, but there was no winter in his heart, no paralysis in his mighty brain, and one of the most remarkable men that Ireland or the world has produced had finished his earthly course.

It is safe to say that since that February day of 1847 no such voice as O'Connell's has been heard in the Commons. Disraeli pronounced O'Connell's voice the "finest in the world." Every chord of the "harp of a thousand strings" lay open to his touch, and he played upon it with a master's hand.

When that voice was first heard in the Commons the most distinguished members dropped their pencils and listened in fascinated admiration. The man to whom that voice belonged was equally at home in the forum, on the hustings, or in the Parliament; and, wherever he stood he was a master. It was said of him that he could "whine and wheedle, and wink with one eye, while he wept with the other." Now he was the wild storm sweeping everything before it, and now he was the summer zephyr playing with the violets. He could be sublime as Niagara, as when he rebuked the soldiers who clashed their arms in his presence with the immortal words: "You may assassinate me, but you shall not intimidate me," and he could be hyena-like in his sarcasm, as when he complimented Peel upon his smile, which, he informed him, was "like the silver plate on a coffin."

In the course of his heroic fight for Catholic emancipation, he stormed the hillsides of Ireland with such eloquence as had never been heard before, and when elected the member from Clare he met the bravado of the Conservatives of Parliament with the front that nothing could daunt.

Daniel O'Connell loved Ireland with a whole and undivided heart. Never did the man more completely and unreservedly and unselfishly devote himself to his country.

"Ireland knows this, and therefore Ireland will never forget its "uncrowned king."—Rev. Thomas Gregory, in the New York American.

Don't Grow Old Too Fast

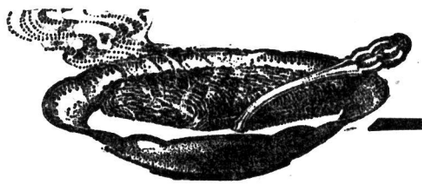
"A man is as old as his arteries." Old age is merely a hardening of the arteries—and hardening of the arteries comes from excessive eating of high-protein food such as meat and eggs. Cut down the high-protein diet for awhile and eat Shredded Wheat. It supplies all the body-building material in the whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Of course

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

will not "cure" appendicitis—nor will any other cereal food. The excessive eating of indigestible foods, however, gradually brings on stomach and bowel disorders—and these can be prevented by a daily diet of thoroughly cooked cereals. Shredded Wheat is best for this purpose because it is steam-cooked, shredded and twice baked, retaining the bran coat, which is so valuable in keeping the bowels healthy and active.

Heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness and serve with hot or cold milk and a little cream, adding salt or sugar to suit the taste. It also makes delicious combinations with stewed or preserved fruits. Two Shredded Wheat biscuits with stewed fruit makes a wholesome nourishing meal.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp, tasty, nourishing whole wheat Toast, delicious for any meal with butter, cheese or marmalades. Always toast it in the oven before serving.



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Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet do not know it.

Little attention is paid to the slight weakness of the heart for the simple reason that one thinks it will right itself, but there is where the mistake is made. It is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart becomes apparent.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a quick and permanent cure.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CHINESE GEM CUTTERS

Their Carved Crystal-Like Ice That Has Been Dipped in Hot Water.

THERE is a great decorative value in rock crystal in its purest form, the perfect Tama, as the Japanese call the sphere. It is the purest of all materials that the artist can work with, writes George F. Kunz, in Handicraft, and many charming effects can be obtained by carving cutting and slightly tinting or foiling.

Have you ever seen a great icicle all the harsh edges of which have been melted off in the sun or a fragment of ice which has been dipped in hot water for a moment? If so you have seen the effect which the Chinese love to produce on their carved rock crystals.

The crystal itself has the purity of the most perfect ice, but when an object is completed by the lapidary he removes all the harsh lines and produces this beautiful water dipper effect by rounding off the edges and polishing.

In mounting a bit of jade, red tourmaline or amber the Chinese will sometimes put upon the setting or fill in the interstices of the metal above it a beautiful blue material with a greenish shimmer; and it is difficult to make out at first glance what it is; perhaps a metal or a mineral. The magnifying glass shows that it is the blue feather of the kingfisher and as it is placed in a setting with a ridge above it for protection it frequently will stand a good deal of wear.

Chinese lapidary art generally consists in ignoring everything that is geometrical. The motives of the Chinese are generally plants, animals, scenes or symbolical ornaments. Everything in their lapidary art is soft and rounded, pleasing, both to the eye and to the touch.

Abbott Thayer, an American artist, has discovered that the most intense colors properly minded, as in the wings of birds, butterflies and beetles, blend into a soft tone. Roty draws only the ideal out of even an iron furnace or a smokestack. Louis Tiffany has always believed in a wealth of softness and color, whether in glass or jewelry. To obtain a brilliant blue he took colorless opals and ground them into regular jelly-like masses and put blue sapphires under them, and then opals under masses of pale sapphires.

Again, he combined amethysts that were deep purple with deep blue sapphires and combined these with opal matrix of deepest blue and green. Another example is a lamp screen of beach pebbles leaded together; every one of these pebbles had been waterworn and slightly iron-rusted, and the blending of the white with the tones of brown in the lamplight produced a most charming effect.

Sweden has an official name almanac, containing, in addition to the usual information to be found in the average almanac a Christian name for each sex for every day in the year. These names are approved by the king. The object aimed at is to secure a greater choice of names for parents, and to avoid repetition.

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Vermin Paste for the bugs and roaches, there is not one in the house. It's so much **better than powder.** The creatures like it. They are dying to eat it, and when they **eat it they die.** 25c., 50c., and $1. at all dealers.

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Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pains in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."—Mrs. Wm. Seals, 605 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

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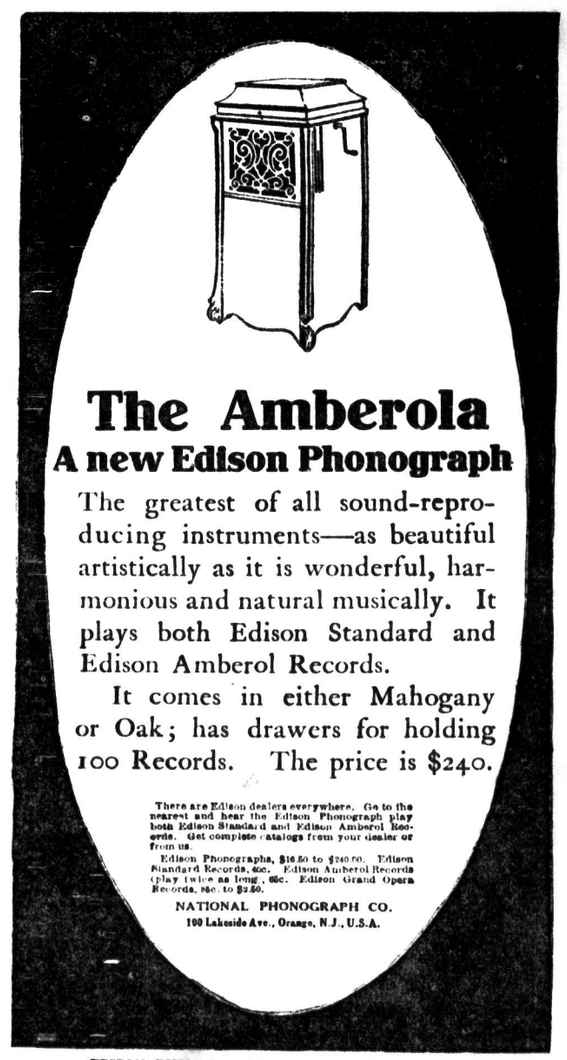

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A Hideous Russian-Poisoning Plot

Count de Lacy's Attempt to Get a Fortune by Murder—The Bogus Doctor Who Helped Him—Toxin Used to Kill—Evidence Brught Out in Trial.

THE supreme criminal court of the Russian Empire has concluded one week's hearings of a murder trial to which 270 witnesses have been summoned. It promises to last about a month, including sittings on Sundays, and every phase of the story that it unfolds daily is astonishing.

There are three accused persons, Count Patrick Casimir O'Brien De Lacy, a nobleman of Grodno, descended from an Irish family, which settled in the old kingdom of Poland in the eighteenth century; Dr. Vladimir Panchenko, an abnormally behaving old man, who presents a psychological problem to criminal jurisprudence, and an elderly woman named Ekaterina Muravieva, who became the friend of Panchenko while doing field hospital work in the war with Japan, and has been his close associate since that time.

Here is the accusation made in the indictment: "Against the hereditary nobleman Patrick Casimir Petrovitch O'Brien De Lacy, 47 years old, that he, without direct participation in the crime, with malice aforethought and by money payments procured that the defendant, Panchenko, injected a deadly poison into the body of his (De Lacy's) brother-in-law, Vassili Boturlin, in order to possess Boturlin's inheritance; against Vladimir Panchenko, son of a lieutenant-colonel, aged 62, that he carried out the injection of the poison with an undisinfected syringe, and thereby caused Boturlin's death, and did so in consort with De Lacy and for money payment; against the cornet's widow, Ekaterina Muravieva, that she, without participation in the crime, was aware of it, and that she burned poisons that were in Panchenko's possession to destroy traces of the crime, and that she received money from Panchenko well knowing for what purpose he had received it. Finally Panchenko is accused of styling himself doctor of medicine without having a right thereto."

A Fashionable Trial.

Fourteen of the summoned jurors sought and obtained exemption in view of the time that the trial would last. None of these accepted was protested against, and within an hour of the opening of the court a jury of twelve, who chose Baron Stempel as foreman, was empanelled. The first-nighter element in St. Petersburg society soon filled the court room. Two figures who were watched by the crowd with curiosity were old Gen. Boturlin, a decrepit veteran, father of the dead man, and his daughter, Countess O'Brien De Lacy, wife of the principal accused man, who has stood by her husband throughout his troubles. Dressed in deep mourning, she knelt and prayed audibly before the sacred ikon outside the court, crossing herself again and again as she rose.

