

MRS. GUNNESS' EIGHTEEN MURDERS.

More Bodies Found In Private Cemetery.

Detectives Think Ogress Is Among Dead.

How She Lured Victims to their Death.

Laporte, Ind., May 9.—Yesterday's excavations in the private cemetery of Mrs. Belle Guinness brought three additional skeletons to light, and hardly one-fifth of the suspected ground has yet been investigated by the sheriff and his assistants. The skeletons were the remains of men, one of them a very large one, and in every instance quicklime had been used to hasten the destruction of the flesh. In all of the graves remnants of gunny sacks were found, though one of the bodies was buried in a pine box. The other two were placed in the ground in a nude condition. In one of the graves was found evidence of the bones having been partially burned before being placed in the ground, as though an effort had been made to destroy the body with fire. In two of the graves all of the bones or complete skeletons were not found, but when the parts were placed together it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that they were the remains of two persons and not the same body.

The finds yesterday increase the number of known victims to twelve or to fourteen. If the two husbands of Mrs. Guinness were really murdered, as is now believed, counting four persons who lost their lives in the burning of the Guinness home, the tragedy to date includes eighteen persons, and the investigation has only begun.

In a search of the debris in the cellar of the burned residence during a shower yesterday several bones were discovered, but it could not be determined exactly to what they belonged, whether to a human being or an animal. It is believed that bodies of the missing victims were placed in the cellar until they could be buried at night, possibly, and at no time was anyone permitted to enter the basement. That the woman used the basement or cellar for some peculiar purpose was confirmed yesterday, when Miss Jennie Garwood, a school teacher, told the officers morning that two Guinness children came to school one morning in tears and told her that they had been severely whipped by their mother for trying to get into the basement through a window. They said their mother never permitted anyone to enter the cellar, and that morning their curiosity had overcome them and they tried to get in through a window.

It was learned yesterday that Olaf Limbo, who came all the way from Norway to marry Mrs. Guinness, is probably another of her victims. If he died in the Guinness farm he was one of the early victims, as he came here shortly after Mrs. Guinness' second husband died. Before he came here he had been in charge for some time, and it is believed that he is "the man from Chicago," referred to in Ray Lamphere's statement. Swan Nicholson, a farmer living near the Guinness home, declared that he had worked for her for several years on the Guinness place for a few weeks. Limbo told Nicholson he expected to marry Mrs. Guinness. After his disappearance Mrs. Guinness told Nicholson the man had returned to Norway.

Precision in the case to-day went carefully over all the circumstances attending the burning of the Guinness home, and in addition to declaring that the evidence against Ray Lamphere is all that the State needs, expressed the opinion that the headless body found in the cellar of the burned house is that of Mrs. Guinness. The prosecutor and sheriff are of the same opinion, and all the ashes in the cellar will be sifted in the hope of finding the woman's gold teeth and thus making sure of her death. In the meantime, detective agencies throughout the country will be asked to keep a look-out for the woman, and police departments at seaport cities will be urged to keep on the alert. On the theory that she escaped death and has gone back to Norway, officials of that country will (Continued on page 5.)

BETTER PAID HERE.

Ottawa Street Car Men Appeal to Lemieux Act.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) Ottawa, May 9.—Organizer Magnus Sinclair, of Toronto, quotes Hamilton rates of wages to street car employees as one reason why the local 300 men should get an increase they are asking for. Today the Labor Department was asked to appoint a board of conciliation, as the company refuses the men's request. They are now paid 17 1/2 cents an hour for the first, 18 1/2 for the second, and 19 1/2 for the third year. They want 22 cents for the first year, and 23 cents an hour after that. Talking to the Times, Mr. Sinclair said: "We quoted wages in other cities, and I claim that the wages in Ottawa are not high enough. I submit that living expenses, taking rent and all into consideration, is higher in Ottawa than in any place in Canada east of Port Arthur or Winnipeg. Hamilton employees get more than they do here, and yet the Hamilton company pays percentage and mileage to the city. I may say that the standing of the Ottawa company in point of paying dividends is higher than that of any other company in Canada or the States."

There will be no strike or trouble, but the men have cast a secret unanimous ballot to stand out for the increase, and to ask the Labor Department under the Lemieux act conditions to arbitrate their claim.

A GOOD OLD FAMILY

Shavers Have Lived Around One Spot 114 Years.

Mr. George N. Shaver, who has a fine farm of 140 acres in Ancaster, two miles west of Ancaster Village, is advertising the property for sale or to rent. Mr. Shaver is one of the old family of that name, descendants of William Shaver, who came to Canada from Pennsylvania, and settled in Ancaster in 1796, building one of the first log houses in the township. One of his sons, Mr. Frederick Shaver, is still living the last of a family of 13. He is in his 90th year, and is in possession of all his faculties. He resides close to where his father settled, 114 years ago. Several of the members of the family of 13 lived to see their 90th year.

The Times has been going to the Shaver home ever since its first issue, 51 years ago.

CAT LEFT \$40,000.

Wealthiest Feline in the World Has Just Died.

New York, May 8.—The Herald has received the following despatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Blackie, the only cat in the world with a private fortune of \$40,000, died here to-day, being chloroformed to end his pain when it was seen that his illness was hopeless. Blackie and his sister, Finkie, were left \$40,000 by the late Benjamin F. Dilley of this city, the income to be used in providing for them as long as they lived. They were born in 1892 and were Dilley's favorite pets until his death in 1905.

Finkie died two years ago and Blackie became sole heir to the fortune and lived a life of idleness ease upon it. He was said to be the wealthiest cat in the world. Before providing money for the maintenance of his cats Dilley appointed Miss Addie Ruch to take care of them, and she is to have a substantial pension until her death. Then the estate is to be divided and \$5,000 expended in erecting a fine fountain for human beings, animals and birds, and most of the rest given to charity.

STRUCK OFF ROLL.

Labor Party Executive Displeased at Bill Berry.

A business meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Political Labor Party was held in Labor Hall last night, when arrangements were made to open headquarters for East Hamilton at No. 330 King street east, next door to F. W. Mills' drug store. It was announced that the store had been rented, and it will be opened for business this afternoon. No manager was appointed, but one may be engaged later on. In the meantime the candidate, Mr. Studholme, and the President, Walter Rollo, will be in charge of the room. The Executive decided to remove the name of Wm. Berry from the membership roll of the Labor party for seconding the nomination of Col. Hendrie for West Hamilton, at the recent convention of the Conservative Association. Some of the members were very sore at Mr. Berry for his action, as the member for West Hamilton is not considered a friend of labor. Mr. Berry is also an officer of the Trades and Labor Council, and the matter may be introduced at the next meeting of the Council, although politics are not supposed to be discussed at the meetings of that body.

CROOKED WORK.

How Manitoba Tories Swindled the Liberals.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Crawford, Portage la Prairie, said, speaking of the new Elections Bill: "The purpose of the Conservative party in holding up the present bill was to retain control of the manipulation and preparation of the voters' list in Manitoba. In 1905, with authority resting absolutely with the Manitoba Cabinet, there had been such manipulation as to prevent 8,000 persons being entered on the lists. With only one day allowed to register in some divisions it was impossible for many people to reach the registration booth owing to the distance which had to be covered. The lists in Manitoba were stuffed, he declared, and not compiled according to the law. In Portage la Prairie alone there were 600 to 700 Conservative names on the lists that should be struck off, but without the consent of the Conservatives it would be impossible under the present conditions to have that done. In his own constituency he was convinced that ten to fifteen Conservatives should properly be struck off the lists to each Liberal so treated."

BURIED AT EXETER.

The funeral of Miss Florence M. Northcote took place at Exeter, Ont., on Thursday afternoon. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fear, of the James Street Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Northcote and the friends of the family wish to offer their sincere thanks for the kindly manner her late illness, and also the nurses friends in Hamilton treated her during of the staff of the City Hospital for their beautiful offering of flowers; also Mrs. Graham of the nurses' home, and Rev. R. J. Treleaven, of First Methodist Church, who conducted the services.

Fine French Briar Pipes.

There is twice the pleasure in smoking when you have a good briar pipe. G. B. D. French briar pipes are the standard of the world. They are sold at peace's pipe store, 107 King street east.



DR. ARNO E. GAEBELEIN. This Well Known New York Divine Will Be One of the Chief Speakers at the Five-day Bible Conference in Gospel Tabernacle, Opening To-morrow.

WATER TRIP FOR SOLDIERS.

Local Regiments Will Go by Boat to Quebec.

If Government Meets the Officers' Views.

Appointment With Minister of Militia To-day.

It is almost an assured fact that the city regiments throughout Ontario will receive a new batch of orders regarding the Quebec trip. For some time past the officers commanding the city regiments in Ontario have been in correspondence with each other regarding the trip, and all have been of the opinion that it would be an impossibility for the regiments to go under the original orders. In order to facilitate matters Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, has granted an audience for the commanding officers for Monday, May 11, when he will receive a proposition from them regarding the trip. In the meantime, Col. Carson, O. C. the 5th Royal Highlanders, of Montreal, left for Ottawa yesterday afternoon, and will have an audience with the Minister to-day, and will place the proposition advanced by the officers commanding the city regiments. It is to the effect that the city regiments will go to Quebec without pay, asking only for their transportation and subsistence while there, and that the annual pay for training be given to regiments for their work as usual. Under such an arrangement the regiments would not stand to lose anything. Another reason why the officers think this is the only reasonable proposition, is that in all probability some of the regiments will not be able to parade up to the full establishment, and if they went to Quebec under the present arrangement, they would stand to lose the pay for all men who are unable to go.

The officers throughout Ontario are to receive a wire from Col. Carson, to-day, sometime, as to the result of his interview, with the Minister of Militia. If he does not accomplish anything the officers will then journey to Ottawa, and lay their views before Sir Frederick.

If the result of the conference with Sir Frederick is satisfactory, the transportation arrangements made by the Government will no doubt be hailed with delight by the soldiers who wish to go. The 13th and 91st Regiments will have the use of two boats of the Inland Navigation Company, and the trip will be made down old Lake Ontario, instead of by rail, as was the original intention. The boats are to leave here on Saturday afternoon, July 18, arriving at Kingston at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. The trip down the St. Lawrence will be made in daylight. The boats are to arrive in Montreal on Monday at 3 a. m., proceeding to Quebec and landing at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The trip is expected to be made in 48 hours. The Inland Navigation Company has promised to provide cots for the men between decks, and make it as comfortable as possible. The Government can have the use of five of this company's boats, and it is likely that they will be used, as the Toronto Regiments will want to go down in the same manner.

The local officers deserve great credit for the part they have taken in looking after the comfort of their respective corps, and it is hoped that the proposition the officers have laid before the Minister of Militia will prove satisfactory.

THEY ARE OUTSIDERS

Kick at Windsor Against Employing Detroit Workmen.

Windsor, Ont., May 9.—Because Paying Contractor Chick is employing a number of Detroiters in his street work here, Ald. Trumble says that he will bring the matter before the City Council and try to prevent Chick from employing any outsiders in his city work. About \$500 a week is paid out to the Detroit workmen while only 30 residents of Windsor are employed. Chick says his contract requires him to use only experienced cement mixers and that he is employing all the Windsor men he can use. The Detroit men are experts whom he hires the year round. All competent Windsor mixers are already engaged in the tunnel work here.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

To rent at \$2 a year and upwards, for the storing of deeds, bonds, stocks, wills, silver and other valuables. TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

THE MAN IN OVERALLS

Wardrobe and McClellan. Are you working for them?

I hear that some of the ward foremen are giving a little persuasive electioneering on the side.

Well, Earl Grey can unveil the Queen's statue in less than half an hour.

The Mayor is too sensitive about the Hydro-electric power scheme. It must take its chances just like anything else.

So Geo. Lynch-Staunton may be the runner up against Mr. Zimmerman. Doesn't George live up in Barton?

It would be more sensible if Barton would spend its loose change laying a sidewalk or two up on the mountain rather than in fighting the city.

Now watch the Herald getting ready to claim credit for settling the difficulty between the city and the street railway company.

The Times does not bother its readers with cheap fakes or gambling schemes. Your families won't have their heads turned with a lot of nonsense. The Times is a newspaper pure and simple—a favored guest in the family circle.

Hon. Mr. MacKay says Whitney's Hamilton speech was a plea for mercy, not for a square deal. (Cheers.)

I was talking to a man from Brook yesterday. He says Dan Reed is a fine man and he is going to be elected. Good for Dan.

If you never saw the revetment wall go down to-morrow and take a look at it. Nothing like it on the continent.

Mr. Fowler, of "wine, women and graft" fame, is to speak at the Con. Club to-night. What has he got to say about the ugly charge that appeared in Free Speech a short time ago? Is he going to let a charge like that "pass unnoticed?"

Are you working for Wardrobe? Don't let the other fellows get ahead of you.

I wouldn't like to publish everything the Mayor says about the Cataract Company.

But Rodneski was not the only Galician who swore to the crookedness of the Tories up in Manitoba. What about the others, Dr. Roche?

Give McClellan a hand. He is fighting a plucky battle.

Come around to the Liberal Club to-night and see what you can do to elect our candidates.

Will Mr. Fowler give us his version of those charges in Free Speech?

Dr. Roche cannot deny that hundreds of Galicians were disfranchised by the Tories up in Manitoba—cheated out of their votes.

Read the Times and keep posted.

No gold watches to give away, no fakes to worry your family. A clean, bright paper that should be welcome in every home.

Poor Ham. Regan?

I ask my Grit friends in N. W. to do their prettiest this time to re-elect Mr. Thompson. And don't give Dan Wray a chance to number any of you among the dead just yet.

Yes. The weather might be worse.

Whitney pleads for mercy.

A young fellow wants to know why the machine calls itself Liberal Conservative. It's something like this: When a long-termer has served his sentence, he is tempted to drop his old name and to wear any sort of a cap that will hide his crooked head.

Now look at those Tories in North Westworth and East Hamilton seraping! Where's Johnny Milne and his dog-whip?

LESSONS MANY.

Capt. Harbottle four years in the penitentiary for theft, the Deputy Surveyor-General of New Brunswick a suicide ushered into the presence of his Maker by his own act because of theft, and cases nearer home where the first false step had been taken. Lessons many for the benefit of the young men who may be tempted to take what is not their own. The first act of dishonesty may be trivial, but it paves the way to others; the second act makes the third act easier, and thus it goes on until the victim of temptation finds himself a thief and a swindler and a defaulter. Had the first step never been taken there would have been no second, and he would have remained an honest man—instead of becoming a fit subject for the penitentiary. It has been my fortune to give much advice and admonition in this column to young men, some of which, I hope, has not been without result. If I were asked what a young man should most prize, I would say, a good name. It is above riches. Integrity, rectitude, honesty and truthfulness are assets which every youth should strive to possess. With these he can look the whole world in the face, with a courage begotten of these virtues. It is so easy to do wrong and sometimes so hard to do right. The young fellow may say to himself that for one it won't matter. He won't do it again. Or he may say he will put it back the first chance. But that is what they all say. The men who are now in the penitentiary said that. But it was a delusion. The little sin leads to the big one. The theft of a postage stamp leads to the theft of thousands of dollars. Young man, you cannot afford to be dishonest enough to steal a pin. No! I'm not joking, and I am not an old fool. It's God's truth.

HYDRO CONTRACT BEING FORWARDED,

Five Men Drowned.

East Liverpool, Ohio, May 9.—A gasoline launch on the Ohio River, near here, occupied by nine young men, became disabled early this morning, and was carried under a fleet of empty coal barges. Five of the men were drowned. The dead—Thomas Nagle, married, leaves two children; Johnson, Donald Mundy, James Dawson, Caron Finch, all of East Liverpool. The engine became disabled. The current swept the boat to the shore of Babbs Island, where a fleet of empty coal barges was anchored. Despite desperate efforts the craft was swept under the barges.

NEW FACTORY.

Many Brantford Policemen Resign Their Jobs.

Barbers Want Holidays—Moulders Got Strike Pay.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) Brantford, May 9.—A new branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia was opened today on Colborne street, in this city. The new bank has a very fine interior to its building, and will do a good business locally. H. B. Cann, formerly of Hamilton, acting as manager temporarily.

P. C. Nolan has announced his intention of resigning from the local police department, making the fourth resignation in the past couple of months. Among the applicants for the position is Frank Bargett, a well-known athlete, of Toronto. Mr. Nolan is going into business.

Messrs. Hall & Sons, who operate a machine shop on Dalhousie street, have announced their intention of erecting a new factory building, and have selected a site for the same. An application has been made to the City Council for a fixed assessment for the new building.

There is likely to be trouble between the Barbers' Union and the bosses of the city owing to the request of the union for an extension of the weekly half-holiday during the month of September. The men base their request on the fact that they work longer hours than any other union in the city.

The striking moulders received their pay from the International Union today, out of the strike contingency fund. Over 100 moulders received \$0 per week for the month of April. There is no change in the strike situation.

A rare musical treat was afforded last night at Brant Avenue Church, when Sir Frederick Bridge, choirmaster of Westminster Abbey, gave a lecture on English cathedral music. The distinguished musician was greeted by a very large audience.

The street railway tracks are undergoing repairs, and are being put in better shape. A noticeable improvement has already been effected.

Santord Marakle, an Indian with a bad reputation, was fined \$5 and costs yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Howell and Brooks, J. P.'s, charged with assaulting two Indian girls. The complainants were thrown into a creek, and had their clothes torn from them. Six other men in connection with the case were fined \$1 and costs.

The full penalty of the law was imposed upon William Johnson yesterday by Squire Howell, when he was fined \$50 for supplying liquor to some Indians on Sunday last. A drunken brawl resulted in which Jack Davis, a young Indian, was stabbed. Longfish, charged with the stabbing, was arrested, but subsequently let go, the feature of the case being the disappearance of Davis, the injured man.

DEATH OF MR. STURT

Well Known and Respected Resident of Hamilton.

Mr. Walter Paterson Sturt, for many years a respected resident of this city and recently assistant bursar at the Hospital for Insane at Mimico, passed away at his home here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sturt had been an officer of the institution for 15 years and was looked upon as a thoroughly capable, energetic and courteous man. He was held in high esteem by all. Coming to Canada from England while only a youth, he entered mercantile life and was for years engaged in the wholesale business in this city. He travelled extensively throughout Canada, visiting Fort Gary, now Winnipeg, when it was almost unaccessible and being particularly well posted about the then almost unknown Canadian west. He leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter, also two sisters, all residents of Hamilton, except one son, now in Cincinnati. The only daughter is Mrs. Cyrus A. Birge. He was a member of St. John Presbyterian Church.

The funeral will take place Monday at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence, 487 King street east.

Impossible to Get.

Many people want wool soap, ivory soap or copco soap and don't know where it is to be had. Parke & Parke have these soaps in stock and sell them. Wool soap, 5 and 10c per cake, ivory soap, 8 and 15c per cake, copco soap 5c per cake. Their stock of toilet soaps is very complete.

—Mr. James Russell and family, of Carleton, desire to express their thanks to all the kind friends for sympathy in this their sad bereavement and hour of trial.

But Will Not be Acted On

Until Cataract Is Considered.

Consumption of Water Falls Off.

City Solicitor Waddell to-day received word from the solicitor of the Hydro-Electric Commission that a copy of the contract signed by Toronto, and which the commission expects the other municipalities to sign will be here in time to be placed before the Council on Monday night. The question will not be dealt with, however, until the power committee threshes out the proposition made by the Cataract Power Company.

Engineer McFarlane's returns of water pumped during the month of April, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, show a decrease of 1,700,340 gallons, or nearly one per cent. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the Grand Trunk, which has been a big user of power, has now installed its own pumping plant in the Stuart street yards.

Some of the property owners who applied for the opening through of Hunter street to Erie avenue wanted the city to permit a row of fine trees to be left in the centre of the new road. As several requests of this kind have been received and the officials did not care to make distinctions, the request was refused.

The following building permits were issued to-day: James Burgess, brick house, corner Delaware and Argue streets, for J. Richter, \$3,300.

William Shakespeare, brick house, Argue street, south of Delaware avenue, \$2,300.

Thraites & Spragg, three frame houses, corner Victoria avenue and Ferrie street, \$3,300.

Mr. Barrow discovered to-day that another piece of the Jolley Cut has fallen away. He says the work of cutting the new walk will be begun on Monday.

The Sewers Committee is making an inspection of the new annex sewer this afternoon.

The health report for the week shows eleven cases of whooping cough, six of measles, eight of mumps, seven of chicken-pox, three of German measles and two of scarlet fever.

Inspector Boston, of the Dominion Immigration Department, called here this morning for George Fowler, his wife and four children, for whose deportation an order was recently granted. Fowler has tuberculosis and was in the hospital here two weeks after he landed in the country. He was later taken to the sanitarium. His wife and children were kept in the homes.

The Mayor has been notified that the reason the city's application for permission to have a Board of Control was not granted this year was because it was impossible to make the necessary amendments to the act in time. This will be taken up at the next session and the Provincial Secretary intimates that the city's request will be granted.

T. W. Hand has suggested to the city that a fireworks display be given on Victoria Day at Dundurn Park, to cost \$500.

WHEAT JUMPS

And Flour Is Likely to Follow Very Soon.

Wheat took a sudden jump on the Hamilton market this morning, following the upward tendency all over the country. All this week it has been running at 90 cents. There has been a good deal coming in, the farmers using their time in that way because the rain prevented them from getting on the land. The price went up to 95 cents this morning.

Flour, which has been selling at \$2.75 per hundred for Manitoba hard and \$2.40 for local, has not advanced, but is likely to next week. A further advance in wheat is not unlikely.

LIVING WITH HER MOTHER.

Having fully explained its standing in the M. & M. Hotel trouble, the Times, in order to be perfectly fair, as was its intention from the start, desires to say, in justice to Mrs. James, that she is living with her mother, in the latter's rooms, in the hotel. That of itself should be all the refutation necessary of any suspicion of impropriety, which the Times never dreamed of, but Mrs. James' solicitor professed to see in the paragraph

DIED AFTER OPERATION.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) St. Catharines, May 9.—Word was received this morning that Wm. McGlashan, a traveller for the Packard Electric Co., and one of the most popular monologues artists of the district, had died in a Toronto hospital following an operation for appendicitis performed on Thursday. He was 28 years of age, and leaves a widow. He was a member of several fraternal societies.

FATED TO LOVE HER

"Well, I have heard the same quality somewhat vulgarly defined as a footless stepping-stone to a leg."

"Now, Cassy?"

"My dear child, don't look so reproachful. The thing was nothing. He found no fault with you at all, at all—Paddy would express it."

"But you said that he was in a state?"

"Quite true. A state of glorification. He rushed into Olivia's room half mad with enthusiasm, and began to rave about your perfections as though they had been the perfections of Plato or Mepphistopheles, or any other of those ancient creatures of whom he is so fond."

"I don't mean Mepphistopheles, but I mean somebody else beginning with M. So 'tis all the same. And then he—James, not Meph., you know—went on to say that you had been brought up in a yard—a court, at least—your manners could not be more perfect, or he more proud of you, your gracefulness, natural ease, etc., etc., etc."

"Oh, Cassy," and Gabrielle's face literally shone, "did he really say that?"

"Yes, and more too. Olivia confessed that your pretty behavior in public had often surprised her, because before you came to us you had seen so little of the world. Olivia is so short-sighted. For aught she knows, you may have gone to some academy in Eversfield village, where 'manners' were 'two-pence extra,' and that Miss Wynne may have paid. I was about to suggest this solution to the problem, but James hit on a better."

"She paused, and Gabrielle looked at her, all eyes."

"Open them a little wider, dear, and put in a little more glitter, and they'll be just like his, allowing for difference of color. And he glowed and looked so triumphant I was sorely tempted to knock him down, only I recollected that that would not be a very feminine proceeding, so refrained. And then, his voice as high and brightly as the rest, he said, 'It is innate!' There, Gabrielle! When you are married to him, I suppose that, since married people are one, it, whatever it is, will be innate in him, too. No doubt that is the secret of his exultation. In praising you now he is praising himself in the future. Reynard! And as for you, what do you mean by smiling so absurdly, just because a stuck-up young man chooses to pronounce you his model of manners? Gabrielle, Gabrielle (by the bye, I think I shall call you that), for short, why will you persist in looking so outrageously happy?"

"Why? Because I feel happy," said Gabrielle.

"As indeed she did."

"About this time James, somewhat to his disgust, received the following note:—

Thornmoor, Friday.

My Dear Gordon,—So you have come down from your pedestal at last! I rejoice to hear it. But what a close fellow you are! Unless the affair be of mushroom growth, which, in your case, seems hardly probable, you must have been in the very act of such coming down—two-thirds of the way at least. I'm sure—when I saw you the other day. And yet you talked! However, I won't be hard upon you; never mind, now, how you look, or how you feel."

"I suppose I ought to indite a few pretty wishes—'May your bliss be only half what mine is!' and so forth. Really, though, the weather is to dispirit; 'no lark' (and I'm anything but a lark) could pipe to skies so dull and grey."

"And about that very note of this morning, is as like a piker as any note could be, we are old friends, and know each other too well, I hope, to make a fuss about our p's and q's. So you'll excuse me."

"I fear that I shall have to forego the pleasure of seeing you turned out to a domestic man, as I am shortly to be dragged all over England, on what my wife calls a round of visits. We start on Monday; alas! no time is left for making Miss Gabrielle Wynne's acquaintance. The fair enquirer who has enquired you must be a sight for our eyes. I have been describing her, body and spirit—as I imagine them—to my wife, whom, by some injudicious contrast, I have contrived, in the process, to offend. She threatens, consequently, that she will speak to me on your note of this morning. I feel that I can bear it."

"May you ever—to sum up my desires for your matrimonial happiness—be as unable to enter the spirit of this last sentiment, as I doubt not that you are, at this moment. And believe me always, my dear Gordon, yours to the end of the world."

George Peter Raynton.

P. S.—My wife, ignoring the threat, has just begged me to return your kind remembrances into your own bosom, to gether with all proper congratulations. Whereof she delecteth fitting words, which I repress, with a sigh, of my ink; and once more Vale."

"James did not show this letter to Gabrielle, judging that its perusal would scarcely tend to bias her in his friend's favor. For himself he felt at first exceedingly displeased with Raynton, but his displeasure was soon forgotten in the more important considerations which at present filled his mind. The compulsory brevity of his engagement and the long absence that was to follow involved a great press of business, and James was at this time every day, now and then all day, closeted with stenographers, or tenants. He insisted that the wedding should not be postponed beyond the end of the month. The winter abroad would be of no use, he said, unless they started, at latest, then. Olivia sighed over the trousseau, but James was firm. Which was the more important, he should like to know—the trousseau or Gabrielle's life? At length, by common consent, the day was fixed for the thirtieth of November."

Mr. Lascelles, her father's friend and James' co-executor, was, at her own desire, to give the bride away. She also, as a special favor, begged leave to invite the Barbers, whereupon James informed her that she should invite all Eversfield, if she chose. And the result was that, not all Eversfield, but Mr. and Mrs. Barber, with their eldest girl, were bidden, greatly to their pride and glory, to the marriage feast. The house in Sir Philip Peer's park was already in course of preparation for Olivia and Cassy, but it was agreed that they should remain at Farnley during the winter."

And now all preliminary arrangements were complete, and Gabrielle began to realize that, as Cassy expressed it, her single life was in a rapid decline."

"One afternoon about a week before her marriage she was sitting alone in the drawing-room. James had just started

for London, not to return until the eve of the great day. He was then, with his best man, a young cousin, Lord Murray by name, to dine at Farnley, and afterward proceed to a shooting-box which Lord Murray possessed in the neighborhood, whence on the following morning they would drive together to church."

"Thus, with the exception of a single brief and crowded evening, Gabrielle would see no more of James until they met to be made one. Thinking of this, and of all that lay before her, a loud ring at the hall-door bell escaped her notice. She was, therefore, somewhat startled when, in the ante-room, she heard a plaintive voice."

"Oh, on no account disturb Miss Gordon. I wish to see Miss Wynne, and Miss Wynne alone. My sweet Euphrosyne, will you oblige me by picking up my fan?"

"Lady Louisa Pembroke and Miss Pembroke," announced Wilcox's stenographer. Immediately afterward, followed by Euphrosyne, Lady Louisa entered. Her flaxen curls were so arranged that they almost met across her face, but room was left for the large, light eyes to transfix Gabrielle with a mournful and significant gaze. Solemnly and noiselessly she crossed the room, snatched her plump hand to be taken and dropped, and subsided into a chair."

"Well, Gabrielle, how are you?" cried Euphrosyne. "Our bridesmaids' dresses came home this morning. They look so pretty! And Miss Steinhardt thinks—"

"My sweet Euphrosyne," said Lady Louisa, waving her fan, "I am sure that, to oblige me, you will temporarily deny yourself by remaining silent."

"And silent Euphrosyne became, while Gabrielle, in some trepidation, wondered what was about to happen."

"Gabrielle, this is a solemn time for you."

"Yes."

"A time of awful import. You may have thought me remiss for not calling upon you sooner, but my visit was purposely postponed. I believed that what I had to say would be more effectual said now—now when you must, at length, have begun to realize the true nature of your position."

Lady Louisa paused, lay down her fan, and opened a good smacking-bottle."

"My sweet Euphrosyne," said she, inhaling its strong odors, "my little innocent child, you must not listen. Go away and sit in the carriage."

"I think," said Gabrielle, trembling at the bare idea of being left alone with this alarming Lady Louisa, "I think she could have nothing at that table, and there are some new books—"

"Oh, yes, mamma! The books look so delicious! I'll stop my ears, if you like, burst in Euphrosyne."

"My sweet Euphrosyne," said Lady Louisa, mildly, "is it probable that you or any one else should find it necessary to adopt at such a distance such a measure to avoid hearing her? Your thoughtlessness, my child, continually lays me open to misunderstanding. If Gabrielle did not know me, what kind of voice would she imagine that I possess when I am talking at that table, and you do not consider. Kiss me and retire."

Euphrosyne obeyed, flying delighted, to examine the new books. Then Lady Louisa put forth two fat fingers and pressed them upon Gabrielle's wrist."

"Gabrielle, when I am about to say I say for your own good. It is pity, true pity, that actuates me."

"Pity?" Gabrielle could not help exclaiming. It seemed to her that she had never stood less in need of this amiable commodity."

"Pity," repeated Lady Louisa, "I am glad to think that my trials have not, as yet, closed my heart to the trials of my fellow-creatures. It has ever been my misfortune to feel for another's woes as though they were my own. I feel for you, yes, Gabrielle. You are an orphan, and I am a mother. I feel for you deeply."

"You are very kind, Lady Louisa. But indeed I am quite happy."

"Do not attempt to deceive me," said Lady Louisa, oscillating her flaxen ringlets. "I know what it is to feign merriment, even feigning, while wretchedness creeps beneath. But with me you may cast off every disguise. Another week and it will be too late. Now is your time, unburden yourself, as to a mother."

"I have really nothing to unburden, Lady Louisa," said Gabrielle, laughing. "That hollow, hollow laugh! Let me lay the case before you, Gabrielle. I speak from experience. Riches cannot make happiness."

"I never supposed that they could."

"Neither riches nor the gaud and glare of the world. Happiness lies in the heart. My child, a country parsonage, though it appear to you might become, if shared with him you love, a Paradise on earth."

"But you see," said Gabrielle, coloring. "James does not happen to live in a country parsonage."

"No, James does not," with individual emphasis, "some one else, however, some one whose name is written, or I must mistake, deep in your soul—does. Or rather—will, Gabrielle! now, as a last resource, I offer my assistance in restoring you to peace."

"I am at peace, thank you," said Gabrielle. "But Lady Louisa took no notice."

"Your cheek is pale. You cough. You are wasting away—"

"I am much better than I was; and the doctors think that Pau will quite cure me," said Gabrielle.

"And this time, Lady Louisa, take notice. Your cheeks glow with a false radiance, but your heart is ill at ease—"

"Then it was never well at ease," said Gabrielle.

"But neither now did Lady Louisa take notice."

"Tell me, my child. What is it that divides you? It cannot be pique? It cannot, surely, be jealousy? He loves you alone, as you—although you own it not—love him."

"Found Guilty. Stratford, May 8.—William Birse, a young G. T. R. machinist, was found guilty to-day of having sent an obscene package to a young Stratford girl. He was remanded for sentence."

"What terrible engagement!" said Gabrielle. "I," continued Lady Louisa, "will receive you, harbor you in my own house. People will talk, no doubt; ill-natured reports will be spread, but what delirium! I am come prepared to take you back with me now."

"Back with you now!" An exclamation of unmitigated horror had nearly escaped Gabrielle.

"Back to peace. Back to a home. Thence—with my assistance—you can write to Mr. Gordon and explain that the intervention of an experienced and broken-hearted friend has opened your eyes, and has shown you that it would be perjury to—"

"Lady Louisa!" said Gabrielle, rising; "forgive me, but I can hear no more of this."

"Then, as Lady Louisa stared, taken by surprise, she went on: 'I believe that your intentions, at any rate, are kind; or I could not bring myself to tell you what, once for all, I now do tell you. I have never loved any one in the way which you mean, excepting James, my future husband; and that I shall love him only, forever.'"

Her eyes shone, as she spoke, her color brightened. Lady Louisa gazed helplessly, and thought of calling to her sweet Euphrosyne to ring the bell for Gabrielle was hysterical. But, fortunately, at this juncture, the clock happened to strike and diverted her attention. She rose, observing that she had not thought it was so late; she was expecting friends at home; she must go. All that remained to be done, Gabrielle might be happy. Gabrielle had chosen her own path; repentance had been offered and refused. Her friend could only hope—in a voice which signified that it was hope against hope—that Gabrielle might be happy."

(To be continued.)

MURDERED CHUM.

CONFESSION OF EIGHT-YEAR-OLD NEW YORK BOY.

Charles Dokoupio Pushed George Kralik, Aged Seven, into the River Because George Had Refused to Give Two Cents to Charles' Brother Joe.

New York, May 8.—Charles Dokoupio, eight years old, and so small that he could lose himself in one of the arm-chairs at police headquarters, told Inspector McCafferty, chief of the detective bureau, yesterday how he had murdered George Kralik, seven years old, because the latter had refused to give Charles' brother Joe two cents.

According to the story of the boy, Charles and Joe Dokoupio and George Kralik had been friends for some time and had played together. On April 25th the boys went to gather waste wood from a house that was being demolished on Madison avenue. Joe was sent inside the building and passed the material out to the other two boys, who placed it in bags. As they were going an elderly man happened along, saw the two little fellows industriously piling up the wood and gave each ten cents. Joseph saw the presentation and demanded his share. His brother gave him two cents, but George refused to give him anything. This started a grudge, which ended in an open quarrel. The breach, however, was apparently patched up, for two days later the Dokoupio boys asked George to go with them to throw stones into the water at the foot of East Sixty-third street, a game which they had learned from the edge of the river pier Charles, the memory of the old grudge still rankling, ran behind the little fellow and pushed him over into the water, where he disappeared.

The brothers then went home and told of having seen a cross-eyed street cleaner throw their little chum into the river. The story came to the ears of the police, and Inspector McCafferty's close questioning brought out the confession.

Boils, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Ulcers. Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing.

TO INVITE OLD FRIENDS.

Former Governors and Their Wives May Be Asked to Canada.

Ottawa, May 8.—In the Senate this afternoon Secretary of State Scott promised to bring before the Government the suggestion of Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, that the Government should invite the former Governors-General of Canada and their wives to the Victoria of Ireland and Lady Aberdeen, the Viceroy of India and Lady Minto. Senator Macdonald further suggested that the Government should arrange for these national guests a tour through Canada, that they might see the growth and prosperity of the country since their terms of office.

Drawing Room Curtains.

Splendid high grade, real hand made Lace Curtains, in such well known and popular weaves as Swiss, Irish point, with plain, spray and medallion grounds; Marie Antoinette, Antique, Renaissance, Point a la Mode, Point Venice and Duchesse. Point in white, ivory and ecru; all are 3 1/2 yards long by 50 to 60 inches wide; some of these have great character, while others are very lace and dainty.