Near her, although they did not speak to or recognize each other, was young Boturlin's widow, formerly a cafe concert singer, also in deep mourning. The leaders of the bar crowded the seats for the counsel engaged and the press accommodation was given over to the journalists who have been pronouncing judgment daily on the case with a vehement bias that establishes the non-existence of libel law in Russia when the matter in hand does not affect politics.

O'Brien Delacy was the first to take his place on the accuseds' bench, an inconspicuous, looking, middle sized man, with fair hair and a short, reddish, curly beard. His eyeglasses shook a little from nervousness during the first few minutes of the trial. Near him sat Panchenko, a patriarchal, silver-bearded man, looking more than his years. He viewed the court with almost excessive benevolence. Mme. Muravieva was visibly angry at her position. As soon as she had answered to her name she drew a veil over her flushed face.

Blood-Poisoning Established.

Crown Prosecutor Struve outlined the case against the accused. Vassili Boturlin, formerly a lieutenant of the Preobrajinsky Imperial Guards, died in St. Petersburg on May 27 last after a short illness. His father, for reasons of his own, came up at once from Vilna and applied for a juridical autopsy on his son's body, the young man's widow joining in the application.

The examination established blood-poisoning. On the same day a druggist's bookkeeper named Bobleroff notified the chief of the secret police that he had learned from a colleague named Petropavlovsky that Dr. Panchenko had murdered young Boturlin and intended to murder the old general in order to bring the family estate into the hands of the son-in-law.

Petropavlovsky explained that he had rented a room at Mme. Muravieva's and had there learned of the plot. Panchenko and Mme. Muravieva had often spoken of this son-in-law by a name that sounded "Brandelyass." In January of last year Panchenko had often gone to Vilna and always come back well supplied with money. Mme. Muravieva had said that she would soon be very rich and would have 500,000 rubles.

Later on O'Brien De Lacy also visited her house. In April Panchenko commenced to go to the "post fort" (school of experimental medicine) at Cronstadt for disease germs with which to experiment on animals. Soon afterward O'Brien De Lacy, young Boturlin and Panchenko put in some merry evenings when a lot of wine was consumed.

On the morning of May 19, Petropavlovsky heard Panchenko crying and weeping violently. He went to see what was the matter and found Mme. Muravieva turning papers hostile. She said that she had had to scold the doctor because he had not disinfected himself after coming from a diphtheritic patient. She asked him if he had done it well." He answered, still weeping, "I injected twice, when one injection was enough."

Two or three days later Panchenko sent a telegram to O'Brien De Lacy in Vilna, saying, "Come at once. Vladimiroff." O'Brien De Lacy arrived, but did not find Panchenko at home. Mme. Muravieva said that day that she was going to get 25,000 rubles of the 500,000 rubles of which she had spoken.

The Family Estate.

The father explained the young man's position as regards the family estate. He himself had married Countess Ludmilla Kobraskaya and had a daughter and a son. He and his wife parted twenty years ago. She afterwards married a M. Lascroi and lived in Paris. She had had no children by her second marriage and left her million-ruble estate to her son and daughter in Russia.

periment of man. It is the amount of England so occupied that is insane and menacing. It is as if the Eiffel itself fell across Paris, and not only its shadow. All this vast half of the land is smoldering like one huge cigar. But when too much of a cigar has burned to ashes, it will break in the middle and fall.

Vassili, the son, had married the music hall singer. (In Russia a widow takes only one-seventh of the husband's estate.) His sister married first a cousin of the same name, but parted from him five years ago and married at Grodoro, where her father was military governor, and against his will, Count O'Brien De Lacy, then a widower. From the first old Boturlin made it plain that he did not like either his son-in-law's prospects in life or his character. Yet both young couples lived happily enough, though each set saw little of the other. The son received 575 rubles monthly from his father and his sister 9,000 rubles yearly.

Panchenko's visits to O'Brien De Lacy at Vilna made him known there among hotelkeepers and restaurants for his chronic impecuniosity. Sometimes he put advertisements in the local papers styling himself medical professor. O'Brien De Lacy maintained throughout that he had nothing to do with his brother-in-law's death. He had advanced small sums, never more than 100 rubles at a time, to Panchenko, who was acting for him in buying furniture and such property.

From the start Panchenko gave voluble and conflicting accounts of his relations with young Boturlin. By degrees he came to declare his own guilt. He said that an old friend named Raphoff used to bring him patients, and share in the fees that they paid. It was Raphoff who had introduced him to O'Brien De Lacy.

They went to Palkin (one of the first class restaurants in St. Petersburg), and took a private room. There O'Brien asked him if he would do a piece of business which he had to propose for 1,500 rubles. Panchenko said that he was willing. O'Brien was very pleased and at once gave him a 100-ruble note. Then O'Brien declared plainly that he had just become engaged to be married and that he wanted his future brother-in-law out of the way. He would pay 10,000 rubles for it.

The Poisoner's Pay.

Then his father-in-law should be got rid of; for that he would pay 50,000 rubles. Finally his father-in-law's separated wife, who lived in Paris, should be removed, and if that were done he would get 500,000 rubles. O'Brien begged him to use the greatest prudence. O'Brien promised to introduce young Boturlin to him and suggested that he would give him some cholera germs on a caviare sandwich. As there was a lot of cholera about it would not attract much attention. Soon afterwards O'Brien told him that young Boturlin was treating himself with anti-cholera injections.

About that time O'Brien gave Panchenko, according to the latter's statement, 2,000 rubles to go on with. Although he was introduced to young Boturlin he was not able to get on terms of close acquaintance with him. Later on O'Brien brought them much together under the pretext of financing a projected sanatorium that Panchenko was to say he would establish. In that way Panchenko was able to interest the young man in his "strength" injections, in that way O'Brien said that he could poison his man. On no account was he to telegraph or write after the death, because "his relative, Count Romiker, who was accused of murdering a man named Chryanovsky, was ruined by such a telegram." O'Brien De Lacy is also related to the Countess Tarnovskaya, the central figure in the Venice murder trial.

According to Panchenko's first confession he poisoned Boturlin with diphtheria toxin which he obtained from the chief laboratory on showing his medical diploma, and signing a statement that he was to use it in experiments on the nervous systems of animals. He had disobeyed O'Brien's injunction and telegraphed to him at Vilna, and when O'Brien came to St. Petersburg he was very angry with him. He even threatened him with the prosecutor.

This was while Boturlin was still alive, though in high fever. Another doctor was called in, who could not diagnose the illness. After the death old Gen. Boturlin appeared on the scene and found him and O'Brien together. He was not disturbed at hearing of the proposed autopsy because his medical knowledge assured him that the poisoning could not be traced to him.

The father, however, brought a new sensation into the case. Petropavlovsky, with police help, had got some letters that Panchenko had received from Vilna. One of them, anonymous, and written in French, said: "I can do nothing here. It is too cold for iodine." This the general explained to mean that O'Brien De Lacy knew that he himself took iodine tablets, and he gathered from the message that O'Brien and the doctor intended to put poison in them. The letter spelled the French word "iode" without the final "e," as it was shown De Lacy did elsewhere, and experts stated that the typewriting of the letter responded in its flaws and peculiarities with De Lacy's typing machine.

Medical Testimony.

The conclusions of the medical experts who made the examination of Boturlin's body on which the murder charge was founded, declared that he had suffered from no chronic organic illness which would have explained a natural death. There was neither heart weakness nor arteriosclerosis. The cardiac stroke, which caused the death, was due to certain heart irregularities which are found in bodies of persons that have died from diphtheria. They came to the conclusion that Boturlin's death was due to the introduction of poison, perhaps a toxin. That had produced septic infection.

Old Boturlin mentioned that he had warned his dead son against O'Brien and had advised him not to go alone out shooting with him or even to walk in the country alone with him. When the police told the old man to keep quiet until the case was prepared, he said: "No, I must go and tell my son-in-law that it is no use to poison me, because if it is done everybody will know that he did it." O'Brien at first said that he laid his brother-in-law's death to Panchenko's clumsiness and criminal negligence, but he was sure that he had not poisoned him.

Panchenko's personality is so far the enigma of the trial. People ask, "Is he playing a part in the hope of being judged mentally irresponsible?" On the sixth day of the hearing he declared that he retracted all his elaborate and reiterated confession. He said that he had just confessed to get peace from the vexatious cross-examinations of the district attorney, who prepared the case for the prosecution. His retraction puts the prosecution to the trouble of proving according to the laws of evidence a great deal of involved matter which they expected him to testify to voluntarily.

The charge against him of claiming falsely to be a doctor of medicine dates back 30 years. Once he was tutor to Count Witte when the latter was a schoolboy at Odessa. Then he became a medical student, but fell into disgrace before finishing his career, and fled abroad from a prosecution for using a false medical diploma.

He exploited his clinics for many years in Germany. At the beginning of the Japanese war he returned to St. Petersburg in great poverty and called on Count Witte, who, pitying him, gave him 50 rubles and a note to the manager of the Siberian Railroad. In that way he got medical employment and got out to Manchuria.

REV. DR. AKED SEEKS FRESH FIELDS

Noted Anglo-American Pastor Speaks of Leaving His New York Charge.

DETROIT NEWS: How often is it the experience of man to find that ambitions accomplished and ideals attained prove to have been delusions ending in disappointment. Rev. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York, no doubt started out with the ambition to become a great preacher whose talents would challenge the attention of the churchgoing world and make his ministrations sought after by the congregations of the wealthiest and most aristocratic people. It is a perfectly natural ambition for a man to wish to secure for himself an audience of the most prominent people. Among such he will find men of culture to understand as well as wealth to sustain a high-class pastor. Dr. Aked's pastorate of the Rockefeller church has been a happy realization for the congregation. Although he has been a man of plain speech, who has not spared them for their faults, they love him for his merits.

But Dr. Aked seeks release. He loves his people, but for all that he is like a bird in a gilded cage. Just when he seemed to be established for life in an easy charge, with a salary of $12,000 a year, he says:

"I cannot be content with a work that seems to me to be too small. It is a question with me whether I can bring myself to accept the limitations of my present position for the sake of friendships and for the sake of the little good I can do in New York, or whether I shall have to break with these associations for the sake of some larger work elsewhere."

The fact that his congregation is made up of "the nicest people in New York, and therefore the nicest in America," instead of making him entirely happy, awakens discontent. In fact, there is little satisfaction in preaching the most eloquent sermons to people who are orthodox to a degree, and in perfect agreement with their pastor.

Such conditions may satisfy for a time, but presently the minister feels that he is fighting "as one who beateth the air." He needs the tonic effect of resistance and opposition. He begins to see why "there is more joy in heaven over one sinner who repenteth than over ninety and nine who went not astray."

The grand organ begins to pipe less melodiously. The high-salaried chair begins to lose its thrilling power of melody, and all the splendors of a rich man's sanctuary merely serve to remind the pastor of the vast army outside, who are almost godless, who do not go to church, who are content in the midst of their sins, though they are in need of salvation. He remembers in his hour of triumph that the Master, whom he serves, said that he came, not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. Though there is more money and greater honor to be earned in preaching the gospel to those who believe, the minister who is capable of understanding his mission presently begins to feel that the earning of money and honors is the least of all the opportunities of his career. For a time Dr. Aked kept his enthusiasm keen with a project for a more splendid edifice, but this has ceased to be his ambition. He is seeking a field of greater usefulness.

Happy is the man who has found his work and learned to love it.

JAPANESE LOGIC.

A teacher of English in Japan recently gave as an examination question, "What is a ventilator?" Besides the number of answers that were approximately correct, there were two which indicated that the students must have been absent either in body or mind on the day when the schoolroom ventilator had been discussed. The first was, "The ventilator lives in the mountains"; the second, "Columbus was a great ventilator."

When occasion offered, the teacher reminded his class that attention and application are requisite for acquiring knowledge, and seriously asked them why any one should have given an answer such as the one concerning Columbus. One of the best spokesmen in the class essayed an explanation somewhat as follows:

"Columbus brought new ideas back to the old world; he changed the current of thought and opened a great door into the new and outer world, therefore he was a great ventilator."

The long-pent vexation of the teacher was lifted, and he felt that his mind had been ventilated; and thinking the matter over, he concluded that the ventilator that "lives in the mountains" must be old Boreas that sweeps down over the valleys of commonplace existence and inspires people with new life and original ideas.—Youth's Companion.

HOW NAPOLEON WAS SPANKED.

When in exile at Elba, Napoleon told a story of how his mother spanked him.

One day, it appears, his mother's mother was hobbling along the street in Ajaccio, when Napoleon and his sister Pauline followed the old lady and mimicked her. Their grandmother turned and caught them in the act.

She complained to Madame Letitia Bonaparte. Pauline was at once spanked and disposed of. Napoleon, who was out in his regimentals, could not be handled, since the uniform was as sacred as the flag. But his mother bided her time.

The next day, when her son was off his guard, she called out: "Napoleon! Napoleon! Quick! You are invited to dine with the governor!"

Whereupon the future emperor ran to his room to change his clothes. His mother quietly followed, and when she judged that the proper time had come, rushed into the room, seized her undressed hero before he guessed her purpose, laid him across her knee, and belabored him earnestly with the flat of her hand.—Harper's.

England's Sad Landscape
The Industrial North

[G. K. Chesterton, in the London Daily News.]

YESTERDAY I travelled in a train from one great manufacturing city in the south of Yorkshire to another great manufacturing city in the north of Lancashire, that is, I travelled diagonally across all England, and what struck me most was the simple fact that I hardly knew when the one town ended and the other began. I do not mean that it was town all the way (though it was for an amazing proportion of the way). On the contrary, we passed ordinary fields, dotted with ordinary trees, we had great glimpses of the noble outline of the Yorkshire fells, and we passed through many places which were not towns, because they were not anything, stark spaces of grey and drab, where a brick could no more exist than a blade of grass. Indeed, these bi blanks were the queerest things of all. I have seen some wild places in Scotland, in Wales, and in Germany, but I never saw a place actually with nothing in it until I travelled through that prosperous land of manufactures.

But what I mean is this, that whether it was common trees and grass or unnatural yawning desolation, or the fine features of the moorland, it was all dipped in one dreadful tint and breathing one awful air. The sky was the same, even when the landscape altered I understood at last the phrase about "A new heaven and a new earth," for even if Lancashire could become a new earth it would still want a new heaven. It is not the ugliness that I criticise. I don't mind being ugly, but I have a strong objection to being sad.

The queerest and most creepy impression is not in the towns, but in the fields. A green Arabian palm tree growing in a brown London fog would hardly be more incongruous than all those English trees standing up stubbornly in a haze of unshifting smoke, with cinders instead of sods, and sparks instead of glow-worms.

And if it is not the mere ugliness that is sinister, still less is it the mere dirt. It is not merely that every tree is black with soot. It would be equally bad if each tree had been cleaned with soap.

There is nothing, to me at least, in the least repulsive about material muck and mire. Nature is dirty; because Nature is dirt. When we were children we made mud pies; if we are artists in pottery we cooked mud pies; if we were cherubs we might eat mud pies, for all I know, indeed, now I come to think of it, we are mud pies ourselves—which perhaps explains it.

But nobody could make a mud pie out of ashes or cinders; there is nothing nice and sticky about them, none of the good, greasiness of the earth; they are the emblems of all disintegration and sterility, of all scattering and destruction; and over all these forests by the railroad is shaken the fine powder of annihilation. Like the people in Dante, they live in the land of an infernal snow, not the frost whose flakes are silver, but the heat whose flakes are black and burning. This is quite a different matter to mere dirt, in the sense that a man gets it on his boots or a boy all over him. When I was a child I remember my nurse warning me that if I did not keep my hands clean "potatoes could grow on them." The menace was miscalculated; for I thought the notion of potatoes sprouting from between one's fingers a charming and poetical conception, like something out of a fairy tale; but though I tried for many months to be as dirty as I could no such elfin result ever followed. But I still wish that when I have mud on my boots I might hope to look down and see ivy, or honeysuckle, or some creeping plant crawling eagerly up my legs. I still wish that when I pick my hat out of the gutter and put it on again there were any chance that before I reached home the clay upon it had broken into blossoms or flowering shrubs, like the staff of Tannhauser. I once remember trying to soothe a lady upon whose drawing-room carpet I had unintentionally left large tracts of London soil by telling her that perhaps if she watered them something would grow there, something fresh, fragrant and unexpected, that would shame the flat and scentless flowers of the carpet.

But however unpractical such speculations may seem to some people (particularly in Lancashire) I cannot doubt that it is this vague notion of growth, of potential increase, that accounts for the different feelings towards mud and toward soot. Thus it is that the dustman is felt as a comparatively rugged, human, and brotherly figure, while the chimney sweep is a grotesque, a kind of comic outcast in legend and literature. We talk traditionally of dust and ashes, but they are not only not the same, they are in some sense opposite. Dust will well stand for the beginning and ashes for the end of things: solvet saeclum in favilla.

And what is awful about this vision of mercantile England is the vastness of its refuse: the prairies full of litter after the making of a pin. In this place humanity itself is a by-product. I am not without sympathy with a certain daemonic romance in this rage of erection and production; but I think if it exists it should exist in special spots, like any fantastic ex-

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

A sensible man takes out rheumatic kinks with a morning draught of Abbey's Salt. What do you do with them?

25c and 60c. Sold everywhere. 62

"I was Crippled, could hardly walk and had to Crawl

down stairs at times on my hands and knees. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about

Dr. Miles' Nervine

bought a bottle and began to get better from the start, and for the past six months I have had scarcely any pain and am able to walk as well as ever." J.H. SANDERS, P. O. box 5, Rockaway, N. J.

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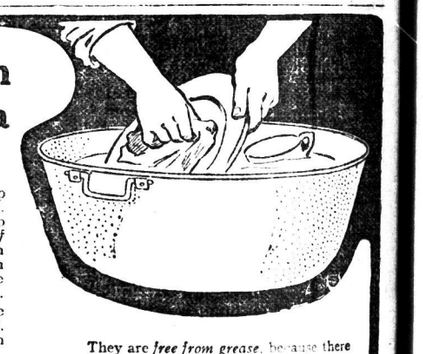
Miss Canada's Appeal to Canadian Men

Clean Your Dishes with Snowflake Ammonia

Laundry soaps are made from dead animals. Do you think they are fit for washing dishes?

Draw your finger across a dish washed with soap a few hours ago. You'll leave a smear on the dish. This is due to the grease in the soap, which clings to the dishes. No matter how often rinsed, a *thin film of grease* will stick to the dishes. Even if wiped off from one dish on a cloth it will get on the next dish from the cloth. It's this film of grease that *dulls* the appearance of the china and makes it *feel slippery.*

Now, dishes washed in a dishpan of water, with one dessertspoonful of Snowflake Powdered Ammonia added, are *dry* to the touch. No finger marks will show on them. They look fine.



Lawrason's SNOWFLAKE Powdered Ammonia

They are *free from grease*, because there is no grease in ammonia; and because Snowflake Ammonia *cuts the grease* in butter, milk or meat from the dishes. Consequently, dishes so washed are perfectly clean and sanitary.

Use Snowflake Powdered Ammonia for cleaning floors, linoleums, carpets, curtains, dishes, cutlery, kitchenware, milk cans, woodwork, windows, and in the laundry. By so doing you can *save 90 per cent. soap.*

Be sure you get Snowflake Powdered Ammonia, in the *giant 3c. package.* 10c. packages of ordinary powdered ammonia of inferior quality are only about one-third larger.

10

Full directions on each package

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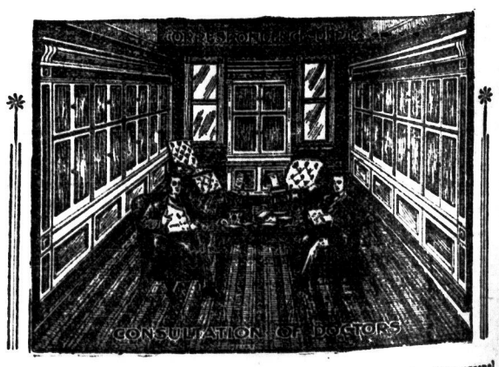

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WOMAN IN THREE ASPECTS

In England She is Making a Record As An Inventor—In France She Makes Herself Felt in the Government—117,000 French Women Officeholders.