SALE PRICE \$4.37, \$5.00, \$7.38, \$10.00, \$12.50; FORMER PRICE \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00.

Here They Are

All are high class designs, reproduced from Curtains at five times the price. The weaves include cable cord, double thread and strong Scotch net; a few 3 yards long, but mostly 3 1/2 yards, all full widths, in white, ivory and ecru; all have the overlook edge, insuring good laundering.

SALE PRICE \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.48, \$2.98; FORMER PRICE \$1.25, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.

Enormous Sale of Lace Curtains

Our last and largest shipment of Lace Curtains has been unpacked, and will go direct to our customers on Monday. It consists of two thousand pairs of new 1908 Lace Curtains, chosen for a large American firm which was unable to take them, owing to the depression across the border. We offered ready cash, and bought them below cost of manufacture. You'll never see greater snaps. Come Monday and secure all you need. We have prepared for a great day.

SALE PRICE \$4.37, \$5.00, \$7.38, \$10.00, \$12.50; FORMER PRICE \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00.

Whitewear Specials

Drawers 25c Ladies' Drawers, off the camp, umbrella style, with deep frill, trimmed with hemstitched tucks, special Monday 25c

\$1.25 Gowns 98c Ladies' Fine Nainsook Gowns, ship over style, with deep yoke, three-quarter sleeves, regularly \$1.25, Monday 98c

Clearing Sale of Laces 10c Yard

30 pieces of Laces and Insertions, come in white, cream, ecru, Paris and black, some straight bands and sectional designs, regularly 25, 35, 40c yard, on sale 10c yard

Embroideries and Insertions 11 and 15c 20,000 yards of Embroideries, special cartoon lots, fine cambric cloth, embroidered in dainty eyelet designs, 7 to 14 inches wide, suitable for flouncings on underskirts and corset covers, regularly 20 to 25c yard, on sale Monday 11 and 15c yard

Manufacturers' Sample Ends of Embroideries and Insertions 9c, 11c, 14c, 19c, 25c, to 49c yard 20 cartons of these fine Embroideries, imported direct from the best makers in Switzerland, beautiful, pure cambric and sheer Swiss cloth, daintily embroidered in eyelet, shadow, blind designs, also Insertions to match, from 1 to 7 inches wide, suitable for children's fine white dresses, fancy shirt waists, etc., worth from 15 to 85c yard, on sale 9c, 11c, 14c, 19c, 25c to 49c yard

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AT R. MCKAY & CO'S, MONDAY, MAY 11th, 1908. HAMILTON'S MOST PROGRESSIVE STORE. Extraordinary Sale of Fine Suitings and Summer Dress Goods Starts On Monday

Bright and early Monday morning this store commences a Dress Goods Sale that will appeal to the lovers of pretty materials. McKay's first and last for dress goods; that's the reputation in short this store enjoys, carrying by all odds the largest and best stocks of yardage materials to be found in any store in Canada. Reliable materials and honest values have built up for this store the largest dress goods business in Hamilton. This combination of goods and values will be broken on Monday in earnest for the first day of the sale by clipping regular prices down to the very lowest notch. Read.

\$1.50 Broadcloths and Venetians for Monday 98c yard

If you want a nice suit length of extra good quality here's your chance. Guaranteed pure Chiffon Finished Cloths for pretty and serviceable street suits, on sale at less than manufacturer's prices. Included: navy, brown, red, greens, Copenhagen and black. Regular \$1.50, for 98c yard

75c Shadow Striped Taffeta Cloths for 59c yard

This is the season's strongest feature for light weight summer suits and dresses. Much reduced for Monday's selling. On sale in navy, brown, Copenhagen, green, fawn and black. Regular 75c value, for 59c yard

50c Cashmeres and Henriettas for Monday 39c yard

Guaranteed pure wool Cashmeres and Henriettas, with a lovely silk finish, splendidly reduced for Monday's selling. Just the popular material for children's and misses' dresses. On sale in browns, navys, greens, red, reseda, fawn and black. Our regular 50c value for 39c yard

Cream, Navy Blue and Black Panamas, Worth Regular 75c, Sale Price 55c yard

We place this popular material for serviceable wearing suits and separate skirts on sale Monday in three of the wanted shades. Are you interested about Panamas? If so, come on Monday. Worth regularly 75c, sale price 55c yard

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FROM PORTLAND. From Portland— Southwark ... From Montreal— Dominion ... May 2 "Kensington, May 16 "Ottawa ... May 2 Canada ... May 22 Steamers sail from Portland 2 p. m. The Canada is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade. First-class, \$65 to \$71.50; second-class, \$42.50 and upwards, according to steamer. MODERATE RATES. To Liverpool, \$45.00. To London, \$29.00 additional. Third-class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, \$27.50. MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Ayrmouth). Menzies ... May 9. For all information apply to local agent or DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Jacques Street, Montreal.

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Time's Test is True

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FOR SALE-THE "HECLA" IS THE ONLY half-acre...
DO YOU WANT A COAL STOVE, HEAT-ING stove, gas stove, gas stove, coal oil stove...

FOR SALE-FURNITURE AND CON-TRACTS...
HOT AIR FURNACES, HAVE OUR FURNACE expert estimate on the heating of your house...

FOR SALE-COLUMBIA DISC GRAPH-ONE...
\$6.50-GAS STOVE FOR EITHER GAS or electric...

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\$20-HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE NO. 8 in good condition...

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\$3.50-GAS HEATER, COPPER EFFECT, 15 MacNab Street North...

FOR SALE-FURNITURE AND CON-TRACTS...
YOURS FOR \$1.50 CLOSED NATURAL gas heater...

COLUMBIA DISC GRAPHAPIONE, FOUR records...
\$8-INSTANTANEOUS GAS WATER heater...

FOR SALE-MARE AND TEAM, HAR-ness and heavy wagon...
\$20-OXFORD GAS RANGE, FITTED with 3 burners...

PIANO BARGAINS-ON THE "NO IN-terest to pay, no notes to sign plan...
MY WAGON WILL BE ON THE HAMIL-TON Market...

LARGEST STOCK OF GAS STOVES of all descriptions...
AUTO FOR SALE, YOUR OWN PRICE, Dr. Wickham...

\$4-GASOLINE STOVES, SUITABLE FOR home use...
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WENTWORTH CYCLE WORKS' NEW address is 125 James North...

AWNINGS, AWNINGS, AWNINGS, TENTS, tents, waterproof covers...
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PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DE-signs, etc., procured in all countries...

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\$1,200-West end, 2-story detached brick, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms...
\$1,700-Leeming street, 1 1/2-story de-tached frame, stone foundation...

FOR SALE-3100 East end, near the factories, pair of two-story solid brick, par-lor, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms...

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FOR SALE-3450 Central, 5 minutes' walk from Post Office, pair of substantial brick, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms...

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\$1,100-Two-story frame store and dwelling, 8 rooms, large barn and sheds...

FRASER RANDALL AND INSURANCE, 9-11 John street north. Money to loan. Open evenings.

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\$1100 WILL BUY THREE ACRES OR-ward of King street, with dwelling, barn, henery, etc...

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JOHN M. BURNS, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, 30 King Street East, agent for Atlas and Caledonia Fire Insurance Co. and Dominion Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company.

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TO LET-DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 22 Jackson St. West. All modern conven-iences...

SUMMER HOUSE, GOOD SITE, PARTLY furnished, Beach Road Crossing, lake shore. E. James, 306 John North.

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TO LET-FIRST CLASS PARTLY fur-nished, 30 King Street East, for use of safe. Rent \$15.00 per month. Apply Box 33, Times.

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MARGARET M. MCCOY, PUPIL OF WM. Shakespeare, teacher of voice, teacher of voice production. Studio-Chancery Cham-ber, Resident "Phone 1817.

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DR. CASTLE, VITAPATHIC, OSTEOPA-thic physician, 63 Murray west. 3 to 9 p. m.

DR. DEAN, SPECIALIST, DISEASES OF nose and throat, 235 Carlton St., Toronto.

DR. COPLAND GIBSON, VIOLET RAY IN treatment of SKIN and CATARRHAL diseases, rheumatism, nervous diseases, and diseases of women. Office hours, 2-4 and 6-9. Phone 10, 170 James North.

DR. JAMES RUSSELL, CONSULTANT IN mental and nervous diseases, 148 Main Street West. Phone 700.

FRANK D. W. BATES, M. D., EYE, EAR, Nose and Throat Specialist, has re-moved his office to Room 505, Bank of Hamilton Building. Hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Telephone 724. Dr. Bates has opened an office in Detroit, and from now on will spend from the 1st to the 22nd of each month in his office here, and from the 23rd to the end of the month in Detroit.

DR. T. SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY HAS removed from the corner of King and James streets to his residence, 164 James south. Specialist in heart and nervous dis-eases. Going west as soon as sold. Bowerman, Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

JOHN P. MORTON, M. D., F. R. C. S., "Edin." James street south, Surgeon-Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Telephone 629.

G. E. HUSBAND, M. D. Homeopathist, 125 Main Street West. Telephone 353.

DR. MCDONNELL, SPECIALIST, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, corner King and Bay Streets. Office hours-5 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 629.

DANCING
B. HACKETT'S, 23 Barton Street East. Tele-phon 140.

The Times Handy Directory and Reference Guide
P. J. RASTRICK & SONS, Architects, 80 King street east.

BANKS
BANK OF HAMILTON, King and James. CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, corner King and Hughson streets.

CLOTHING
SANFORD, W. E., Mfg. Co., King east.

FURNITURE
\$100 WEEKLY BUYS FURNITURE, CAR-pets, springs, mattresses, baby carriages, etc. Cooper's, 8 and 10 Rebecca.

LOAN COMPANIES, THE HAMILTON PROV. & LOAN SOCIETY. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, FEDERAL LIFE ASS. CO., James and Main.

PAINTERS
SKEDDEN & SON, PAINTERS, DECORAT-ors and paper hangers; also kalsomining, glazing, staining, varnishing, etc.; estimate cheerfully furnished. 167 King street west.

STORE FITTINGS
THE BURTON & BALDWIN MFG. CO., Limited, corner Main and Catherine streets, interior wood workers, manufacturers of all kinds of show cases, store and hotel fittings, special furniture and wood mantels; cash rates given.

FIRE
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, CREAR & BURKHOLDER, 612 FEDERAL BUILDING, Phone 610, Phone 718.

AMATEUR CIRCUS IN ROME. American Women in a Show That Netted \$6,000 for Charity. Rome-The circus performance given by the smart set in Rome at the Adriano Theatre for the benefit of the Insti-tution for Nursing Mothers scored a great success...

To-morrow in City Churches
CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. Richard Whiting, B. A., pastor, Residence, 177 James Street South. Opening of the Bible Conference. 11 a. m.-Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. 3 p. m.-Special union meeting. Address by Dr. A. C. Gaebelein, "The Absolute Necessity of Christ's Second and Visible Coming." 7 p. m.-"The Return of Our Lord, The Hope of the Church and the Hope of the World." 11 a. m.-Dr. Arno C. Gaebelein, of New York. Sets all free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner MacNab and Jackson Streets. Rev. S. D. Lyle, D. D., pastor. Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, B. A., associate pastor. Residence, Maple Ave. "Phone 3400. 11 a. m.-Mr. Sedgewick. 7 p. m.-Dr. Lyle. Morning-Anthem, "Light of Lights" (Reb-bins); contra to solo, "Jesus, Blest Savior" (Abbott), Miss Dorothy Watson. Evening-Anthem, "My Soul Doth Magnify" (Parsons); Baritone solo, "A Voice from Paradise" (Lane), Orville Quigley; hymn-anthem, "Softly the Dew" (Ward).

CHRISTADELPHIAN Hall, 67 James Street North, to-morrow at 7 p. m. MR. H. CHAPMAN of Guelph, will deliver his interesting and instructive address on PALESTINE. Don't fail to hear him.

CHARLTON AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, Corner of Charlton Avenue West and Hess Street. Rev. H. Bell, B. A., pastor. Par-sonage 358 Hess Street South. Phone 458. The pastor will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS (ANGLICAN), corner of Main Street East and West Avenue. Rev. J. E. Herington, B. A., 18 West Avenue South. 11.00 a. m.-Service. 7.00 p. m.-Service.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, COR-ner of Main Street East and West Avenue. Rev. Canon Wade, Rector, 45 Charlton Avenue West. 11.00 a. m.-Service. 7.00 p. m.-Service.

CHRIST'S CHURCH CATHEDRAL, James Street North, between Robert and Barton. Rector, Rev. Canon Almon Abbott, M. A., 218 MacNab Street North. Communion services every Sunday at 8 a. m., and the first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Matins first Sunday at 10.15 a. m., and the second, third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. Evensong at 7 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL (FIRST), CORNER Cannon and Hughson. Rev. J. K. Ken-ward, pastor, 70 Herkimer Street. Rev. W. T. Gunn, M. A., B. D., of Toronto, will preach at both services. "The Element of Surprise in the Resurrection" will be the subject.

EMERALD STREET METHODIST, COR-ner of Wilson, Rev. Dr. Williamson, pastor, Residence, 215 Emerald Street North. The pastor at both services. 11 a. m.-Two Sides to Everything, Which Side are You on? Special music. The choir will be assisted by the James Street Baptist orchestra. "The Gloria" and "The Elements of Praise" will be the anthems rendered.

ERKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pearl Street, near King, Rev. S. B. Russell, pastor, residence 40 Ray Street South. Telephone 345. Rev. S. B. Russell will conduct the services. Morning-"The Element of Surprise in the Resurrection" will be the subject.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, new Orange Hall, James Street north. Services-Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesday at 8 p. m. Reading room in Hall open daily, except Sunday, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Friday, from 8 p. m. to 9.30 p. m. Literature for sale or loan. All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER King and Wellington Streets. Rev. R. J. Trevelyan, pastor, Residence, 225 Main Street East. "Phone 1241. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a. m.-"A Lullaby for the Sinner." 7 p. m.-"The King of Men for To-day." The pastor, Rev. F. W. Hollinrake, will preach at both services.

GORE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. Isaac Couch, M. A., B. D., pastor. 11 a. m.-"Strange People." Special Sunday evening music. Trio, "Praise Ye" Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. G. Swann, M. C. "See Ye the Lord," with tenor obligato by Mr. Lawrence; solo, "The Penitent," Mrs. Alma Sanderson, pastor, "Lord is My Light," Mrs. Sanderson and Mr. Lawrence; tenor solo, "Ninety and Nine," Mr. W. J. Lawrence.

JAMES STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, S. W. corner James and Jackson Streets. Rev. Dr. Williamson, min-ister, Residence, 221 Main Street West. The pastor will preach morning and evening. 11 a. m.-Subject, "The Distinctive Notes of the Gospel." 7 p. m.-Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7 p. m.-Subject, "Experimental Christian-ity."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, PARK AND Merrick Streets, F. W. Philpott, pastor. Opening of the Bible Conference. 11 a. m.-Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. 3 p. m.-Special union meeting. Address by Dr. A. C. Gaebelein, "The Absolute Necessity of Christ's Second and Visible Coming." 7 p. m.-"The Return of Our Lord, The Hope of the Church and the Hope of the World." 11 a. m.-Dr. Arno C. Gaebelein, of New York. Sets all free.

HERKIMER BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER H. Locke and Melbourne, Rev. H. McDiarmid, B. A., pastor. Residence 205 Saint Avenue. 11 a. m.-"The Manifestation of Divine Grace in Human History." 7 p. m.-"A Universal Question."

KNOX CHURCH, CORNER OF JAMES and Cannon Streets. Rev. A. C. Gaebelein, D. D., of New York. 11 a. m.-Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. 7 p. m.-Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D. of Brooklyn, N. Y. H. M. Paulin, B. A., will preach in North End Mission.

MACNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of MacNab and Hunter Streets. Rev. Beverly Ketchum, M. A., pastor. Residence, The Manse, 116 MacNab Street South. The pastor will preach. 11 a. m.-"Mystery." 7 p. m.-"Jacob. The Significance of Home."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of Barton and Smith Avenue. Pastor, Rev. J. A. Wilson, B. A., Residence, 96 Smith Avenue. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 3 p. m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Corner Tom and Sophia Streets. Rev. F. E. Howley, Rector, 45 Charlton Avenue West. Holy Communion first and third Sunday in the month.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (formerly Locke Street), S. W. corner Locke and Herkimer. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. "The Cure of Care." 7 p. m.-Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7 p. m.-"Casting Out Demons."

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER King and Emerald, Rev. John South, M. A., pastor. Residence, 7 Emerald Street. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.-Public worship. 7 p. m.-Sunday School and pastor's Bible Class. 4.10 p. m.-Communicants' class. All welcome.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. W. corner James and Jackson Streets. Rev. Dr. R. D. R. Dr. R. D. R. 41 Duke Street, pastor. "Phone 2018. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.-Public Worship. 7 p. m.-"The Cure of Care." 7 p. m.-Sunday School and pastor's Bible Class. 4.10 p. m.-Communicants' class. All welcome.

SHERMAN AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, Pastor, 315 Wilson Street. "Phone 3466. The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. You will be made welcome.

SIMCOE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, S. corner of Simcoe and John Streets. Rev. H. Christie, pastor, Parsonage, 385 John Street North. 11 a. m.-The Pastor. 7 p. m.-The Pastor.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, (UNITARIAN), MAIN Street, near Walnut, Rev. W. Deles Smith, minister, Residence, 197 Main Street. 10.30 a. m.-Sunday School. 7 p. m.-Church. Subject, "The Priesthood." Address, the min-ister. Unitarian literature free. Address, the min-ister.

WESLEY CHURCH, CORNER JOHN AND Rebecca Streets, Rev. Dr. Towell, pastor, Residence, 127 Catherine Street North. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.-The pastor will preach. Evening service-The series on "Joseph's Life and Character" continues on "The Ex-perience in the Pit in Potiphar's Home, and in Prison. A True Moral Hero."

ZION TABERNACLE (METHODIST), COR-ner Pearl and Napier Streets. Pastor-Rev. F. W. Hollinrake, B. A., B. D. Parsonage, 221 Main Street West. COMMUNION SUNDAY. 11 a. m.-"Living the Best Life Always for the Sake of Others." John H. B. 7 p. m.-"Paul's Thorn in the Flesh and its Antidote." 2 Cor. 12: 7-9.

SPIRITUALISM
The First Spiritual Society, A. O. F. Hall, James Street. Speaker, Mrs. Spaulding. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Lectures based on sub-jects from the audience, followed by spirit messages. Children's lyceum at 10 a. m. All cordially invited.

Daffodils. The lovely spot is known to tradition where Wordsworth saw his daffodils dancing by the lake; and though we have no such clue to the spot where Shakespeare saw them "take the winds of March with beauty," we can well picture it on one of his comely Warwickshire hillsides, where the dulness of the midland landscapes begins to sink into the charm of the west.-London Times.

A coconut was brought to me just as picked up in a Colombo garden, with the head of a big rat fixed into the nut, and before the rat could withdraw it was crushed to death between the nut and the ground.-Ceylon Observer.

It's a good thing to bottle your wrath and then lose the corkstop.

Times Ads Bring Results
The following boxes contain answers to Times, Want ads:
7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 31, 42, 48.

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

A HALO FOR SCOTT.

Fortunately for them in the coming election contest, they will have opportunity to do much in this direction. J. J. Scott, the Conservative candidate in East Hamilton, has for years made a special study of this important branch of education.

Hats off, Hamilton, to this newly discovered benefactor of his kind! Why has he so long blushed unseen? Why have we so long allowed the delicate perfume of Scott's unobtrusive, darkly secret self-sacrifice in the cause of technical education to waste itself on the "desert air" of the broad Atlantic?

But doesn't it really look very much as if the Spectator had treated this matter with the deliberate object of making the machine candidate in the east look ridiculous? Scott an authority and leader in the movement for technical education? Why, we shall begin to look for somebody presenting Mayor Stewart as an authority on five-o'clock teas, or the proper shade of spats to be worn by the hant ton!

MANITOBA VOTERS' LIST.

Some Tory contemporaries, taking their cue from Hon. Robert Rogers, who came down from Winnipeg to "stir the Tory Opposition at Ottawa to a sense of its duty," are trying to make a "grievance" and an "insult" to Manitoba out of the provision of the new Dominion Elections Act, which requires a judicial revision of the lists of that Province before they may be used for Federal elections.

The fact is that a very easy and reasonable explanation lies right at hand, were they not too much warped by partisanship to seek it. The Manitoba lists are prepared by the Government of Manitoba, and are defective and partisan; the Ontario lists are prepared by the municipalities, are kept up to date, and are thus complete and fairly impartial.

The precaution taken against out-of-date and imperfect lists has long been felt to be necessary. The Dominion Elections Act, R. S. C., chap. 6, while it provided for the use of the Provincial lists, recognized it. It dealt with two kinds of such lists, one revised from year to year, and accepted as at all times available for Dominion purposes, and another kind prepared "not at regular intervals but at such times as are fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, or some other Provincial or local authority," for the "purpose of a general or other election."

Who opposed Ross' policy of development of Northern Ontario with all the power he was able to muster? Whitney. Who resisted the voting of even the amount necessary to pay the salary of a clerk of forestry? Whitney. Who fought against inquiring into the resources of the northland? Whitney. Who opposed building the railway to Temiskaming, and which has led to the finding of Cobalt and its great riches? Whitney. Who ridiculed the idea that a large and valuable agricultural district existed in the great clay belt? Whitney. Who described the country as "barren, a region of 'rock and muskeg'?" Whitney. Who now boasts a large revenue from the district he so recently spoke of with contempt and derision? Whitney. Who now seek to claim credit for Whitney because into this part of the Province which he abused "settlers are flocking and occupying the land?" Whitney's chief organ, the Mail and Empire.

trust the selection of its members to the Governments of the Provinces, but to the electors as listed by the municipal officials. Against that sound idea Manitoba's partisan Government set itself, and it now complains that its purpose will be defeated by the provisions of the new Dominion Elections Act.

The principle to which we have referred was clearly set forth, and the Dominion Parliament never once thought of abandoning its right to control its own lists. It was ready to accept freely the Provincial lists, when prepared by the municipal authorities. In the discussion on the bill in 1898, Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick said:

We should put the franchise, not under the control of this House, but under the control of the electors, and under the control of the people who sent us here, put that as directly as possible under their control by placing it in the hands of the Municipal Councils.

Again when explaining the exemption of the Territories from this provision, he said:

Because we have a special statute in the Northwest Territories. There is no municipal organization in the Territories to enable us to apply this law.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: If there be a system which is absolutely fair and inexpensive, just and equitable, it is the system whereby the preparation of the voters' lists is placed in the hands of local Councils. We propose to come back to the custom of former times and use lists prepared by the Provincial Councils in Ontario and Quebec. If we apply the principle of the Provincial franchise, why should we not take at the same time the means and methods by which the principle is applied?

But while Parliament was thus willing to accept the Provincial lists when fairly prepared, it made it clearly understood that it reserved its own control of the lists, and would tolerate no legislative abuses of the franchise. On this Grit and Tory were agreed. We quote from Hansard:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: But, if the day comes when a fraud is committed against this Parliament, when legislation of a hostile character is brought forward in the Legislature, then it will be always open for the Parliament to resume its own powers, and to enact a franchise law of its own.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick: I cannot follow the argument of hon. gentlemen on the other side who say that we dispossess ourselves of control over our franchise. We do not do anything of the sort; we simply adopt for the present the franchise of the Provinces. But if at any time the Provinces should do anything that we consider detrimental to the interests of the Dominion, we are entirely free, we do not tie our hands for all time, to make any change that we think proper. We do not dispossess ourselves of our control over the franchise.

R. L. Borden, Opposition leader: Even if we do adopt the Provincial law, I would suggest that we should not go beyond saying that the Provincial enactments as they exist at present, and the basis on which the voters' lists are now made up in the different Provinces, shall be the basis on which we shall proceed in the future. I do not see why we should pledge ourselves to the wisdom of what any Provincial Legislature may pass in the future.

What Parliament was unanimous in providing against has now occurred. The Manitoba Government, for partisan ends, has taken out of the hands of the Judges the appointing of election officials and the making of regulations governing the compiling of the lists. What Sir Wilfrid referred to as "a fraud against this Parliament" has been committed: the "basis" of which Mr. Borden spoke has been changed, and the Dominion resumes its own powers in the case of Manitoba. It does that on principles unanimously approved by Parliament to prevent a crime against the country.

ARRANT PRESUMPTION.

The people of New Ontario have not forgotten that the great development taking place there is a tribute to Liberal foresight and statesmanship. Not many years ago, when Ross' forward policy was adopted, it met with bitter opposition from Whitney and his followers. The organs declared it to be a territory of rock and muskeg, and said that if it had been given away at \$5 a square mile it was dear at the price. They opposed going to the expense of ascertaining even the nature of the country, and they ridiculed the idea that a great clay belt, well adapted to agriculture, existed. If the T. & N. R. has now opened up a great and valuable territory—if Cobalt and its richness exist at all—it is because of Ross' policy, and in the face of Whitney's bitter opposition. It takes a good deal of hardihood on Whitney's part to claim credit for the development of New Ontario, and for the great revenue it pours into the provincial coffers. Yet he evidently has the nerve to insult the intelligence of the Province by posing as the discoverer and developer of the northern country!

A THIEF OF CREDIT.

Take the administration of New Ontario, for example. That great and rich region was kept an unprofitable wilderness.—Mail and Empire. Who opposed Ross' policy of development of Northern Ontario with all the power he was able to muster? Whitney. Who resisted the voting of even the amount necessary to pay the salary of a clerk of forestry? Whitney. Who fought against inquiring into the resources of the northland? Whitney. Who opposed building the railway to Temiskaming, and which has led to the finding of Cobalt and its great riches? Whitney. Who ridiculed the idea that a large and valuable agricultural district existed in the great clay belt? Whitney. Who described the country as "barren, a region of 'rock and muskeg'?" Whitney. Who now boasts a large revenue from the district he so recently spoke of with contempt and derision? Whitney. Who now seek to claim credit for Whitney because into this part of the Province which he abused "settlers are flocking and occupying the land?" Whitney's chief organ, the Mail and Empire.

Talk about jackdaws strutting in borrowed plumes! Isn't Whitney's performance in seeking to claim credit for the fruits of Ross' work—a work which he opposed and derided—something very much like that?

NO I VERY SPORTY.

The Ottawa Citizen, which has been carping enviously about Archie McNeE purchasing a fishing franchise on James Bay, is very much disappointed because Archie offered to transfer the franchise to any gentleman present at the Public Accounts Committee, and to pay some years' rental in advance for the one relieving him of it. The citizen declares that when a railway is built to Hudson Bay, the franchise will become very valuable, and it looks for that "long before the 21-year franchise expires." If the Citizen or any of the Conservative members had confidence in the franchise being such a good thing, why wasn't Archie's offer snapped up? It was a very small investment to risk for the chance of the millions the Citizen professed to see in it. Was the Citizen's indignation at the "sacrifice" of the citizen's rights in this franchise merely simulated? And was its envy of Mr. McNeE's alleged "graft" stronger than its business enterprise, or willingness to take risks?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man who seeks to muzzle a newspaper, no matter for what reason, so as to prevent it publishing the facts by engaging lawyers to threaten it, is very badly advised.

Picture to yourself the state of apprehension in which the war organ lives daily fearing that the city and street railway may reach a mutually satisfactory agreement! Those salt, salt tears!

Two of the largest sugar refining companies in the world, situated in Odessa, have failed with liabilities of over \$20,000,000. How was it that the Russian high tariff did not save them?

Mr. J. Loughrin adheres to his statement that he was offered \$8,000 in Mr. Booth's office in Ottawa not to become a candidate against Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Mines. He declares he will stand by him. It's Cochrane's turn now.

If the Mayor and his organ should fail, as now seems likely, to commit the city to that improvident power monopoly contract to tie up the city for 30 years at a higher price than that at which power is now available, the blow would almost kill them. What is there in this thing? The people are asking.

A great deal of good work can be done for Wardrop and McClement in the next few weeks. There are many Liberals who, deceived by Whitney's promises, did not vote with the party last election. They see their mistake now. Go out and bring them in. There should be hundreds of Liberal votes this election that were not recorded in last.

The bitterness with which the Opposition fights against the Dominion Elections Act because it provides for a revision of the Provincial lists to fit Dominion constituencies is an indication of how much they expected to gain by having lists prepared, not by the municipalities, but by the agents appointed by the Manitoba Ministers—which means the Tory machine!

Hamilton is getting a bad reputation for street disturbances when the police make an arrest. We know that decent citizens deplore this state of affairs, and many ask the reason for such occurrences. It might be worth the while of the Police Commissioners to make inquiry. We have no reason to believe that it is the fault of the police. Still, an inquiry would do no harm.

Reformers claim that the Ross Government made the good laws which are now producing riches for this Province. But they do not explain why it was that the same Government failed to make those good laws wealth-producing as the Whitney Government is doing.—Hamilton Spectator.

Ross' first care was the development of the Province. He cultivated the land and sowed the seed—Whitney doing his best to obstruct the process. Now Whitney comes in and asks to be credited with the excellent crop resulting.

During the last year the Liberal Government of the United Kingdom has reduced the national debt by about \$90,000,000, and now announces a reduction of the sugar duty from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt. Even with that reduction, a surplus of \$24,000,000 is expected. That's not a bad showing for a country "ruined by free trade." Perhaps the cheapening of sugar will do more for the preserving industry than any imposition of taxes could.

James Young, of Galt, outlines a number of methods of Senate reform. His own preference seems to be for Senators elected directly by the people grouped into large constituencies composed of several of the ridings which now elect representatives to the House of Commons. Another reform which we doubt not would appeal to Mr. Young would be a reduction of about one-half in the membership of the Commons and Legislatures, which could be easily brought about by a similar grouping process.

It was disclosed during the examination of Mr. Young, one of the Commissioners of the N. T. R., that there is another reason than is found in the price paid for the Winnipeg land for terminals, why the Tories seek to make a grievance of the matter. It will be remembered that the property was purchased for \$225,000. Mr. Young says that an

adjacent block was offered him at \$725 an acre, but Hon. Mr. Rogers secured it and tried to sell it to the Commission at \$2,000 an acre. Evidently prices of land in Winnipeg were on the rise.

Now a Manitoba Tory organ admits that the names of numerous electors were not really omitted from the lists by the Liberal officials in the so-called "thin red line outrage," as alleged by the Manitoba Ministers. What they did, it says, was to put the names in distant polling divisions so that the Conservative electors did not know where to go to cast their votes. But this is hardly the truth yet. Every elector had exactly the same facilities for ascertaining where to vote in 1904 as in 1903 and 1907. The boundaries of the polling divisions and the location of the polling booths were explicitly set forth in the returning officers' proclamations, which were posted up throughout the constituencies and published in the local newspapers.

The Montreal Star (Tory) is not much impressed with its party's complaint that the original Civil Service Commission was the proper tribunal to conduct the inquiry being made by Justice Casels. It says:

One complaint made was that the Civil Service Commission was not appointed to investigate its own charges. This assumed that it did not investigate the department scored before it made its charges. The country would find it hard to understand commissioning these gentlemen to investigate the civil service and bring in a final report, and then asking them to do it all over again and then they could not bring in a different result. It is fair to say that if the Government had made such a request to the old commission, the Opposition would have objected on the ground that the commission had already spoken. In any case, the appointment of Judge Casels was universally looked upon as a good one.

OUR EXCHANGES

A Change in Tune. (London Advertiser). "It isn't likely the electors will hear so much about 'Sbarretti and the Hierarchy' from Mr. Beck's organ in this campaign."

Will Whitney Apologize? (Toronto Globe). The Premier's statement upon which it is based is either true or it is false. It is not true. Alike in form and in substance, in its direct allegation and in all its possible implications and inferences, that statement is untrue. Being false, and now that he knows it to be false, it will not be repeated by Premier Whitney.

Foster and Tainted Money. (Halifax Chronicle). Hon. George Eulas Foster had the discourtesy, not to say, the supreme "cheek," to characterize Hon. Mr. Brodeur as a "flame devil." George Eulas ought to turn up the files of the Montreal Star and read what that ardent Conservative paper has to say about "tainted money" before he ventures to cast aspersions upon a gentleman whose reputation is above reproach.

That Guarantee. (Toronto Globe). Premier Whitney's defence pretends that the first mortgage on the Canadian Northern Railway was drawn by the Ross Government, whereas it was drawn in July, 1906, and signed by Hon. A. J. Matheson as Provincial Treasurer in the Whitney Government. It pretends further that the railway terminals were not covered by that first mortgage, whereas the bill authorizing the mortgage included the terminals, and if they were not covered by the mortgage the fault was the fault of the Whitney Government. It also pretends that the second guarantee improves the security held by the Government, whereas, on the face of it, it is only a "second" mortgage, and cannot remain so until all securities protected by the first mortgage are retired.

Broken Pledges. (Brantford Expositor). Mr. Whitney claimed in his Hamilton speech that the Whitney Government had kept the pledges made while in Opposition. He did not make a strong showing, and among the pledges his Government have not kept are the following:

- 1. To reduce the expenditures.
2. To lessen the number of Cabinet Ministers.
3. To abolish the taxes on corporations.
4. To reduce the succession duties.
5. To take the administration of the liquor business out of politics.
6. To put the expenditure of the moneys for colonization roads in the hands of municipal councils.
7. To adopt the Pettypiece plan of railway taxation.
8. To label convict-made goods as such.
9. To establish a two-cent-a-mile passenger rate on railways subsidized by the Government.
The above are but specimens of the "sins of omission" of the present Government, and the list can be readily added to.

A SLANDER.

The libellous campaign sheet issued by the Tories. (Toronto Globe). The official campaign pamphlet of the Provincial Conservative party will probably be withdrawn from circulation in the course of a few days. It contains a grossly libellous statement regarding a number of well-known gentlemen who in 1903 were acting as commissioners for the construction of the Temiskaming Railway, and who had been appointed to that place of trust because of their knowledge of railway construction and finance.

The libellous statements refer to the incidents attending the discovery of the Cobalt silver mining field in 1903. During that year the commissioners were Messrs. A. E. Ames, Edward Grieg, F. E. Leonard (London), M. J. O'Brien (Renfrew) and R. W. Folger (Kingston). For a merely nominal indemnity

Monday, May 11, 1908 SHEA'S Bargain Day Dress Goods Being Cleared Out

Every yard of Dress Goods in our immense stock has been reduced in price to the clearing-out point. Not a thing that cannot be bought now for less than other stores pay the wholesalers. This means that big savings can be made by purchasing now. Monday special bargain day prices will prevail; also a rousing two o'clock sale—Dress Goods and Silks.

2 o'Clock Sale of Dress Goods and Silks \$1.00 Values for 25c Sharp at 2 o'clock for 90 minutes we will put on sale over 2,000 yards of Dress Goods and Silks in black and a great variety of shades and colorings, Venetians, Panamas, Cashmeres, Voiles, Mohairs, Lustrines, etc. Goods that are worth 50c to \$1.25c. When the clock strikes two, for ninety minutes you get all you wish for per yard.