IN England the increase in the number of women inventors has been steady and progressive, says a writer in Votes for Women. The number of women who applied for patents last year ran into hundreds.

The patents taken out by English women are of an eminently practical nature, and show marked advance in scientific knowledge. Lida Wilson has taken out a patent relating to the treating of gases for turbine gas turbines, and also for the improvement of wirless telegraphy. Emma Ella Cranshaw has patented a new machine for scoring, serrating or channelling several parallel lines simultaneously.

Rosamond France has invented a method for throwing the heat which usually goes up the chimney into the room: Lilian Leverson has discovered a new means for assisting the deaf to hear. Rosa Welton has patented an improvement relating to gramophones, phonographs and similar instruments. In all these instances scientific knowledge has been put to use.

English women have also given proof of their ability as good housewives by inventing all kinds of domestic appliances. Thus Evelyn Mary Gossett has patented a new and improved holder for retaining candles in their sockets. Florence Louise Hood has invented an improved portable hip or sitting bath.

"English women inventors have excelled their French sisters in discovering useful improvements in the matter of dress. Kate Drusilla has patented various improvements in retainers for dress collars, neckbands and flexible materials. Ida Roberts has invented improvements in hooks and eyes and dress fastenings. Two English women have patented devices relating to hats and hatpins.

In France a surprising number of women are in state employ. Statistics which have just been compiled by M. Louis Marin, deputy for the Meurthe et Moselle department, show that 117,000 women hold official posts of one sort or another.

In the schools and universities under the control of the ministry of public instruction, there are 70,800 women. In addition to these the fine arts department employs 50 women lecturers in the state manufactories at Sevres, where the famous porcelain is made, and at the Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry works. In the postal, telegraph and telephone department there are 18,000 women, filling positions from postmistress to telephone operator, and in addition there are 693 women letter carriers acting instead of postmen in country districts.

The state railroads employ 6,400 women, 5,320 of whom are in charge of grade crossings. In the ministry of finance there are 15,300 women; 12,230 of them manufacture tobacco, 1,400 make matches, 327 are in the national printing works, 122 are custom house officials.

Even the war department employs 4,000 women; 2,400 of them make cartridges; the others have varied and unspecified occupations. The navy department has 450 women officials. Under the control of the minister of the interior are 900 women. The ministry of justice employs 114, and in the colonial department there are 164. In the ministry for foreign affairs 120 women are official teachers of foreign languages. The public works ministry employs 126 women; the ministry of commerce 100.

The rules for the admission of women clerks to state employment in France are rather quaint. They have to prove that they have fulfilled their military obligations. This, as they have none, is easy. They must have a certain education, and too many spelling mistakes in a letter will disqualify even a railroad crossing keeper. In a general way, however, the French Government admits women to employment on the same basis as men, with the difference that their salaries are usually lower.

Women outnumber men in England, and many other European countries, but various forces are operating, says Dr. R. J. Ewart, in Nature, to restore the numerical equality of the sexes. Dr. Ewart propounds the theory that the world may now be at the zenith of a female oscillation and that as time progresses, helped probably by a saving of infantile life, numerical equality of sex will be established.

At birth the ratio of males to females is about 1,030 to 1,000; at the fifth year, owing to deaths among the males, the balance is equal; from the fifth to the fifteenth year the mortality among the females is slightly higher than among the males, but from time onward the females relatively increase.

The result is a surplus of women, for whom there are not enough husbands to go round, and it is because these superfluous women naturally direct their energies into other spheres that, according to Dr. Ewart, there are great outbursts of feminine activity in politics.

The agitation is not new, according to the doctor, and apparently is dependent for its strength on the relative numbers of the sexes. If the present female oscillation has not yet reached its zenith, the agitation will continue; if the reverse is the case, as there is reason to believe, then the present movement after certain bursts of rejuvenescence should slowly subside, to be again revived at some future epoch in the history of the world.

Dr. Ewart produces figures showing that mothers of any age below 30 have more girl than boy children, but that in their maturer years the births show a preponderance of boys. In other words, the younger the mother the more likely are her children to be girls.

This, Dr. Ewart argues, provides the clue to the "self-regulating balance" by which nature adjusts these numerical differences. For when women are in the majority, as at present, they are in less demand for wives and marry at more mature ages; the result being that more boys than girls are born, with a consequent adjustment of the sex balance in the next generation.

The tendency is enhanced by the effect of modern education, which is all in the direction of deferring the age of marriage. Dr. Ewart thinks that the relaxation of the age of the father to the sex of the child is much the same as in the case of the mother, and where disparity of age occurs the influences may neutralize each other "so that with a mother of about 20 and a father about 30, the chance of a boy or a girl should be about as equal as nature can make such a problem."

The marriage age is steadily rising, and Dr. Ewart adds the opinion that an average marriage age of between 27 and 28 "should produce a population in which the males are at all periods in excess of the females." And then the superfluous woman would be a dream of the past.

OKLAHOMA'S CATTLE QUEEN

Made Her Fortune After She Was 50 Years of Age—Left a Widow With Fifteen Children.

WHEN a woman with "only fifteen children and a washtub" starts in at the age of 50 and proceeds to make a quarter of a million dollars in a few years, the question is quite likely to be asked, "How did she manage to do it?" Aunt Jane Appletree, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, known as the "Cattle Queen," and accredited with being the richest member of the Osage Indian nation in Oklahoma, the wealthiest nation, per capita, in the world, answers this question, according to Ivah Dunklee, in the American Magazine (February) in these words:

"I had to; I couldn't let the children starve.

"When my first husband, August Captain, an interpreter known in Washington, D. C., died, he left us with very little to start business with. Even the quilts were worn out; and there I was out of the world—in the Indian Territory.

"First I took in washing, but I couldn't get ahead that way. Then I came to the conclusion that as long as the world existed, people must eat, and I decided I would help supply the world with food. So I determined to raise cattle.

"I washed and sewed until I had money enough to buy a cow, and, that cow and her calf were the beginning of my herd.

"Every spring Texas cattlemen shipped thousands of cattle into the territory. Sometimes a cow died, and if very young, her calf died. The cattlemen told me that I could have all the motherless calves, or mavericks, as they are called, and I spent days in the saddle roaming around over the range looking for the motherless calves."

Never were cattle attended to more faithfully, we are told. Nothing daunted this tall, gaunt woman.

One day a freshet, suddenly raising a stream, divided a cow from her calf, and the foolish cow was calling her calf to come to her. Into the rushing waters the intrepid woman plunged, and safely brought the calf across in her arms. "There wasn't any other way," she said. "I couldn't afford to lose that calf."

She soon won a reputation for honesty and industry. That brought success. There came a time when she had between two and three thousand head of cattle in the ranges, and when she began to buy them in $10 000 bunches, she earned the name of "The Cattle Queen." The writer continues:

In addition to the cares of her own large family of children, this big-hearted woman has taken into her home several orphan children belonging to her husband's people. About 14 years ago she adopted a baby girl from a St. Louis orphan asylum, and is giving this foundling opportunities in education and the fine arts that she herself never had.

When a cattle queen, she married a Texas cattleman, Luther Applebee.

Seven years ago she gave up cattle-raising and moved to Tulsa. For four hundred dollars she purchased land that is today worth seventy-five thousand. Her home, occupying a valuable block, is set amid blossoming trees, shrubs and flowers that she herself has set out. Flowers are her only luxury.

With all her money Aunt Jane has never spent a dollar in fine feathers for herself. She has never had a silk petticoat or a French hat, and has never had a day of what the world would call pleasure. She went to school but very little, yet she has a good collection of business and law books and is familiar with their contents. Often a group of blanket Indians are seen on her piazza, for frequently she acts as their interpreter, and her judgment is sought.

Though not an Osage by birth, she has been brought up by them from infancy, married one of their tribe, and spent all but the last seven years of her life among them.

Now, at the age of 82, she enjoys the reputation of being the richest member of the Osage nation, and as a seer and prophet she is honored by the Osages.

"When I hear people say that they can't do anything because they have had no education and never a chance, I wonder what they would have done in my place," says Aunt Jane; "and I didn't begin the hand-to-hand battle of life until after I was 50 years of age."

LONDON WILL HAVE BRILLIANT SEASON

Coronation Brings With It a Great Many Events, All of Unusual Importance.

THERE seems more evidence than ever that the season of 1911 will be one of the most brilliant which London has seen for many years, the coronation bringing with it a large number of meetings, ceremonies and festivities, both public and private. The most important of these will be the imperial conference which opens on May 22, and which will be attended by representatives from his majesty's self-governing dominions in all parts of the world.

Following levees which the King will hold at Buckingham Palace, and the termination of the court mourning on May 7, courts will be held during May and June. In July the King goes to Dublin, subsequently visiting Scotland, and holding two courts at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

The investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle will be made by Queen Mary during the summer, though it is not yet settled if the King will also go.

As in former years entertainments in aid of charity will occupy a prominent position in the doings of the season, and exhibitions will be very conspicuous features. The King and Queen have declared their intention of being present on May 12 at the imperial concert at the Crystal Palace, which marks the opening of the Festival of the Empire, which it was necessary to postpone last year, owing to the death of King Edward. The Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush also opens about the middle of May.

The International Aero Exhibition at Olympia on March 10 promises to be very interesting, and several models of the most up-to-date flying machines will be shown. On April 10 the Royal Dublin Society's spring show at Ball's Bridge will attract a large number of people to Dublin, and the ever-popular naval and military tournament opens at Olympia on May 18. Many novel features are promised for the horse show this year, and it is expected that the King and Queen will visit it in state.

In view of the prominence of rubber in the last two years, it is expected that success will attend the International Rubber and Allied Trades' Exhibition which is to be held at the Agricultural Hall from June 12 to 28. The Children's Coronation Carnival, which the council of the festival are producing at the Crystal Palace on the Saturday in coronation week, will be eagerly looked forward to by some 60,000 to 70,000 children from Sunday schools and other church organizations who are expected to attend.

Flat racing begins on March 26 but it is not expected the King and Queen will make their first appearance after the mourning until perhaps the Derby, on May 31. If precedent is followed, the King and Queen, with other members of the royal family, will witness the race from the royal boxes on the grand stand.

Lady Radnor has already opened the ball season, and from now onward till the end of the season, there will hardly be a night without a number of dances in the west end.

ANIMAL MEMORY.

The memory of animals running through generations is one of the astounding facts of science which it is most difficult to account for. Take any animal whose daily life entails a certain line of work and put him in an environment where neither he nor his children unto the one hundredth generation will be able to carry out this work. Then bring the remote descendant into the original environment of his fathers, and he will go about the duties of his kind as if he had been schooled in them. Recently it was found that some beavers were living in their villages near Avignon on the Rhone. For at least 300 years they had had no trees to fell for their dams, so for 30 generations they had burrowed in the banks and built mud walls about their lodgings with their tails. A Polish count became interested in one of the colonies and removed a few of them to a forest grown estate. Immediately the beavers established themselves by a stream, cut their trees and built their villages as their fathers had not been able to do for three whole centuries.

FRANCE ADOPTS GREENWICH TIME

All Clocks in the Country Put Back 9 Minutes, 21 Seconds.

WITH the beginning of March, Greenwich time was adopted throughout France. At a given moment all the public clocks were put back 9 minutes 21 seconds. The change was made so as to cause as little public consciousness of any alteration as may be.

France has thus adopted the universal system of standard time based upon the meridian of Greenwich. The only exceptions now are Ireland and British India. As every schoolboy knows, noon at any place is the moment when the sun is at its highest in the south. Therefore each meridian of longitude has its own local time. Noon at Manchester is later than Greenwich, and at Norwich is earlier. For the sake of convenience a special meridian—as Greenwich in England—has been chosen to give a single time to an entire country, though in a great country like the United States several such meridians have had necessarily to be chosen. But traffic is international, and in order to make the system as uniform as possible for the whole world, the meridian of Greenwich has been selected as a universal basis, and other countries have chosen their own standard meridians at intervals of 15 degrees or one hour east or west of Greenwich. Thus the standard time in France, Germany, Turkey, Japan, etc., differs from that of Greenwich by a whole number of hours, agreeing with it in minutes and seconds.

The world may thus be divided into the following time zones:

	Time.
West Europe—	
Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal	Greenwich.
Mid-Europe—	
Scandinavia, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy	1 hour fast.
East Europe—	
Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkey, and also Egypt and South Africa	2 hours fast.
America—	
Inter-Colonial	4 hours slow.
Eastern	5 hours slow.
Central	6 hours slow.
Mountain	7 hours slow.
Pacific	8 hours slow.
Japan	9 hours fast.

FOOD FOR AN OCEAN GIANT.

According to the commissary officers, some $60,000 worth of food and drink will be loaded aboard the new ocean steamers Olympic and Titanic each time one of the big boats goes into port. These two liners can bring and take away 2,700 passengers on each voyage, in addition to a crew of 800. The victualling bill for the season will be something like $1,500,000.

For meats alone $15,000 is to be paid each time either of the big sister ships comes into port. Large quantities of beef, lamb, pork, veal and mutton will be brought from all over the country and stacked away in refrigerators that must hold enough to feed 3,500 people on a transatlantic voyage. Wagonloads of poultry costing $5,400, are to be added to this array, with piles of fish worth $2,000. For shellfish the orders of the ship's cooks will amount to $1,200 in addition.

Farmers will be called upon to send $4,600 worth of butter, cream and milk to be used on each trip of these big boats, while $1,800 is also to be spent solely for eggs and $3,200 for vegetables. Fruits worth $3,500 are to be added to the ship's stores, while its bakery will lay in flour to the extent of $2,200 on each voyage. The biggest bill next to that for meats will be $5,500 for all sorts of groceries.

Far away in the frigid depths of the new liners' cold storage compartments $1,200 worth of ice cream is to be stored, and for cigars $2,000 will be spent. Wines and spirits costing $5,000 are set down as necessary for each shipload of passengers, together with some $3,000 worth of beer and mineral waters.

WOMEN WHO DRINK HIDE THE SECRET

London Physician Points Out the Cunning Employed by Constant Tipplers.

IN the current number of National Health, Dr. R. Murray Leslie, makes the startling assertion that there is far more drinking among upper and middle class women in Great Britain than is generally known. The consumption of whiskey, brandy, and even eau de Cologne is far too common. In the industrial centres, this Harley street physician points out women are drinking more than ever in London, Glasgow and Dublin the public houses may be seen crowded with women, and the Irish capital is notorious for the large number of quite young girls frequenting public bars.

On the other hand, when a woman of the upper classes becomes addicted to alcohol she nearly always drinks in secret.

She soon becomes such an adept in cunning and dissimulation that she is often enabled to carry on the practice for years without any of her friends being aware of the fact.

The most cunning secret drinkers appear to be old maids or married women without children. Loneliness and monotony, with no outlet for the expression of the natural emotions of joy and love, are the main causes ascribed by the doctor inducing inebriety in women.

Among the effects of drinking on women he names the loss of will power and self-control and the blurring of the sense of right and wrong.

In conclusion, Dr. Leslie says drinking women become creatures of impulse which is no longer controlled by judgment. They lie, steal, spread scandalous stories and violate the proprieties, to put it mildly, because their power of control has ceased to exist.

A DUPLEX CHURCH.

Old Heidelberg is justly celebrated for its castle, for the great tun therein which holds 88,000 bottles of wine, and was actually filled on three occasions, and for the ancient university with one professor for each seven students; but perhaps the most interesting thing in the old city from one point of view is the Church of the Holy Ghost.

This church is one of the most ancient buildings in the town. Long ago a partition wall was run through the centre, and services were held simultaneously according to the Roman Catholic and the Protestant rituals.

In the year 1791 the elector, Charles Philip, attempted to deprive the Protestants of their half of the church, but this so offended the tolerant and easy-going Heidelbergers that he was compelled not only to desist in this effort, but to remove the electoral court to Mannheim.—Harper's Weekly.

JUST FEET.

Anthropologists assert that the Frenchman's foot is long and narrow and well proportioned. The Scotchman's foot, according to these authorities, is high and thick, strong and muscular, and capable of hard work. The Russian's foot possesses one peculiarity, the toes being generally "webbed" to the first joint. The Tartar's foot is short and heavy, the foot of a certain type of savage, and the toes are the same length. The Spaniard's foot is generally small, but finely curved. The Englishman's foot is, in most cases, short and rather fleshy, and not, as a rule, as strong proportionately as it should be.

"TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS"

Principals in the Famous Fight at Rugby Are Still Living.

NO HOMERIC combat has half the interest for English boy readers that the fight between "Tom Brown" and "Slogger Williams" posesses

Hughes, who wrote "Tom Brown's Schooldays"; Dr. Arnold, whose appearance scattered the ring; the very echoes of the practice of school fighting itself, have long passed away, but, wonderful to relate, the two protagonists in the great fight are yet hale and strong. The one is the Rev. Chancellor O. Jones, who celebrated his 87th birthday on Feb. 5, and the other the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, of Willington, Bedfordshire, who is still in active work.

Mr. Orlebar entered the lowest form at Rugby in 1828, when Dr. Arnold was in his prime. As he talked to a reporter in the rectory library, he was full of reminiscences of life at the old school.

"No man who was at Rugby in my day," he said, "knows what it is to feel the cold. We got inured to it there. A fire at each end of a long corridor was supposed to heat the row of studies that lay between. Early roll-call by candlelight in winter was a fitting preparation for an Arctic journey. At first, however, boys used to swoon before they became accustomed to it."

To Mr. Orlebar, as to all old boys of his day, Arnold was Rugby and Rugby was Arnold.

"Hughes give a better picture of him as a personality than Stanley," he said. "I can still see his strong athletic figure and fine head as he walked with great strides beside the pony-carriage in which Mrs. Arnold, who was an invalid, used to ride. At the end of my last term Dr. Arnold was strong and vigorous when he said good-bye to me tha day before I went up to play for the eleven in the standing fixture against Marylebone. Just when the match was over the news began to spread through the field that the doctor was dead."

In the description of the Marylebone match at the end of "Tom Brown," there is a passage in which Mr. Orlebar figures. He was the boy who at cover-point caught out the most formidable Marylebone batter and so turned the tide in favor of the school.

PLUM-PUDDING FACTORIES

New Industry in England—Some Makers Turn Out 250,000 Puddings for Christmas.

BRITAIN has an "infant industry" of great promise—the preparation for export of good old English plum-pudding on an extensive scale. Commercial Agent John M. Carson writes to the Daily Consular and Trade Reports (Washington), that science has intruded upon the British domestic economies and that mechanism has displaced the dough trough and other kitchen utensils that were essential to cooks of a few decades ago. As a result many English girls will grow up in ignorance of plum-pudding-making, but "the general betterment of the situation," we are assured, "more than compensates for the failure to instruct the girls in the old-time ways of the kitchen." With the use of machinery the pudding has been improved in quality and digestibility, and the cost of production has also been reduced, the best hygienic and sanitary conditions are assured, and the power to produce is equal to supplying a world-wide demand. Mr. Carson says:

"The industry was given a great boom by the Boer war. In the opening days of that struggle, the Yuletide season increased the natural solicitude for the fathers and sons and husbands in far-away Africa, and the plum-pudding was requisitioned in large quantities to express the feeling at home and carry at least a spark of Christmas cheer to enliven the soldiers' camp. Thousands of pounds of plum-pudding were sent out, but the demand was far in excess of the supply, a fact which gave greater urgency to the demand, and by concentrating general interest in the pudding added immensely to its popularity and especially as the soldiers called loudly for more. This was the opportunity for intelligent and bold enterprise, and it was immediately improved, with the result that today the bulk of plum-pudding consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied by public purveyors and hundreds of thousands of pounds are shipped abroad, shipments being made in season to reach every country to which consignments are made before Christmas Day. . .