- Children's Dresses \$2.50 for \$1.25
About 50 Children's Dresses, 2 to 8 years old sizes, made of Delaines, Serges, Mohairs, etc., in both dark and light colors, pleated waists and Buster Brown styles, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, Bargain Day each \$1.25
Undershirts at 95c Worth \$1.75
Sateen and Moreen Undershirts, black and colors, all travelers' samples, pleated and flounced, made with dust frills, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00, on sale Bargain Day for each 95c
Lawn Waists Worth \$1.50 for 75c
Women's Lawn Waists, and Mull Waists, lace and embroidery trimmed, a quantity with the Merry Widow sleeve, worth \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, on sale Monday, Bargain Day each 75c
Women's Knitted Vests 19c Worth 30c
Women's Splendid quality Knitted Vests, in spring and summer weight, long sleeves and short sleeves, that sell regularly for 25 and 30c, Bargain Day for 19c
Sample Corsets on Sale for 49c
A quantity of Sample Corsets, D & A make, in a great many different styles, all the latest models, high and low bust, also girdle length, sizes 21, 22 and 23, only, all regular 75c, for 49c
Women's Skirts at \$1.48 Worth \$3.50
Tweeds, worsted and plain cloths, in light and dark colors and plenty of blacks, every one a perfect garment and worth \$3 to \$3.50, a grand Monday Bargain, at each \$1.48
Women's Suits at \$6.98 Worth \$10.00
A great variety of colors of Tweeds and Worsteds, fitted and semi-fitted Coats, skirts pleated and trimmed with folds, worth \$10 and \$12, on sale to clear for each \$6.98

- Staple Department Bargains
Mill Ends of Bleached Tabling 50c for 25c
A limited quantity of Bleached Table Linen, in most beautiful patterns, 64 to 72 inches wide, 1 to 3 3/4 yds long, 50 and 65c value, Bargain Day per yard 25c
Mill Ends of Cream Table Linen 40c for 22c
Splendid quality of Cream Tabling, in all the good designs, good widths and worth 40 to 60c, on sale Bargain Day at per yard 22c
Mill Ends of Huck Toweling 15c for 9 1/2c
Excellent quality of Huck Toweling, good widths, good 15c value, Bargain Day per yard 9 1/2c
Butchers' Linen 30c for 17c
Mill ends of Butchers' Linen, single and double-fold, all lengths, worth 25 to 35c, on sale Bargain Day for per yard 17c
Towels 15c for 7 1/2c
Slightly imperfect Towels, with colored and fringed ends, good quality, would sell if perfect at 15 or 17c, on sale Bargain Day each 7 1/2c
\$1.00 and \$1.25 Quilts for 69c
White Bed Spreads, honeycomb Marseilles, fringed and hemmed, double bed size, regular \$1.25 and \$1.00, on sale Bargain Day for each 69c
Lace Door Panels on Sale
Handsome Lace Door Panels, with "Bonne femme" frills, worth 90c and \$1.25, on sale Bargain Day for each 50c and 59c
Wrist Bags Worth \$1.00 for 59c
Made of splendid quality of leather in green and tan, good riveted frame, with inside change purse, worth \$1.00, on sale to clear at, each 59c
Bargains in Collars—25c for 15c
Stiff Laundered Collars, richly embroidered, the newest thing, worth 25c, Bargain Day each 15c

BURGLARS CAUGHT. Captured at Belleville This Morning With the Goods on Them.

(Special Despatch to the Times). Belleville, Ont., May 9.—The police made what looks like an important arrest early this morning, when they captured red-handed three men who had just burglarized the tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing establishment of Robinson & Thompson, on Front street. The men's names are: Frank Walker, aged 22; Albert Primir, aged 22, and John H. Kelley, aged 18. The three men were surprised by Mr. Robinson, who entered the store at 11 o'clock. Hearing a noise in the back room, he opened the door, to see the three men hurrying out by the back door. He informed the police, and shortly a cordon surrounded the premises. They were found two hours after burglarized, with hats, boots or coats, having been in the act of fitting themselves out in new uniforms. Two of them had on two pairs of trousers. All had new outfits, socks, underclothing and trousseau. Their old clothing was left in the store. The police believe they are the same men who have been operating up west, as they appear to be professionals. No weapons were found in their clothing, nor did they make any resistance. They are all from the United States. They arrived here yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL LODGE. At the meeting of International Lodge, L. O. T., held in the C. O. F. Hall last evening, one candidate was initiated and one proposition for membership received. After the disposal of business the following programme was presented: Piano solo, "Autumn Leaves," Miss Lily Boniface; song, "The Coming of the King," G. C. Porteous; comic song, "Waltz Me Around, Willie," A. D. Howeggo; song, "The Spanish Cavalier," Mrs. P. E. Boniface; song, "Nancy Lee," J. H. Porteous; song, "My Ain Folk," Miss Mary Morrison; song, "I Love a Lassie," J. Fleming; duet, "Life's Dream is O'er," Miss Maggie Sim and G. C. Porteous; Song, "The Scottish Bluebell," Mrs. J. Porteous.

ST. HILDA CHAPTER. The monthly meeting of St. Hilda Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, was held in the Y. W. C. A. parlour, on Tuesday, May 5, at 4.15 p.m. Mrs. H. Robertson presiding. The minutes of last meeting were read by the secretary and the treasurer reported a balance in the bank. A motion was passed that all bills in connection with "Feast of Blossoms" were to be paid. Another poultry house will be erected at the Mountain Sanitarium, making four up-to-date houses given by this chapter. In all probability it will be finished in time for the assembly on May 28th. Twenty-five dollars will be sent to Mrs. Crerar as our donation towards the completion of the Empire Cottage at the Sanitarium. The members were pleased to have a visit from Mrs. P. D. Crerar, Regent of the Municipal Chapter. Congratulations were in order for the great success of the "Feast of Blossoms." Work accomplished by the chapter during the past six months and prospects

for the work in the future were dealt with. After singing the National Anthem the hospitality of Mrs. H. H. Robertson was enjoyed and a social time was spent. In addition to the names that appeared last week, St. Hilda Chapter wish to thank Messrs. Hobson, Carpenter, Galvin, Ryckman, Aussem and Lee for their donations to the ice cream booth.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium men's Bible class at 10 a.m., taught by D. M. Barton. Regular Bible class at 3 p.m., taught by the general secretary. Men's meeting at 4.15, addressed by T. P. Best, will be of peculiar interest to men, old and young. During the summer months this meeting will be made as bright and helpful as possible. The outdoor gymnasium is in first class condition, and ready for the summer's work. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be for senior practice; Tuesdays and Thursdays for juniors. The summer membership of the association will be especially valuable this season, as the programme which has been arranged will be the best yet attempted. Three months with full membership privileges for \$2.

EAST HAMILTON Y. M. C. A. A special meeting for boys will be held in East Hamilton branch at 4.15 p.m. Mr. W. J. Robinson, boys' secretary, and members of Central Boys' Evangelistic Band will have charge. There will be some short bright addresses and good singing. The meeting will be open to both men and boys, all of whom are invited. The above service will be preceded by a Bible class at 3 p.m. for men who do not attend elsewhere.

JUNIOR Y. M. C. A. Bible class at 10 a.m. All boys invited. Members of the band are requested to be at the East Hamilton Y. M. C. A. building later than 4 o'clock, to be prepared to take charge of the men's meeting at 4.15.

NOT THE SAME PROTICH. Because his name is the same as that of the minister who has been acting as an interpreter at Brantford, Budimir Protich, the court interpreter here, says that a number of people think that he has been figuring in connection with the strike at the stove works in the telephone city. Mr. Protich is the relation of Rev. Mr. Protich, of Brantford, and has not been in Brantford in several months.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR PLANTING NOW

Named Gladiolus. Special named sorts in following colors: Pink, crimson, white, blue, scarlet and yellow. 5c to 20c each. Mixed Gladiolus. Bruce's Superb—This splendid mixture is made up by ourselves and includes Groff's magnificent hybrids, Childs, Lemoine and Grandavenis, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00. Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—A good mixture, 10 for 40c, 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.50. Childs—A very superior mixture, 10 for 60c, 25 for \$1.25, \$4.00 for 100. Lemoine's—Very pretty, 10 for 25c, 25 for 60c, 100 for \$2.00. Choice, strong Flowering Bulbs—10 for 25c, 25 for 50c, \$1.50 for 100. White and Light Shades—Fine; 10 for 40c, 25 for 85c, \$3.00 for 100. Dahlias. Best Named Double Sorts in following colors: white, pink, red, yellow, crimson; also some colors in Cactus Varieties, 15c each, \$1.50 dozen. Ordinary Mixed Double also Cactus, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Double Tuberoses. Fragrant pure white wax-like flowers, produced on long spikes. Large roots 5c each, 3 for 10c, 30c dozen. Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear). One of the best ornamental foliage plants, either for large pots or tubs, or for planting out. First size 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. Second size, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Fancy leaved varieties, 20c each; \$2 per dozen. Also Lilies, Begonias, Gloxinias, Lawn Grass, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Lawn Mowers, Garden Implements, etc.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. SEED MERCHANTS Corner King and MacNab Streets

MRS. GUNNESS' EIGHTEEN MURDERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

be asked to watch for her. Anxious relatives of the missing men in all parts of the country are writing to Sheriff Smutzer and Prosecutor Smith, and several have indicated their intention of coming her to view the bodies with the hope of accounting for the disappearance of fathers, sons and brothers. Some of the letters are very pathetic and indicate a dread of the knowledge that such a visit would give.

Late this afternoon the sheriff began an investigation to determine if a number of the bodies found are not those of stockmen who passed through this country from time to time and several of whom disappeared mysteriously.

Says Brother Was Poisoned. Providence, May 8.—The Providence man believed to have been one of the victims of Mrs. Belle Guinness was Mads Sorensen, who was at one time the husband of the woman suspected of having murdered more than a dozen persons.

Mr. Herron died in Vicksburg, Miss., last Christmas at which time Mrs. Herron was a guest of Mrs. Rockefeller in this city.

The woman characterized her arrest as an outrage. She said that she had been born and brought up at Franklin, Pa., where she spent the last two weeks and can give absolute proof of her identification.

Not Known in Chicago. Chicago, May 9.—The Chicago city directory gives but one Mrs. Herron. She is Mrs. A. L. Herron, 4743 Evans avenue, the widow of Abraham Herron, a dry goods man. Mrs. Herron is at her home and said she knew of no other Mrs. Herron in the city who had description of the woman detained in New York State.

Coroner Hoffman yesterday received information which led him to believe that the earth underneath the house at 620 Alma street, Austin, formerly occupied by Mrs. Belle Guinness, "may be literally filled with the bones of murdered men." The police, in conjunction with the coroner, expect to commence excavations Monday morning.

Mrs. Guinness' Lure for Wealth. Waupaca, Wis., May 8.—The letter which Carl Peterson, of Waupaca, received from Mrs. Belle Guinness, who ran the Laporte murder farm, has been translated from Norwegian into English as follows:

"Dear Sir,—As some time ago I received from you a letter in answer to my 'ad.' in the Scandinavian I will, with pleasure, answer the same.

"The reason I waited for some time is that there have been other answers to the 'ad.' As many as fifty have been received and it has been impossible to answer all. I have, however, chosen the most respectable and I have decided that yours is such.

"First, I will tell you that I am a Norwegian and have been in this country for twenty years. I live in Indiana, about fifty miles from Chicago and one mile north of Laporte. I am the owner of a nice home, pretty location.

"There are seventy-five acres of land, also all kinds of crops, improved land, apples, plums and currants. Am on a boulevard road, and have a twelve room house, practically new, a windmill and all modern improvements, situated on a beautiful suburb of Chicago, worth \$15,000.

"All of this is pretty near paid for. It is in my own name. I am alone with three small children, from five to eleven years old. The smallest is a little boy, the two largest are girls, all frisky and well. I lost my husband by accident five years ago, and have since tried to get along as well as I could with what help I could hire. I am getting tired of this, and I have found that it is not well to trust others with so much.

"It is too much for me to look after things, and things are not as I want them anyway. My idea of them is to take a partner whom I can trust everything, and as we have no acquaintances ourselves, I have decided that every applicant I have considered favorably must make a satisfactory deposit of cash or security. I think that is the best way for parties to keep away grafters who are always looking for such opportunities, as I have had experience with them, as I can prove.

"Now, if you think that you are able in some way to put up \$1,000 cash, we can talk matters over personally. If you cannot, is it worth while to consider? I would not care for you as a hired man, as I am tired of that and need a little rest in my home and near my children. I will close for this time. With friendly regards.

tractice appearance. Letter inclosing photograph will be answered first. Matrimonial—A widower, 45 years old, wishes to become acquainted with a young woman or widow, between 25 and 40 years old, of Norwegian birth or descent. Good references required and will be given. Can give such a woman a good home, as I am in good financial circumstances. Write to this paper for my address.

Matrimonial—A farmer, 26 years old, living in North Dakota, wishes to correspond and become acquainted with a Scandinavian girl or widow. I am not a fortune hunter.

A. A. Skandinaven. The ads, usually are inserted by farmers, who, after having become well to do, are anxious to marry.

Who She Is. New York, May 9.—Mrs. Charles P. Rockefeller, of this city, is a sister of Mrs. L. A. Herron. She said today that Mrs. Herron has lived most of her life in Franklin, Pa., and that L. A. Herron, her husband was formerly vice-president of the Salthess Co., of Chicago, a chemical concern.

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"Mrs. P. S. Guinness." "Laporte, Ind." Not Mrs. Guinness. SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 9.—The woman arrested here for Mrs. Belle Guinness, of Laporte, Ind., had regular teeth and but one gold crown, which is a molar on the left side. The Laporte description of Mrs. Guinness states that she has upper teeth were heavily plated with gold.

The suit case which the woman said contained maple sugar was found filled with women's apparel. The police say the woman arrested here is not Mrs. Guinness.

OKLAHOMA WOMAN A MARSHAL.

She Carries a Gun and Knows How to Use It. Beulah Reynolds, deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Oklahoma. That is the way it reads on the pay roll and the petite, handsome girl that answers to the name is a real deputy Marshal with authority to carry a six shooter, a privilege which she uses, serving under Grant Victor, Marshal of the district.

Miss Reynolds was born in Randolph county, Missouri, and educated at Lexington, Mo. She was born in Oklahoma City at the opening of Oklahoma. She regards her appointment under Victor as a political matter. She was taken on as a stenographer, but when she went in she insisted on taking the same oath that any other deputy marshal takes, and she also is subject to the same rules and duties. So far as known she is the only woman deputy marshal in the United States.

When she took the oath of office Miss Reynolds was asked if she would go out and make an arrest. It was required and if she would take part in a real fight if it came to a "show down," and it was pointed out to her just what duties are sometimes required of a deputy marshal in tight places. Her reply was short and to the point.

"I will take the oath and I am not a quitter." The next morning when the marshal came down he found lying on the desk of his new deputy a pearl handled six shooter of excellent make, handsomely engraved and every chamber loaded. He was informed that it shot pretty well and that it was a better gun than it looked. So far there are no notices on this gun, but who knows when there will be? The fact is the young woman had been carrying this gun when she believed she needed it, and she knows how to use it.—Muskegee correspondence Kansas City Times.

A TEXAS CYCLONE YARN.

Storm Carried for Miles a 500 Foot Column of Water Topped by a Tree. E. F. Turner, of Hamilton County, said: "I was riding horseback across the country Thursday and passed through the town of Meridian, where I took dinner. After dinner I started toward Waco, and had a hard time on account of high water.

"At about 5:30 p. m. I was a few miles from Clifton, when I found a cyclone chasing me, and I galloped away from it as fast as my horse could carry me. Presently I found that it had passed me, and I sat on the brow of a hill and watched its course. It was carrying along much debris and when it struck the Bosque River it sucked up all the water, leaving the bed of the river practically empty. It crossed the Bosque obliquely and the water it took out of the bed of the stream was carried upward in a column which appeared to me to be about 500 feet high.

"The most remarkable part of the phenomenon was the fact that it had torn up by the roots a big tree and the tree was on top of the column of water, waving like a plume. When the column of water broke the tree went sailing on and fell about half a mile from where it was taken up."—Waco correspondence Dallas News.



Belgrade, May 7.—King Peter's tenure of office, for a long time precarious, is now to be put to the test of a general election. If his partisans win he will have a new lease of kingship. If the opposition is victorious, he will have to surrender his throne. Parliament has been dissolved. Its dissolution was rendered inevitable by the obstructive tactics of the opposition. Serbian procedure sets no limit to the length, the subject or the number of speeches of members of the Skupshtina. A resolute opposition can paralyze the whole business of the Government.

JAPANESE TREASURE STORY.

Forefather's Buried Coins That Provided a Disappointment. A highly respected man of old family had a "chamber of secrecy" in his house which the sanitary authorities one day insisted on entering. Beneath the floor the servants found a large antiquated earthen pot, which was at once taken to the master, Kitayama, who opened it in expectation of finding something, and true to his anticipations the pot was filled with ancient gold coins.

His joy was unbounded. The valuable find, evidently an intended gift of his forefathers, was carefully deposited in the family shrine, to which sake and other offerings were made in profound obedience to the memory of the good ancestors who left such a splendid gift to posterity. A banquet was given on the following evening in honor of the auspicious event, to which several friends and neighbors were invited.

Here a curio dealer proceeded to inspect the coins to the breathless interest of the whole group and the critic at once pronounced them to be washed with gold.—From the Japan Times.

No Time to be Lost. Impetuous Nobleman to Money-lender: "You won't have to wait much longer; I'm going this morning to get my marriage license to the hearse." Creditor—Herr Baron, I'll go and call a taxicab for you at once.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required Royal is indispensable. ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure. Not only for rich or fine food or for special times or service. Royal is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions. It makes the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome.

ANCIENT WEATHER PROPHECIES.

Greeks First to Make Regular Observations—First Measurement of Rain. Meteorology as a science is in its infancy, but as a branch of knowledge it is perhaps as old as mankind. The beginnings of meteorology are to be found at the origin of civilization.

It would be error to imagine that the rich weather lore found in the Bible, especially in the book of Job, and in the poems of Homer and Hesiod, originated in Palestine or Greece. On the contrary, the familiarity of the people with the sayings and rules concerning the weather revealed by these writings show clearly that they must be considered as a primeval stock of the culture of that time.

There is reason to believe that the origin of such modern weather lore can be traced to its Indo-Germanic source. The Greeks as far back as the fifth century, B. C., were the first to make regular meteorological observations, some records of which still are preserved. Their great capacity for pure science induced them to propound meteorological theories. At this time they used wind vane and in the first century, B. C., they built the Tower of the Wind at Athens.

The first quantitative observations—that is, the measurement of rain—were made in the first century, A. D. These were made in Palestine, and their results are preserved in the Mishnah. Meteorology made but little progress among the Romans. The barbarous state of Europe after the fall of the western empire was not adapted to the refinements of science, which was barely kept alive within the Christian church.

The fathers of the church, writing commentaries on the week of the seven days, often took occasion to insert long elaborations on the atmosphere and the phenomena. The revival of experimental science in the thirteenth century led to the development of regular meteorological observations in the fourteenth century. It was only during the latter part of the nineteenth century that meteorology became partially an exact science.—Chicago Tribune.

POLICE SPIES IN PARIS.

Legitimist Leader Mystified Over a Revelation by Prefect Lepine. Paris Gil Blas gives the world an illustration of the workings of the French secret police in an anecdote which it publishes with an assurance that the incident happened recently.

A distinguished member of Parisian society sent out invitations for a large soiree at his house in the Faubourg St. Germain. He is a legitimist, and it was hardly concealed that the gathering was to have a certain political significance.

As soon as he heard of it Police Prefect Lepine called upon the host and with the utmost politeness solicited a couple of invitations for agents on his staff. "Monsieur le Comte," said he, "I give you my word of honor the men to whom I entrust them will look like perfect gentlemen; they will act like gentlemen; in a word they will be worthy of the honor you confer on them by making them your guests."

The count was very haughty, however. He declined with ill concealed disdain that his party would be made up of the best blood in France and any outsider would be at once conspicuous. Monsieur le Comte made no objection. He produced the list and Lepine scanned it carefully. He was wreathed in smiles as he returned it. With many bows he apologized for having troubled Monsieur le Comte.

"It was so unnecessary," said he, "I really would have no use for those invitations. I see that Monsieur le Comte already has on his list of guests the names of five of my most trusted observers." The count and his friends were then wondering ever since whether this was literally true or whether it was a shrewd device to render the gathering innocuous.

MOOSE SWAM OUT TO SEA.

Took This Means of Giving His Pursuers the Slip—Never Returned. A monster bull moose that has been loafing around the Saco Ferry district this month became frightened at dogs early in the week and swam out to sea never to return.

Education in India.

It is believed by George Peterson, of the Ferry, who was watching the moose when he took to the Atlantic, that the animal became exhausted and was seen by William Edgcombe and sons. Several cars were chasing the king of the forest and kept close to him. When the monster beast would come to a pause with its horns raised, the cars would lift it up with their horns.

ANCIENT INDIAN ORDER.

Strange Religious Rites Observed by Remnant of New England Tribe. Up in the northeast corner of the State there is a small band of Seneca Indians on a reservation of the same name. This is a remnant of a nation of Indians that can be traced from the original New England States, as they were forced west and south by the encroachments of the whites and the battle arm of stronger Indian bands that were constantly warring against them.

Among this little band of Indians, probably not more than 100 all told, there are some curious heathen rites that seem to be instinctive with the tribe. Among them there is an old order known as "The Wood Face." Those who belong to the order can call in the "Wood Faces" in case of sickness, as is often done. They go through a performance that is calculated to drive out from the sick person the evil spirit that may be hovering around the bed. These faces are masks made out of wood, usually carved to represent a human form of some character, but sometimes made to represent the head of an animal. They are painted red and black, with large silver eyes and a horse tail for hair.

Arrayed in one of these hideous masks, together with rattles made of turtle shells fastened together at the outer edges with small stones inside and tied to the legs of the "Wood Faces" as they dance, roll and kick, singing their incantations to the white, the Indians present a scene calculated to drive away any evil spirit that might happen along and incidentally drive the life out of the patient.

It appears that this organization has been in the tribe for many generations, the modes of procedure differing sometimes, but following the same general character. Its secret signs and symbols are guarded as closely as Masonry and its fraternal features are as binding. Its spiritual benefits are believed in implicitly.—Muskegee correspondence Kansas City Times.

POLICE DOGS AT WORK.

A Casual Encounter of Dona and Nogi on Duty in Brooklyn. A night worker on his way home in the Prospect Park section of Brooklyn at an early morning hour recently saw a dog with a jingling tag fastened to its neck come running along the opposite side of the street. The dog ran up to the front door of a house, sniffed and was down off the porch and around to the rear like a flash.

Judging from the usual conduct of dogs the first thought was that this one was either searching for a stray bone or looking hungrily for a stray bone. At the next house the same performance was repeated with equal thoroughness. A little further down the street a man swung the gate open and entered the yard at about the time the dog arrived. The dog followed him to the house and waited until he took out his key and let himself in, then, satisfied, went on about his business.

The man, who had forgotten just at the moment that the policing of the city is now being done by improved methods, was at a loss to get behind the door every house until he saw the animal run out into the middle of the street and sniff at a dark object lying there. The dog circled around the object several times and then darted off at top speed.

In a short time he returned, followed by another dog. Not far behind the second animal was a policeman who had been trying to keep pace with the dog. Under the policeman's prodding the object moved, and proved to be a man, who got up and walked off uncertainly down the street.

Then the dog that had brought assistance, evidently an intoxicated man ran on in one direction and the policeman and the other dog went the opposite way. It was Dona and Nogi, two of the police dogs, doing their duty faithfully and without any fuss.

Chinese Doctor's Prescription.

The brilliant Chinese Ambassador, Wu Ting-fang, was recounting to a group of correspondents—but not for publication—his view of a certain selfish politician. "In short," said Mr. Wu, "the man reminds me of a dog of Shanghai." "A mandarin canine," he said, "for advice. He could not sleep, had no appetite, suffered a good deal from depression, and nevertheless was taking on fat at an alarming rate." "We'll soon put you in condition again," said the physician. "What you need is exercise—good, hard exercise. Four times a week you can come here and put in the morning polishing my floors." "But why not my own floors?" the mandarin inquired. "Mine," said the physician, "are larger."—Washington Star.

Appetite for Crabs.

THE codfish has an enormous appetite for shell-fish, crabs and lobsters. He eats them alive and he eats them raw. He eats them all without indigestion and grows fat. He has a powerful liver. The oil from the cod's liver makes Scott's Emulsion. A natural power to digest and to produce flesh is in every spoonful. This power means new vigor and new flesh for those who suffer from wasting diseases. All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited. SATURDAY, MAY 9th, 1908. May Sale of Cots and Floor Matting. The May Sale of Housefurnishings on our third floor is attracting great numbers of housekeepers every day. The goods in the big housefurnishings section are invitingly displayed during this sale, and it is an easy matter to make a selection along any of the lines of housefurnishings or decorating necessities. On Monday we ask your attention to a special sale of Japanese Floor Matting, Hardwood Cots and Infants' Cribs, and assure you that our showing of these is equal to any you will find in this locality. Japanese Matting 19c Yard. Six big rolls of good quality Japanese Matting, in very attractive patterns, some with reversible stripes and checks, others with printed floral patterns, all yard wide, worth regularly 25c yard, on sale Monday at all one price 19c. Japanese Matting 25c Yard. Finely Woven Japanese Matting, with strong cord warp, some splendid designs to choose from, suitable for bedrooms, etc., including some effective styles, with woven diamond and square designs, both sides alike; others with running floral patterns, choice on Monday at 25c yard. Sham Holders 25c. 50 only Strong Wire Sham Holders, that will fit any bed and can be raised or lowered at will. Every bed should have a set to keep the shams fresh and trim. Excellent value Monday at 25c set. Japanese Matting 30c Yard. Best quality Japanese Matting, fine, tightly woven make, just one yard wide. These come in highly artistic designs, some having large sprays of flowers on white ground work, others with checks in blue and green, with large red roses interspersed. Choice on Monday at 30c yard. Hardwood Cots \$1.75. Well made, serviceable Hardwood Cots, measuring 2 ft. 6 inches wide and 6 feet long. Each fitted with a strong spring and having adjustable head pieces and legs. On sale Monday at each \$1.75. Larger size, 3 feet wide, at only \$2.00. Infants' Cribs \$6.50. The Celebrated Churchill Cribs for infants, all iron throughout, size 25 x 48 inch, fitted with a strong spring that will not sag. These cribs can be folded flat when not in use and the sides can be raised or lowered, on sale Monday at \$6.50.

May Clearing Sale of Spring Dress Goods. As the spring Dress Goods season draws to a close you will find the values in this section becoming more and more interesting. Four lots go on sale Monday at prices that will make it well worth your while to do your shopping early on that day. 50 and 60c Goods for 39c. 250 yards of Cashmeres, Panamas, Serges and Crepelines, not all shades in each weave, but together there are brown, green, navy, grey, cadet, royal, old rose, cream and black, worth regularly 50 and 60c yard, choice on Monday at 39c. French Voiles 50c. 300 yards of fine Wool French Voiles, and San Toys, in rich shades of pale blue, brown, green, tan, reseda, Copenhagen, grey, navy, cream and black. Regularly 60 and 65c yard, on sale Monday at only 50c. Silk and Wool Fabrics 85c. 200 yards of pretty Silk and Wool Plain and Fancy Eoliennes, stripe Tussors, and Silk Embroidered Crepelines, in navy, brown, green, grey, reseda, and champagne, worth regularly \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard, choice on Monday at only 85c. 65c Serge for 50c. 100 yards of fine Wool French Serge, in navy and black only, a special purchase lot, 44 inches wide, worth regularly 65c yard, on sale Monday at only 50c.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited

BLACK DRESS MATERIALS. Either for street, dress or mourning wear, you will find this your best store for fine qualities and new and smart styles in Black Dress Materials. You will find our stock one of the largest to choose from, any cloth or material being here always. Perfect light for your choosing in this department that will insure your best selection. Smart Styles in Dress Parasols. To appear well on the street every lady should have one of these smart, dressy Parasols we are showing. The weather is here, and they are selling rapidly, and early choosing is best in all the fashionably colored, striped, fancy Dresdens, and black and white, at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 to \$4.50. Your Best Umbrella Store. This is your best store for Umbrella buying, either for men's or women's sizes. A large collection of the best English makes and new handles to choose from. Best coverings and strong frame. At each \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$5.50. Department at entrance. Nottingham Lace Curtains—Best Values are Here. Special one week sale of White Nottingham Lace Curtains, comprising a large collection of this spring's new designs, 3 and 3 1/2 yards long, single or double borders. Make your selections now and here at these very attractive prices. Per pair 70c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.39, \$1.95 and up to the extra large sizes in double net at per pair \$4.50. Swiss Applique Net Curtains. Extra special values and new 1908 designs, in Swiss Net Applique Curtains in white, ivory and two tone effects, 3 1/2 yards long, a large assortment to choose from, specially imported this season and the very best values obtainable. Come and make your choice now at per pair \$4.49, \$4.95, \$5.45 to \$6.95. First floor. White Marseilles Quilts for Summer. We have just received scores and scores of new white Quilts from the best makers in England, all kinds of scroll and floral patterns, in handsome satin finishes, Marseilles Counterpane, large double bed size, fine or medium quality at each \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3 to \$7.50. Have Your Garments Made Here. Many are already placing their orders for the making of their summer garments, it is none too early, either, to secure your dress at once. At this store we have five departments for making them. Tailored Suits, Separate Skirts, fancy Waists, Costumes and summer lawn and linen Blouses, Enquire on the second floor about these departments. All made in the newest style and first class work. SPECIAL.—Enquire at the staple department about making men's and boys' summer shirts and nightshirts to order. Full stock of the newest Oxford and Cambrics to choose from, also cottons and flannelettes.

FINCH BROS. 29 AND 31 KING ST. W. EST

# THE WORLD OF FASHION

The Latest Paris Fashions in Summer Millinery—  
Picturesque and Smart are the Newest Hats

The spring bonnet has for generations—it may be said for centuries—formed the basis for any amount of ridicule in poetry and prose, and the cost of millinery has also been the subject of many a merry jest. Millinery and the spring hat in this year of the twentieth century are unobtainable for most people anything but a jest. It is difficult, serious question that cannot be dealt with "agutly and inadvisedly." Custom has decreed that some sort of a hat shall be worn out of doors, and although there are faddists who would have the world at large believe that the constant wearing of a hat injures the hair the great majority abide by the rule and go about with their heads covered.

Osprey, gourah, bird of paradise and ostrich plumes (of the finest quality), are all immensely fashionable, but they command high prices. At the same time it may be realized that they are not such a bad investment, for they can be done over to look like new and can be used more than one season. The most beautiful of the artificial plumes are expensive. The workmanship on them makes them so. Laces are also expensive, but, like the feathers, laces can be used more than once. The new straws and material of which the hats are fashioned are in themselves more expensive than were, and although there are times, which were to be had ready made. These are now made to suit the taste of the individual purchaser. All these facts are, as it were, excuses for the high prices, but the truth is that the sum total of the cost is rarely more than ten per cent. of the price demanded when the value is over \$100.

There is a brighter side to the picture, fortunately, and numberless are the smart and attractive hats to be chosen from this spring at a reasonable expenditure. There is no one marked style that must be worn, and, furthermore, the moment the sailor hat with wide, stiff brim or the exaggeratedly high crown picture hat are much in evidence, let it be remembered that both these models appeared last winter, late in the season to be sure, but nevertheless they are not absolutely new and furthermore are distressingly popular, and are to be had in all grades of price. The sailor shape modified is most generally becoming and is therefore never out of style, but all depends upon how it is trimmed. With medium width brim and height of crown and with a trimming of plumes around the crown it is smart and attractive. With exaggerated brim and trimmed with wings or quills of exaggerated length, it may form a certain smart effect, but it tends to the vulgar in a way that makes it a doubtful proposition for the woman who can have but a limited number of hats.

A plain, rather severe style of hat is absolutely essential to be worn with the new tailor gown of mohair pongee, linen or cheviot. A rough straw, with a rolled brim, through which are thrust two soft (not stiff, but remembered) quills is a charming model. Another on the sailor order with only a band of velvet around the crown has two long, stiff quills, one on either side of the crown. The simplicity and most daring severity of these two models cannot be attained unless a good shape is first secured, and the straw must not be too stiff or heavy and the hat must fit well on the head. This season more attention is paid to the hat fit on the head; the bandeau is not so long as a means thereto, as the hat itself must fit.

There are many smart toques and turbans the trimmings of which are rather stiff, but as the straw is soft and of the fancy order they do not seem unbecomingly severe.

Colored hats are fashionable again this spring; in fact, it is not thought possible to wear a black hat with a colored gown, but there must be a hat for each and every costume. The Tuscan straws in the different weaves trimmed with the color of the gown are, however, permitted, and occasionally a black hat with the colored trimmings is seen, but it is not nearly so smart as the hat to which the gown. Tulle and straw are combined, while both rough and fine straw are made up together. The fine straw, almost like crin, and crin itself are universally popular, and are delightfully light in weight, which accounts for their popularity.

Flowers, feathers, wings and quills all are fashionable trimmings. So fashionable are all that it would be impossible to say which is the most popular or the smartest. Queer, high made wings and feathers give a smart appearance to the quietest and most conservative of shapes and are seen combined with flowers. An extremely smart hat with crown completely covered with ivy leaves has on one side three large pink roses and above the roses two long feathers of green, shading to blue.

It is rather a favorite fashion to use a number of large flowers on a hat of medium size, so that often little is to be seen of the hat itself. With a double wreath of large roses and green leaves so arranged that each rose stands apart it can readily be understood that the crown of the hat must be well concealed, and in truth the hat looks at first glance as though it were made entirely of the flowers. Flowers this season are so perfect in detail and so exquisite in coloring that they are even more becoming than usual, and it is not difficult to choose a becoming color among the many different varieties that are to be found everywhere. A lot of foliage, too, is combined with the flowers this spring, and that seems to make them softer and like nature.

The size of the hats would seem to vary according to the choice of the individual. There are many of grotesquely exaggerated size, but at the same time these never were so many picturesquely attractive small hats. The large picture hats undoubtedly add much to the general effects of a picturesque costume, and picturesque effects are the most popular of all this year; but to consider a hat picturesque simply because of its enormous size and the rakish angle at which it is perched on the head is extremely foolish, and too large a hat is fatally apt to be bad style, while a small hat, if becoming, is far smarter.

The lines of the head must be considered in choosing the large hat, as well as the styles of gown with which it is to be worn. Feathers and flowers, bows of tulle and lace each and all are fashionable trimmings, but as a rule feathers are the most satisfactory on the largest lines and to be some excuse for so large an amount of hat. Fine weaves of straw are also the best for large hats, for, while it is possible to find rough straws that are not heavy, they look heavy, and that is not desirable.

A sort of adaptation of the Charlotte Corday hat has made its appearance this season, with crown of tulle or lace and brim of straw or crin. It is becoming as a rule and attractive, and yet it is not a safe fashion to recommend generally, for it always has a fatal fascination for the general public, and all too soon becomes public property, as it were, and at once loses its individualism and smartness. And yet, carried out to perfection, it is so charming for a bride-maid's hat that there is nothing prettier, and later on in the summer it is bound to be made up in most expensive embroidery and lace.

Not general, fortunately, as yet is the fashion of the plaited or gathered ruffle of lace inside the wide brim of a large hat. The fashion has been put forward tentatively, as it were, but has not yet been received with any great marks of favor.

There are certain types of beauty to whom this fashion will be most becoming; there are others to whom it will be most unbecoming, and, unfortunately, women do not always choose wisely when it comes to a question of hats. With a young face surrounded with masses of soft fluffy hair the frill inside the hat is most charmingly picturesque and becoming; but with a face at all angular or hard in profile and with hair at all inclined to be straight exactly the opposite effect is produced. A great deal is said, and with truth, as to the exorbitant charges of the fashionable milliner of to-day, but the woman who is fortunate enough to be able to purchase her hats from a reputable, conscientious milliner—and such marvels are in evidence—need not fear that she will be allowed to buy what is unsuitable or unbecoming.

No hat should be selected this season without first carefully considering the effect from the profile of the new style of hairdressing. The knot of hair so much lower on the head has made a great deal of difference to the side face, and a hat that looks well in front and back may be most unbecoming at the side; but even for the woman who must be her own milliner there are this season provided so many new and attractive shapes that she must be quite lacking in taste if she cannot find what is best suited her individual appearance.

**The Summer Fashions.**  
Grace, Margaret Gould, the dress expert, says in Woman's Home Companion for May:

"There are two distinct types of dress this summer, both emphasizing the straight up-and-down effects. One is the tailored coat suit showing in many instances a cutaway coat, which gives the hipless effect, and a skirt comparatively narrow at the bottom—that is, it is made without the sudden flare that the tailored skirt used to have.

"The other type of dress is the cut-in-one gown, and great will be its favor throughout the summer. In the form of the new princess jumper this cut-in-one dress is a most practical gown to own. It can fasten in the front quite as easily as the back, and it is a model equally good for silk or linen.

"This style dress is always cut out at the neck, and is generally sleeveless, to show the gump, or trimmed just sufficiently over the shoulders to give a modified large armhole effect. Or it may be made, as a number of the imported models are, so that it has much the effect of a polonaise cut out at the neck, but having a sleeve which is cut in one with the bodice.

"Now, of course, there are many variations of these two basic ideas in dress, but whatever the fashionable model this summer, it is sure to be simple in design, lacking entirely any exaggeration in form.

"Perhaps this idea is better shown in the sleeve than anywhere else, which has diminished in a pronounced way in



Dress of blue silk cashmere with tie of black satin and hat of black and white.

size within the past six months, and now in most cases follows very closely the outline of the arm."

**Cakes.**  
Peanut Cookies—Two cups sugar, one cup water or sweet milk, one cup butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of coarsely chopped peanuts, flour enough to roll. Bake in a quick oven.

**Cake Wrinkles**—Soak one pint of stale bread overnight, drain well, add two beaten eggs, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon lard and butter mixed, flour to make a stiff batter, one teaspoon baking powder; drop on a well buttered pan far enough apart not to touch, and bake in a quick oven.

**English Muffins**—To one quart of sifted flour add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix in one and a quarter pints of milk and beat into a stiff batter. Set the muffin rings on a well greased and hot griddle, cook the muffins on both sides to a delicate brown, pull them apart in the centre, and toast lightly. Butter well and serve hot.

**Devil's Food Cake**—Take two cups of

brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, two cups of flour, one tablespoonful of vanilla, one-half cup of sour milk. In separate dish beat up smooth one cake of chocolate, one level teaspoonful of soda, one-half cup of boiling water. Mix in the other ingredients and bake in large layers.

**Stuffed Tomato Salad.**  
"A stuffed tomato salad is one of my new recipes," writes Fannie Merritt Farmer, the great cooking authority, in her monthly page in the May Woman's Home Companion. "Peel six small tomatoes, cut a slice from the stem end of each, remove the soft inside, sprinkle the insides with salt, and let stand, inverted, thirty minutes. Mash half a teaspoon cream cheese, add six chopped pinches, one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of tomato pulp, one fourth of a teaspoonful of dry mustard and enough French dressing to moisten. Fill the tomato cases with the mixture, and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing, which may be successfully made if one will but follow directions. Mix one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar and a few grains of cayenne. Add the yolks of two eggs, and stir until thoroughly blended; then add one half teaspoonful of vinegar. Add olive oil gradually at first, drop by drop, and stir constantly. As the mixture thickens, thin with vinegar or lemon juice. Add oil and vinegar or lemon juice alternately, stirring or beating constantly, until two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and lemon juice and one and one half cupfuls of olive oil have been used. If the oil is added too rapidly the dressing will have a curdled appearance. A smooth consistency may be restored by taking the yolk of another egg and adding the curdled mixture slowly to it. Olive oil for the making of mayonnaise should always be thoroughly chilled. The utensil used in the making of mayonnaise may be a silver fork, wire whisk, small wooden spoon or Dover egg beater."

**SLEEPING DRAUGHTS AND SOOTHING MIXTURES.**

A wise mother will never give her little one a sleeping draught, soothing mixture or opiate of any kind except upon the advice of a competent doctor, who has seen the child. All these things contain deadly poison. When you give your baby or your child Baby's Own Tablets you have the guarantee of a Government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or narcotic, and therefore cannot possibly do harm—but always do good. Mrs. Geo. M. Kempt, Carleton, Place, Ont., says: "I have given Baby's Own Tablets to my baby since he was two weeks old. He was a very small, thin baby, but thanks to the Tablets, he is now a big, fat, healthy boy." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**GROUP OF NEW COSTUME SKIRTS**

**The Drooping Line—Skirts Are Subservient to the Upper Rigging.**

In costumes there is a marked tendency toward continuing the policy of the past months, that is, making the skirt subservient to the upper part, and preserving the drooping line throughout. The prevailing type of coat is the jaquette, with cut-away fronts, the blouse, which invariably falls away from the front, ending in long points, or in shorter square cut or rounded tails behind; the shoulder line is kept low and sloping, the sleeves are full, the armhole large, and the whole, which taxes the skill of the tailor to the utmost to secure the all-important cut, is so full of evasive charm, so alluring, that there



Gown in salmon colored silk cashmere, undersleeves and yoke of dyed eluny lace and deep cream dotted net. Hat of black with black plumes.

is no doubt we may feel quite secure in ordering this sort of coat at once, for it is sure of a long life in our midst.

**Our Skirts**—For the moment the short trottier skirt, which is always pleated in some way, yet maintains carefully the line of the hips, and the clinging, enveloping, long, plain skirt are the two to occupy the centre of the stage. But they must fit closely and cling closely, there must be no evidence of the moral support of a full-flounced petticoat beneath. Petticoats, indeed, are made in the softest, most souple silks, and their flounces are generally of the flat pleated order.

**Bar Bolero**—The bolero has never been so near extinction, yet it still exists here and there, and it is safe to say it will one day come into its own again. We shall return to our boleros. For the moment the tasseled jacket has it all its own way. Waistbands are rather higher, and draped or shaped more in the old Swiss belt fashion, but without points, in order to define the line of the waist well, to emphasize the loose, vague cut of the prevailing jacket. The skirt is often continued above the waist, corset fashion, or shows a straight plastron piece in front to also gain this effect.

**Bretelle Bodice**—The pinafore, or bretelle bodice, is and will be popular, revealing a lace or silk under blouse; but the whole outline is straighter and less baggy than last year, when the kimono craze cast its shadow over everything. Not that the Japanese influence is no longer with us—far from it; it is apparent in the wide, loose armholes, the short undersleeve, and the seamless shoulder.

**Blouse Beauty**—Blouses of file or Irish lace, or of fine lawn or Indian muslin, covered with thick raised embroidery, held the field to the exclusion of the more fringy styles; but for morning wear the simple skirt, finely pleated and set with jeweled studs down the centre, is fancied for wearing with the loose jacket; it is more in the picture than the lace blouse or the tussy bodice. A narrow ribbon stock with beaded ends or tassels and a muslin collar finish off the neck, one of the newest ideas being the passing of two ends through an antique buckle at the throat, no bow, the ends left loose.

**A Wooden Wedding.**  
Is apt to be jolly. Wood is an evidence. The Dutch scheme lends itself. A Dutch supper is easily managed. The wooden tables should be left bare. Wooden plates are used by very many. Flowers are effective in real wooden sabots.

Carved Jap. bowls may be used in various ways. Fruits or flowers may be in the gay Russian bowls. The bread may be on one of the carved Swedish wooden bread plates. Wooden toys, which hit off fads or earnest endeavors of the guests, are attractive.

**Meats.**  
Spanish Chicken—Boil one small chicken until the meat falls from the bones. Remove bones, add one cup of rice and boil until thick; take three tomatoes and half a green pepper; fry in butter until done. Stir into chicken and add one cup cream. Canned tomatoes can be used.

**Flank Steak Roast**—Get a fresh cut flank steak and a nice piece of suet, scrape both sides of steak and season to taste; roll around the suet and tie with a string; roast in hot oven; the suet as any roast. If flank is too wide to roll nicely cut in two lengthwise.

**Egg White for Veal**—Use white of egg only and roll veal chops in bread or cracker crumbs. This is better than using the yolk. One white of an egg with a little water added is enough for five chops. Pork chops may be cooked in the same way.

**Bake Meat in Tissue Paper**—For roasting mutton, veal, or turkey prepare the usual way with pepper and salt, the top and sides and wrap in a double thickness of tissue paper and roast in a double roasting pan. Put a cupful of water in bottom of pan and keep adding as it boils away. Do not turn meat or stick a fork into it. It needs no basting.

**Meat prepared in this way will be beautiful brown color, tender, and most palatable.**

**Fish Suggestions**—Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish, and a fish is often improved in flavor by putting a little vinegar on it. Vinegar added to the water for boiling any kind of fish, except salt fish, hardens the flesh and is a great improvement.

While baking fish should be laid on strips of salt pork, as this not only im-



A new arrangement for summer sashes.

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** and has been made under his personal supervision since his infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

**What is CASTORIA**  
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**  
Bears the Signature of  
**Chas. H. Fletcher**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 BURNAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

proves the fish but keeps it from sticking also.

**Spring Veilings.**  
This early spring veiling comes in all colors, including black and white, as well as the magpie tones, and costs by the yard from \$1.25 to \$2. It is not necessary that the veil shall match the hat in color, which is an economy, as one veil may thus do duty with a number of different chapeaux. Unfortunately, neither harmony nor contrast appear to be necessary factors in choosing a veil; in fact, judging from many of the combinations of hats and veils shown in the shops a clashing of colors would seem to be the desired feature, for a veil in a pale shade of lobster red was the adornment of a hat composed of violets and trimmed with a bow of pale blue ribbon. Possibly it was "Frenchy," certainly it was not pretty.

**The Refrigerator.**  
Keep it clean. It needs scrubbing. Scrub the inside of it. Keep it full of ice if possible. The more ice the longer it lasts. Plenty of ice will keep it really cold, too.

Of course the warmer the weather, the more ice will be required. A small refrigerator holding its capacity of ice is more efficacious than a large one half-full. It is not economical to place food directly on the ice. The proper place should be cool enough. It is recklessly extravagant to often open the door. All the things should be put in at once and the door locked.

**Little Coats.**  
Small jackets, short in front and rounded at the back, covered with narrow braiding, continue to be la mode in Paris.

**SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PIMPLES.**

**Disappear Under a Treatment With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.**

There can be health and vigor only when the blood is rich and red. There are thousands of young men just approaching manhood who need the rich, red blood that only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can make. They have no energy; tire out at the least exertion, and who feel by the time they have done their day's work as though the day was a week long. In some cases there is a further sign of danger in the pimples and disfiguring eruptions which break out on the face. These are certain signs that blood is out of order and that a complete breakdown may result. In this emergency Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the medicine these young men should take. These pills actually make rich, red blood. They clear the skin of pimples and eruptions, and bring health, strength and energy.

Here is the experience of Aldophe Rolland, of St. Jerome, Que., a young man 19 years of age, who says: "For more than a year I suffered from general weakness, and I gradually grew so weak that I was forced to abandon my work as a clerk. My appetite failed me, I had occasional violent headaches, and I began to suffer from indigestion. I was failing so rapidly that I began to fear that consumption was fastening itself upon me. Our family doctor treated me, but I did not gain under his care. I was in a very discouraged state when a friend from Montreal came to see me. He strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and inside of three weeks I began to feel better, my appetite began to improve, and I seemed to have a feeling of new courage. I continued the pills till I had taken ten boxes and I am now enjoying the best health I ever had. My cure surprised many of my friends, who began to regard me as incurable, and I strongly advise other young men who are weak to follow my example and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial." Bad blood is the cause of all common diseases like anaemia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, all nervous troubles, general weakness and the special ailments that only women folk know. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the one cure, because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. They change the bad blood into good blood, and thus bring health, strength and energy. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Spanish Chicken**—Boil one small chicken until the meat falls from the bones. Remove bones, add one cup of rice and boil until thick; take three tomatoes and half a green pepper; fry in butter until done. Stir into chicken and add one cup cream. Canned tomatoes can be used.

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Meat prepared in this way will be beautiful brown color, tender, and most palatable.

Fish Suggestions—Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish, and a fish is often improved in flavor by putting a little vinegar on it.

GRIMSBY AND BEAMSVILLE.

Rainy Weather Keeping Fruit Growers' Work Back.

Wm. Mitchell Provi g Good Candidate For Liberals.

Narrow Escape of Little Girl From Being Killed.

Beamsville, May 9.—(Special).—Miss Lena Bennett has returned after a three months' visit in Hartford, Conn.

Miss Anderson, of Hamilton, was visiting friends in town on Monday evening.

Miss Lena Woodruff and Miss Lizzie Deamer, of Grimsby, spent Sunday here.

Miss Jessie Groves, of St. Catharines, was the guest of Miss Sinclair on Sunday.

Rev. Dr. D. C. McIntyre attended the Presbytery of Hamilton meeting in Knox Church, St. Catharines.

Thomas Beatty was home for a few days this week.

The annual meeting of the Rink Association was held in the rooms of the Social Club on Friday night.

The report of the year was a good one, and very encouraging.

Miss Annie Gibson has recovered sufficiently from her recent illness to be about the house, and to take a short walk, and it goes without saying that her hosts of friends are delighted to find her convalescent.

Miss Louise Bates, of St. Ann's, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Comfort on Sunday.

S. M. Culp & Co. are touching up the front of their store with a new coat of paint.

Mr. J. Ryckman is busy getting the store in the Ryckman block renovated, and will open an ice cream parlor there at an early date.

Mr. Weinburner, the demonstrator at the Preserving Company's factory, has returned from the south, and preparations are being made for the summer season, which will open within the next few weeks.

The outlook for the crop this year is promising.

Two drunks were in the cooler on Tuesday. Not so bad for a local option town.

Mr. Mitchell is busy every day, and is meeting with every success in his canvass. There is a feeling of victory in the air for the Liberal candidate.

With Stoney Creek dry, the last rendezvous is Jordan, and business is certainly trending eastward. The burgundy from the river promises to be a notable result this summer for Grimsby and Beamsville.

Little Greta Hewitt has a slight touch of diphtheria, and the house is under a red card.

W. Cummings has bought eight acres of fruit land from Geo. Konkle, just west of town.

In the Baptist Church to-morrow Rev. J. Daniels, of the Northwest, will preach on the "Great West." In the evening Rev. J. B. Brown's subject will be "The Greatest Question of the Day."

There will be a general meeting in the town hall, on Monday night to appoint committees for several departments of the old boys' reunion. All interested are asked to attend.

Robert Crooks has purchased the berry farm of Logan, at the lake shore for \$2,000. There are six acres in the property.

The Provincial auditors' report can now be had in pamphlet form at the clerk's office.

Give Billy Mitchell a good word. Mr. George Seaward was in Stoney Creek on Sunday, visiting friends.

Rev. J. Truax will preach on the subject "A Cure for the Blues," in the Methodist Church, at the evening services.

The little daughter of Mr. Bisbee fell under the fence last year. It was coming out of the sheds last Saturday afternoon and escaped being crushed to death by just a hair's breadth.

There is a decrease of nearly five hundred acres in the wood area of Clinton township since last year.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Institute will be held in the reception hall on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

E. Van Koughnet, of Hamilton, spent Sunday at his home, lake shore.

George Hodden, an old and respected resident of the township, is lying dangerously ill at his home on the mountain.

Grimsby and Vicinity.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night in the Liberal committee rooms. Grimsby will honor their citizen Reeve with a good majority.

Mr. Wm. Kitchener, one of the best known and popular fruit growers in North Grimsby, is confined to his home with sickness, and is hardly expected to recover.

The Misses Marlett, accompanied by Miss Archibie, of Toronto, spent a couple of days with the formers' parents here last week.

Mrs. John Hewitt and Miss Irvine, of Chicago, have returned to Grimsby.

John F. Ten Eyck, of Toronto, was visiting his parents in town for a few days last week.

The continued wet weather of the past week has hindered the work in the orchards and gardens to a considerable extent, and most of the growers have been sitting around in the barns looking anything but pleasant.

Next Thursday evening the pupils of Mr. F. M. Howard will give a musical recital in the Town Hall. They will be assisted in the program by Mr. F. Hendershott, baritone.

A. L. Curry, of Thorntal, was in town on Wednesday, looking for a fruit business.

Mr. Ingles, of the Bank of Hamilton staff, has been transferred to the head office.

Ask your friends to vote for Mitchell. He has served you three years as Reeve, and has given you the best attention, gratis. It is too much to ask the voters of Grimsby to return the kindness with their votes. He has made a good Reeve, and will make a better M. P.

Mr. Wm. Forbes was in Athol, Mass., this week, attending the funeral of his brother, John W.

The Saltfleet Rifle Association has been asked to attend a meeting in Mr. E. D. Smith's office next Thursday night.

J. A. and Mrs. Livingston were in Toronto during the week end.

There is a great scarcity of suitable houses in town, despite the many new ones that have been built.

A. F. Hawke has a fine new span of horses to hire.

The annual vestry meeting of St. Luke's Church, Smithville, held on Satur-

day night, showed the affairs of the church in good condition, and the finances were never in better shape.

The wedding of Caleb Louks, Windsor, formerly of Grimsby, to Miss Ethel J. Webb, of Grassie's, took place in the Roman Catholic Church here on Monday, Rev. Father Cruise officiating.

EASTER CANTATA.

Fine Entertainment at St. John Last Evening.

The regular Easter Cantata of St. John Sunday School was held last evening and a large crowd attended despite the bad weather. There were over one hundred voices in the cantata and the orchestra and some of the best music ever listened to in the church was heard.

Miss Beatrice Baxter, who won a Bible and a diploma last year for reciting the shorter catechism was presented with a diploma this year for reciting the memory verses from the Bible correctly. The cantata was splendidly given and the work of the orchestra and the numerous singers made a beautiful mingling of harmony.

BANQUET TO BOYS.

Junior Y. M. C. A. Bible Class Entertained by Ladies.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, assisted by the Girls' Auxiliary Guild, gave a banquet to the juniors of the Y. M. C. A. who are regular attendants of the Bible class last evening, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. Alfred Powis, opened the banquet by an address in which he complimented Mr. W. J. Robinson on the Bible class, and also spoke on topics of general interest.

Mrs. R. A. Lucas, of rose cloth gown with bonnet of the same shade. Mrs. G. Denholm Burns, black and white organdie over white taffeta, black top and black picture hat.

Mrs. Ernest Watkins, tan tailor made, black hat with American beauty roses. Mrs. J. M. Gibson, black gown and hat.

Mrs. W. C. Hebert, London, England, black gown and hat. Mrs. John M. Eastwood, smart blue tailor-made, ecru hat with blue.

Mrs. Emily Ramsay, Toronto, blue pompadour silk gown and black hat. Mrs. Mary B. Glasco, pale grey tailor gown, black hat with deep pink flowers.

Mrs. O. G. Carscallen, light silk gown, small black hat. Mrs. Seixus, St. Catharines, was in white and blue, picture hat to match, and white feather boa.

Mrs. Muriel Beckett, light cloth gown and black picture hat. Mrs. E. V. Wright, mauve gown and top hat.

Mrs. George F. Glasco, green cloth costume and small hat. Mrs. R. L. Innes, blue gown and blue hat with white roses.

Mrs. Jean Haslett, strawberry pink gown and black picture hat. Mrs. Waddell, blue cloth tailor made, and Miss Frances DuMoulin, dark blue costume and top hat.

Mrs. Row, brown tailor made and hat to match. Miss Phepoe, black and white tailor and 300 European victims of the opium habit who live in the Cam-Ou.

The Customs Department officials have, of course, made seizures since January 1, 1906, when the importation of opium was forbidden; they have seized thousands of tons, prosecuted nearly 200 smugglers, and inflicted penalties totalling over £3,000.

The report of Dr. Wollaston, Comptroller-General of Customs, to the Federal Minister, Mr. Chapman, shows that Australia, in its zeal for righteousness, has sacrificed £90,000 a year in revenue and added considerably to the cost of its Government service without banishing opium from its shores.

Monday Sale of Shoes. R. McKay & Co. look for immense glove business on Monday and without a doubt they are offering the season's bargains in silk gloves of excellent quality, a sale that will not be repeated again this season.

Melbourne, May 9.—The Australian prohibition of the importation of opium is a farce. Officialdom now frankly admits that it is baffled by an ingenious, unscrupulous and desperate syndicate of European and Chinese smugglers, who defy every precaution, outwit every detective, and are now making fortunes out of the 10,000 Chinese



The society event of the week was an at-home given on Thursday afternoon by the committee and members of the Hamilton Club. The grey day outside gave an added charm to the blazing open fires in the hall and different rooms, and really made the delightful new club house more attractive than had the day been fine and warm.

After the at-home all the beautiful flowers were sent to the hospitals. Undoubtedly the most admired part of the club building was the hall and stairway, as its substantial woodwork and harmonious colorings gave an impression of dignified comfort and restfulness, and here, as there was the most space, the many colored costumes of the fair visitors were most effective against the nut-brown background.

Some of those noticed were: Mrs. R. A. Lucas, of rose cloth gown with bonnet of the same shade. Mrs. G. Denholm Burns, black and white organdie over white taffeta, black top and black picture hat.

Mrs. Ernest Watkins, tan tailor made, black hat with American beauty roses. Mrs. J. M. Gibson, black gown and hat. Mrs. W. C. Hebert, London, England, black gown and hat.

Mrs. John M. Eastwood, smart blue tailor-made, ecru hat with blue. Mrs. Emma Fuller, charming white gown and small hat. Mrs. Muriel Hoodless, brown tailor costume, becoming large black hat.

Mrs. Emily Ramsay, Toronto, blue pompadour silk gown and black hat. Mrs. Mary B. Glasco, pale grey tailor gown, black hat with deep pink flowers. Mrs. O. G. Carscallen, light silk gown, small black hat.

Mrs. Seixus, St. Catharines, was in white and blue, picture hat to match, and white feather boa. Mrs. Marjorie Stinson, green tailor costume with tan vest, tan hat with green wings.

Mrs. Eardley Wilmot was in brown. Miss Laura Harvey, graceful gown of Nile green silk. Mrs. F. W. Gates wore a mauve gown and hat en suite.

Mrs. Muriel Beckett, light cloth gown and black picture hat. Mrs. E. V. Wright, mauve gown and top hat. Mrs. George F. Glasco, green cloth costume and small hat.

Mrs. R. L. Innes, blue gown and blue hat with white roses. Mrs. Jean Haslett, strawberry pink gown and black picture hat. Mrs. Waddell, blue cloth tailor made, and Miss Frances DuMoulin, dark blue costume and top hat.

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costume, becoming black hat with feathers. Mrs. Hay, Toronto, who has been spending the week at the Holmstead, is leaving shortly for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Braithwaite and Miss Marjorie Braithwaite, Toronto, arrived home from England last week. Mrs. Vere Browne, who has been staying with Mrs. Breckenridge, mountain top, has returned to her home in Toronto.

Mrs. Bristol, Bay street south, has sent out cards for an at-home next Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have returned from Egypt, where they spent the winter months.

Mrs. Lucas, Rowanhurst, gave a bridge party on Tuesday evening as a farewell to some of the friends of Mr. Travers Lucas, who left this week for Prince Rupert. Mrs. Hebert and Miss Phyllis Hebert, London, England, are staying with Mrs. Leeming Gunn, Charlton avenue.

Mr. Seixus, St. Catharines, is staying with Mrs. O. G. Carscallen. Master J. B. Gillies and Dr. Pryce Park are leaving next week for England.

The Right House "HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

\$15.00 and \$15.50 Ostermoor Mattresses on sale at \$12.88

THE world's best mattress—genuine \$15.00 and \$15.50 Ostermoor's at \$12.88 each. A sale without a parallel. These famous mattresses are sold the world over at \$15.00 for one-piece and \$15.50 for two-piece styles. Sale starts Monday and continues following days—your choice at \$12.88.

You save \$2.12 to \$2.62 OSTERMOOR'S are absolutely the most elastic Mattresses possible to be obtained. They are purer, sweeter and cleaner than any other Mattress the whole world over. They will never mat or pack, become uneven or lumpy and never wear out. They are absolutely non-absorbent and proof against vermin or anything unclean or impure.

Standard 4-inch borders; double stitched edges and best A. C. A. blue and white or linen and white fancy tickings. Full double bed sizes. Our regular \$15 and \$15.50 lines. On sale Monday and following days, as a demonstration of Right House value-giving power at only \$12.88

Beautiful new Axminster and Wilton carpets

The world's best weaves: Canada's best values HARDWEARING English Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, including Crossley's world-famous weaves, which are procurable at The Right House only, in Hamilton. These good carpets will give every satisfaction in good wear and rich appearance.

Persian, Indian, Floral and Conventional designs in dainty resedas, new fawns, rich crimsons, exquisite greens, practical blues and new browns. Borders and stairs to match. Extra values.

Brussels 95c, \$1.05, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 Tapestry 55c, 58c, 68c, 80c, 90c and \$1.10

Hardwearing Brussels and Tapestry carpets

Exclusive in pattern: Rich in color: Extra values IMPORTED direct from England's best manufacturers. They are rich in coloring and exclusive in design. Crossley and Templeton's weaves—that means the best in the world. The values are unmatched.

Empire, floral, Indian, Turkish, Persian and Conventional designs in beautifully blending colorings and exquisite shades of greens, fawns, browns, blues, crimsons, etc. Borders and stairs to match. An immense showing.

\$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.35 and \$2.50

\$1.65 Wilton and Axminster carpets at \$1.23

AT the regular price they have no value equals. They are fully equal to Carpets sold elsewhere at \$1.85 a yard. They should be seen by everyone. Exquisite Wiltons and Axminsters in superior English qualities that are obtainable only at this store in Hamilton.

Included are Wiltons in small self-colored patterns in green or crimson, fawn ground Persian Axminsters, crimson Axminsters in scroll designs, Axminsters in Persian designs and Indian blue colorings, self blue Axminsters with beautiful illuminated borders; our regular \$1.65 quality. Sale price \$1.23 a yard.

\$1.25 hardwearing Brussels carpets at 89c

HARDWEARING English Brussels Carpets that are guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. They are unequalled in wearing ability, richness of coloring and beauty of designs.

Four good patterns in beautiful rich green, fawn and blue grounds, in pretty floral, rosebud and small patterns, suitable for any room. \$1.25 quality. On sale Monday and all next week—if they last—at 89c the yard.

Home furnishers will need to hurry for these fine underpriced English Carpets. Hotel men are snapping them up at a great rate. Just think of saving 26 to 42c the yard on just the sorts you would buy at regular prices. This saving means selecting early in the week, however.

80c to 95c all wool carpets at 69c the yard

GOODWEARING weaves in scroll and small conventional designs suitable for any room in the house and exceedingly serviceable. Green and oak, deft blue and crimson shades. Two-ply all wool quality and full yard wide. Mostly 95c qualities. Just one pattern of 80c—all at 69c the yard.

COR. KING EAST & HUGHSON STS. THOMAS C. WATKINS HAMILTON ONTARIO

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN THE VILLAGE OF HUNTSVILLE. Nelson Smith Shoots His Wife and Then Kills Himself—The Couple Had Been Estranged for Some Time on Account of Family Differences.

Huntsville, Ont., May 8.—A double tragedy was enacted here to-day, resulting in the death of Nelson Smith, of Berlin, and his young wife, formerly Miss Martha Goldie, of this place, who had been for some weeks visiting at the home of her father, James Goldie, just outside the town limits of Huntsville.

Smith, who had been for some time past an employee of the Galt, Hespeler & Berlin Railway, came here this morning at 5 o'clock. After breakfasting at the hotel, he called about 10 o'clock at the Chaffey Township school house, and talked much with his seven-year-old son, who was in attendance. "Is your mother at home?" he asked. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he started for the Goldie residence, located but a few minutes' walk away. Arrived at the house, where his wife had been for some little time past, he asked for her.

He was shown into the parlor, where he greeted his wife, and engaged her and her mother, Mrs. James Goldie, in conversation for about ten minutes. During this interval nothing was said or done to give a hint of the impending tragedy. Mrs. Goldie, sen., left the room, and hardly was she gone when loud and terrified screams were heard in the parlor. It appears that no sooner had the mother retired than strife began, and the husband drew his revolver.

It is surmised that the wife either attempted to leave the room, or rushed to disarm her enraged husband. She was seized by him and swung about with one hand, while with the other he shot her twice in the back, one bullet penetrating the heart and the other passing through the body, lodged in the parlor wall.

Mrs. Goldie, on hearing the screams, rushed into the room, only to see her daughter stretched dead upon the floor, the murderer standing over her with the revolver still in her hand. The frenzied woman tried to disarm the murderer, but he rushed past her out of the front door to the lawn, where he deliberately shot himself through the heart. To-night a coroner's inquest, under the direction of Dr. Casselman, coroner, is being held over the remains of the unhappy pair. The cause of the tragedy is not definitely known as yet, but it is believed to have been caused by insane and unreasoning jealousy on the part of the husband.

The couple formerly resided at Allandale. The murderer's brother was in the Goldie house at the time of the tragedy.

FORCED TO WEAR MASKS.

Shameful Treatment of British Subjects in Belgium.

Antwerp, May 8.—The English colony in Belgium is very indignant because of the continued detention in prison at Antwerp of the young electrical engineer, Messrs. Burton, Cowan, Hogarth and Robinson. The case is a peculiarly grievous one, and the plight of the prisoners is pitiable in the extreme. Although merely awaiting examination on the trivial charge of stealing pencils, paper and indiarubber erasers from the Bell Telephone Company, they are treated like convicted criminals.

All of them are forced to wear hideous cotton hoods, which completely envelop their faces so that only their eyes can be seen. They are given the scanty prison diet, and undergo the same harsh

BIG FREIGHT WRECK.

Eighty Cars on the M. C. R. in a Heap Near Cayuga.

St. Thomas, May 8.—No fewer than eighty freight cars were mixed up in a wreck on the Michigan Central at Cayuga to-night. Most of the cars were thrown from the tracks and piled beside them in long lines. The cause of the mishap is not known. No one was injured, but the damage to rolling stock was heavy.

Story Was Fiction.

Rattleford, May 8.—The most careful investigation fails to confirm the story sent out from here some time ago to the effect that four members of a family named Matheson had been burned to death in a prairie fire, and it is now certain that it was a fake.

DETROIT EXCURSION.

The committee of the Canadian Foresters' Association wishes to announce to those intending to take advantage of this exceptionally cheap trip on May 23rd, that as the number of tickets is limited, and the supply is going rapidly, they had better purchase their tickets at once, as no more will be issued after the date has been disposed of. For information see advertisement and committee.

CAN'T KEEP OUT OPIUM.

Australia Sacrificing £60,000 a Year in the Attempt.

Melbourne, May 9.—The Australian prohibition of the importation of opium is a farce. Officialdom now frankly admits that it is baffled by an ingenious, unscrupulous and desperate syndicate of European and Chinese smugglers, who defy every precaution, outwit every detective, and are now making fortunes out of the 10,000 Chinese

# Our Scotch Corner

Duffy on Drink.  
(Neil Munro in Glasgow News.)

"What's your opinion of the Government's Licensure Bill?" asked Erchie.  
"It should be allowed," said Duffy; "gud drinks hard enough to get already without a lot o' nyas spinin' a' the pleasure o' the workin'-man. They would tak' the bottle out o' your very mouth."  
"Ay, but drinks an awfu' commandin' thing," remarked Erchie. "I sometimes think, myself, we would be far better waintin'."  
"I've felt that wye, myself, whiles, on a Sunday mornin', but whit could ye ha'e in place o' it? There's nae ither thing near so handy to pass the time."  
"Books," suggested Erchie.  
"There's naething worse for spilin' the eyes; look at the lot o' folk ye see wi' spees on since Carnegie started a' them fancy libraries! A book's maybe no' bad in its ain place, and that's on a shelf or under the log o' a coggy table, but when it comes your turn to stam' your hands, ye canna afford to pay for a round o' 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"  
"And there's the Art Galleries," said Erchie. "I'm told the pictures in them's jist top!"  
"But they're no' put up in flet bottles that'll fit the pouch," said the coalman, "and it's no' every workin'-man has the claes for perusin' round a picture gallery. Pictures is solemn things the same as organ music; there's some that bad they mak' ye feel releeged."  
"There's the southin' charms o' music, too," persisted Erchie.  
"It's easy seen there's no' a gramophone in your house!" said the coalman. "It's the talkin' machine and Harry Laidler a' the time wi' nae kilts on and his heid in a canister that's drivin' the cent workin' that afore the Mull o' Kintyre Vaults as soon's he's done wi' his tea. The worst o' music is that it spoils the conversation; ye might as weel be passin' the time wi' your wife."

## Our Liquor Bill.

"Still on," said Erchie, "there's a lot o' drink drunk in Gleska. I was readin' the ither day that in wan year Gleska spent twa and a half million pounds on wines, spirits and ales."  
"It's things like that mak's us workin'-men Socialists," said Duffy, gloomily, "when we're drinkin' and 'tollin' awa' wi' nae chance o' gettin' ony o' except on Saturday, the upper classes is round at their fancy bars and drinkin' the best o' everything. Twa-and-a-half million! Man, I couldna drink the half o' it in twa years, even if I stop't my t'red and did naething else."  
"It's an awfu' money!" said Erchie, thoughtfully. "It would build a couple o' Dreadnought men-o'-war. We're no' sae bad as London, either; there they perish nineteen million pounds a year, and aise to tak' the same. There's a hundred and sixty-six and a half million spent on drink in Britain every twelve-month."

"Fancy that!" said Duffy; "and my wife mak's a sang about the wee drap I tak' if she read the papers and had figures like that afore her! She wad see I was almsht what ye might ca' teetotal. And there's no' a t'red that mak's ye thirstier than cryin' coals. Whit's mair than that, it spoils yer voice and mak's the publicans suspicious. Last Saturday, and it no' ten o'clock, I went into the Mull o' Kintyre Vaults and asked a schooner o' beer. MacLennan, the barman, no' bein' very lang on the job, said, 'Ye'll no' get onything here, my man; ye've jist as much as is guid for ye.' 'Hoo do ye mak' that out?' says I, 'I ken by your voice.' Says he, 'If ye had another schooner o' beer, ye would be a dummy. Awa' like a guid chap and ha'e a sleep to yourself! ye'll be a' richt in the mornin'.' I tried to argue the thing wi' him as man to man, but he lost his temper and gied me the heave; he hadna' ony com' and go wi' him at a' regular cuddy!"

## A Sad Experience.

"It was five minutes to ten o'clock; I sent by the wye the folk was runnin', I key to I tried the Glue Pot at the ither corner."

"The Glue Pot?" said Erchie, interrogatively.  
"Maer's, ye ken; it's ead the Glue Pot because the customers stick like glue to the counter yince they're up against it. But the Glue Pot man was every bit as suspicious as the Mull o' Kintyre Vaults; they're gettin' awfully pernicketty. 'A schooner of beer,' says I, 'No' wi' a voice like that!' says he; 'what ye needs a bottle wi' glycerine in't at the apothecaries.' 'Look here!' I says, 'as shair as ye're a' sayin', I wad see a drap o' drink the day.' 'Did ye no?' says he; 'then ye're in the wrang shopp; ye should try the Eye Infirmary, and out he flung me. I ran up the street, and jist got into another pub. in time. 'A schooner of beer,' I said, 'tryin' to mak' it doon in front o' me.' 'It's been a wat, mochy day,' he says, quite ceevil, and I liked the looks o' the chap, though I never gang much about his place. 'It's been that sort o' day that it spoiled a' my voice,' said I, meantin' to be quite nice to him, and showin' him what a lot o' 'idiot' they were in the opposition pubs. 'Dae ye notice ony sign o' drink about me?' 'No,' said he, lookin' at me; 'I wadna' say there was much oot o' place wi' ye if ye had yer face washed.' 'That's wi' my t'red,' I explained. 'I'm a coalman. Ye'll hardly believe, but no Kintyre, and in the Glue Pot, they refused to serve me because they thoct I had plenty already.' 'Did they, faith?' said the barman, and he grabbed the schooner afore I could get haud o' it. 'If they refused ye, then I'm no' takin' ony risks; there's the tuppence back!' I was out in the street again afore ye could say knife, and every other shop was shut!"