"Manufacturers begin active operations as soon as the new crop of raisins, currants and other required fruits appear in September. All the constituents of plum-pudding, which do not include plums, are prepared and manipulated by elaborate and expensive machinery. Currants are washed and stems removed, raisins are stoned, nuts are shelled and ground, oranges and lemons peeled, the peel candied and cut up, eggs are beaten, and all other ingredients prepared by machinery. One manufacturing firm, in order to supply their trade this season, used the materials and quantities given below:

	Pounds.
Currants	145,800
Sugar	101,250
Peel	72,360
Suet	72,360
Bread crumbs	72,360
Flour	54,000
Raisins	48,330
Sultanas	48,330
China ginger	3,510
Spices	1,440
Almonds	400
Milk, gallons	948
Rum, gallons	948

"Exclusive of milk and rum, the ingredients above enumerated aggregate 620,140 pounds used by a single manufacturer in supplying plum-pudding to meet the demands of the Christmas season of 1910, the number of puddings furnished aggregating 250,000. There are three or four other London manufacturers each of whose output perhaps equalled that described, and there are quite a large number of smaller establishments in which plum-pudding was supplied for home and foreign consumption."

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation in The Throat.

COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

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It will stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry cough that keeps you awake at night.

Mrs. J. A. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I had a very bad cough and that distressing tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night and my lungs were so sore I had to give up work.

"Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good, so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Do not be humbugged into buying the so-called Norway Pine Syrups but be sure and insist on "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price 25c.

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The Trip of a Missionary

Miss Ethel McPherson, of London, Tells of Journey to Chinese Mission Fields —An Interesting Story.

THE FOLLOWING interesting letters were written by Miss Ethel McPherson, a former West London lady, who is now a worker in the fields of China as a Methodist missionary. The letters were penned while Miss McPherson was en route to the scene of her labors, in the early days of January:

"It seemed strange to hear of the snow at home with no sign of it here. In Japan the noonday sun was very warm, the evenings and mornings very cold. In Shanghai the weather was bitterly cold, but a raw, damp coldness without any suspicion of snow. I had

MISS ETHEL McPHERSON.

all my winter clothing on, and at night we piled on so many bedclothes that we were uncomfortable from the weight before we could get warm. The climate is so entirely different that you could hardly understand from this just how strange it is. However, since leaving Shanghai it has been a bit milder, and today was quite balmy.

"Now, to continue about our trip. I have decided to write just one letter instead of trying to write five, as now we are so busy that I have not written a letter since leaving Japan. I think I wrote about our experiences in Yokohama, sleeping all night on the floor, in a Japanese inn. Well, we came on board, and met the rest of the party—Dr. and Mrs. O. L. Kilborn and Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. Johns, Mr. and Mrs Abrey (both couples newly wedded), Mr. Jones (single), Miss Norman (matron of school for missionaries' children), and Miss McDonald, who is going out to marry Dr. Thompson. They are all just splendid, and I cannot imagine a finer party.

In Japan.

"We had a beautiful trip around the south of Japan to Kobe, where we stopped some little time. The others all went ashore, but I took the opportunity to rest. The last port, Nagasaki, was reached at dusk, Sunday night. Here the C. P. R. takes on coal, and so from 7 until about 3 o'clock the coal came down the chutes in great style. It is all put on by hand labor, and there is no union scale of wages, either. Dozens of barges were towed up alongside the steamer, loaded with coal. Rope ladders were built up to the deck, and up these ladders climbed the little Japs, men and women. Then buckets or baskets were filled with coal by a little gang down below on the barge, and hastily passed up the line, quicker than you could watch them change hands, and dumped by the top-most man into the coal chute. Eleven hundred tons were put on in this way in eight hours. Approximately this average ten tons each man and woman, and they received 25 sen (12½c) for their hard night's labor.

"Well, then we had a couple of days through the Inland Sea to Shanghai. The sailing was pretty smooth, and we reached the port about noon Tuesday. The Empress stops twelve miles out from the city, which is built on the Worsung River, and we went in on a little tender. Some time was spent looking up, and identifying baggage, each man his own, and I was aghast to find that little box of mine in pieces, both hinges off, and the lock broken open, so that the lid was quite loose, and one end nearly out. The lid of that heavy box was also smashed, but others of our party had things in like condition. We had them all loaded on large wheelbarrows and taken to the C. P. R. baggage-room, called in the east the go-down, and during our stay we got new boxes and repacked what was necessary. I had my large box simply nailed up, and if the customs kick, they will have the task of opening it.

A Week in Shanghai.

"About our week in Shanghai. We stayed at a very comfortable place, the Evans Missionary Home, where there were some forty or fifty other missionaries besides ourselves some new ones on their way to the field, others waiting for vessels to go home. Dr. and Mrs. Service and three children were waiting us here, and immediately after lunch Tuesday, we set out shopping. What to buy you ask? Perhaps, I have not already explained that we six new girls are to live together in a native house, next the W. M. S. Compound in Chengtu, for one year, so not having had this home previously, the W. M. S. had to furnish it as best they could for us. Now, anyway, we would have to provide our year's provisions, as all our canned fruits, meats, canned butter, sugar, flour, tea, coffee, cocoa, baking powder, extracts, oatmeal, cornmeal and the hundred other things used in keeping house, come from Shanghai. Then, separate from this, we had to buy provisions for nine weeks on the houseboat, and dishes and cooking utensils and hardware, etc., and a camp bed to sleep on. Our groceries amounted to over eight hundred dollars Mexican, or about four hundred gold. Then, we each had to buy a Poo Kai, or mattress, one chair, lamps. Books ($20), mosquito netting to cover bed ($9), Pith hat ($3), and so you will not wonder that I have spent my first quarter's salary—$125—before I commence to earn it, and so have the other girls. If anyone thinks missionaries have a picnic, I can assure him or her it is not on the start. Those days in Shanghai were the busiest I ever lived. From morning until noon, and from 1:30 until 6 we toiled at long lists, not only for ourselves, but we had over three thousand dollars' worth of stuff to buy for those now in West China—supplies for next year. Then after dinner the evenings were spent comparing notes, revising shopping lists and planning for the next day's campaign. Miss Brooks, our chaperon, took cold, and she was in bed three days. A great number of the Chinese merchants understand just enough English to make business possible, but always they ask twice as much for an article as they expect one to give, and so you must haggle and haggle until you have the proper prices, and then make your purchase. One day I was shopping, and not being able to purchase article wanted (viz., canvass for camp beds, which we had to buy by the yard, and then have made up by a Chinese tailor), I set off down one street, and the other girls in other directions. But when I finished and directed my jinrikisha man home, he started off in the wrong direction, and before I realized it, I was lost. I could speak no Chinese, except the name of the street on which we were staying, which he did not understand, so for a while we had an interesting time. I hardly know how I got out of the Chinese quarters into the foreign district, but eventually I did, a very thankful girl, although I was not a bit afraid of the Chinese, only I knew the other folks would be worrying.

At Church in China.

"Well the days passed until Sunday came, and we observed it as a day of rest. In the morning we attended church service in the Union Church. We slept all afternoon, and then went to the cathedral at 6 o'clock, for that is the hour for evening services, and had dinner at 7:30, after church.

"Monday and Tuesday were also busy days, packing things in readiness for our long journey 2,100 miles inland. After dinner Tuesday, about 9:30, we came aboard the Loongwo, a little steamer, accommodating only about 25 passengers, but carrying a lot of freight, and now we average 2,000 pounds baggage apiece, for, you see, we have three stoves, three dozen beds, and several dozen blankets, in addition to stores and personal stuff. About midnight we left the city, and have had ever since a nice trip up river. The scenery has been very beautiful, mountains, plains, picturesque little Chinese villages and towns, and hundreds of pretty sailing boats. The table board is good for China, but not very appetizing. Of course, the butter is canned, the milk condensed, or so we supposed, but this morning, Dr. Kilborn made an examination of it as he had been suspicious, and found it was simply starch, chalk and water. The meats are poor, hardly edible. This morning I thought to have a poached egg, but one mouthful was quite enough, as it had evidently been cooked in the pan used for frying fish. However, we have lots of fruit, oranges, delicious little Chinese oranges at that, bananas, pears and all the peanuts we can eat. We also have a variety of vegetables and fairly good bread. If I was not a bit particular I could no doubt thoroughly enjoy it all, and probably will be able before I see Canada again.

The first day out we commenced our Chinese language study with Dr. Kilborn, and we are hard at it nearly all day. It is going to be uphill, steady work, but not at all impossible, and I am quite enthusiastic over my feeble attempts at Chinese tones.

A Famous River.

Now, before I close, I want to tell you about the water. The Yangtse River is just the color of coffee with milk in it, and it is this muddy color all the way into Szchuan. So great tubs are kept purposely into which our drinking water is poured, after being baled from the river. With the aid of a little alum, the mud and sediment soon sinks to the bottom. The water is then poured through a filter, after which it is boiled. We never drink water that has not undergone this process, so don't worry about typhoid.

There is a lot of smallpox about, so we are all going to be vaccinated again as soon as we board the houseboat, just as an extra precaution.

Tomorrow morning early we land at Hankow, 600 miles from Shanghai. We hope to get away before night on a steamer for Tchang, 400 miles further up, where we take our houseboats.

We left our last postoffice a week ago yesterday, and now in two days we hope to reach Kuri Foo, where we may post letters again. There are so few mailing offices that I must really take advantage of this opportunity to send word home that "all is well."

We had such a long stay in Tchang that we despaired of getting started before the year 1911. There was so much formality to be observed in hiring houseboats, procuring necessary permits, and then our captain would not leave until a certain lucky day, declared so by his gods. He is a very religious man, and offers prayer and incense almost every day. There is an immense pan hanging up in the captain's quarters, and whenever we near a rapid or a difficult place this great pan is beaten with a bronze hammer to supplicate the gods for a safe passage. Then as we go through the rapids, firearms are fired almost constantly to chase away evil spirits. A drum is beaten continually, too.

The Houseboat.