## The Champion Thirst.

"There's a moral about that story somewhere," said Erchie.  
"It's a moral that I was a gey dry man, I'm telling you," said Duffy. "It learned me a lesson—never to put aff time when there's a schooner o' beer in front o' ye. And I had such a thirst! A beer thirst."  
"What's the particular specification o' a beer thirst ony mair than another kind o' thirst?" asked Erchie.  
"Ye can wagger it's no' a thirst that'll bend the knee to Boston Cream or a bottle o' Kola," said the coalman. "The champion beer thirst ever had in my life was wan time doon in Rothsay at the Gleska Fair. It's a droll thing, but there's naething mak's me thirstier than the sight o' saut water; I think the thirst must gang in by the pores o' the skin. It was the year I married the

second wife, and I was every noo and then as temper; so I wadna' drinkin' ony thing but beer. I had been oot o' oarin' round Rothsay Bay a' the evenin' with the wife and another woman; and the weather was so awfu' warm, and the water looked that saut, I got thirstier than ever I was in my life afore or since. If I hadna' been sooked at the time, I would likely jist ha'e cared in to the quay as fast as I could and made a brenge for the nearest bar, but I thoct to mysel, 'This is a thirst that's so oot o' the ordinary, it's worth studyin'.' It was a thirst that gae'd doon to the very soles of my feet, and made my tongue and palate cheep like a pair o' Sunday boots. I egged it on for a while wi' thinkin' about beer in jugs, and cans, and barrels, and I didna gang in wi' the boat for nearly another half-oor. I sent the women awa' hame, and I hurried up to the nearest bar, but jist at the door o' it I said to mysel, 'No; I'll thole five meenutes langer, for this is the thirst o' a century. I'll walk the length o' the street to the next bar, and then—' But when I got to the front o' the next bar I made up my mind about five meenutes mair would make beer taste five times better, and I turned at the door and walked for a while on the Esplanade. I did the same wi' other twa public houses till at last my thirst got desperate, and I went into a corner shop. 'A quart o' beer,' I gasped, quite dazed wi' thirst. 'This is a temperance cafe,' says the man in charge. I ran oot, and made for the only other bar that I could see, and was jist the length o' the door when the man shut it in my face. It was ten o'clock. That was a lesson for me."

## TO TREAT INSANITY FEAR.

Special Ward in a State Hospital For Those Threatened With Madness.

A ward specially designed for the treatment of people who fear that they are threatened with insanity is being built at the Hudson River State Hospital, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will be opened in a few weeks. It is the plan of the State authorities to accept voluntary application for treatment. There will be no red tape to go through with, and if the individual recovers or finds that his fears were groundless there will be no court record of insanity to plague him and his heirs.

The psychopathic building, as it is termed, will have room for 50 patients. There will be a free clinic in connection with it, which will also be an innovation. The plan of treatment of incipient cases of insanity has been successfully tried in Germany. It will be tried this year also at the Binghamton hospital, and next year it will be extended to the hospital at Hiddletown and Utica.

Superintendent Pilgrim, of the Hudson River State Hospital, is strongly impressed with the possibilities of the new method. "The patients," he said, "need never see any of the regularly committed patients to the hospital proper. Legislative consent will be asked to receive and discharge them without an order of the court. This will make it possible to carry on a humane work of practically limitless scope in the field of mental weakness."

State officials in charge of the insane say that in the majority of cases patients committed to institutions for treatment are in an advanced stage and hard to cure.

## Rich Color and Soft Skin

May be imitated, but beauty is more than skin deep—it is hidden in the blood. Eliminate the poisonous products of digestion by Ferrozine and complexion rapidly improves. Increase the red coloring matter in the blood, give it more nutrition and red cells, do this and cosmetics won't be needed. Give up cosmetics, they wither too quickly. Use Ferrozine and have your complexion firmly established. There isn't a case of blotched skin, poor complexion or lack of color what can't be quickly remedied by Ferrozine. Try it. Price 50c.

## If Snow Never Fell.

If all the condensed moisture of the atmosphere were to fall as rain, and none of it was snow, hundreds of thousands of miles of the earth's surface now yielding bountiful crops would be little better than a desert. The tremendous economic gain for the world at large which results from the difference between snow and rain is seldom realized by the inhabitants of fertile and well-watered lands.

It is in the extensive regions where irrigation is a prime necessity in agriculture that the special uses of snow come chiefly into view. All through the winter the snow is falling upon the mountains and packing itself firmly in the ravines. Thus in nature's great ice-house a supply of moisture is stored up for the following summer.

All through the warm months the hardened snowbanks are melting gradually. In trickling streams they steadily feed the rivers, which as they flow through the valleys are utilized for irrigation. If this moisture fell as rain it would almost immediately wash down through the rivers, which would hardly be fed at all in the summer, when the crops most needed water.

These facts are so well known as to be needless to state in the Salt Lake Valley and in the sub-arid regions of the west generally. There are not so well understood in New Jersey or Ohio, where snow is sometimes a picturesque, sometimes a disagreeable, feature of winter.

In all parts of the country the notion prevails that the snow is of great value as a fertilizer. Scientists, however, are inclined to attach less importance to its service in soil nutrition—for some regions that have no snow are exceedingly fertile—than to its worth as a blanket during the months of high winds. It prevents the blowing off of the finely pulverized richness of the top soil. This, although little perceived, would often be a very great loss.

## Pills That Never Grips.

They cure headaches, relieve constipation, help digestion, clear the skin, make you feel better in one night—that's how Dr. Hamilton's Pills act. No family medicine equals Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try them.

## A Sun Motor.

A sun motor was one of the objects shown at the recent exhibition in Madrid. It consists of a glass lens, focusing working thrashing machines, creating electricity, etc., and, of course, after the machine has been bought there is no further expense. On a cloudy day, however, it would be impossible for much work to be done.

## OUR GOOD FRIEND, MONEY.

(By Graham Hood.)

I don't think it would be right to go so far as to say that money is a man's best friend, and yet it helps out so wonderfully when troubles threaten that I certainly believe that it is the duty of everybody to lay at least a little cash aside in anticipation of such times of emergency. To do this it is not necessary that any of us should be either miserly or selfish. A man must be very poor if he cannot save a little. The trouble with most of us is that we neglect to form the habit of economy during that period of our life when such habits are most easily formed.

As a matter of fact, it ought to be every man's ambition to save a certain amount every year. He should make up his mind that the expiration of each twelve months shall find him with at least a little larger share of the world's goods, either banked securely or invested in some safe and more profitable manner. In other words, he should



Queen Maud, of Norway, who expects a visit from her father and mother.



King Haakon and a view of the royal palace at Christiania, which the people are furnishing in view of the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

make this one of his obligations, and he should prepare to meet this demand as conscientiously as he would pay his rent or his bill at the butcher's. To save money regularly, we must establish a system of saving, and we must adhere to it as religiously as we would ordinarily follow an other system upon which we depended for many material advantages.

Of course, many persons are so constituted that they never seem to anticipate emergencies. When they have money in their purse they spend it as the proud possessor of a goose that made a practice of laying golden eggs. When they have a position, the thought that by some possibility they may lose this opportunity to earn a weekly or monthly wage never appears to occur to them. It is the same way about every thing. When they enjoy good health, they seem to feel that the possibility of sickness is too remote to be considered seriously.

And yet they are all certain to come, sooner or later—the ill health, the lack of employment, the financial depressions—and the only way in which we may prepare to meet them is to lay aside something during the days of plenty.

The old law of cause and effect applies to this situation quite as well as it does to many other conditions in life. That is to say, those of us who scatter money foolishly will have none left when the day comes in which we need it. We have money on such occasions we must save it in those days when there is smallest inspiration to save. Those who spend all their substance sowing wild oats will reap a pretty lean harvest. This is the law of cause and effect, and it is impossible to avoid the results of its operation.

If we could but realize the fact, however, the habit of economy may be formed almost as easily as the habit of idleness. To get into the way of saving money is by no means as difficult as it might seem to those who spend every cent upon which they can place their hands. For example, it does not mean that we are expected to deprive ourselves of things that are absolutely necessary to our health and happiness. We can save enough money to really require of us is good common sense. We can save enough money to help us weather the ordinary severe rainy day without going about in ragged clothing, or without subjecting ourselves to the pangs of starvation. We



This is the latest photograph of Crown Princess Danilo, of Montenegro, one of the most beautiful princesses of Europe, who is a pianist, artist, needlewoman and expert Jiu-Jitsu. She took up the art of wrestling to build up and cure her husband who was in danger of dying from consumption, and who is now strong and healthy as the result of his many bouts with his wife.

may even live in decent quarters, and may enjoy many of the so-called luxuries of life. In fact, the only thing that is required of us is good common sense, the common sense that will give us the judgment to determine between the things that we actually need and the things that we only think we need.

That is the secret of the whole matter, and the quicker we come to that conclusion the better it will be for us. The great wastefulness of the American people is due to the fact that they have not learned to solve this problem. This is a money spending age—an age when currency seems to burn a hole through the pocket of the average man of economy. If we have money we spend it, and in many cases we spend it so foolishly that we have absolutely nothing left to show us where our cash has disappeared. Accordingly, when the emergency arises when we have need for a little financial assistance, we search in vain for anything which we can convert into cash. It is then, and not until then, that we really begin to appreciate the sterling qualities of our good friend, Money.

## PISTOLS NOT SOLD IN TEXAS

But Leased for Fifty Years Instead on Account of a Tax Law.

Austin, Tex.—A cowboy walked into a hardware store and asked for a good six-shooter.  
"How much is it?" he asked, when he had looked it over.  
"I can't sell it to you," the dealer replied, "but I will lease it to you for fifty years for \$15."  
"This is a dad blamed funny kind of a joint," the cowboy said. "I don't want to lease a gun! I want to own it!"  
He started to walk out, but was called back by the dealer, who explained that the last Legislature passed a law which imposes a tax of 50 per cent on the proceeds from the sale of pistols.  
"If I sold you this six-shooter for \$15 I would have to pay the State a tax of \$7.50," the hardware man explained. "I can lease it to you for fifty years and won't have to pay the State anything."  
The cowboy saw the point and leased the gun.  
The law which was enacted for the purpose of taxing pistols out of existence in Texas has been in effect more than nine months. During that period only two pistols have been sold in Texas, according to the tax receipt records of the State Comptroller's office.

One of these weapons was sold the other day in Amarillo for \$15 and the dealer made a remittance of \$7.50 tax on the sale. The other pistol was sold at Gainesville several weeks ago for \$10, one-half of which sum passed into the coffers of the State.

It is said that dealers all over Texas are leasing the new law by leasing pistols for fifty years and more. Pistol toting is not openly practised in any part of Texas. Many men still wear six-shooters, but the weapons are hidden. There has been a wonderful change throughout the Southwest in this respect during the last fifteen or twenty years.

In the early days almost every native in this region wore one or two six-shooters in holsters attached to a belt around his waist. Then the moral wave which wiped out gambling and is about to do away with the saloon in Texas came along and the six-shooter lost its popularity.

Only a few days ago a man here was fined \$100 for carrying a pistol. Not a great many years ago \$1 and costs was the usual punishment inflicted.

It is said that the fight against carrying pistols has greatly lessened the mortality rate in Texas. Murders are still committed, but there has been a decrease in the indiscriminate shooting and killing that formerly took place in the State.

## Have You Throat Droppings?

Is there a chronic cold in your nose, a dropping of phlegm in your throat, a watery, constant spitting and bad taste—do you have Catarrh, and to cure it quickly we recommend Catarrhozone. It clears out the nostrils, strengthens the throat, cuts the phlegm, gives instant relief. Nothing ever discovered equals Catarrhozone. The dollar size is guaranteed. Small sizes 25 and 50 cents. All dealers.

## Bats on Pacific Isles.

Bats were the only family of native mammals found on the thousands of small islands in the Pacific. These islands are so far away from the great continents that no mammals but the flying bats could reach them. The number of bats known on earth is about 400.

**COAL**  
AND  
**WOOD**  
AT  
**Lowest Prices**  
**THE ROGERS COAL CO. LIMITED**  
S. GILLIES, Pres. GEORGE J. GUY, Mgr.  
PHONE 1481

**Merchants**  
The motive power of your business is  
**ADVERTISING**  
The leading merchants everywhere have demonstrated this fact. In the large cities the  
**Persistent Advertiser**  
has become famous and makes the money. If you would be in this class you must advertise in the  
**TIMES**  
the paper that goes into the homes and the one that reaches an exclusive clientele. Circulation large and growing.  
It is an easy matter to let the other fellow get your business.  
See Our Ad. Man  
**Daily and Semi-Weekly**

The Paper on Which "The Times" is Printed is Made by the  
**Riordon Paper Mills Limited**  
at Merritton, Near St. Catharines  
THEY ALSO MAKE BUILDING PAPER AND ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF SULPHITE PULP IN CANADA  
Head office, Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, where all correspondence should be addressed.

**TOOTH THE KEYNOTE.**  
From The Expert Anatomist Can Reconstruct the Animal.

Teeth are not bones, as most people imagine them to be. Though they are attached to the skeleton they are not a part of it. They develop from the dermis or skin and are as a rule made up of three substances—dentine, cement and enamel. Enamel is the hardest of all animal substances. It actually contains more than 90 parts in one hundred of mineral matter—mainly phosphate of lime—while bone contains only 60 per cent. This accounts for the fact that teeth are more indestructible than any other part of the animal frame.

What is more wonderful still is that the tooth is the keynote of the frame. An expert anatomist needs only to be shown a tooth or two in order to reconstruct from them the animal from whose jaw they originally came—and this although the animal itself has been dead hundreds of years and its kind extinct for almost as long.

Not only do the teeth show what their owner looked like, whether it was an animal, lizard, fish or bird—some extinct birds used to possess teeth—but a study of a set of these useful organs will show what the creature used to feed on, and incidentally tell a great deal about its life and habits.

Teeth vary in form and number more than any other animal organs. An elephant, for instance, has usually only four teeth in use besides his tusks. But they are big enough to make up in size what they lack in number. The teeth of the elephant tribe are so different from those of other animals that when a fossil is dug up the geologist can at once be certain to what race of creatures it belonged, and is able to reconstruct the gigantic mastodon or hairy mammoth in whose jaw it originally grew.

At the other end of the scale, in point of number of teeth, comes the snail. The common garden snail is the happy possessor of 135 rows, each of 165 teeth, or a matter of 14,175 teeth in all.

The teeth of fish vary more greatly than those of any other known creatures. Their teeth are not divided into incisors, canines and molars, as in animals, but almost every different kind of fish has differently shaped teeth.

Sharks, for instance, have several rows of teeth, all extremely sharp pointed. The front row stands up erect, but those behind are more or less recumbent. There is never difficulty in identifying a shark's tooth.

Most fish have a great number of teeth. The dolphin, for instance, possesses two hundred, but there are others—like the sturgeon—which have no teeth at all. Almost all fish—sharks especially—shed their teeth frequently and grow new ones to replace them.

Snake's teeth—the poison fangs, that is—have the same peculiarity. There are always fresh ones in reserve to take the place of those which get broken. A rattlesnake may have as many as ten of these reserve teeth.

The sharp tusks of the crocodile and all flesh eating lizards need only to be seen once to be easily identified afterward. Some reptiles are toothless. These are tortoises, turtles and toads. A frog may easily be distinguished from a toad by the fact that the latter has no teeth, while the former has teeth in the upper jaw, but none in the lower.—London Answers.

**Information Gratis.**  
As a rule, engineers are anything but a frivolous class of men; but occasionally one comes across a black sheep. Recently a solemn-looking individual strolled into the refrigerator room and Mr. Guppy, the light-hearted second, to give him a little information about his engines.  
"Why, certainly," said Guppy, "those two brass knobs over there are called the jeremiad-dial, and the thing like a distorted mangle in the freezer. Now the jeremiad-dial—so called because of its resemblance to a boiled owl—is really generating electricity flavored with red currents—you understand? Well, when we stir up the conflicting elements with a brass poker and an old clay pipe, the jeremiad-dial is connected with the freezer, and, owing to the ammonia extracted from the pipe mixing with the electricity, it freezes so cold that we have to find out the temperature with a six foot thermometer, and—"  
"My word," said the questioner, "that's wonderful!" and he walked off.  
"Hear me kidding the old chap?" said Mr. Guppy, with a wink, to the chief, who had been standing by. "He's as green as a new cabbage."  
"Yes, I've often thought so," said the chief, "but he's the inspecting engineer for the company, all the same."  
—American Machinery.

SPORTING NEWS

COURTOWN II. OUT OF PLATE.

The Barrie Favorite's Leg Fills Up After Trial.

Baseball Season Opens Here This Afternoon, Rain or Shine—Scores in Yesterday's Games in the Big Leagues—An Operation on Longboat.

Comment and Chat

Manager, Hubert, of the Hamilton Lacrosse Club, is certainly having troubles of his own.

The baseball teams are at the post.

Although to-day's baseball match does not start till 4 o'clock, in future the Saturday games will be called at 3 o'clock.

The splendid showing made by Courtown II. in his early trials gave uncommon interest to the feature race at the approaching Woodbine meet.

Toronto World: A splendid sporting spirit was displayed yesterday at Upper Canada College, when fifty boys set out in the annual steeplechase regardless of the condition of the course.

It is an admitted fact that steeplechasing is popular with the racing-going public, but it is equally true that the sport at the present time is in anything but a satisfactory condition.

Shimonese, the Valley Farm Plater, worked three-quarters in 1:25. This fully is doing nicely, and he may repeat the performance of her dam, Lydette, first winner of the King's Plate in 1902.

The Plate declarations, which were made yesterday, include Altimo and Cecil Rhodes, of the Seagram stable; Harry Graball, N. C. Brown's Millmark, H. J. McLean's Erine Dear, T. P. Phelan's Flying Arrow, Valley Farm's Send, and Kirkfield, and T. A. Wood's Antrim Maid.

Stone Street's victory in the Kentucky Derby was particularly gratifying to Jockey Troubel. He was with "Bud" Hamilton when a Kentuckian bought Stone Street, as a yearling, along with another youngster, who was subsequently Major Mac, as his sire was Kinley Mac.

At a meeting of the O. J. C. held yesterday, the following officials were appointed: Stewards—Major F. A. Daingerfield, Major Wm. Hendrie, Colin Campbell, C. J. Fitzgerald, Bartlett McLennan and Directors of the Ontario Jockey Club.

JENKINS MAY GO AFTER GOTCH.

New York, May 9.—Tom Jenkins is training faithfully for the wrestling bout with Cazaux, the Frenchman, which takes place at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Monday evening next, as upon the result of this contest Jenkins figures another active and lucrative campaign.

QUEBEC TRICENTENARY.

The Times has received the Quebec number of Onward, an illustrated weekly published by William Briggs, Toronto, containing five articles on the founding. Five Sieges and Conquest of Quebec, with twenty-four engravings.

RAIN OR SHINE.

Tigers and Yankees Will Meet at Britannia Park To-day.

The professional baseball season here will open at Britannia Park this afternoon, rain or shine. The prospects are

THE RECORD OF THE THREE BIG LEAGUES.

Eastern. Clubs. Won. Lost. P. C. Buffalo 6 5 .545 Rochester 6 6 .500 Newark 6 6 .500 Jersey City 5 5 .500 Providence 5 7 .417 Montreal 5 8 .385 Toronto 5 8 .385

American. Clubs. Won. Lost. P. C. New York 11 7 .611 Philadelphia 12 8 .600 Cleveland 9 6 .600 St. Louis 10 7 .588 Chicago 7 8 .467 Boston 8 12 .400 Washington 8 11 .423 Detroit 8 12 .400

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Games to-day: Toronto at Newark, Rochester at Baltimore, Buffalo at Jersey City, Montreal at Providence.

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BOWLING SCORES.

Steel Plant Won Two Games Last Night.

In the City Bowling League series last night the Steel Plant won two games from the Tigers and the Internationals took two from Fernleigh. Harry Green was high man with 327. The scores:

Table with bowling scores for Steel Plant, Tigers, and Internationals. Columns include player names and scores.

U. C. C. RACE FOR HENDRIE CUP.

Toronto, May 9.—The annual steeplechase for the Hendrie Cup took place yesterday at Upper Canada College, there being 50 runners in the two divisions.

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Caledonia, May 9.—T. C. Flanagan announced last night that the trouble

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for bright weather, however, as old Sol was back on the job this morning. The game will be called at 4 o'clock sharp, and there will no doubt be a large crowd present, judging from the interest being shown in the new International League.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCORES.

Table with American League scores. Columns include team names and scores.

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DUNLOP BICYCLE TIRES. DETACHABLE. THE NEW PATENT DOUGHTY PROCESS. The New Dunlop Bicycle Tire for 1908, made by the Doughty Patent Process, makes a bicycle ride light as on air.

You will know the new tire by the name embossed on the slipless tread. All the dealers have them. The DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER GOODS CO., Limited. MONTREAL - ST. JOHN - TORONTO - VANCOUVER - WINNIPEG

MOTOR CAR GOSSIP. This is not true with alcohol. For example, the alcohol motor was running at the rate of three miles to one gallon of alcohol and some little change in the adjustment or conditions caused the alcohol to be fed faster the motor consumed a gallon to a mile and the operator would not know it.

Although the weather during the past week has been very much against the sport of motoring, the local sales agents report several sales of big cars. Mr. A. P. Goering, of the Hamilton garage, reports that notwithstanding the talk of money being tight, he looks for a good season, as he has had many inquiries.

So far this season the Hamilton Automobile Club has not shown much activity, although the membership has now grown to 50. The officers of the club are: President—Paul J. Myler. First Vice-President—A. E. Carpenter. Second Vice-President—Jas. Moodie.

Following is a list of race meets and hill climbing contests to be held in the United States this season: May 4-5—Harrisburg Philadelphia and return, 300-mile endurance run, Motor Club of Harrisburg.

After a long series of experiments extending back to last summer, the Fairmount Park Commission, of Philadelphia, has directed Superintendent Vogdes to begin the regular course of terracolo over all the principal driveways in the park.

Inch by inch, or perhaps, it would be better to say link by link, chains are giving way in the battle for transmission supremacy abroad, says Motor Talk. Chains may well cry to be saved from their friends, for verily some of their champions treat them most shamefully.

Clinton Mitchell—Convener, Brown Jackson, Meet at Seaforth. No. 2—Southampton, Kinairdine, W. E. Dixon, Owen Sound, Convener, W. A. Deane, Meet at Southampton. No. 3—Chesley, Hanover, Walkerton, Durham, Convener, George Mitchell, Meet at Hanover.

Extensive experiments have been carried on with the alcohol motor in the laboratory at the Franklin auto factory at Syracuse. The results obtained equal the results obtained in France and also the results obtained by Professor Lucks at Columbia University.

There is another very serious drawback to the use of alcohol as against the use of gasoline, says the Franklin expert. The motor can use practically any amount and not suffer. In the gasoline motor, the "mixture" must be right or the motor does not work well.

Persons who handle the currency of different countries find American money the most durable. The Crane mints in Massachusetts turn out the paper used by the Treasury in making currency, and the secret of its manufacture is well kept.

Most of the paper money you get in Canada is atrocious unless it happens to be American. If you ever go to Canada you don't have to bother to get your money changed; American money is good throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. In the large cities there

There's fine Australian wool in the "Blunoz" Serge—the soft, long fibrous wool of the famous Australian lamb. The "Blunoz" Serge is woven and made in Canada. We control the entire output of this famous Serge, both in the navy blue and black.

It's our pride—the best \$22 worth of suiting made in Canada. In single and double breasted styles we sell thousands of "Blunoz" Suits in Canada every year. On the Pacific Coast they sell well because they withstand the rainy season and hold their shape, and everywhere else they are popular because they give everlasting satisfaction.

A "Blunoz" Suit will be out of style before it's out of elbows just \$22. Semi-ready Tailoring. J. McCLUNG, 46 James Street North



EXTRAORDINARY PIANO BARGAINS GERHARD HEINTZMAN and FINANCE

127 KING STREET EAST OPP. TERMINAL STATION

To clear quickly and make room for our new stock of pianos, we offer the following exceptional values in used Uprights:

- GOURLAY 7 1-3 octave Cabinet Grand Piano in burr walnut case, attractive design, used only a short time, looks nearly as good as new. Special price \$225.00
MARTIN-ORME 7 1-3 octave Cabinet Grand Piano in handsome burr walnut case, has been rented about six months, to every appearance as good as new. Special price \$245.00
HEINTZMAN & CO. 7 1-3 octave Cabinet Grand Piano in mahogany case classic design, has only been used a short time. Special price \$250.00
MARTIN-ORME 7 1-3 octave Cabinet Grand Piano, in beautiful colonial case, just returned from rent. Special price \$275.00
GERHARD HEINTZMAN 7 1-3 octave Cabinet Grand piano, in beautiful burr walnut case, has been used for concert purposes for a short time. Special price \$315.00

We have also a selection of Square Pianos, ranging in price from \$60.00 upwards, in first class condition, and organs from \$100.00 upwards, all of which are guaranteed. Easy terms of payment can be arranged to suit the purchaser.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN LIMITED 127 KING STREET EAST - Opposite Terminal Station F. LUNN, Manager PHONE 1852

CHURCHES TO-MORROW

SPECIAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL MUSIC TO-MORROW

Rev. J. A. Wilson, the pastor, will preach both morning and evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Rev. Roy Van Wyck, B. A., will preach in the Sherman Avenue Presbyterian Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In continuation of the evangelistic services, Rev. W. T. Gunn, of Toronto, will preach in the First Congregational Sunday and Monday evening. In Erskine Church services will be conducted by Rev. S. B. Russell, Special evening service. Subject, "Unconscious Influence." Strangers welcome. In the First Methodist Church Rev. J. Treleven will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Undiscoverable Secret," and at 7 p. m. on "The Kind of Men for Today."

WINONA

Miss M. Harper and V. Smith are confined to their homes through sickness. E. Toms and M. Bissel are also on the sick list. E. D. Smith has been elected lay delegate to the Synod. Miss Norris, of Toronto, was visiting her cousin, Miss Mary Fox, this week. Mrs. and Miss Helen Ross, of Burford, are the guests of Mrs. John Hicks. Rev. S. Sarkissian will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday. John P. Gowans was married to Miss Mary E. Vevers, of Norton, England, at New York on April 30th. Congratulations.

GRAND LODGE HERE.

Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association's Annual Session.

The fifteenth annual session of the Ladies Orange Benevolent Association will be held in the Orange Hall in this city on the 25th and 26th of May. The delegates from the two city lodges are: Mrs. W. Hoey, Worthy Mistress, and Mrs. Wm. Hoey, from No. 1 lodge, and Mrs. W. J. Simpson and Mrs. R. Steward, Deputy Mistress, from No. 61. A committee, composed of the two local lodges is making preparations for a banquet and a good programme of entertainment to be held on the evening of the 25th to which all city orangers and their wives or lady friends, are cordially invited.

LATE EDMOND THATCHER.

The funeral of Mr. Edmond Thatcher was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his home, 350 Hunter Street west, and was very largely attended. Rev. H. McDiarmid officiated at the home and grave. The pall-bearers were: Mr. George Loomore, Wesley Waters, Martin Greay, Robert Mitchell, George Mitchell, and Charles Mitchell. The floral tributes were: Wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thatcher; sickle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitchell and family; sprays, Mr. and Mrs. Bramley, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Croll, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Wild; wreath, young men's class; crown, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay; sprays, Mr. Walters, Miss V. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers, Miss Mary Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Budge, Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy and family; broken wheel, comrades; sprays, Walter and Dick Male, Ernie and Kate Mitchell, and the family; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Foster, Mrs. and Mr. A. W. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, Miss Dolly Gillard; wreath, Mrs. Mortimer and family; anchor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Male and Mr. and Mrs. C. Male; pillow, from the family; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Secord; star, Mr. and Mrs. Gummo; sprays, Mr. and Mrs. Gavey, Mr. and Mrs. Landsborough.

Tourist and the High-priced Candles.

A tourist was shown to a room in a hotel in Brussels, where he found twenty candles stuck in a chandelier. As it was dark the attendant lighted them all; but the guest had been in Continental hotels before and made him put them out immediately. This was of no avail, however. In his bill next day he found them charged, "Twenty candles, 10 francs." The tourist thereupon went back to the room and took out all the candles, wrapped each one in paper and put them into his pocket. When he was about to leave the house he found the servants drawn up in two lines in the hall, ten men servants on one side, ten maid servants on the other, all smiling and ready for the expected tip. Then he drew out his package and distributed the candles, one to each. "Allow me, monsieur," he said, with a bow, "permit me, mademoiselle. They are very superior candles, I assure you. I paid half a franc apiece for them, and he left them all staring at the candles in their hands like so many altar boys. "What business is Miss Gaddie in?" "Oh, she's in everybody's business." "Wholesale, eh?" "Yes, except when it's Catholic Standard and Times. The shoe dealer should be the sole owner of his business."

DOINGS IN DUNDAS.

Scotch Concert Given in the Town Hall Last Night.

Dundas, May 9.—The Scottish concert given in the Town Hall last evening in aid of Knox Church Sunday school building fund was a very gratifying success from every point of view. The programme was one of exceptional merit in every respect. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and the chairman and all the performers in the best of fettle. J. J. Steele, chairman, opened with a suitable address. Messrs. McMurich, McGregor, Davenport and McPherson (formerly of Hamilton) followed with a Scotch reel. Other dances given were Highland fling by W. A. McPherson, A. McGregor, Miss Myrtle Dofald, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Findlay, Dofald, Mrs. and Miss Helen Ross, songs: Miss Barber, Miss Palling and Thos. Palling gave a musical trio and a march; Miss Jean McBride and Thos. Davenport gave readings; Mrs. and Miss Wren gave a duet. Miss Durrant presided at the piano with her usual grace and ability. The committee in charge are deserving of congratulations for the success of the function. As the chairman remarked, it filled a long felt want. The family of W. A. Hughes, of Toronto, is having a large share of affliction of late. The oldest boy, Elwood, is just past the danger point of a severe illness, and now Mrs. Hughes is in the hospital suffering from diphtheria, probably contracted while caring for the youngest son, Raymond.

STEEL-COAL TROUBLE.

Toronto, Ont., May 9.—The financial Post this morning says that the settlement of the Steel Coal Litigation is much more probable in the immediate future than was generally expected. Negotiations will be resumed to-day in Montreal. The price of coal has been settled and the principal point at issue is the amount to be paid to the Steel Company for the difference between the contract price and the sum actually paid. Mr. James Ross has said he would pay \$1,500,000 but the Steel Company hold out for \$2,000,000. It is understood that Mr. Ross is now willing to pay \$1,750,000. The price of coal has been practically agreed upon at \$1.40 per ton for slack and \$1.80 per ton for run of mine. In regard to the damages for the shutting down of the steel plant in the autumn of 1906, it is expected that this branch of the case will be argued before the Privy Council.

THE REAL THING.

Exception has been very justly taken to the coarse caricatures on the Irish race displayed on many post cards. The Catholic Record announces that Miss Catharine McInerney, 233 Catharine street north, Hamilton, has produced an Irish post card which deserves a large sale. It is called "The Tara Card," representing a beautiful Irish maid playing the harp. Upon it is printed the first verse of Moore's beautiful poem, "The Harp That Once Thru Tara's Halls."

SUTTON VS. DUNDAS.

At Toronto yesterday, in Sutton v. Town of Dundas, H. C. Gwyn, K.C., for defendants the town corporation, moved to stay proceedings on the appeal of the defendant, the Electric Light Co., to this court from the judgment of Teetzel, J., until after judgment in their appeal to the Court of Appeal is given. W. L. Ross, K.C., Hamilton, for the defendants the Electric Light Co., W. E. S. Knowles, Dundas, for the plaintiff. Motion adjourned for one week to consider a term suggested by the court.

Facial Massage.

Our system of massage removes all superfluous dead skin and dirt, cleanses the pores of all secretions and foreign matter, renders the skin soft and clear and enhances the beauty of the complexion, 3 months' treatment, \$5. Hennessey's Beauty Parlors, Phone, 2581, 7 King street east.

Saturday, May 9.—There was a large market and a good demand for produce this morning. Prices generally were steady. Butter and eggs were a trifle easier, although the quotations remained the same. Meats remain the same with the exception of beef which went up 50¢ per cwt. Some fresh English soles are selling for 4¢ a pound. On the grain market oats dropped a couple of points. To-day's ruling prices were: Wheat took quite a jump during this morning. It had been running at 90 cents at 2 1/2 o'clock, and opened at 91 cents at 2 1/2 o'clock, and at 92 cents at 3 o'clock, at which it remained all the rest of the day. There was quite a good supply in.

Table with columns for various commodities like Apples, Potatoes, Onions, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various meats like Bacon, Beef, Pork, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various fish like Salmon, Trout, Herring, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various grains like Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various flowers like Daffodils, Tulips, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various fruits like Apples, Peaches, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various other goods like Sugar, Tea, etc. and their prices.

Other Markets. NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.86¢; centrifugal, 36 test, 4.35¢; molasses, 7.45¢. 3.6c; refined sugar.

Natal sheepskins was held in Mincing-lane to-day. The offerings amounted to 260,725, of which 120,855 were soiled skins were in fair condition, but competition was only moderate and a large quantity was bought in owing to the high limits set by sellers. Long woolled skins declined 1/4, short woolled 1/4 to 1/2 and short skirts 1/4 to 1/2; coarse grades were lower. GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT. Washington.—The department of agriculture in its summary of the May crop report issued to-day, places the total area of winter wheat standing on May 1, to be harvested at 29,530,000 acres, which is 4 1/2 per cent. or less than last fall and 8 1/2 per cent. or less than the area of winter wheat reported in the average condition of the growing winter wheat on May 1, 1907. In 1907, the average condition of the crop was 90.3 per cent. of a normal as compared with 88.1 on April 1, and 88 per cent. on May 1, 1907.

Of the total acreage of the spring ploughed, 65.8 per cent. is reported as actually ploughed to May, as compared with 71.5 per cent. at the corresponding date last year. Of spring ploughing 54.7 per cent. was completed. May 1, against 47 per cent. on May 1, 1907. FINANCIAL ITEMS. Spot copper in London is 2 1/2¢ lower, and New York banks gained \$3,800,000 through sub-treasury operations since the beginning of the month. B. B. Rogers & Co. is in strong position to meet present depression. Regular 2 per cent. dividend declared on any 7 1/2 per cent. of common stock. Number of St. Paul stockholders increased 80 per cent. since demand for stocks in loan crowd. Steel authorities expect iron ore shipments from Upper Lake ports to begin next month. Thirty-one roads for fourth week April show average gross decrease 24.50 per cent. Pig iron prices continue weak, but no change in quotations for finished steel. The Euclid Savings and Trust Co., of Chicago, made an assignment of its assets to trustees on April 25, 1908; failure not important.

Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal.—Continued cool, wet weather has acted against retail business here and at surrounding points. There is, however, a fair amount of business in most lines and everything points towards a good summer and fall trade. Considerable activity has been occasioned by the arrival of ocean vessels and fair shipments of goods are going through the canals. The dry goods trade reports a good demand for staples. Cotton mills are still working on reduced time, but manufacturers of cotton hosiery state they have all the business they need for three or four months. They hold prices steady to firm. Despite lower prices for canned tomatoes in the States prices here continue steady, as may be expected to continue so until the new pack comes in. Toronto.—General trade has shown little change here during the past week. Sentiment regarding future business is exceedingly hopeful in view of further excellent reports regarding western crop conditions. Sentiment has gone through well. The weather has been rather against a heavy movement of spring lines, but retailers bought light and even should spring be late in arriving, stocks carried over are not likely to be heavy. Sorting trade is continued in volume. Travelers report a continued good business in fall lines. Dry goods prices show little change, although there is an unsettled tone following reductions in the United States markets.

Winnipeg.—A steady improvement is noted in all lines of trade. The weather and business are taking on a more cheerful tone accordingly. The city retail trade is accordingly. Vancouver and Victoria.—Trade holds a good tone all along the coast. Wholesale and retail lines are meeting with fair to good demands and collections are satisfactory. Quebec.—Trade conditions are much about the same as the preceding week. Wholesaler report orders, and collections slow.

Hamilton.—Business here is fairly active, although the head weather has inhibited the movement of retail lines to some extent. Wholesalers say orders are light, although trade for later on in the year looks well. In some lines manufacturers are busy while others are quiet. The building trade keeps fairly busy. London.—There has been little change in the situation there. The movement of goods continues on the light side, but active preparations are going forward for the summer and fall trade. Ottawa.—General trade continues to show gradual improvement.

INVESTMENTS. Toronto Saturday Night: Both time and call money here rule at 6 per cent. on approved collateral, but the demand is not large for the season that loans can be had in New York at 3 to 4 per cent. for six to eight to six months. The result is that a large proportion of the international stocks, such as C.P.R., Twin City, the Mackays and the Soos, are carried down there for Toronto and Canadian accounts. Clients are paying 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. here against 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. on loans in New York. It is little wonder that the local trading is on such a limited scale. It is not unlikely that speculative trade will continue at the present low ebb for some months to come, and the legitimate business community here hope that such conditions will continue to prevail even for a longer period. Although the interest and dividend payments are small for the month of May, there is nevertheless quite a good demand for investment stocks, and the market for these issues continues firm as a rule. The returns on such investments are comparatively large, and the best of them are being gradually picked up and put away in strong boxes. Below we give the annual return on some of the investments at current market prices: Niagara Navigation yields 6.77 per cent., Northern Navigation 8.16, Fairway Navigation 8.33, Richardson 6.50, Toronto Railway 6.00, Toronto Electric 6.80, Twin City 5.74, So Paulo 7.03, Winnipeg Electric 6.95, Bell Telephone 7.72, Consumers Gas 5.15, Mackay common 6.40, Mackay preferred 6.06, Dominion Coal preferred 7.36, Dominion Telegraph 5.45, Nova Scotia Steel preferred 7.40, and bank stocks from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

Fine Soap at Low Prices. Shell Brand Castile soap, 2 1/2 bars 20¢; Williams' Jersey Cream soap, 15¢ each; Baby's Own soap, 25¢ box; Mother's Favorite soap, 25¢ box; Infants' Delight soap, 25¢ box; Baby's Glycerin soap, 10¢; Cuticura soap, 25¢; also Colgate's, Williams', Vinolia and many other soaps, at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north.

The new tobacco act comes into force on June 1. The offerings amounted to 260,725, of which 120,855 were soiled skins were in fair condition, but competition was only moderate and a large quantity was bought in owing to the high limits set by sellers. Long woolled skins declined 1/4, short woolled 1/4 to 1/2 and short skirts 1/4 to 1/2; coarse grades were lower.

Other Markets. NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.86¢; centrifugal, 36 test, 4.35¢; molasses, 7.45¢. 3.6c; refined sugar.

LAVISHED MONEY AND DID IT ON A SALARY OF TWENTY-FIVE A WEEK.

Accquitted on Charge of Having Stolen From Employers—Twenty-Year-Old Lad Tells How He Did Wrong and Was Aware of It.

Toronto, May 9.—"Thank you, gentlemen, thank you," cried out Douglas B. Findlay, jumping to his feet in the prisoners' dock shortly after 8 o'clock last night and gesticulating wildly to the jurymen, who, after one and a half hours' retirement, had found him not guilty on three charges of having stolen sums of money from his employers, Messrs. McDonald & Maybee, who recently dissolved partnership in a live stock commission business in the city. Findlay in his excitement snatched up his hat and made a motion to leave the dock, but he was restrained by the constables, for he has yet to face trial on three other similar charges.

The charges were for sums of \$109.32, \$145.75 and \$84, which, it was said, Findlay received in December, 1906, and failed to pay over to the firm. The defence endeavored to show that Mr. McDonald's finances were in no way involved a state, owing to his stock dealing and betting transactions, that it was not possible to show that the money had not been duly paid over to him. The amount of the alleged deductions at first were reported to be in the neighborhood of \$40,000, but the sums represented on the six indictments which the grand jury found against Findlay totalled only \$2,007.

In his evidence yesterday morning Mr. McDonald stated that there was still a sum of \$34,938 unaccounted for. Faultlessly attired in a stylish cut suit, Findlay had earlier in the day gone into the witness box and given evidence on his own behalf. He admitted having received the three sums from Messrs. McDonald, Quinn and Baxter, but he had in each case turned the money over to his employer, Mr. McDonald. Findlay is only in his twentieth year, and he told the court of his career in the employ of Messrs. McDonald & Maybee. At the commencement he said he got \$10 a week, which was afterwards raised to \$15. In May, 1906, he said, McDonald gave him an extra \$5 a week, which later was increased to \$10, for doing some special work for him.

"What was the special work?" inquired Mr. Hartley Dewart, K. C., his counsel. "Mr. McDonald was speculating in stocks, and had some of the interest on his overdraft charged up against Mr. Maybee," replied Findlay. "You knew that this was wrong, did you not?" inquired his Lordship. "Yes, sir," replied the witness. Findlay said he was aware of McDonald's betting and stock transactions, and had placed bets for McDonald. Findlay said in addition to his salary he had made large sums by betting at the Woodbine and at Hamilton.

WALKER FOUND GUILTY. Sensational Criminal Case at Vancouver—Big Bail Taken. Vancouver, May 8.—Walker, a well-known young business man, was found guilty by Judge Crane of procuring an illegal operation. Sentence was reserved, pending an appeal on the question whether counselling in Canada is a crime when the principal offence is committed outside the jurisdiction. The accused was freed on \$20,000 bail. Public interest in the case is intense. The victim is a daughter of an English officer who resided in Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF DAVID EDWARDS, late of the city of Hamilton, deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of David Edwards, who died on or about the 22nd day of March, 1908, at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, are required to send by prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor herein for the executor and administrator of the said estate, the said David Edwards, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of the amount thereof and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the matter of the estate of Emily Jane Taylor, deceased. The creditors of Emily Jane Taylor, above named, are required to send by prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitors for the executors of the said estate of the said Emily Jane Taylor, on which date the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having reference only to those claims of which notice shall then have been received.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Pursuant to R. S. O., 1897, cap. 129, all creditors of William Albert Gibb, late of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, who died on or about the 20th day of October, 1907, are required on or before the 30th day of May, 1908, to send to the undersigned a statement of their claims, which date the estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which notice shall then have been received.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Wentworth. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ALBERT GIBB, DECEASED. Take notice that all parties claiming to be creditors of the said deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of October, 1907, are required to send to the undersigned a statement of their claims, which date the estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which notice shall then have been received.

Look in Our Window

FOR BROWN Suits

The proper shades of brown as worn by the young men who know.

Prices \$15 to \$25

Oak Hall

10 and J2 James St. North

Auction Sale of Timber Berths

Dokis Indian Reserve. THERE will be offered for sale by public auction, at an upset price, in the Russell House, in the city of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June, 1908, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, timber berths numbered 1 to 5, inclusive, covering the pine timber of nine inches in diameter and over at the stump and no other on the whole of the Dokis Indian Reserve one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less, in the Province of Ontario.

Each limit will be offered separately at a bonus, ten per cent. of which to be paid in cash on day of sale and notes to be given for the remainder, payable in three, six and nine months, at the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Ottawa, with interest at six per cent. in addition to Crown dues at the rate of \$5.00 per M. feet B.M. and \$30.00 per M. feet C.M. an annual ground rent of \$24.00 and a license fee of \$1.00, the cash payment to be forfeited upon failure to pay the balance of bonus within the time above mentioned.

Tenders for Bending Machine, Sore. TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, Ontario, for the purchase of a "Tender for Bending Machine, Sore," will be received at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, up to noon of the 15th day of May, 1908. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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# For the Spread of Christ's Kingdom Among Men

The sole object of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, and especially young men. It was formed in recognition of the fact that every Christian man is pledged to devote his life to the extension of Christ's kingdom on earth. It is composed of men and boys in every station in life, who are ready to strive, like St. Andrew, to bring men nearer to Christ. Personal allegiance to Him, loyalty to His kingdom, belief that there is work to be done for the spread of the kingdom among men, and especially young men, a conviction of individual responsibility for entire consecration to that work, and the spirit of Christian fraternity, these are the fundamental principles on which the Brotherhood has been established and developed.

Brotherhood work is either individual or organized. Each Brotherhood man has his own work to do, apart from every one else, in bringing the kingdom of Christ to men one by one. In cooperation with other men, organized with him into a chapter, he is called upon to do what he can toward carrying on certain organized work.

There are two rules only, viz., Prayer and Service, which have throughout its history characterized the Brotherhood. In fulfillment of the object for which the members are banded together they have undertaken to obey the two rules named so long as they shall retain their membership. These rules simply define the least amount of service which a loyal member of the Brotherhood, or, indeed, any Christian man, should render. His Lordship Bishop DuMoulin in a few words recognizes the work and worth of the Brotherhood as follows: "Having been identified with the Brotherhood of St. Andrew since its commencement in Canada, I think I can know its principles and workings. I can cordially recommend them as at once simple, strong and useful. As a parish priest I found the Brotherhood most helpful to me, and I find it no less so now as Bishop of a diocese. I cannot speak too warmly of the zeal and efficiency of the Brotherhood in this city and diocese."

The Brotherhood originated in 1883. On St. Andrew's Day in that year a dozen young men of St. James' Church, Chicago, agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

To those who have watched the Brotherhood in the United States and Canada from its commencement, its history and progress exhibit in the most striking way the guiding influence of the Holy Spirit. The Order was a new thing, without precedent, and in the hands of comparatively young men. It was, from the start, aggressive. It had from its commencement to set itself against many prevalent habits of life and thought. And yet, by the guidance of that Spirit, no grievous mistakes have been made, and the movement has gone on, growing in size and influence, and gaining in wisdom day by day.

The outward results of one year's work in St. James' Church were so remarkable that other parishes formed similar organizations and the movement spread because it was found to answer to a genuine need in the church.

Mr. James L. Houghtaling was elected President of the Council appointed at the third convention held in 1888, in New York and he continued to hold that important position until October, 1900, when Mr. H. D. W. English, of Pittsburg, Pa., was elected President, which office, owing to ill health, he was compelled to resign in 1904.

The nineteenth annual convention held at Philadelphia in 1904, was specially marked and will be ever memorable, owing to the presence of His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who brought a message of love from the mother church, and who manifested the deepest interest in the work of the Brotherhood, and in straight-forward, earnest words, charged the members with a sincere heart, mind and soul to the task which they had set themselves to do. At this convention Mr. Robert H. Gardner, of Gardiner, Me., was unanimously elected President.

The history and growth of the Brotherhood is intimately bound up in its annual conventions, both in the United States and in Canada. Each convention has represented the special results of a year's work and thought throughout

the order, and has largely determined its future development. These conventions have been to a remarkable degree held in controversy. They have been schools for training workers and occasions for Christian fellowship—not battlefields for supremacy. A truly disinterested desire that the right things should be done has kept men from saying and doing wrong and foolish things. The conventions have, therefore, ever been times of great refreshment and uplifting.

Within three years of the first American convention of 1886 a few scattered chapters of the brotherhood were organized in Canada, and in the fall of 1889 one or two young men went to the convention in Cleveland, and came back full of enthusiasm for the work, largely as a result of their visit an initiatory meeting of the chapters of the brotherhood in Canada was held in Toronto in the month of June, 1890, when a dozen chapters then existing united formally into the "Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Canada."

At the first annual convention held in Toronto in 1891, Mr. N. Ferrar Davidson, of Toronto, was elected president of the council, a position which he continued to hold till October, 1902, when Mr. Jas. A. Catto was elected in his place. He held the office until 1907, since which date Mr. A. G. Alexander, Hamilton, has filled the office.

Annual conventions have been held regularly as follows: 1891, Toronto; 1892, Toronto; 1893, Kingston; 1894, Ottawa; 1895, Woodstock; 1896, Montreal; 1897, Buffalo, N. Y.; U. S. A. (International); 1898, Hamilton; 1899, St. John, N. B.; 1900, Toronto; 1901, Detroit, Mich.; U. S. A. (Joint American and Canadian); 1902, Bradford; 1903, Toronto; 1905, Ottawa; 1906, Ottawa; 1907, Winnipeg, Man.

The next convention is to be held in Hamilton, where a large number of bishops and clergy from all parts of the Dominion and from the United States are to be present; also a great many prominent laymen. Over 500 delegates are expected. They will come from as far as Halifax and Vancouver. The people of Hamilton will be given an opportunity to hear the leading bishops, clergy and laymen.

These conventions have been successful in a remarkable degree, in arousing and sustaining the interest of the members in the sole objects of the Brotherhood. In no case was this more marked than at the twelfth annual convention in 1902. At this convention a "Forward Movement" was inaugurated, resulting in the appointment of Rev. W. Bertal Heeny, B. A., of Christ's Church, Belleville, as first traveling secretary of the Brotherhood in Canada, until October 1, 1903. In January, 1904, the present traveling and general secretary, Mr. F. W. Thomas, of Toronto, was appointed with Mr. W. G. Davis, of Hamilton, to assist him until 1st of October, 1904, when Mr. Davis entered Trinity College, Toronto, to take a theological course. In the spring and summer of 1904 that part of Canada east of Lake Huron was carefully and systematically covered by the two secretaries, with the result that 46 new chapters, with a membership of 750 men, were added to the strength of the Brotherhood. Since October, 1904, Mr. Thomas has continued the work alone. One of the most important results was that to the Pacific coast in 1905, embracing some fifty cities and towns in the great West, where 23 new chapters were organized, 8 dormant chapters revived and 26 other parishes or active chapters visited and strengthened. The total addition to the membership of the Brotherhood brought about by this trip through the West was no less than 300 men. This trip was followed by much definite work in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, culminating in a conference held in Halifax. The fourteenth convention was held in Ottawa in October, 1905, and was one of the most successful held by the Canadian Brotherhood. It was remarkable for the earnestness of the members and their determination to extend the work, especially in the West. The most important work done in Huron Diocese, followed by a conference in London on the 31st December, 1905, and January 1st, 1906, attended by 134 members of Huron chapters, and from chapters in St. Catharines, Hamilton and Toronto. Early in January was commenced a second tour through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, including a conference in Winnipeg on March 25th and 26th, attended by 85 members.

The sixteenth annual convention was



F. W. THOMAS, Toronto, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.



A. G. ALEXANDER, Hamilton, President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Canada.



CHAS. W. HEMING, Member Dominion Council and Secretary Hamilton Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

held in Winnipeg in May last. It was a most helpful and inspiring one. It was the best attended convention yet held, and undoubtedly made a distinct impress upon church life in the west. There are 302 senior chapters in Canada, with a total membership of 2,880 men, and 82 junior chapters, with a membership of 800. There is altogether a total membership of 3,680 men and boys in 402 chapters.

The officers of the council are as follows:

- A. G. Alexander, Hamilton, President.
- A. B. Wiswell, Halifax, N. S., First Vice-President.
- E. A. V. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man., Second Vice-President.
- R. H. Coleman, chairman Executive Committee, Toronto, Ont.
- Fred A. Bowman, Sydney, C. B.
- F. H. Scummell, M. D., St. John, N. B.
- Alan H. Wetmore, St. John, N. B.
- D. M. Stewart, Montreal.
- H. J. Webber, Montreal.
- A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa, Ont.
- T. Alder D. Bliss, Ottawa, Ont.
- Judge Macdonald, Brockville, Ont.
- A. C. Dunbar, Kingston, Ont.
- N. Ferrar Davidson, Toronto, Ont.
- H. C. Boulter, Toronto, Ont.
- Hulbert Carleton, Toronto, Ont.
- John T. Symonds, Toronto, Ont.
- Jas. A. Catto, Toronto, Ont.
- Jas. Money Penny, Toronto, Ont.
- L. A. Winter, Toronto, Ont.
- C. W. Heming, Hamilton, Ont.
- K. C. Campbell, Windsor, Ont.

Edward Nash, Wingham, Ont. R. L. Barwick, Barrie, Ont. Mackie Kinton, Huntsville, Ont. S. W. Smith, Winnipeg, Man. H. M. Arnold, Brandon, Man. J. H. H. Young, Regina, Sask. H. Davison Pickett, Moose Jaw, Sask. E. G. Beall, Vancouver, B. C. Thos. Walker, Victoria, B. C. A. W. Crysler, Delhi, Ont.

The first formal agreement between the brotherhood in the United States and any outside brotherhood was the concordat entered into between representatives of the brotherhood in Canada and representatives of the brotherhood in the United States at the Philadelphia convention in 1890. This was supplemented by a more comprehensive document, which was adopted by the American Brotherhood at the Washington convention in 1894, and ratified by the Canadian convention at Woodstock in February, 1895.

The first International Convention of the Brotherhood throughout the world was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on October 18th to 17th, 1897. This was undoubtedly the most representative and most important layman's gathering ever held at any time in the Anglican communion. There were registered at this convention some 1,335 delegates and visitors, including Bishops of the Church from England, the West Indies, Canada and the United States, clergy from Japan, China and the West Indies.

The report presented to this conven-

tion stated, among other things: "The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, as an organization, may, indeed, in the Providence of God pass away, but the principles for which it stands and which it has made real and vital in the lives of thousands of men can never die." The principles are:

- (a) The responsibility of the baptized man to realize his baptism.
- (b) The use of prayer and personal effort in bringing men within the influence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as this Church has received and proclaimed the same.
- (c) Loyalty to the Church; to her Bishops and the clergy.

At this convention it was formally decided that the Standing International Committee should be appointed, consisting of four representatives from the American Brotherhood, three from the Canadian Brotherhood, and two from every National Brotherhood.

The American and Canadian Brotherhood met again in a joint convention at Detroit in July, 1901, the Canadian Brotherhood being represented by nearly 100 members. During this convention the long discussed changes in rules of service were practically settled, and the way was paved for the formal amendment to the constitution adopted by both Brotherhoods at their convention of 1902.

On St. Andrew's Day, 1891, representatives from a few organizations, which had been formed on Brotherhood

lines in parishes in Glasgow, Edinburgh and other cities in Scotland, met in Edinburgh and organized the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Scottish Episcopal Church. This movement has grown slowly but steadily. The headquarters of the Brotherhood in Scotland are at Edinburgh.

In England several parochial chapters had been working on the general lines of the Brotherhood for some years, but it was not until June 12th, 1896, in London, that a national organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution, the ratification of which was the basis of union and the election of a Council. Mr. George A. Spottiswood, London, was elected President, with Earl Nelson, chairman of the Council.

The Brotherhood has since made considerable progress in England. The increase of chapters has been slow, but the growth has been a most healthy one. On the death of Mr. George A. Spottiswood, Earl Nelson became President. The headquarters of the Brotherhood in England are in London.

There are several chapters of the Brotherhood in South Africa, affiliated with the Brotherhood in England. In April, 1896, the Brotherhood was formally organized in Jamaica, under the presidency of the most Rev. Eos Nuttall, D. D., Archbishop of the West Indies. This Brotherhood includes chapters in Jamaica, British Honduras, and Trinidad, with 62 Senior and Junior Chapters and 880 members. The headquarters of the Brotherhood there are in Spanish Town, Jamaica.

In 1893 the Bishop of Tokio asked that a Brotherhood man be sent to Japan. Twenty men answered the call for volunteers. Mr. Chas. H. Evans, of the Brotherhood in the United States, was selected and upon his entering the ministry, after two years work, the Brotherhood sent out Prof. F. E. Wood, who worked in Japan for several years and established a Japanese National Council. Several Canadian Missionaries take a deep interest in the Brotherhood in Japan.

The Hamilton Local Assembly of the Brotherhood is the second largest Local Assembly in Canada, the largest being Toronto. It has eleven Senior chapters with 156 members, and 5 Junior chapters with a membership of 67 boys, a total membership of 223 men and boys.

The officers are as follows:

- F. Bowstead, President.
- D. J. Fairclough, Vice-President.
- C. W. Heming, Secretary.
- E. Lanefield, Assistant Secretary.
- F. G. Lamb, Treasurer.

## RECEIVED A SUDDEN CALL.

The citizens of Carluke were much shocked on Sabbath morning last when it was learned that Robert, the youngest son of James Russell, Deputy Reeve of Apshester Township, had been suddenly cut down by the hand of death at the early age of 26. Robert was around as usual on Saturday, and was looking after the chores on the farm. He had tea with the family, and was apparently in his usual health. After tea he staked up a horse and drove for the mail, and made a couple of calls on neighbors. He spent a few minutes in conversation with them, and returned home about 9 o'clock. After warming himself by the fire where his brother John was reading, he went upstairs to his room, and shortly afterwards John followed, and went to bed with him. They had a little conversation about the farm work, and then John went to sleep. In a few minutes he was awakened by the jerking of Robert's body, and he immediately arose and tried to awaken him, as he thought he was dreaming. Failing to arouse him the family were called, and soon all were at his bedside. He had taken a convulsion, from which they endeavored to arouse him. They succeeded partially, only to see him in a few minutes lapse into another. Dr. Boyce, of Mount Hope, was hurriedly called, and promptly responded. He did all in his power to restore consciousness, but to no avail. One convulsion followed another until 3 a. m., when he expired.

The death was a very great shock to the family, as no indication of ill health had been previously noticed. The entire community was saddened as the news of his death spread. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon to the Carluke Cemetery, and a very large number of former chums and associates joined in the procession. The services at the house were conducted by his pastor, Rev. W. T. Ellison, who spoke very feelingly of the kindly, earnest and manly character of the deceased. Expressions of grief and sympathy were very general.

as was evidenced by the large number present, and by the kindly remembrances which were laid on the casket. The flowers were very beautiful, and testified to the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best. Among them were: Pillow, "Our Son," from his father and mother; anchor, "Brother," from his sister Grace; wreath, "Dear Boy," from his brother John; wreath, "In loving friendship," from Miss Howdon; pillow "Our Friend," from his young men associates; sprays from Annie Morton, Laurel, Will and B. McLagan, Willie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Laidman, Hamilton; Mrs. Cusack, Hamilton.

The pall-bearers were six of his most intimate chums, with some of whom he had spent a few of his last minutes on earth. They were James Hamilton, John Marshall, John McQueen, Melville Moffatt, Herbert Howden and William Cleland. The entire community sympathizes most sincerely with Mr. and Mrs. Russell in their sudden bereavement.

## \$500 REWARD.

### Incentive Now For Capture of Murderer Moir.

Ottawa, May 8.—The Government has authorized the Minister of Militia to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Private Moir, who murdered Color-Sergeant Lloyd at Wolseley Barracks, London, on April 17, or for such information as may lead to his arrest.

## NEW SUPREME COURT RULES.

At a meeting of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, held the 2nd and 3rd May, 1908, the following rules were passed:

1299. Rules 1,259 to 1,298 inclusive, relating to certiorari proceedings passed on Friday, the 27th day of March, 1908, and which were published in the issue of the Ontario Gazette of 4th April, 1908, are hereby declared to be superseded and inoperative by reason of the Act of the Ontario Legislature passed at its last session, embodying said rules.

1300. Rule 1,237 is hereby amended by adding thereto the words "and also in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan."

1301. Rule 168 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: 1301.1) When a defendant is served within Ontario elsewhere than in a provisional judicial district, he shall appear within ten days, including the day of service.

2) If served within a provisional judicial district, unless otherwise ordered under rule 253, he shall appear within 20 days, including the day of service. These rules come into force forthwith.

## ZION INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

The annual election of officers of Zion Tabernacle Intermediate League was held on Thursday night, when reports of the work during the past year were given. The league has been very successful and now has a membership of 102. The first part of the evening was given to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following were chosen:

- President—Geo. E. Weber
- First Vice—C. E. Committee—John Frid.
- Second Vice, Missionary Committee—Bert Sharpe.
- Third Vice, Lookout Committee—Viola Buttrum.
- Fourth Vice, Social Committee—Winnie Fleak.
- Secretary—Bert Pepper.
- Treasurer—Ceil Dent.

The remainder of the evening was spent in games, refreshments, speeches, etc. Much credit is due to Misses Buttrum, Fleak, L. Dent and Hoti, who made the evening so pleasant. The leaguers testified to the very enjoyable evening spent, and are looking forward to this year being more successful than before.

## Adulteration of Food.

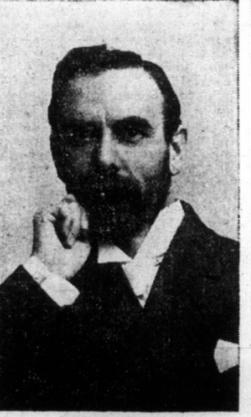
Some people say that Laxa-Food contains drugs. We hereby offer it to be analyzed; if anything other than good food is found we will pay costs; the other party to pay costs if found pure. A. W. Maguire & Co.



F. G. LAMB, Treasurer Hamilton Assembly Brotherhood of St. Andrew.



JOHN BOWSTEAD, Hamilton Assembly Brotherhood of St. Andrew.



D. J. FAIRCLOUGH, Brotherhood Vice-President Hamilton Assembly Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

# Great Pageant of the Quebec Tercentenary

By C. Frederick Hamilton

The pageant, which will be a feature of the Quebec Tercentenary, will be the first celebration of the sort on the North American continent. From time to time single scenes of past history have been represented; an instance of this was the appearance in the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 of vessels which were an attempt to reproduce the flotilla with which Columbus sailed to discover the new world. A pageant, however, in the sense in which the word recently has come to be used, is the representation of a series of scenes connected with the history of actual spot where the performance takes place. For a pageant of this sort indispensable requirements are age and a history, and few places in the new world either have any considerable history, or have been the scene of successive events of importance. Quebec in these respects offers advantages possessed by scarcely any other place on the continent.

The pageant has sprung into popularity in England, and the last two or three years have seen a series of remarkable shows of this sort. Oxford has celebrat-

ed the history of a university whose origin is shrouded in uncertainty, a history which ranges from the scientific speculations of Roger Bacon to the origin of Methodism. Liverpool has set forth her past, from the grant of her charter by King John to the commercial triumphs of the nineteenth century. Coventry had a pageant in which Lady Godiva duly figured. London is preparing for a pageant which will adequately honor her story from the time when London Bridge was of importance as a fortification which kept the searovers from ascending the river and penetrating the interior. Something like a pageant of this sort has been used in the past, and instruction has seized the nation.

Last June the Romsey pageant was performed. Romsey is a country village in Hampshire, not far from Portsmouth and Southampton, and adjacent to the famous New Forest. Never an important town, its history has been mainly ecclesiastical. In 907 King Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, founded a nunnery and abbey in this spot, then a gravelly island in the marshes of the river Test; the Princess Ethelred, his

daughter, the eldest granddaughter of King Alfred, was the first abbess. The abbey continued through six centuries of vicissitudes, until 1540, when it was suppressed by King Henry VIII; soon after the town which had grown up around it received a municipal charter, it was visited by King James I., the Roundheads beat the Cavaliers in a skirmish fought in its streets, and King Charles I. passed through it on the melancholy journey from the Isle of Wight to Windsor, and the scaffold at Whitehall. Thus 1907 was the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the abbey by the pious princess, and the history of the quiet little town goes back to the family of the great Alfred.

Working on this history, the whole population of Romsey, landowners, clergymen, farmers, peasants, carpenters and workmen, devoted themselves to the reproduction of these ten centuries. A landowner gave the use of his park— which it is on the melancholy journey from the Isle of Wight to Windsor, and the scaffold at Whitehall. Thus 1907 was the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the abbey by the pious princess, and the history of the quiet little town goes back to the family of the great Alfred.

decision of the King to erect the abbey and the decision of his daughter to offer herself for the religious life. In the second was seen the murder of Ethelred, the Hampshire nobleman, who was slain in 982 that King Edgar the Peaceful might marry his widow—a marriage which resulted in the accession to the throne of Ethelred the Unready, more correctly Ethelred of the Evil Counsel. The third was the destruction of Romsey Abbey by the Danes in 994; an event which was said to have been signalized by a miracle which enabled the nuns to escape. Fourth was an episode in the history of the family of William the Conqueror; the Princess Edgith, representative of the old Saxon royal line, while living in the abbey was wooed successively by William Rufus and Henry I., wedding the latter. Fifth, the strange episode when the Abbess Mary, daughter of King Stephen, was forced to break her vows and marry a Fleming nobleman, Matthew of Alsace. Sixth, the resignation and re-election of Abbess Elizabeth Broke in 1378; this event occurred in the days when disorders had arisen in the Medieval Church and the abbey had become ill-managed. Seventh, the suppression

of the nunnery and the purchase of the abbey. Three scenes from Stuart times completed the pageant: the visit of James I. in 1607, when he granted a charter of incorporation to the borough; the fight at Romsey Bridge, 1643, where the Parliamentarians surprised and defeated a detachment of Royalists, and the passing of King Charles, in December, 1648. The utmost pains were taken to have the costumes correct, much of the music was actually that of the ages depicted, and the whole spectacle was a skillful attempt to visualize history. But this was only a small portion of the charm. Every scene depicted had occurred in or near the place of representation. The fight took place on the bridge and in the street which many of the audience traversed to reach the pageant-ground. In the village is a building, now a political club, once an inn; from the front the building projects an ancient twisted bracket of hammered iron on which swings its sign; from that very bracket soldiers of Cromwell's army were hanged for some breach of discipline. The performers in the show in no small part were the lineal descendants of the men and women whom they represented. How such associations must have sharp-

ened the historical sentiments! The spectators must have felt that they were coming to grips with the history of England.

In one instance this association became positively weird. Few incidents of English history are better known than the killing of William Rufus in the New Forest by Walter Tyrrell. No school history dares omit that scene. That famous accident or murder took place not far from Romsey. When the King's body was found it was put in a cart and taken to Winchester. The roadway along which the King's body passed can be traced here and there as a country lane, and is known in some parts as the King's lane or the King's way. Now one of these portions of the lane runs through the very park in which the pageant was held. More than that; tradition has it that the cart was driven by a charcoal burner named Pirkins. That man's family ever since has occupied a farm in the New Forest a short distance from the stone which marks the place of the King's death. In one of the scenes of the pageant the cart conveying the King's body made its appearance. And it was led by one of this Pirkins family, a lineal descendant of the man

who in 1100 performed the identical part in the real tragedy! They have some old families in England.

It can be seen from this how vivid an idea of history a pageant can give. Quebec will be the scene of a similar historical show. Its designers must be content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during those three centuries a remarkable number of important happenings have been seen by the Quebecers. Scenes after scenes will be put in representation of the past. The old-time costumes will be repeated. Even the thrilling circumstance of the events of the past being represented by the descendants of the men who acted in them will not be lacking, for of the 3,000 men who will take part many will be able to trace their lineage to the pioneers of those days. Jacques Cartier will make his report to King Francis I.; Champlain's little fleet will sail up the St. Lawrence; Frontenac will defy the messenger sent from Phipps; there will be the great river where will be represented the famous regiments which contended on the Plains of Abraham. He who sees the Quebec pageant should have a sharpened sense of the history of this country.

# The Quiet Hour

## For Thoughtful People

Along the Way.  
There are so many helpful things to do  
Along life's way  
(Helps to the helper, if we did but know).  
From day to day.  
So many troubles, thoughts to soothe,  
So many pathways rough to smooth,  
So many comforting words to say,  
To hearts that falter along the way.

Here is a lamp of hope gone out  
Along the way  
Some one stumbled and fell, no doubt—  
But, brother, stay!  
Out of thy store of oil refill,  
Kindle the courage that smoulders still,  
Think what Jesus would do to-day  
For one who had fallen beside the way.

How many lifted hands still plead  
Along life's way!  
The old, sad story of human need  
Reads on for aye.  
But let us follow the Saviour's plan—  
Love unstinted to every man!  
Content if, at most, the world should say:  
"He helped his brother along the way."  
—James Buchanan, in Northwestern Christian Advocate.

### Prayer.

Will God indeed dwell on the earth?  
We bless Thee, Heavenly Father, that  
in every truth Thou dost abide among us.  
Once in human form the Son of God  
tabernacled with men; now, in a closer,  
more intimate relationship, the Holy  
Spirit enters into our hearts. O Spirit  
divine, sent by Jesus from the Father,  
come to us according to the word of  
promise. Enlighten our minds in the  
knowledge of God, lead us into truth and  
duty, cleanse us from all sin, and cause  
the fruits of holiness to grow and ripen  
in our lives. Teach us to witness for  
the Saviour, and may those who have  
not yet believed in Him be convicted of  
their sin and turned to faith. Move once  
again upon our troubled world and make  
of it a new earth, filled with beauty and  
goodness. Amen.

### Fidelity.

Fidelity brings, to all who display it,  
power and success in the highest sense.  
All men in the time of need want  
the strong and dependable. Move once  
again upon our troubled world and make  
of it a new earth, filled with beauty and  
goodness. Amen.

### The Springtime of God.

(By the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M. A.)  
"Now from the fig-tree learn her part-  
able: When her branch is now become  
tender and putteth forth its leaves, ye  
know that the summer is nigh."—Matt.  
xiv, 32.  
In the midst of a chapter which is ter-  
rible beyond any other in the New Testa-  
ment with its dire, apocalyptic imagery  
and denunciation of doom, this verse  
stands out an oasis of comfort and  
peace in the desert of desolation. But  
there is this very promise in this chap-  
ter. He that endureth, he that clingeth,  
he that grips at the sources of life, shall  
live, and thrive, and grow, and obtain  
salvation, even though the firmament  
dissolve in fervent heat. There is  
another saying: "As the lightning cometh  
from the east, and is seen even unto the  
west, so shall be the coming of the  
Son of Man!"  
The lightning's very power of illumina-  
tion is, of course, increased by the thick,  
encompassing clouds amid which it  
operates. Nay, more, the lightning is  
born out of the bosom of these clouds.  
You say they are dark and drear; so  
they are. Yet light is born out of them,  
a light that brightens the heaven from  
east to west, a sudden illumination, a  
sudden revelation against which all  
these powers of Erebus contend in vain;  
nay, to produce which their very forces  
are plundered.

So it was written ages before,  
The darkness shall praise Thee, (Thou and  
darkness are round about me—what  
Chaos? Nay, but God. Mysteriously  
pavilioned within them is light. Un-  
righteousness shall praise Thee. The  
soul of goodness hidden in things evil;  
yea, and strangely nourished often by  
things evil. This is the way in which  
the Son of Man cometh, with many a  
burst of light brightening the firmament  
from horizon to horizon, making the  
very darkness of time bear its tribute  
to Him, using the cruelty of men to ex-  
alt the patience and fortitude of His  
saints, bringing to light the soul of faith  
in honest doubt; and often when the  
day is darkest, then, suddenly, filling it  
with splendor from east to west.  
That is the way in which the king-  
dom has been coming for 1900 years.  
The Christian's sheet-anchor of hope in  
dark and difficult times is that God

Plants His footsteps in the sea  
And rides upon the storm.

And Christ sits somewhere, unseen,  
at the centre of every tempest, and will  
declare Himself in light and power when  
the hour comes.

To begin to understand, therefore,  
the piece of this text in this chapter. After  
all, every green springtime comes out of  
the black bosom of winter. That is  
where the miracle comes in.  
And if you take the trouble to read  
this chapter you realize that to Jesus  
the Church, with its gentle, tender, sen-  
sitive life of purity and love, is born out  
of the winter of persecution, and criti-  
cism, and cruelty. Its spirit springs  
softer, purer, more loving and beautiful  
after the discipline of sorrow and suffer-  
ing. Then her branch becometh tender  
and putteth forth leaves. And you know  
that the better, brighter day will dawn.  
The blooming anew of the Church is the  
omen of the summer. Let the skies lower  
as they will, when the branch has now  
become tender and putteth forth leaves,  
ye know that summer is nigh.

Even so, our Lord will have His dis-  
ciples learn that the blossoming of the  
Church in the midst of the winter of  
tribulation and persecution is a witness  
to the summer of God which is coming  
upon the earth, the summer if fulfilled

faith and love, righteousness and broth-  
erhood. There is the prophecy of it in  
the growing tenderness and sensitiveness  
of the spiritual life, a life not cold, hard,  
and restrained, but trembling into activity  
and susceptibility. Such a life in  
such a glory is to be the demonstration  
of the glory that shall be.

When the branch is both tender and  
putteth forth her leaves, ye know that  
the summer is nigh. I appeal to-day for  
a more open and expressive, as well as  
tender and sensitive life. Let the spring-  
tide of God have its way with you.

### Witnesses.

The Master said, "Ye shall be My  
witnesses, am I the vine, ye are the  
branches; the branch cannot bear fruit  
of itself. I am the power, ye are the  
distributors. I am the voice, ye are the  
echoes. I am the Master, ye are the  
servants. What is a witness? One who  
observes, records, testifies; one who al-  
tests, proves, gives evidence. Without  
witnesses, both judge and jury are help-  
less. The case must be proved, or it is  
not!"