Oh, how I wish you were all here to enjoy the trip and the novelty of everything. This houseboat is like a house afloat all right, but a very crude one without paint or varnish. However, our part is clean, and that is the main thing. I am drawing you a little diagram on a separate sheet to give you some idea, and a map of it going through the rapids. When our mast is up to the top she looks very pretty. You cannot see the trackers in this as they are such a long way ahead, but you can see some of the boatmen rowing at the front. That is the pilot standing at the prow, and that great long log protruding out from the front of the boat is a rudder or guiding oar, and is used to direct the course of the vessel, especially when in bad places. I can hardly tell you how our 73 men sleep in the cramped quarters that they have to. The front part, 52 feet, is all roofed over at night, and our men lay out on "pu kais" on the floor. In addition to this, our trackers have two small boats (a sailing vessel and a little sampan) and these are also roofed over with bamboo and grass mats at night, but they certainly must be close to all find room. The little part marked "native kitchen" is 6 feet wide, and is merely a hole in the front deck with a great, round Chinese stove, on which the cook keeps his rice pot all day, and beside which he stands guard. In rough places he turns in and helps the boatmen, he also washes the rice-bowls. These trackers and boatmen work dreadfully hard, very often without garment from the waist up, so strenuous is the exercise. The trackers climb over the stones and boulders and clamber up the precipitous mountain sides along the rocky ledges and often come back bruised, cut and bleeding, as they are mostly barefoot, and at best with only straw sandals.

The captain sits on the roof most of the time in a very dignified fashion. His name is the Chinese word for thunder, and you would think him well named if you could hear him thundering out orders to the boatmen. His family live on the boat with him, consisting of wife, two boys and one girl. His wife is very good-looking, and the children are, too. They climb over the roof when they want to go to the front of the boat.

Chinese Neighbors.

Enough about our neighbors, indeed I might say our "friends," for these are very kindly disposed fellows, and night after night as we anchor in the gorges or below the rapids, or by some little Chinese village, we do so with perfect confidence that these men are our friends, and what matter though we are hundreds of miles from other foreigners. Inside the boat things are cozy. I have tried to show you how we sleep. We each have camp beds, but there was not room for them all, so four of us doubled up. Now there is not room to "swing a cat," as Tom Sawyer would say.

The piano is given up, of course, and is one belonging to a missionary in Chengtu, which we are taking up, so we dared not put it in the hold for fear of water. Today when we went through a rolling, surging rapids, it nearly went over, and we do hope it does not flop over yet, and come to grief.

We eat and study and write in the wee dining-room. We have two little square tables, one two or three inches higher than the other, and we have "bandans" to sit on, which are nothing more nor less than narrow, long benches. We study all morning with our Chinese teacher, and a couple of hour each afternoon; outside of class we study individually, and oh, my tones. Chinese language study is going to give ample scope for all my powers of concentration and ability, but not by any means an impossibility. Then our housekeeping takes up some time. We are taking it in turns, by pairs, and this week Miss Mary Smith and I are trying to do things. We have two Chinese "boys," but neither of them very good, and with a very limited knowledge of the language we have lots of fun. Mother would hardly believe that I made tea biscuits, and actually taught the boy how to make them, too, but such is the fact. We have fairly good meals, too. Now we can buy chickens almost any place along the line, so we have chicken once a week. Then we bought canned goods in Shanghai, and have it proportioned so that we can have one can of salmon, one can of beef, one of tomatoes, one of corn and one of fruit each week. We bought potatoes, carrots, native cabbage and native raisins at Tchang. Then we also have dried apples, prunes and apricots. But, oh, we have all the native oranges we can eat, and they are perfectly delicious. They cost us only 4 cents (gold) a dozen, and so we can afford to have them every day. Peanuts are very cheap, too, but not as good as those bought at home, but we have lots of them. We make our own bread, and I tell you we need three batches a week. Then we have rice as a porridge, a vegetable and a dessert. We had plenty of eggs last week, but, alas! this week we have not been able to purchase any along the way, and Mary and I have had hard times to plan menus without eggs for cooking. Tonight we managed to get 33, and so we are happy again.

We have enjoyed the days since leaving Tchang very much, although few of them have been sunny. Every day but two we have been able to get out by means of our small boat and clamber along the rocks, following the trackers, or striking off on a path of our own. You can imagine the speed, when after nine days we have traversed only 115 miles. Some days we could get far ahead of the boat going smoothly, but when we came to rapids we were sometimes hours. One day this week we wet only about a mile all day, but we had two very bad rapids. Usually we get out at the rapids, but for the smaller ones we stay in. The boat rolls from side to side, and sometimes our things roll about. Yesterday the porridge took a tumble off the stove, but that was because it was really too near the edge.

Like Niagara.

There are dozens of houseboats going up and down stream all the time, although most of them are Chinese cargo boats, but when we come to the foot of a rapid we have to wait our turns, as several dozen extra trackers are required and they pull along with our men. Tonight we have anchored at the foot of two rapids, and there are twelve boats ahead of us, so we will be here several hours. As I write, the noise of the rushing, swirling waters, sounds like a miniature Niagara, in fact, there is a beautiful falls rushing and tumbling down the mountainside to the right of us. The scenery has been superb, great mountains with clouds lowering down at the top, deep ravines, and oh, the most glorious coloring in the stones, green, gray and actual terra cotta. Our own Rockies are beautiful, and Niagara has a beauty all her own, but really, these gorges are the most magnificent and beautiful of anything it has been my lot to see. Yesterday and all today we passed through the "Woo Shan" gorge, which is 30 miles in length, at some places quite narrow, and with great, stony precipices overhanging the river; at others the stream widens out, and the current is swift and strong throughout the whole gorge. You might think "no one was ever drowned," and none of our missionaries ever have been, but I am sure hundreds of Chinese meet death every year in this treacherous river. You don't hear of it in Canada because there is neither telegraph nor wireless to flash the news across space, but you will see from the little book I am mailing how dangerous the trip is. Several times our boat has grazed the rocky bottom of the river bed, and once yesterday we were stuck on a rock for ten minutes. But the worst rapids are passed, and most of the gorges. This morning we passed the boundary line between the province of Hupeh and Szchuan, and there is such a gladness in our hearts that at length we have reached the province of our life work in the land of our adoption. We will be two weeks on the boat before reaching Chungking, and after a few days spent there we hope to push on to Chengtu, reaching that city some time early in March.

I have taken some pictures, and am sorry to state that two rolls were spoiled somehow or another in developing, but am inclosing a few prints and will have more later. We find it hard work to do photography with the dirty Yangtse water, and no candle light, and it is very slow, but I will send on by installment all I have. Am sorry I did not bring more films with me as I have only three more, and they cost so much to send from home.

Its cost is so trivial, and the cookery results it yields are so palate-pleasing, that you should never be without a bottle of

Shirriff's TRUE VANILLA

It is just what its name says it is. Order from your groceryman.

CAUTION:—A smaller quantity required than of any other extract.

Other delicious Shirriff flavorings are Lemon, Almond, Rose, Pineapple, Strawberry, Ratafia, and ninety more. 18

For Chapped Hands Cracked Lips Cold Sores Windburn Etc. USE Vaseline

Camphor Ice

Mentholated Vaseline. EXTERNAL APPLICATION For Nervous Headache, Sore Throat, Aches and Pains, Neuralgia, Colds on the Chest, etc.

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Carbolated Vaseline heals cuts, sores, burns. Capsicum Vaseline is better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Mentholated Vaseline relieves headaches, neuralgia, etc. Send for free descriptive booklet to

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An Encouraging Message

I have a message of hope and good cheer of encouragement and inspiration to every suffering woman. I have endured the torture due to female troubles and the consequent despondency and mental agony almost to the point of despair, and I have been restored from this condition to a state of vigorous health, and to the happy, exhilarating frame of mind which accompanies physical well being. This change has been brought about wholly by the use of ORANGE LILY.

In addition I have had the privilege and pleasure of inducing multitudes of other suffering women to give ORANGE LILY a trial, and have received thousands of enthusiastic acknowledgments of the blessings it has brought to them. The following is a sample:

Truro, N. S. April 5, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—Your very kind letter was received yesterday. In reply to your question about my health, I am thankful to say that I am very well. As I have never given you a statement of my case you may be interested in it.

For several years I have suffered untold agony. This suffering was continuous, but I would have violent attacks every few weeks, each attack lasting several days. The first Sunday in November, I felt the pain increasing and so did not go to prayers. The rest of the family did go, and soon after the pains down palms seized me and I had to remain on the floor until their return. I was in great pain all night and was very sick for a whole week.

Then Mrs. L. came to see me and told me of your wonderful medicine. I got my husband to send for it right away, as I was too sick to go myself. (His doctor could do nothing for me.) I have used 5 boxes of ORANGE LILY, have had three months of good rest, and am now well, the best in my life. I have not had the old pains since. I often ask my husband if it is possible that is going around and doing my own work. I can scarcely believe it. Sometimes tears of joy come to my eyes. I could shout it to all the world. I cannot speak too highly in its praise.

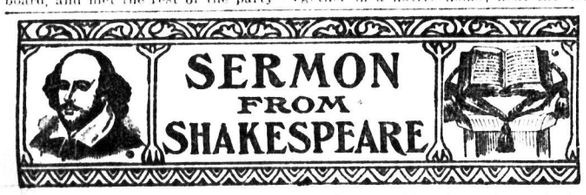
Your friend, (Signed) H. F.

Receiving, as I do, dozens of such reports each day, I feel compelled to make known to my suffering sisters the merits of ORANGE LILY. It differs from other so-called remedies in that it is not taken internally. It is strictly local treatment, and is applied directly to the affected organs. The active elements are absorbed into the congested tissues, expelling the stagnant foreign matter which has been irritating the membrane and oppressing the nerves, and a growing feeling of physical and mental relief is noticeable almost from the start. It is a positive scientific remedy and even if you use no more than the Free Trial treatment you will be very materially benefited.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I want every reader of this, who suffers in any way from painful monthly periods, irregularities, leucorrhoea, inflammation or congestion of the womb, pains in the back, etc., to send me their addresses, and I will forward at once, without charge, 10 days' treatment. If your case is not far advanced it may entirely cure you, and in any event it will do you much good. I am so earnest in making this statement, and so positive that it is true, that I trust every sufferer who reads this notice will take advantage of my offer and get cured at home, without a doctor's bill. Address, enclosing 3 stamps, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES.



There's a divinity that shape our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.
Hamlet, Act V., Sc. 2.