The Master did not prove His mission  
by writing, but by acting, by putting  
forth His power. All power was given  
unto Him. His disciples were mere dis-  
tributors of that power. The power was  
His, and not theirs. It is so now. Much  
outward service is merely the energy of  
the flesh, and ends in nothing. A wire  
charged from the centre is full of power  
(often deadly); a wire cut off is but a  
piece of harmless iron. "Ye shall be my  
witnesses unto the uttermost part of the  
earth." The power is always His, and  
never ours. This more than electric  
shock runs through the whole Bible  
from Genesis to Revelations. We con-  
fess our thoughts severely to one mode  
of action. A missionary goes into a  
dwelling with his evangel; in his sim-  
plicity he thinks himself alone; but he  
is not. The Master is with him; the  
whole united, concentrated power of  
Christ is there; is always where a living  
branch of the living vine is found. After  
several visits to the same dwelling, the  
missionary is constrained to say: "The  
Master was here before me, preparing  
the way, mixing the elements of pain,  
storing up the tears, gathering the  
clouds, weighing the malice, noticing  
the poison under the tongue, tracking  
the movements of the vipers to their  
den." After weary months of waiting,  
the servant discovers that the Master  
is present and working, doing all the  
work, when you simply call upon the ser-  
vant to witness his goings in the sanc-  
tuary of the heart. This is our joy;  
we do not share in the work; we share  
in the results of the work. The work  
is hidden, the process is secret, but  
when the tide is turned and Jordan is  
driven back, then comes the music along  
the shore. "I will sing unto the Lord,  
for He hath triumphed gloriously. The  
horse and the rider hath He thrown into  
the sea."  
Servants of the Lord! When you  
have gained the confidence of a single  
soul, when you have wiped away a tear,  
when you have gathered a lamb in your  
arms, when your testimony of what you  
know has germinated in the soul of an-  
other, and you can join together. Be  
sure to keep your eye single, that you  
may be full of light. You are not so  
much workers as witnesses of a power  
that is outside and above you, even the  
Lord whom you serve and love.—H. T.  
Miller.

### In the Realms of Antiquity.

To those to whom the might past  
presents greater attractions than the less  
refined and classic utilitarianism of the  
present day, Athens, the cradle of aes-  
thetic architecture and the birth-place  
of classical and graceful statuary and  
ornate design, far surpasses any other  
capital of Europe in interest and in  
real fascination. Here the visitor is in  
the midst of the sublimest creations of  
man which the world has ever seen—  
not massive and vast, as the stupendous  
pyramids of Egypt, not gorgeously con-  
fused with all manner of precious  
stones and overlaid with solid gold  
as Solomon's temple at Jerusalem; not  
even decorated with elaborate mosaics  
as some of the old Roman masterpieces  
of structural art, but creations of the  
supremest and the most exquisite refine-  
ment and elegance of design.  
First ascending to the summit of the  
Acropolis, a conical hill near the centre  
of the city, the visitor is at once trans-  
ferred into the realms of antiquity.  
Here the picturesque miniature temple,

the Erechtheum, with its portico of the  
Caryatids, known the world over, and  
when imitated in modern building giv-  
ing a distinctive grace and artistic  
charm; here the handsome temple of  
Victory; and here, its superb and lofty  
marble columns towering upwards and  
standing in bold relief against the won-  
derful azure of the Grecian sky, the  
magnificent temple of Minerva, doubt-  
less—with possibly the one exception  
of the great temple of Diana of the  
Ephesians—the sublimest specimen of  
the purest classic art ever erected on  
this earth. But alas! the descendants of  
those vulgar barbarians who stripped  
the Pyramids of their marble casing  
to build their places, with an equal  
savage vandalism directed their cannon  
against this priceless monument of the  
past, and unhappily achieved the dis-  
grace of irretrievably damaging it, the  
cruel rents made by their projectiles  
still bearing witness to their lasting dis-  
honor.

And at various points in the city are  
other fine relics of Grecian art; the  
splendid Temple of Theseus, still hap-  
pily in perfect repair, built immediately  
after the great victory of Marathon,  
which it commemorates; the Temple  
of the Winds; the amphitheatre, the  
names of the stallholders inscribed on  
the marble seats still legible; with  
many another noteworthy and hand-  
some erection. But to some, surpassing  
them all in interest, is the Aropepous,  
or Mar' Hill. For on this rock-pulpit  
at the foot of the Acropolis the great  
Apostle to the Gentiles preached Christ  
crucified, showing the old Greeks the  
folly of worshipping an "unknown God,"  
and convincing many of them that by  
suffering that ignominious death He,  
the Redeemer, was bearing the punish-  
ment due by us in our stead. And that  
atonement still avails for all who will.

### Is Your Stomach Uneasy?

That's the sort of feeling that proves  
the merit of Polson's Nervine—it cures  
nausea and indigestion at once, settles  
the stomach, sets you up, so you feel  
better at once. Large bottle 25c, every-  
where.

### Cherokee Strip Land.

Frank Ruch, the keeper of the buffa-  
lo herd in the national forest of Okla-  
homa, was talking in his office the other  
day to a St. Louis Republic man, about  
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"What ye bound?" said the farmer.  
"For a 160 acres of free land in the  
strip," was the reply. And the man van-  
ished in the glitter of dust and sunshine.  
"Well, a month or two went by, and  
the horse and the rider hath He thrown in-  
to the sea."  
"It must have grown on poor land.  
The land must have been as poor—as  
poor as—"  
He laughed.  
"Once," he said, "a Kansas farmer  
went on the hot, dusty road a home-  
stead pushing on excited



# "Pinnacle Jim" - HE CAPTIVATES THE CANNIBALS

IT'S JUST TH' THING FOR THEM HEATHEN

NEVINGLY!

IT BEATS A PI-ANNIE, CAP!

I'LL HAVE TO HUNT A NEW BERTH

1 Whenever I see one o' them music boxes, (remarked Pinnacle Jim, gazing reflectively at a slot machine) I'm reminded o' th' time old Cap Walrus took on a job-lot o' second hand phoneygrafs t' barter to th' natives in th' Sou' Percifite, an' th' mix-up wot ensued. Th' things was just out at th' time an' th' ol' "Dancin' Sal" was more like a music hall, than a ship on th' cruise down.

BLOWED IF I EVEN SEE SICH HUNGRY LOOKIN' SHARKS

2 We couldn't hardly wait till we sighted land t' interduce th' novelty, an' put ashore at th' first island with a boat-load' without makin' proper investigation. Th' sea was alive with sharks which reminded Bill o' th' sayin' that "Wherever you find man-eaters in th' water, you'll find 'em on land," but it was too late t' turn back, an' arter beachin' th' boat we began t' discharge cargo.

3 I was jist tellin' th' ol' man it would be a good joke if th' island was uninhabited, when all o' a sudden we was startled by a blud-curd'lin' yell an' looked round t' see a swarm o' blacks bearin' down on us. You could see, with half an eye th' critters weren't friendly and like as not cannibals as Bill had predicted.

COME ON JIM!

RUN! FOR YOUR LIVES MEN, RUN

4 Bein' so upset by th' suddenness o' th' attack, we was at a loss t' know what to do. It was too late to take to th' boat, an' at th' firs volley o' spears, th' old man, who had a mortal dread o' cannibals, giv order t' retreat, settin' th' example hisself, closely follered by Bill an' Dav Jones, with me coverin' th' retreat, as you might say.

HERE COMES THE LUBBERS

NONSENSE, CAP! DO YOU WANT TO MAKE SHARK BAIT O' YOURSELF?

HANDS OFF JIM, I'M GOIN' T' SWIM FOR THE SHIP!

5 We finally hove to round a bend in th' shore an' looked back t' find th' whole crew had stopped at th' boat an' was examin' th' machines. Th' old man was in fer swimmin' out to th' ship, wot did look mighty sug an comfortable out there in th' offen, but when I reminded him o' them sharks he turned paler than ever, an' asked wot was to be done.

WIND UP TH' MACHINES MATES - ITS OUR ONLY CHANCE!

6 Strange as it may seem, we'd clean forgot to throw overboard them phony-grafs when we lit out, which was a mercy an' seein' 'em layin' there give me an idy. "Quick Men!" I yelled, "wind up th' machines, an' I'll pull you out o' this hitch." I wasn't so sure about it as I let on, but there's nothin' like inspirin' confidence an' th' way they lit in was a caution.

PERSENT INSTRUMENTS! GET READY - MARCH!

7 We didn't have a minute to spare, for arter satisfiyin' their curiosity a th' boat, th' whole crew took up th' chase again fiercer nor ever. "Now stand by mates," I sed, "and obey orders, an' if we don't march down there an' captar that whole tribe my name aint Pinnacle Jim, which it is an' you-can lay to that."

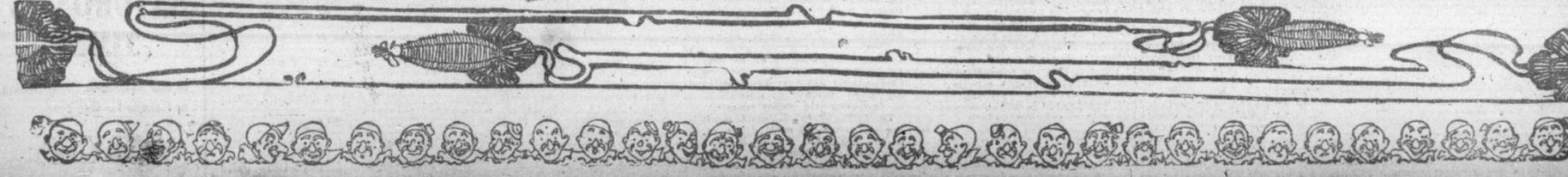
8 Well sir, it was a purty sight to see us three brave men (me a little in advance an' Davy Jones along side with his backhair bristled up) as we marched down the wind, straight into the teeth o' that entire tribe o' live cannibals. When we got close enough t' see th' whites o' th' enemy's eyes, I give th' signal an' th' broadside o' melody we poured into them breatheps, had more effect than shot an' shell.

THROW IN ANOTHER COON SONG MEN AN' TH' ISLAND'S OURS

9 They just simply couldn't resist them coon songs, that's all, an' afore we put to sea again they wasn't a native on the island but what had a talkin' machine an' we'd showed th' king how t' photygraf his own voice for use on public occasions. Yes sir, as cap Walrus said arter it was all over, "Music has charms t' shoot th' savage breast," or somethin' like that.

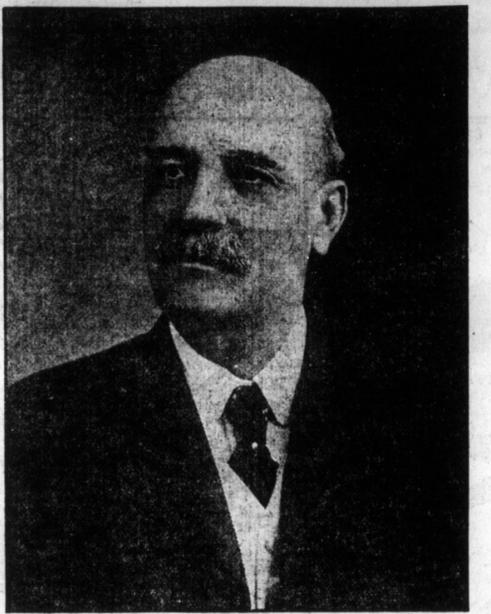
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LOWRY



# U. S. Presidential Candidates

## Governor Fort and the Vice-Presidency.



John Franklin Fort.

John Franklin Fort deems it a cruel blow that fate dealt him when she linked his name with the vice-presidency of the United States, thereby seeking to make him the tail to the Taft kite. In fact, Governor Fort finds himself in much the same predicament as was Theodore Roosevelt when Senator Platt forced him to accept the vice-presidential nomination as the running mate of William McKinley, thus hoping to condemn him to political oblivion.

Governor Fort's vice-presidential boom has been fairly launched; so successfully, in fact, that those who have the matter in hand boastfully predict that nothing short of a miracle can save him from the fate he dreads. Strange to say, this boom is not in the hands of the Governor's friends, but, on the contrary, it is his arch political enemies within his own state who hope to remove him from his present perch and to place a quietus upon his political activities at home. And thereby hangs a tale.

To tell how the boom for Fort started, it will be necessary to give a brief resume of New Jersey politics for the past year or two.

Two factions have been struggling for Republican supremacy for several years past. One of these is made up of the organization, and the other is known as the Equal Taxation League or New Idea Republicans. The New Idealists are headed by one of the most intrepid and fearless young leaders the state has ever known, and the name of State Senator Everett Colby is synonymous with reform in its most practical phases.

When Mr. Colby accepted the gubernatorial nomination last fall his step caused conflicting emotions in the breasts of organization Republicans. Ostensibly, the nomination came from that wing of the party, but it was where Everett Colby outgeneraled them. But the die was cast and there was nothing left for the organization men to do but grin and bear it and make a pretence of putting forth their best efforts towards electing the man whom they knew would turn the state upside down.

The New Idea men, however, recognized in Fort a candidate after their own hearts, and they went to work with a might and will that resulted in his election. When his first message was read the last doubt and hope as to his real attitude vanished. Not long after this the organization men began to look to their fences and by gazing into the future they foresaw that in 1910 the term of Senator John Keen will have expired. Confronted with this awakening on the part of the state-makers, Governor Fort let it be known that he also had an eye on Senator Keen's seat.

Such stalwarts as ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy and Edward Capron Stokes and ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs had made ready to enter the arena as claimants for the Keen toga and, aside from this, Senator Keen had no idea of relinquishing his seat. When it became known that Fort had senatorial aspirations the thoughts of the leaders naturally reverted to the winter of 1906, when Senator Dryden, president of the most powerful corporations operating within the state, sought to succeed himself against the wishes of Senator Colby and his clan. What followed is national history. A deadlock ensued and after weeks of futile balloting Dryden acknowledged himself beaten and Frank Obidiah Griggs, compromise candidate, was chosen.

The smart of that defeat is still fresh in the minds of the leaders and they do not dare to face such another struggle with Colby, strange to say, the inspiration for resigning themselves of the one so at variance with all their

plans was furnished by none other than President Roosevelt himself, although it can truthfully be said that this he did unwittingly, and without any intention of putting his finger in New Jersey's political pie.

Governor Fort has very decided ideas as to curbing corporate power in New Jersey, and he so expressed himself in the course of his inaugural address. In February President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress, and in that address he literally quoted extracts from Governor Fort's speech. There was the cue, "My policies!" Here was the man of all others to assist Secretary Taft in carrying out his policies, even though the magnanimous leader was compelled to sacrifice a reform governor.

Straight to Washington hied a score or more of state leaders and in a day or so Governor Fort was summoned to the White House for a conference with Mr. Roosevelt. A few days later Governor Fort and Secretary Taft were fellow-guests at a banquet of the Yale Club in Newark, N. J., and so impressed was Secretary Taft with his fellow-jurist that he gave out an interview that Fort was a man after his own heart. Events then came rapidly. Again Governor Fort was summoned to Washington; but this time Mrs. Fort accompanied him and the Governor and his wife were entertained at the White House at luncheon and later at dinner.

The organization men then lost no time in heralding Governor Fort's name far and wide as a vice-presidential possibility. Modest and retiring to a degree, the Governor awoke to find himself famous. The Governor resigned his office, and while he has never admitted that he is a

candidate for the vice-presidency, he discreetly refrains from asserting that he would not accept it if it be tendered through the proper channel, for he now realizes that this will be about the means he will ever have to take part in the deliberations of the Senate, although it is well known that he would rather far take part in the proceedings in the Senate floor than from the president's chair.

John Franklin is the second member of the Fort family to be chosen governor of New Jersey. His father's brother, George I. Fort, served the

state as its chief executive from 1851 to 1854. On his mother's side of the house two governors were chosen, and both families have been prominent in the state's affairs since Revolutionary days. To his uncle, who was then governor, young Fort went when he left school, to make his start in life. The old governor advised his young nephew to repair to Jersey City, affiliate himself with the Democratic party and begin the practice of law, saying "at this time the Democratic party is the only party in New Jersey, and if you can thus gain recognition with future is assured."

Young Fort followed this advice, but only in part, as he began life as a Republican, and a Republican he continued to be.

The Forts settled in New Jersey early in 1860, and from then until the present time the name has been a prominent one in affairs of state and church. John Franklin was born in Burlington county and was educated, the while working on his father's farm. Later he attended the Pennington Academy, in Burlington county, and from there went to Mount Holly Institute and Pennington Seminary in turn, from which latter institution he graduated in 1869. He then went to Philadelphia and entered the law offices of Chief Justice Paxton, but he returned to Mount Holly and, under Evan Merritt, completed his law studies, although in 1872 he was graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, where he obtained his degree.

John Franklin Fort pursued the practice of law with varying success, and was always more or less interested in politics. He was first heard as a public speaker in Newark, when he was a delegate to the convention held in that city, and was presented to the convention when he arose to address it as "a boy friend from South Jersey." He made a tremendous impression, and from then on his political star was in the ascendency.

The first public office he held was when he was appointed a District Court judge by Governor George B. McClellan, father of the Mayor of Greater New York. He was reappointed by Governor McClellan's successor, but a few months later Fort resigned to devote his entire time to his practice. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1884, and was a steadfast Blaine man, having



Governor Fort's Home.



Everett Colby.

supported the man from Maine throughout his campaign. In 1895 Fort presided over the convention which nominated John W. Griggs for governor, the first Republican elected governor of New Jersey in 30 years, and a strange coincidence John W. Griggs presided as chairman over the convention last winter that nominated Fort.

Judge Fort came before the national convention of 1896, which nominated the late President McKinley, as chairman of the committee on credentials, and it was he who, in a stirring speech, read J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, out of the Republican party.

He made another speech in the same convention, which placed the name of the late Gerrit A. Hobart in nomination for the vice-presidency. From then on Judge Fort has been in great demand as a campaign speaker, and is regarded as one of the best of the party's spellbinders.

Governor Fort is an earnest and forceful speaker, without being an orator. This he is not. He depends more upon a straightforward presentation of facts than upon high-flown oratory to win his audience to his way of thinking. He possesses a strong personality and does not impress one upon first meeting him as a man who has made politics his life's study, for the simple reason that his friends and enemies alike often accuse him of being markedly impolitic.

Governor Fort is a man who has lived his life in the bosom of his family and there he appears at his best. His home, at East Orange, while handsomely appointed and most comfortable, is by no means an expensive establishment, and does not compare in this respect to hundreds of thousands of other homes in the suburbs. With his wife and three children, Governor Fort attends the Presbyterian church there, and the summer months are spent at Spring Lake, where he also has a modest home. His daughter, Margaret, is popular in East Orange society, while the sons, Franklin and Leslie R. Fort, have both made successes in the fields they have elected to operate in. The former is the recorder of East Orange, while the latter is the editor of the saturday Times and Journal, and immediately following his father's election he was appointed his private secretary.

Governor Fort has an abhorrence for dragging members of his family into his public life, and when asked a day or two ago what was the knottiest problem he has had to solve since his election, promptly said: "Keeping the photographs of my wife and daughter out of the newspapers." So far he has succeeded.

### TALE OF A HAIR.

Good Story Told by Senator Scott, of West Virginia.

One of the overtone stories of the last session of Congress was told in the cloak room by Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, whose dramatic mode of narration made the tale doubly impressive. Joe (Shapple) retells the yarn in his National Magazine.

It seems that a Judge of his acquaintance had a very charming wife, but she was over-keen and was forever brushing microscopic dust from his clothes; still all went well until she started on the "hair hunt." After that she never sat beside her husband for five minutes but she perceived a hair of some sort on his clothing and hastened to remove it, be it hair of dog, cat or human being.

About this time there came to the town a long-haired lady, possibly one of the Sutherland Sisters, who sat in state at one of the principal hotels, daily exhibiting her seven feet of black hair to an admiring audience. The Judge was present at one of these exhibitions, watched her opportunity and secured a hair.

He and his wife were regular attendants at church, and at the Sunday morning services he suffered most from his wife's hair-finding proclivities. Just as he composed his mind to listen to the reading, the sermon—or even the prayers—he would feel a sudden pluck at some part of his clothing and he would look down at his feet and see a hair of some sort on his clothing and hastened to remove it, be it hair of dog, cat or human being.

On the Sunday after his brief visit to the long-haired lady, his last preparation for worship was singular. A corner of his handkerchief was carefully arranged to peep from his coat pocket, and showing upon the white background dangled an end of black hair.

With marvelous patience he endured the searching scrutiny of the good lady beside him; her eyes soon reached his pocket, but a chance to secure the hair without attracting attention did not arrive until the sermon began, when the Judge crossed his arms and was evidently absorbed in the eloquent utterances from the pulpit. A sudden jerk brought away a foot of black hair—another yank another foot. There was a little surprise that the end was not reached a third foot came to light, then a pause to be sure that the "hunt" was unnoted. A fourth yank, still no end to that hair. The good lady was exasperated and yanked another five or six feet—still no end. The thing was like a nightmare; a damp chill came over her, but she was a determined and courageous American woman—yank number six—desperation—talk about nightmare—it was a joke. Her eyes in rapid attention on the face of the minister, devoutly hoping that the "hair hunt" had been unobserved by the congregation.

Quietly the Judge's hand slipped down to the hymn book—a moment and the hair was in his pocket—no matter if it broke now. The sermon ended, the Judge grasped the minister's hand, and the minister, holding on for dear life as she walked home, concealing scathing sentences to be uttered in the privacy of home—no word of the Judge's pleasant conversation was heard.

The minister closed behind them.

William, what did you have in your coat pocket this morning?"

The Judge looked at her with amazement and questioning gaze.

"You had this," she went on, sternly opening up the cover of the hymn book. There was the hair, fast with the name neatly written on it—nothing more—absolutely nothing more. She turned pale and stared blankly at her husband.

"Could I have lost it?" she said, faintly.

"You could not have lost a speck of dust from that book coming home, Mary," he gravely assured her. "I saw the extraordinary way you gripped it. What did you think was inside?"

"Think"—she said, indignantly—"I know I had a hair there—yank long," and she told the whole story.

The Judge surveyed her, "more in sorrow than anger."

"My dear, you have imagined the whole thing; this hair hunting is becoming a positive mania with you," and he proceeded with a speech as eloquent as any ever addressed to the listeners in a crowded court.

Publicity makes a product noted, quality brings fame. "Salada" Tea is both noted and famous.

### ALMOST GIVEN UP

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HIS LIFE

Mr. Dingwall was Superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday School in Williams-town for nine years, and License Commissioner for Glengarry and Tax Collector for Charlottetown for fourteen years continuously. Read how strongly Mr. Dingwall came out in favor of "Fruit-a-tives."



William Dingwall, Ont., April 5th, 1907.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I was a lifelong sufferer from Chronic Constipation and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring, I had a severe attack of bladder trouble with kidney trouble, and "Fruit-a-tives" cured these complaints for me, when the physician attending me had practically given me up. I am now over eighty years of age, and I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for Chronic Constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action.

(Sgd.) James Dingwall.

"Fruit-a-tives"—or "Fruit Liver Tablets"—are sold by dealers at 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

### WHAT OF BRITAIN?

When All Nations Equal Her in Possession of the High Seas?

What of England, the country which of all has most to lose and least to gain? How is she contemplating the era when all nations equal her in possession of the atmospheric ocean, the higher seas? When the aerial fleets of the world can pass as readily as her own of into, but over, the Cinque ports; over St. Paul's, and Lombard street, and Buckingham Palace; over Windsor, over Manchester, and Birmingham, and Sheffield; over the length of the fairest, strongest, second most historic and richest of argosies as readily as her own? And to John G. Croft's—from her new naval base at Rosyth to the borders of the Mersey?

Major F. S. Baden-Powell, late of the Scotch Guards, summed up the whole matter, last year, with so quiet a significance, that one would think there could be no other subject so occupying the mind of his countrymen. "If in the future all nations adopt airships for war, much of our insularity will be gone, and we must make due preparation."

But in the event of England's loss of insularity, what preparation, or equality of aerial equipment, can restore to her a specific supremacy like that—with all it includes—which is possessed by her, so long as sea power is the sovereign power, and "Britannia rules the waves?"

Recalling the past, it is not at all the least that a great deal of her present aerial equipment, can restore to her a specific supremacy like that—with all it includes—which is possessed by her, so long as sea power is the sovereign power, and "Britannia rules the waves?"

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### Rochester's Pure Milk Campaign

(The Home Journal.)

Ten years ago Dr. Geo. W. Goler, of Rochester, N. Y., City Health officer, was struck with the alarming mortality of children under five years of age, especially during the months of July and August, and began an inquiry as to the causes. The deaths, he found, upon investigation, were due principally to intestinal trouble, and he began to cast about for the origin. Rochester, which is about the size of Toronto or Montreal, is comparatively free from what may be considered slums, although about the same number of poor people may be found within its limits. The water supply was found to be quite above the average in purity, and the sanitary arrangements were such that the trouble could not be laid to mismanagement on the part of the city.

An investigation of the milk supply and distribution methods was followed with most surprising revelations. From a careful analysis of a large number of samples of milk it was discovered that the majority were infected with malignant bacteria of various types. It was thought at first that the adoption of a rigid system of inspection might bring about a desirable improvement in the product and the number of inspectors were increased, and an effort made to get the milk dealers to exercise proper care as to the delivery as well as to bring about greater cleanliness in the surroundings both of the dairy farms and the distribution depots. Some good resulted, but opposition and cunning thwarted to a considerable extent the purposes of the energetic health officer and his staff.

Dr. Goler finally adopted the expedient of making the production and sale of certified milk a part of the business of his department for the summer months. A farm was rented, together with a herd of cows, and the first thing done was to have the latter thoroughly examined for traces of disease. A number of cows had to be destroyed as giving evidence of tubercular trouble and the rest were put in good condition and the work of properly caring for them undertaken. It has been estimated by an authority in New York State that fully thirty per cent. of the cattle are to some extent affected by tuberculosis, and this fairly applies to most communities where cattle do not receive more than ordinary care.

Pure milk must originate in a pure cow and it is here that inspection must be unflinching. There must be no taint in our cities every day that is tainted by tuberculosis germs. On the Rochester farms the outhouses, yards and all the premises used by the cows and to handle or store the milk were thoroughly overhauled and as far as possible made germ proof.

The next care was with the employees, from whom was required absolute cleanliness in milking and handling the product, so that everything from the cow itself to the receptacle was thoroughly sterilized or freed from the possibility of contamination. The milking was done into pails that had been thoroughly steamed, and over which was placed sterilized cheesecloth through which the milk passed as the cow was milked. The milk was also required to wash his hands carefully before the operation as well as to thoroughly wash the udder of the cow.

The pail is now carried to the milk room under sterilized bottle which are sealed with sterile stoppers and then the bottle put away in an ice box to cool. The milk room is protected with double screen doors and flies are as rigidly excluded as any other unclean thing that may bring in wake contamination. In this way the milk is ensured against taint as fully as it is possible to have this done, air, dust and contact with anything liable to contaminate it being perfectly guarded against. This is the only way to ensure not only quality but purity in milk.

Pasteurization, which is advocated as protection against the possibility of infection, can never be wholly effective as it is a well known fact that heating the milk, even to a point short of actual cooking will not destroy some germs, and the milk is quite as apt to become contaminated if left exposed after treatment as before. In fact, it has been urged that pasteurization is destroying bacteria such as that which ordinarily produces lactic acid or sourness, and thus "keeping" the milk sweet a longer time, removes the possibility of the salutary warning given by sour milk that it has been exposed to contamination. It is not generally known that sour milk is not only harmless but to a certain extent helpful to digestion, while in sweet milk there may lurk the deadly germs of disease in spite of its palatability.

The city of Rochester, after perfecting its plans for supplying the milk, had to undertake its distribution amidst a storm of opposition from milk dealers and their political friends, who moved heaven and earth to upset the project. It opened de-

pots in all sorts of places in the poorer districts, the only requisite being that the milk be delivered in a clean, white, glass bottle, which was to be delivered to mothers as well as to give the distribution of the milk which could not be delivered, of course, to the houses. It is said to 1906 there were only 1,385, a saving of 1,111 lives in ten years, an average of 111 a year. Ten dollars a year is cheap life saving. In the meantime, the entire milk supply of the city has increased from 1,385 to 1,500,000 gallons a year, and so a special diet calendar is being prepared, which forms an important part of the straightening process.

A treatment to effect a cure for this

last summer and as many were brought to the verge of the grave through milk that came from cows that were allowed to drink from a polluted spring, which had developed typhoid germs. It was not until the farmer himself was stricken that attention was given to the matter.

It is with a view of stirring up our common sense to see a carriage stop at one of these depots to get a bottle of certified milk for the use of those in better circumstances who have learned what clean milk means to children.

Of course, this has all meant money, although nothing like what it costs to carry on some other philanthropic enterprises of less importance. It has cost Rochester a little over eleven hundred dollars a year for the past ten years, but with what results? Statistics show that for the past ten years—1897 to 1896—the deaths of children under five years of age for the months of July and August numbered 2,297, while from the same months from 1897 to 1906 there were only 1,385, a saving of 1,111 lives in ten years, an average of 111 a year. Ten dollars a year is cheap life saving. In the meantime, the entire milk supply of the city has increased from 1,385 to 1,500,000 gallons a year, and so a special diet calendar is being prepared, which forms an important part of the straightening process.

A treatment to effect a cure for this

trouble should include an invigorating tonic, such as quinine and iron, and the most simple and regular way of living. Only easily digested and nourishing food should be eaten, and sound sleep necessary for perfect rest must be secured.

Being out of doors all that is possible is part of the cure, the theory being that fresh air tones and strengthens the entire body. Walking is the best of all exercises to take at such times, making every effort to hold the shoulders back, expand the chest and breathe deeply, says the New York Evening Telegram. Once chest expansion is gained, round backs are banished, for the spine takes on its proper line and the shoulder blades go back into place. Bicycle riding is good to straighten the back, always providing that one does not go in for "scorching," but rides slowly and easily, sitting erect. Horseback riding is the perfection of exercise to remedy such trouble.

**ROUNDER SHOULDERS.**

**A Deformity for Which There Are Simple Remedies.**

According to the newest theories, round shoulders are not to be cured by exercise alone. For they are caused not merely from a careless way of holding the back, but indicate a weak condition of the entire system, and so a special diet calendar is being prepared, which forms an important part of the straightening process.

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# How To Be Healthy and Beautiful

BY MRS. HENRY SYMES

## THE BEAUTY of the BRIDAL VEIL



Face Framed with Orange Blossoms and Lace.



The Most Artistic Arrangement of a Lace Veil.



Veil Held in Place by Half Wreath.

**T**HE bridal veil is the survival of an old custom, but for all that it has lost nothing of its beauty and is still the most characteristic part of the costume of the bride. But unfortunately we who so seldom wear drapery, have not the magic touch with which the ladies of Spain are able to make their lace mantillas the most graceful headresses in the world.

There are two ways of arranging a bridal veil: The first is on the straight of the tulle, and the veil hangs straight from the top of the head to the train, where it must be curved off; or on the bias, where the veil is a triangle, one corner of which is fastened to the head. This last is the more graceful way, as the veil is then not so heavy on the hair, and it grows wider and wider over the train and falls in graceful lines.

When a tulle veil is used, the bride usually wears it over her face when going up the aisle, but after she is married she comes down the aisle without it. The veil used to be arranged in one piece, but this made too heavy a covering for the face, so now a separate piece of tulle is cut to reach from the head to the waist line and only one-half the width of the material. This piece is pinned to the pompadour in such a way that it looks as though it were one piece with the rest of the veil, but it may be readily detached without affecting the back veil. This is much better than the old way of throwing the veil back from the face, for then it always disarranged the coiffure. It is the work of the maid of honor to unpin this front section, and she carries it over her arm on the return down the aisle.

Lace veils are very magnificent, although some people do not care for them, because they are heavy, but all admit that they are wonderfully beautiful. The lace is brussels applique, usually covered with an embroidered dot. The girl who is not rich and has no such heirloom at her disposal must be satisfied with the plain tulle, for the lace is hand-made and it costs a fabulous sum of money.

Orange blossoms are the recognized conventional flowers to hold the bridal veil in place, but lilacs-of-the-valley and white roses are the flowers that the bride usually carries in her bouquet.

Five pictures of bridal veils are given—each charming in its way and each possible to copy. Perhaps the most artistic arrangement is that where the curved corner of the veil is brought up over the knot of the hair, while the encircling wreath of blossoms extends over the pompadour.

Another arrangement of a lace veil is where the front is held in place by a half wreath and all the blossoms are on the veil itself, not on the hair.

In some instances the lace is brought over the head like a charming old-

fashioned cap, while the wreath holds it all in place. The effect is slightly heavy, but it is certainly artistic and attractive.

The tulle veil is another sort of problem and must be handled quite differently. The tulle is caught into a chou, and, if the coiffure is low, the wreath may be fastened so that there is a cluster of blossoms at the left side; this adds height both to the coiffure and to the bride herself.

Another attractive way to arrange a



An Arrangement Which Suggests Height.

**Would Like to Know**  
MRS. E.—There is nothing in the following recipe that will darken or change the color of the hair in any way: Tincture of nux vomica, one ounce; spirits of rosemary, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces. Apply several times a week to the roots of the hair.

**Tonic for Falling Hair**  
E. A.—This recipe for a hair tonic is also very good for dry scalp: Pine-rol, one-half dram; tincture nux vomica, seven and one-half grains; tincture of cinchona, one ounce; tincture of cantharides, one-half dram; cologne, four ounces; sweet almond oil, two ounces. Apply to the roots of the hair with a soft sponge once or twice a day.

**Strawberry Natural Blush**  
BLUE EYES—This recipe will give a pretty, delicate tint to the cheeks: Fresh ripe strawberries, three quarts; distilled water, one pint. Place in a fruit jar and set the jar in a saucepan of water over a slow fire. Let the water simmer for two hours, and strain through a fine hair sieve. When cold add pure alcohol, twelve ounces; best Russian insignias (dissolved), thirty grains; pure carmine (first dissolved in the alcohol), fifteen grains; attar of roses, four drops; oil of neroli, two drops; oil of cedar, five drops. Keep closely stoppered in a dark place. Apply to the cheeks with a bit of absorbent cotton.

**Honey and Almond Cream**  
OLIVE—You will find this a very good cream for the skin: Honey, one ounce; white soap, in powder, one-half ounce; oil of sweet almonds, thirteen ounces; oil of bitter almonds, one-half dram; oil of berga-



Simplest Arrangement of a Tulle Veil.

**Peroxide and Ammonia**  
MAX—It is true that peroxide and ammonia will destroy superfluous hair, but as peroxide is employed to open the pores so that the second acid may get at the roots, it would be a mistake to mix the two together. As for the white of an egg, there is nothing that would not spoil its properties that may be used as a preservative. It is a very fragile thing and will not keep more than twenty-four hours.

**To Grow Heavy Eyebrows**  
GRAY EYES—Two ounces of vaseline, one-eighth ounce of cantharides, fifteen drops of oil of rosemary. Mix thoroughly. Apply to the eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated, then less often. This ointment may be used for the eyelashes also. In this case apply it carefully, for it will inflame the eyes if it gets into them.

**Lotion for Shiny Nose**  
A FAITHFUL READER—The remedy here given is often very helpful. Apply the lotion to your nose and forehead as often as necessary: Boracic acid, one dram; rosewater, four ounces; mix. This mixture is very good for whitening the hands. Put into a bottle two ounces of glycerine, two ounces of water, four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a few drops of carbolic acid. Shake well. After washing and drying the hands, rub a little of this mixture into them.

**Stain for the Eyebrows**  
C. M. L.—If you desire to blacken your eyebrows and eyelashes use this recipe: Gum arabic, one dram; india ink, one-half dram; rosewater, four ounces. Powder the ink and gum and triturate small quantities of the powder with the rosewater until you get a uniform black liquid, and then add the remainder of the rosewater to it. Should be applied with a very tiny camel-hair brush.