SHAKESPEARE is frequently spoken of as the supreme mind of the race. This may seem to many an extravagant claim. Some will point to Michel Angelo and give him the palm for greatness as he occupies a high position in four arts, architecture, painting, sculpture and even verse, whereas Shakespeare was supreme in but one, the drama. Shakespeare's exalted position is due to the fact that he concentrated his mind on life. Mankind is the highest study of man, and Shakespeare more fully than any other thinker in the world's history, has in a practical way investigated and solved man's relationship to society and to the universe in which he lives. It would be difficult to find a character that has not its parallel in Shakespeare's works. It would be hard to discover a situation that has not its like on its pages.

It is most natural that the minds of thinking men should inquiringly turn to him to find out his attitude towards the Infinite. Was he atheist, deist or theist? is frequently asked. The loftiest genius of all times was distinctly a believer in a Supreme Being who was not only the creative impulse in the universe, but is the guiding principle in it and in the lives of the individual inhabitants of even one of the least of the worlds, the Earth. Men may rough hew their lives how they will, but they "are in God's hands." Their ends are shaped by infinite wisdom. It is only necessary to read Shakespeare's great tragedies to see this principle at work. Vice and virtue are shown in all of them in conflict. Shakespeare invariably makes good triumphant. The fate of Macbeth, of Richard III., and Antony are but manifestations of retributive justice.

It is maintained by many that Shakespeare was merely an artist that he constructed plays to please, that from them it is impossible to form a judgment as to his belief or character. The mental attitude of Scott, George Elliot, Hawthorne, Victor Hugo and Balzac can be arrived at from their creations, and equally is it true of Shakespeare. His pages as a whole show that he was intensely and broadly religious, and utterances of the noblest characters emphasize this. Hamlet was evidently very dear to Shakespeare and the poet has used him to express many of his own points of view with regard to the problems of existence. It is on Hamlet's lips that he puts the words that have solaced many a heart puzzled by the mysteries of life.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

To this speech Horatio, Hamlet's good angel, replies by way of emphasis, "That is most certain." Yes, it is certain; and was most certain to Shakespeare. His work, like all really great work, is largely inspired by the overwhelming sense of Deity.

"In the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man."

He could say with Hamlet, "There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow," or with old Adam of "As You Like It" he could speak sympathetically of the being that,

"Doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrows."

Shakespeare no doubt often paused, as did Hamlet, to wonder at the character of the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns, but never on his page is there anything to lead the student to believe that he doubted the existence of God, and there is much to convice that he held that the universe and society are sustained and regulated by an overruling Providence. Shakespeare frequently makes his noblest characters appeal to God in their difficulties and doubts, and acknowledge His influence in their successes. Henry V. is peculiarly Shakespeare's hero, and Henry V. is a sturdy soldier of unquestioning faith. It was God who "brought to light the dangerous treason" of his nobles. After notable victories his cry was, "Praised be God, and not our strength", or

"O God, thy arm was there;
And not to us, but to thine arm alone
Ascribe we all."

Portia of the "Merchant of Venice" in her speech on mercy is clearly voicing Shakespeare's thought on the subject. In this speech mercy is called an attribute of God Himself.

One of the most remarkable instances of Shakespeare's recognition of Divine providence is where Banquo, tempted, is battling with the tempter, and, as he retires to rest, prays that "the merciful powers" may restrain in him the cursed thoughts that nature gives way to in repose. There are a hundred such instances of Shakespeare's belief in an omnipotent being whose attributes are love, justice and mercy, who is no pagan deity sitting apart unmindful of his worlds or his children, but a vitalizing principle in the universe and in the hearts of men.

CARRIED GLADNESS TO THIS HOME

MRS. ANNIE VANVORST'S HEART DISEASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Found Quick Relief in the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy, and Advises All Her Friends to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Benedict, Sask., March 3.—(Special.)—Gladness has replaced the anxiety that reigned in the household of Mrs. Annie Vanvorst, of this place. For some time past Mrs. Vanvorst had suffered from Kidney Trouble and palpitation of the heart, and fears were entertained of those terribly sudden fatalities that so frequently accompany affections of the heart. But relief from both ailments was quickly found in the old reliable remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills. In an interview Mrs. Vanvorst says:

"I had palpitation of the heart and my Kidneys were out of order. I took one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and found great relief. For a Kidney pill Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot be beat. You may publish what I say as it may be the means of benefitting others who suffer with Kidney Trouble or Heart Disease."

Pure blood is the basis of all health, and you can't have pure blood unless your Kidneys are in good working order. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to put the Kidneys in perfect working order.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Saves Worry, Save Money, Saves the Hair.

If you want to free your head of dandruff and stop falling hair, you must sooner or later resort to Newbro's Herpicide.

By using Herpicide first you save yourself worry, which is desirable, you save money, which is a consideration, and you save your hair, which is the most important of all.

Why not profit by the experience of Mrs. S. A. Lee of 110 South Fourth street, Richmond, Va., who writes:

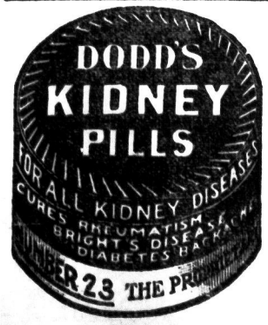
"Four years' residence in India ruined my hair until it was but two inches long and very thin. I tried everything in Europe and America without benefit until I was induced to use Herpicide. My hair is now long, soft and silky, and natural color, while before it was quite gray. My friends never tire of admiring my hair."

Mrs. Lee's story is a typical history of hair troubles. After everything else fails Newbro's Herpicide brings relief. It would be just as effective if used first.

Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ and prevents falling hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly. No matter what the claims of others, Herpicide is the only genuine original dandruff germ destroyer.

One dollar size bottles guaranteed. Sold by all druggists. Applications at good barber shops.

Send 10c for sample bottle to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich. Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street, special agents.



TRAGEDY OF NEGRO

Continued From Page Thirteen.

torney began the prosecution of all violations of the concubinage law.

The study of the registry has already caused some sensations, in New Orleans. On Washington's Birthday the statue of Jefferson Davis, the only president of the Confederate States, was unveiled. It was a notable event for veterans of the civil war, and their descendants and it caused a shock to have several members of the reception committee resign on the ground that one of its members, a confederate, is of mixed negro and white blood. Imagine the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis monument facing this phase of the negro question.

Judging by past experience the present movement, if it can be so called, the result of a street car accident, or rather of the use of the word "colored" applied by a single newspaper to the victim of that accident, will probably bring to light a number of people of negro blood who have struggled out of their class and who are passing for whites. Such disclosures occur every few years.

In spite of them, however, a number of people of mixed blood do escape and are lost among the whites. In the middle '40s the white Legislature of Louisiana, alarmed by the large number of free negroes of mixed blood, quadroons and octoroons, and their rapid increase through emancipation by the white owners, passed very stringent laws making emancipation more difficult and making the life of the "colored people" of mixed blood so much harder that many thousands of them left Louisiana, mainly for France, among them the Belots, Dedes, Rillieux and others who attained distinction there in several lines. They kept secret any taint of blood and mixed with and married into the white families until the "tar brush" was altogether forgotten.

There was another such exodus after the fall of the Republican party in Louisiana, the exiles going mainly to the north and east. It need not be said that they told no stories as to their negro blood, claimed to be white creoles and were swallowed up in the mass of the white population.

These people will not mix with the negroes, whom they detest, and they cannot mix with the whites. They have been slipping away, a few every year, going where there is no registration of color in births, deaths and marriages and where no one can disprove their claim that they are white. In the last few years since the extreme segregation laws separating the whites and the negroes have been in force in Louisiana, and especially since the anti-concubinage law has been made so effective, an unusually large number of colored persons have left Louisiana, declaring that is far as they are concerned conditions are much worse here than in ante-bellum days.

The laws now force them to mingle with the uneducated blacks, they point out, and many of these blacks were their own slaves in ante-bellum days, for the free negroes were nearly all slave owners. From Ascension parish an entire colony of colored people whose founders had been free for over a century before the civil war, and who were generally well off and land owners, recently emigrated to Chicago, declaring that conditions were impossible in Louisiana today for the old free negro aristocracy.

In several of the parishes around New Orleans the same conditions exist, dating from the early French and Spanish days. There are traditions that certain families are of negro descent, and perhaps some of the older inhabitants will remember that their ancestresses wore the tignon or head handkerchief, which was symbolic of old of slavery or negro blood; but the only certain evidence is that of the church or parish records, which are generally in an excellent condition of preservation in New Orleans and the neighboring parishes.

In one of these parishes the same question recently came up as in the Thibaut case through a threat of damage suit for charging a family with having colored blood in its veins. The matter was carried to the sheriff, who proceeded to examine the parish records on this subject and found that the charge was true. The records proved very interesting as he proceeded further, and discovered that a number of his neighbors, who had been passing for white, had a dash of the tar brush, but he was dumfounded when a few pages further back he found the fatal letters "F. W. C." against the name of one of his ancestors. A fire in the court house soon after did no damage beyond destroying the records of births, marriages and deaths; but it has had the effect of destroying all positive proof that certain families are colored.

The late Charles Gayane, the historian of Louisiana, who had examined all the records, possessed, it is said, a list of all mixed families and actually began a history of the negro in Louisiana, several chapters of which promised that the book would prove most interesting; but he died, and the supposed list was never heard of.

As matter of fact these families which have suffered from the stigma are likely to continue to suffer so long as they are here, where tradition is so strong; and most of those that can get away to the north and east, where their family antecedents are not so well known. New Orleans people at northern hotels or watering places frequently run across such families known to be of negro blood but mixing in white society or married into it; but it is usual not to uncover these old skeletons or to interfere in such cases.

By this process of benevolent assimilation the lighter colored people of African descent are rapidly disappearing in New Orleans and generally in Louisiana being crowded out, and either swallowed up in the great mass of the black negroes or slipping in among the whites by pretending to be wholly of that race. The Thibaut tragedy, with the suspicions it has aroused and the investigations into the registry and other old records, is only too likely to start more of these unfortunate people north, where they are less likely to attract attention.

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