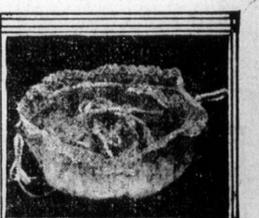
**Scalp is Too Dry**  
VIXEN—When the scalp is very dry it is not necessary to wash the head more than once in two months. Apply this hair oil every night: Two ounces castor oil, two ounces coconut oil, one ounce oil of rosemary, one-half dram oil of jasmine. Mix oils with gentle heat. Bottle. Shake for five minutes.

tulle veil is to gather up one corner of the huge square into a chou and fasten it just at the left side of the hair, which is dressed high. The veil in the back is so adjusted and pinned that it will extend evenly over the shoulders. This is perhaps the simplest way to arrange a tulle veil—and it is most becoming.

**Perspiring Feet**  
WORRIED—Excessive sweating of the feet has been said to be hereditary in many cases. A good lotion for excessive perspiration is: Salicylic acid, twenty scruples; boracic acid, one dram; talcum powder, one ounce.

icles of the lower limbs practice the following exercise: Rise on the toes, count five; lower the body until the heels almost touch the floor; repeat eight times, touching the floor with the heels only on the eighth count. Repeat the same exercise, rising on the heels.

Another important accessory is the powder box, and there are many women who do not like the garish affairs of cut glass or silver, but prefer little silk bags with powder puff and inside chamoin bag for powder. They are very useful, easy to keep clean and easy to tuck away in a bag when going on a journey.



Powder Bag for Travelling.



A Useful Little Discussion.

### Advice by Mrs. Symes

**O**WING to the great amount of mail received and the limited space given this department, it is absolutely impossible to answer letters in the Sunday issue following their receipt. The letters must be answered in turn, and this oftentimes requires three or four weeks. All correspondents who desire an immediate answer must inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for a reply. This rule must also be complied with in regard to personal letters.

**Lemon and Glycerine Lotion**  
ALICE—Here is a lotion for light freckles: If used persistently the blemishes will disappear in a short time: Citric acid (lemon), three drams; hot water, eleven ounces; borax, two drams; red rose petals, one ounce; glycerine, one ounce. Dissolve the acid and borax in the water; infuse the petals for an hour; strain through a jelly bag after twenty-four hours; decant the clear portion and add the glycerine. Apply as often as agreeable.

Plunging the hands in cold water very often toughens the skin.

**Hair Growing Darker**  
HEATHROKEN—Frequent shampooing will often prevent light hair from growing darker. Use the formula given below once a week: White castile soap, in shavings, one ounce; water, twenty-four ounces; potassium carbonate, thirty grains; borax, one hundred and twenty grains; cologne water, two ounces; bay rum, two ounces. Dissolve the soap in the water and add the other ingredients. Rub well into the roots. Rinse thor-

oughly in several waters. Then dry carefully. Here is the recipe for a good sachet powder: Powdered Florentine orris, eight ounces; rose leaves (air dried), ten ounces; musk in powder, twenty grains; lavender flowers, two ounces; civet, ten grains. Mix well and keep closely corked until you wish to use for the sachet.

**Salve for Scars**  
V. L.—I am giving you a recipe for a good salve which will help to fade the scars: Lanolin, two drams; ointment of biniodide of mercury, one dram. Rub in well once a day. This tooth paste is very good for whitening the teeth: Orris root powder, eight ounces; myrrh powder, eight ounces; oil of cloves, two drams; oil of lemon, two drams; oil of roses, thirty drops. Solution of carmine sufficient to color. Honey enough to form paste. Massage of the scalp is very invigorating to the hair and health-giving to the scalp. It stimulates the sluggish circulation and promotes a luxuriant growth of hair.

**To Reduce the Bust**  
O. F.—This is harmless pomade: Tincture of benzoin, twenty drops; iodide of potassium, forty-five grains; vaseline, one and one-half ounces. The following may also be recommended: Pure deodorized iodoform, one ounce; vaseline, two ounces; essence of peppermint, twenty drops. Then cover breasts with two cloths dipped into the following: Pulverized alum, thirty grains; acetate of lead, one ounce; distilled water, eight ounces. Cover the cloths with oiled paper and keep them on all night.

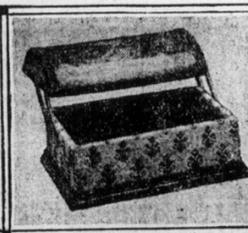


A Well-Furnished Dressing Table.

## MILADY'S BOUDOIR



Tray of Toilet Helps.



Tapestry Jewel Case.

**A**BRIDE may have a most magnificent trousseau, a most charming home and a most attractive husband, but unless she has a pretty and comfortable boudoir she will be dissatisfied with herself and with her surroundings.

The first essential is cleanliness. The hangings should be of chintz or of a white material which may be washed when necessary. The wall paper should be light and flowery; a charming Dresden picture, so that milady when in her boudoir may be part of the whole. The curtains should be

either of chintz or in white. A fireplace there must be, if possible, but there should surely be a lounge on which the bride may rest after an arduous day in the room.

The dressing room may be an inexpensive affair—no matter how cheap things are they may always be pretty; and even if cheesecloth is used for the window hangings and a soap box hung with it is used as a dressing table, the room will be attractive. Color, however, must be good and the hangings graceful.

The dressing table shown in the picture is a Chippendale, graceful in line and dainty as the owner, no matter how fair she is. The fittings in this case are silver, but they might be ivory. They include a hand-mirror,

hair brush and comb, velvet brush, clothes brush and nail scissors. The cloth is a simple white linen, embroidered with the monogram of the owner—but it need not be embroidered at all. The dressing table is not too crowded; there is nothing more untidy than a table covered with utensils of all possible descriptions. To avoid this a small tray should be used to hold those creams, washes, the manure set and such things that milady uses to complete her toilet. This little tray may be kept in a convenient drawer and at dressing time it may be placed near milady on a labourer, so that it may be within reach and yet will not disturb the perfect order of the dressing table itself.

A scrap basket should always be handy to catch those little worthless things that find their way to the dressing table. Letters and odds and ends always seem to gravitate and land there despite the neatness of the bride, so a convenient basket is the greatest help in cleaning such trash away.

Sometimes the dressing table is fitted with a little drawer, where the

tray with all the toilet accessories may be kept entirely by themselves, but they must not be kept in a drawer with anything else.

A pin cushion, too, is a matter of importance, but it must not be too large and must not be in a color that does not harmonize with the room. Sometimes the very particular woman prefers that it should not be in evidence at all, and then she uses a little cube filled with all sorts of pins with different colored heads.

Another important accessory is the powder box, and there are many women who do not like the garish affairs of cut glass or silver, but prefer little silk bags with powder puff and inside chamoin bag for powder. They are very useful, easy to keep clean and easy to tuck away in a bag when going on a journey.

A stool is a very handy thing to have before the table—for it may be easily placed out of sight and brought forth for use when dressing time comes around.

For those odds and ends of jewels, those inexpensive chains and little necklaces, there is nothing more convenient than a jewel box of tapestry—bound in gold braid—which opens backward on a most peculiar hinge. It is plainly seen that a perfect toilet cannot be made without the aid of the dressing table and when such a convenience is really so inexpensive, and when it needs only a little care to keep it in good condition, it seems impossible that there is a bride who would be willing to do without this bit of feminine luxury.

Music and Drama

WORLD OF AMUSEMENT

Stage and Platform

General Gossip

Stephen Fiske, in Sports of the Times, pays an enthusiastic tribute to E. H. Sothern, who appeared at the Grand this night, in the course of which he sang:

Edward H. Sothern, the great son of a great father, has placed himself at the head of the dramatic profession, the legitimate successor of Sir Henry Irving, by his conception and production of Don Quixote. The dramatizer of Mr. Sothern's play acknowledges that he has only put the descriptions into dialogue, and already half a dozen British writers dispute that he is the first adapter of the story. But no one can dispute that to Mr. Sothern—an actor born in America, and who made his first appearance at the new Park Theatre, New York—belongs the fame of creating the character of Don Quixote on the stage and re-creating for future generations the dead hero, so long buried in our libraries. As Edwin Booth was peculiarly fitted by person and disposition for the melancholy Dane, so the gentleness, the refinement and the chivalry of Edward Sothern's nature fit him for Don Quixote. But to this he adds an artistic insight, an elocutionary skill, an exquisite humor, a gracious dignity and a theatrical experience as wonderful in their combined effects that he does not seem to act, but to be the Don Quixote of the Spanish romancer and of the reader's imagination.

"Two years ago," said Charles E. Blaney, "I predicted what has now come to pass in the melodrama, and I said then that the public was getting tired of the rapid-fire variety of melodrama, and that a change was due to take place in the standard of the productions or in the box-office receipts. I began to gradually improve the class of my attractions, and have continued that policy up to the present time.

"The public will get tired of anything; it is human nature to want a change. Those who have found success with the 'blood and thunder' melodrama, and for that reason have kept consistently at it, have made a mistake. When I ventured the opinion that the popular price theatre picture was tiring of the class of plays that were being given them, I was told that these plays were making money, and that fact was pointed to as conclusive proof that their patrons were getting what they wanted. The public was simply submitting to what it could not remedy. It was in the habit of going to these plays, and the momentum kept taking it there. But the sort of thing will of its own accord finally stop. The crisis has now come. The public has grown tired of the sensational shows and has gone in two directions. Some have gone to the moving-picture show and some to the higher priced attractions. When a manager puts twelve to twenty scenes in a production he knows that the larger part of his clientele wants a change of scene, a quick succession of pictures. With the coming of the moving-picture show the rapid-fire melodrama has become the imitation, the moving-picture is the real thing. The public has not yet become fully acquainted with the moving picture show; it has only begun to do so. When it does become thoroughly acquainted with it the rapid-fire melodrama will be without a field to work in. Of course the fact that a great number of workmen are out of employment must be reckoned with in determining the cause of the trouble."

"Admitting that the moving-picture show, the bad melodrama, and the unemployed workmen are jointly responsible for the falling off in patronage, what percentage of blame would you assign to each cause?" he was asked.

"Well, I should say the bad play comes in for 30 per cent, and the moving picture craze at present no more than 10 per cent. In certain localities there are more men out of work than in others, and it is hard to estimate to what extent hard times are to blame. But that the public has grown tired of the sensational title and the Jew who comes out with his two guns and covers the villain only to see him appear again in the next act, I am satisfied beyond a doubt and feel that I have sufficient proof."

"Now, a bad melodrama goes into a certain town and plays to fair returns. The public sees it. The next week one of my plays visits that town and shows at the same theatre. The people naturally think it is one of the same kind of plays seen there the previous week, and stay away. As a proof of the effect a bad melodrama has on a good play that follows it, I will tell you what our experience has been. In such cases the receipts for the first two or three days are not enough to pay expenses. But those who have been told their friends, and the public begins to find out what kind of an attraction we are offering.



HENRY WOODRUFF.

Who will be seen in "Brown of Harvard" at the Grand to-night.

By Thursday the rush for seats is so great that we have to turn people away the rest of the week. I say this not to criticize my competitors in this business, but it is a significant fact, and one they overlook to their disadvantage. When a bad melodrama follows a good play at a certain house and does good business, it does not signify that the public wants that particular kind of play. The public will show its dissatisfaction by not going the following week, and if it is a good play that follows, of course it suffers unjustly. When the "blood and thunder" play follows its kind the decrease falls where it belongs, and if these plays continue to follow one after the other I am satisfied their patronage will finally divide away to nothing.

"The public that demanded a quick succession of pictures—that is, scenes—have now gone over to the moving picture houses, and the melodrama of a higher plane.

"It has been my policy to keep abreast of the times. The plays I have in preparation for next season will be better than ever before. With such stars as Cecil Spooner, Fiske O'Hara, Lottie Williams, W. H. Turner and Harry Clay Blaney, I feel that I am far removed from the moving picture competition, and with the return to normal conditions in Wall street I look for a prosperous season next year."

Last winter while filling an engagement in Cincinnati, Mrs. Fiske and her husband boarded a P. T. Thomas car after a performance. A blizzard was raging. The electric sparks flew from the ice-frozen snow and sleet with a dismal bu-r-r-r.

Every seat was filled when the actress and her husband got on the car. A man evidently very much intoxicated rose unsteadily from his place near the door and with a great show of deference, tendered it to Mrs. Fiske. Then he tried to engage her in conversation, but astensibly with the jolting of the car, her escort managed to jostle him out of the place by her seat.

The man was in excellent humor. He handed the conductor a cigar, as that individual was standing inside to keep out of the weather. That accepted, he proffered him a package of scrap chewing tobacco and some loose cigarette papers.

"People laughing at my muddy shoes," he mumbled, half articulately. "Don't know I walked ten miles this evening. Always like to get on a car when I need exercise."

Then he insisted on standing on the rear platform, notwithstanding the conductor's warning that he would freeze. As the car whirled along through the Kentucky hills, the wind blew round him in a hurricane. He didn't seem to mind, although the other passengers huddled in their seats and drew their coats about them every time the doors were opened.

"Pleasant Hill," called the conductor, as he received a signal to stop at the next station. The passenger on the platform turned and looked at him with utter disgust, as he exclaimed, with difficulty, through lips blue with cold: "Quit your kiddin'."

Grand's Offering

What should prove the theatrical event of the local season is Henry Woodruff's appearance in "Brown of Harvard," the college play, from the pen of Rida Johnson Young, which has been the rage of the country for the past three seasons. It will be presented here at the Grand this evening, with the New York star, Henry Woodruff, and the original cast and production exactly as it was presented in New York, Chicago and Boston, where it distanced all competitors by running for nearly two entire seasons. The first New York run at the Princess Theatre was for thirty weeks and the initial Chicago engagement lasted one entire summer. Since then it has played four return engagements in Chicago and six in New York.

Despite the inclement weather Mr. E. H. Sothern as Lord Dundreary in the play of that name, originally known as "Our American Cousin" at the Grand last evening drew a fair-sized and fashionable audience. And those who were not disappointed, for the comedy as a whole was well presented, causing round after round of laughter.

The scene of the play is Sir Edward Trenchard's country home in England. To this home the "American cousin"—a genuine native of Vermont—pays a visit. At the same time the hospitality of the home is extended to Lord Dundreary and others. Nothing extraordinary occurs, the humor of all situations depending on the commonplace.

Mr. E. H. Sothern in the title role is inimitable. His peculiar manner of vocal expression, self-esteem, eccentric catch-words and philosophizing on matters of little importance, are extremely funny.

At the end of the third act he received six or seven curtain calls. Mr. Sothern's support was most commendable—Mr. Adolph Lestina as Asa Trenchard, the New England Yankee, gave a happy interpretation of the character, making some sharp contrasts with his very English acquaintances. Mr. Frank Reicher, as Richard Coville, and Mr. Malcolm Bradley, as Abel Murrett, were fine. Mr. William Harris, as Sir Edward Trenchard, Mr. John Taylor as Binney, Mr. Albert S. Johnson as Bud-dicomb, Dundreary's valet; Miss Virginia Hammond as Mary Meredith, and Miss Gladys Hanson as Georgina Mount-chessington, Mr. Dundreary's wife, were most acceptable.

The revival of this comedy, with which the elder Sothern was identified holds historical interest, inasmuch as its original form it was being presented at Ford's Theatre when Abraham Lincoln, who was in one of the boxes, was assassinated.

The costumes and scenery were all that could be desired. Much interest is attached to the return engagement here at the Grand of Henry B. Harris' production of "The Lion and the Mouse," which takes place on next Saturday. The last performance here of this play took place about one year ago and was the greatest success of the season. The company is all that could be wished and the production in keeping with Mr. Harris' high standing.

The theme which Mr. Klein has taken for this drama is keenly alive to the machination of trusts and kings of finance. Indeed it may be said that "The Lion and the Mouse" displays the excellent judgment shown by Mr. Klein in presenting a phase of American life with which the public has become familiar through the newspapers and magazines of the country. He depicts the king of finance as he is, robbed of all melodramatic attributes. In opposition to him he places an equally true figure of American womanhood. It is the struggle with the final victory for the girl which constitutes the basis upon which this powerful drama of emotion is built. The extraordinary success of the play is well-known. Its presentation here cannot but excite the widest interest.

"Strongheart" has been the dramatic sensation of the past two seasons, and its presentation here should prove one of the genuine dramatic treats of the season.

As everyone who reads the dramatic columns of the newspapers knows, "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" has been one of the great financial and artistic successes of last year, and this current theatrical season in America. The day of farce has passed, and the really good plays are given preference. "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," with Miss Roselle Knott, is brimful of delightful comedy lines, and is also quite dramatic. It is a production of unusual merit, and should draw capacity audiences to the Grand on the

night of its presentation. She will be supported by Andrew Robson.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the leading actress of the American stage, will appear here in David Belasco's play, "Du Barry," at the Grand shortly. It is in this play that Mrs. Carter has achieved her greatest triumph.

Clara Blandick, leading woman with Cyril Scott in "The Royal Mounted," has been engaged by John J. Donnelly for Marie B. Schrader's one-act play, "The Bamboo," in which Mrs. Frances Pruyv will be seen on Broadway shortly.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the White Rats, held in New York, two special circular letters to members were passed upon. They were subsequently printed and forwarded to the members. They explain in plain terms just where the order stands in reference to contracts, and contain a lot of good advice to performers. One clause in relation to piracy urges the members to do all in their power to put down the form of stealing they are also urged to be loyal to the order, and are advised not to converse with, correspond with or appear on a bill with any man who has been expelled from the order as a traitor. All members are instructed to have all business arrangements in writing, whether dealing with managers or partners, as verbal contracts always lead to trouble.

POOR CHORUS MAN DESERVING OF PITY.

The chorus man deserves pity—lots of it. Why?

Because he is one of the hardest workers in the theatrical profession, because his pay averages below that of the chorus girl, who is paid more for her looks than her voice; because he is denied the non-monetary compensations that alleviate the lot of his sister in the chorus and because the chances are that his calling is the grave of his ambition.

For the pink and white young fellow who dances so merrily as "Marsovian" or in a sextette of "summer boys" with a cap and stick, "his shining and divinity" in a princess gown clinging to his arm the attainment of stage life falls to zero the instant the operator switches off the calcium.

For Mr. Chorus Man there are no warm birds and cold bottles waiting at a nearby club to be paid for by somebody else. Not much.

Mr. Chorus Man's late supper is more apt to be taken standing up at a modest little counter bearing platters of rye bread, kippered herring and perhaps a big can of hot beans. In lieu of the expensive sparkling wine, the most common drink is "Marsavian" most likely will absorb modest potatoes from a stone stein handed over the mahogany by a man in a white apron called "Mike."

When he emerges from "Mike's" Mr. Chorus does not look down a long line of automobile "his shining and divinity" in a princess gown clinging to his arm the attainment of stage life falls to zero the instant the operator switches off the calcium.

Mr. Chorus Man has no "candy kid" unless he chances to be married and has a "kid" in some little hotel on the north side within a king distance. Mr. Chorus Man is a giddy young man, indeed, he has himself quickly honeysuited without even a side glance at the alluring restaurants.

If the chorus man is young it is likely that he is ambitious. When perhaps he is picking his way down State street where he was born in order to earn money to obtain a musical education it was quite in the way of youth for him to dream of singing "Farsifal" some day. People supposed to "know" had spoken well of his efforts in the church choir and at local concerts. He had hearkened to them when they said they "ought to do something with his voice."

Alack and alas! When the young man came to the city musical college he found that ambitious young men with voices exist in an appalling cost of money. The musical training cost good money. A place in the male chorus of an opera looked alluring. True, there was only \$15 a week and the use of one's last name in the theatre programme in this job, but what do such trifles amount to when a young man thinks he has found "the stepping stone?" Pretty soon people had warned him of what to expect in the chorus, but then people have been in the warning business since Adam and Eve.

The chorus man found that to charm managers he must be fairly well dressed. He obtained a proper meal of respect from his own kind he must wear "duds." In short, he must keep up to the last word in style.

Costly! Yes, indeed, but one of the penalties of being a chorus man. How Mr. Chorus Man does it on his salary is a problem for calculus. No mere arithmetician should tackle it. Chorus men don't find millionaires laying in wait to whisk them away and marry them. Off the stage the chorus girl is prone to think that only a rich "Johnny" can make her life one unending dream of bliss. Partly as a result of this the chorus man is apt to find his landlady his stanchest admirer. She will listen open eyed to his pleasing vapors about the great one with whom he assumes to be on terms of familiarity, and will rejoice with him when he announces that he has won a "speaking part," even though it consist of the three words, "Dinner is served."

If he ever gets a longer part he will be a lucky chorus man, indeed.

BOY HANGED HIMSELF.

Shocking Suicide at Hamlet of Eden Grove.

Guelph, May 8.—A shocking suicide took place at Eden Grove, between Walkerton and Paisley. A young boy named Calum, only eight years of age, hanged himself with a rope rather than go to school. It appears he had got into trouble at school, either with play-mates or the teacher, and yesterday refused to go back. His mother insisted, and he said he would die first. No attention was paid to the threat, which was considered an idle one, and he was sent off.

Later the body was found hanging to a rope, which he had himself placed about his neck. The mother was terribly shocked with the discovery.

DIVORCE IS A FAVORITE SUBJECT OF THE U. S. STAGE.

Divorce is a favorite topic with the playwright. Scores of plays have been written around marital disturbances, a number of which have achieved real success. Sardou wrote "Divorcions" over twenty-five years ago, and Rejane played it for several seasons. A number of leading German, English and American actresses also have appeared in it. Miss George has the newest version, one prepared by Margaret Mayo. Sardou, in this play, was really the first writer to give divorce a vogue on the stage.

Last season Mrs. Fiske appeared in "The New York Idea," by Langdon Mitchell. It was a play that concerned itself wholly about divorce, and in some aspects was modeled after "Divorcions." Threatened separation or divorce lights up the pages of "The Walls of Jericho," in which James K. Hackett appeared last year. When Jack Frohisher, the ranchman from Australia, finds that life in London is not what it has been painted, and that it has been painted too much, he delivers the "big" speech of the play, in which he calls down maledictions upon those dwellers in Mayfair that have made divorce a fashionable pastime.

Not until last year has the subject of divorce been used as the main idea in a musical comedy. Marie Cahill has so used it in "Marrying Mary," in which musical comedy she plays the part of a young woman who has been married three times and three times divorced, and who is in love for the fourth time.

In this season's big Casino production of "Fascinating Flora," pretty Adele Ritchie wanders through the three scenes vainly seeking evidence upon which to base an application for divorce.

Divorce furnishes the ground for the thesis in "The Duel," in which Otis Skinner appeared last year. This play, like "Divorcions," was taken from the French and in it Mr. Skinner enacted the role of a cergyman.

Divorce was the foundation of "The Labyrinth," in which Olga Nethersole appeared. This drama is away from most of the others in which divorce is treated, except "Divorcions," in that it shows the wife, the present husband, and the divorced husband all at one time.

There is a disposition on the part of the more serious writers to treat divorce seriously. When Ibsen has touched upon it at all he has touched upon it solemnly. The other writers for the European stage have struck the same note, but in the United States the dramatists have preferred as yet to treat divorce lightly. Some of those who study the current dramas most closely incline to the belief that if "the great American drama," of which there is so much nebulous conversation, ever is written, it will have as one of its principal ingredients a consideration of the divorce problem.

These experts point out that divorce affects more people in the United States than any other problem, and that any drama that pretends to be a representative American life. But as yet those American writers that have chosen to write about the subject have treated it more as the material out of which comedy is to be made than as the stuff for serious dramatic effect.

As an example of how serious a question divorce is becoming, one does not have to go to South Dakota, but can cite the statistics from a staid old state such as Ohio. From records kept at Columbus, the capital, it was shown that there were 6,909 bills for divorce filed during the year ending July 1st last, as compared with 6,437 filed the preceding year. The number granted was 4,975, an increase over 1906 of 494.

The courts granted 3,667 divorces to wives and 1,307 to husbands. There are in the United States alone over 2,500 courts possessing the machinery to untie matrimonial knots.

Sardou in his comedy, however, shows a cure for this evil, and "Divorcions"

proves as diverting as it is bright and amusing.

Do you believe in divorce? This is the same question that Aristophanes was trying to answer in "Women in Council" as early as 444 B. C. Sardou took another fling at the vexed question in "Divorcions," first produced in 1860. He was called "impudent and lacking in moral principle" to dare to question the advisability of permanent marital rearrangements. Nevertheless, even with the lapse of years, his play has lost none of its force, and undoubtedly is more timely in its sentiment today than when staged in Paris twenty-seven years ago.

Mrs. Parsons and others of her advanced sisterhood, who ponder the question of divorce are no more up to late, though far less kindly humorous, than was this same Victorian Sardou in 1860. The adapter of this famous French comedy, Margaret Mayo, says:

"Divorcions" has come to mean the rubicon to our women of the stage, as "Hamlet" has become the test of our men. No success is acknowledged and well grounded until this feminine creation of willfulness and caprice has been met and conquered by the would-be standard actress of to-day and yesterday.

Bernhardt, Rejane, Hiding, Theo, and Duse have invited comparison with their sisters in art by essaying the role of Cyrienne.

Miss George is the youngest actress who ever has grappled with the subtleties of Sardou's volubly heroine, and Margaret Mayo is the youngest dramatist who ever has ventured to rearrange the ideas of Sardou's mind for up to date enlightenment.

LIFE STORY OF THE NEW WALTZ KING.

If I decide, like other celebrated men, to write something like a biography, I hope you will not think that I have a swelled head. Each one thinks that his own life is very interesting; I do not like to be called what Heine calls "bad musicians." Even after the success of The Merry Widow, I would like to be called a good fellow and also a good musician. I prefer to be a bad writer. But we will see what I can do in this line.

I am a "knapsack child"—that is what they call it in Austria-Hungary—the children and soldiers who follow their parents from garrison to garrison and consider the knapsack as home. My father, the son of a not wealthy farmer's family in Schoenwald, in Mahren, made the whole career of a talented but poor farmer boy. As he did not take to farming but preferred to fiddle on his small violin, he was sent to Sternberg to study with Musical Director Heydnreich of that city. Church bells and rocking babies were his first musical studies.

After finishing his studies he made a quick career as musical director in the army. In Komorn he first met my mother, and I was born on April 30, 1870. My mother often told me that I was a so-called "wonder child"; I always could find, as a 4-year-old, to each melody, the right accompaniment on a piano. I composed my first song, being 6 years old, and dedicated it to my mother.

Eleven years old, I left the house of my parents to study at a German gymnasium at Sternberg. A year later I became a student of the conservatory at Prague, my main instrument being the violin, under Director Bennevit as my teacher. It very often happened that I faintd in the streets from hunger, but as my mother visited me once in Prague, I had the courage not to complain. My director observed that I neglected my violin and he recommended to me to study with Dvorak.

In 1887 I submitted to Dvorak two compositions, Sonata a l'antique in G-major, and Sonata a l'antique in D-minor. Dvorak looked at my work and said, "Hang your fiddle on a nail and write a composition." This was spoken out of the soul, but my father insisted that I become a first-class violinist. In 1888 I graduated at a conservatory; I accepted a position as first solo violinist, later on as concert master at the combined city theatres in Barmen-Elberfeld. My salary was 150 marks (about \$35) a month.

One day in the year 1889 my father received the following telegram: "Franz disappeared; broke his contract." I had left Barmen at night without farewell, and entered three days later the regimental band of my father, where I stayed only ten months. Through the recommendation of Komzaks I got a position as military musical director in Losoncz. I composed many songs and also had some financial difficulties. At that time I made my first attempt in the musical line; the name of the opera was Der Kurassier.

Weber said once: "The first dogs and the first operas belong in the water"; this also refers to my first opera. In April, 1894, I was musical director of the Austrian Navy Band, and conducted at that time a concert for Emperor William II., who expressed satisfaction. On Nov. 28, 1896, my father, who called Titiana, was produced for the first time in Leipzig, but was not a success. I had to give up my position as conductor of the Navy Band on account of financial difficulties, and had to bring my jewels to a pawnshop. I accepted a position as conductor in Trieste. I was sick and tired of composing operas, and now started composing operettas. And after a time—a long time—came The Merry Widow, to make me happy and grateful all the rest of my life.—By Franz Lehar.

Drawn Into Gearing.

Balmoral, Man., May 8.—Harold Heale was drawn into gearing of a traction engine with which he was plowing and died almost instantly.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Ross Edwards Had Foot Caught in Frog.

Smith's Falls, May 8.—Ross Edwards, a C. P. R. employe, had an exciting experience yesterday. He was working in the yard here and was in the act of turning a switch when his foot got caught in a frog.

The train was backing down the track and was only a short distance from him, but he could not extricate himself. With great presence of mind, however, he grabbed the hand rail of the car when the train was close upon him and by sheer force succeeded in tearing his foot from the frog, but not before the flange of the wheel had grazed his ankle. His boot was literally torn in two, the upper portion coming off as though cut with a knife. He then managed to jump clear of the train, and though his limbs were all intact his foot was swollen to an abnormal size and had turned black.

IMPALED ON FORK.

Sad Accident on Thorold Township Farm.

St. Catharines, May 8.—What will likely prove a fatal accident occurred this week at Beechwood's small settlement in Thorold township. Miss Millan, a young lady, left her house to go in search of her father, who was at work in the barnyard. While she was coming around the corner of the barn she suddenly met her father, who was coming in the opposite direction with a pitchfork under his arm. In the hurry neither girl nor father noticed one another, and a prong of the fork entered the former's eye and pierced the brain. Since the sad accident Miss Millan has become paralyzed, and her condition has grown more serious, until her life is now despaired of.

Four Killed by Explosion.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 8.—The explosion of a kitchen gas stove in the tenement of John Wilson to-day set fire to the interior and caused the death of four persons, two by burning, and the others by suffocation.

The second reading of a bill to repeal the Irish Coercion act of 1887 passed the British House of Commons yesterday.



A scene from "Brown of Harvard," which will be presented at the Grand this evening.



Scene from "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Grand Opera House, May 16.



# Miss Kendall on a Cart

Miss Bertha Kendall stood waiting for her car on the street corner. It was a raw, chilly morning in April, but she preferred the outer air to the stuffiness of the dingy little waiting-room before which she stood. Her tailored gown fitted her fine figure to perfection, and everything about her was absolutely correct. She had an air of distinction and even hauteur, and the man on the seat of the high wagon which drew up to the curb near her was aware of this. However, his horses were restless, and he looked in vain for the usual lounge or small boy, and with some uncertainty and hesitation he addressed the young lady:

"I beg your pardon, Miss—but would you just see if you can't get into that waiting-room and see if there's a parcel for me?"

Bertha turned an astonished face upon him. "A—what!" she said, hardly believing her senses.

"A box," he repeated, deprecatingly. "You see I can't leave my team, and—there don't seem to be any parcels around." He watched her half fearfully, expecting to see her amazement turn to anger, but instead her eyes began to dance and her lips parted in a smile.

In a short time she returned and passed up the parcel.

"Thank you ever so much," said the man, gratefully. "I hope I can do as much for you some day." He stopped abruptly and grinned a little foolishly, and Bertha laughed.

"Say, Miss!" he seemed struck by a sudden idea. "I take it you are waiting for a car. Now, I'm going away; why, I'd like to give you a ride—that is, if you don't mind going in such a rig."

"I live out in Wingate, a little suburb, you know—on the corner of Winthrop and Norton."

"I go right there," interrupted the man with enthusiasm, and he reached down his hand to help her.

For an instant she hesitated, then she accepted the invitation in the spirit in which it was given.

"The cart don't smell very good," he apologized as they started. "You see, I go every day and get a load of soil, but I turned the hose on the cart last night, so it's better than it is sometimes."

"What do you do with the soil?" she asked.

"Oh, I keep a lot of pigs. I get paid for carrying off the stuff, so that makes it pretty profitable. I keep the hogs a long way from the house, so it don't smell bad there."

"I see," said Bertha.

The pair of sleek black horses moved briskly, with the quick and easy swing of good walkers. Suddenly the man laughed.

"What'll my wife say when I tell her I took a young lady to ride with me?" he said.

"Well, what will she?" asked Bertha.

"She'll say, 'Why, Noah! what must she have thought of you?'"

Bertha laughed.

"You see," the man's face sobered—"my wife, she's an invalid, and has been for years, and so I tell her about every little thing that I see on my trips, and make as much of a story out of it as I can. It amuses her, and she don't have much fun, staying at home there all the time. So I kept the cart needed for anything that's interesting so to give her something to think about."

"Who takes care of your wife?" asked Bertha.

"Her mother." He made a slight grimace. "I don't spend many days like their mother-in-law, still, she's a good woman, and if she don't do things just to suit me, why, I put up with it and don't say nothing. She's good to my wife, and it's awful nice she can have her mother take care of her. She's more contented than she would be with anybody else, and I ought not to say a word. Still, on Sundays, when the old lady takes one of the horses and goes down to the village to church and to spend the day with her other children—why, wife and I have a regular picnic together. I tell her it's our honeymoon over again. I walk on her, and read stories to her sometimes, and in summer, when it's real warm and mild, I take her out under the trees and we eat our dinner there. Oh, I tell you, I don't know what I'd do if it wasn't for our Sundays. Why, last Christmas I gave mother-in-law the best mackintosh I could buy, so she could get to church, rainy Sundays and all. She was real tickled—and so was I."

"Have you any children?" asked Bertha.

"No. We had one, a little boy, that died when he was two years old. That was the worst thing that ever happened to us. He was awful cunning, as pretty as a picture, and just learning to talk. My wife, she's never got over it, and I've been trying ever since to make up to her for him."

Bertha looked at the man's face, but he gave a queer little choking laugh. "Kinder ridiculous, ain't it, for a big, coarse, homely fellow like me to try to take the place of a pretty child."

"It's awfully good of you," said Bertha, a strange constriction in her throat.

"That's ten years ago," he said, sadly, and I catch, so often about him now sometimes. It's an awful thing for a man to see his wife cry. There was a little silence, then he went on in a different voice, "And so; to make her think of other things, I remember everything I see to tell her about. She's always glad to see the spring coming, and when I go home and tell her I've heard a bluebird or a song-sparrow, she is as pleased as if I'd told her I'd heard that some old friend on the way to see her. She's awful fond of flowers, and what do you think on my way along I see a little bed of anemones side of the road. When I go back I shall let the horses rest at that place and I'll get out and pick a nice bunch of 'em for her. They'll be the first she's seen this year. Well, here's your street. I'd like to talk to you longer, but maybe you've heard enough."

He drew the horses and gave Bertha a steady hand to help her down.

"Wait a minute," she said, "I want to send something to your wife." She went swiftly up the walk to her door and went in, returning almost at once with a handful of beautiful, heavy headed, long stemmed carnations in her hands.

"Oh, thank you—thank you a thousand times!" he cried, his eyes sparkling as he took the flowers. "She will be pleased with these, now I tell you. I guess I won't get those anemones till to-morrow."

Bertha held out her hand. "I thank you for my ride," she said, smiling up at him as he shook it, but there were tears in her eyes as she stood watching him go down the street.

"Bertha Kendall!" a chorus of indignant protest from mother and sisters

greeted her as she returned to the house. "What have you done now?"

Bertha held her head high and smiled unconcernedly. "Why, I rode home from Burton street with Mr.—er, Mr. Noah. I sent some flowers to his wife."

"You rode from Burton street with that man on the cart!" Their horror and disgust was intense.

Bertha smiled. "Yes," she said, "and some days may ride home with him on his load of soil to see his wife, and she ran upstairs, laughing."

She was busy the rest of the day, there were letters to write and callers to entertain—so that by the time she began to dress for the evening she had forgotten all about the episode of the morning. Other thoughts were crowding upon her, and she was very serious and a little nervous as she stood before her mirror.

Hugh Norcross was to call that evening. Bertha had known for some time that a proposal of marriage from him was imminent and to-night she felt that she could ward it off no longer. She was not altogether sure that she wanted to. He was a pleasant fellow, and she liked him very much and her family expected her to marry him, while he was certainly most devoted to her.

When her father was announced, she went down to him with her mind made up and the important question settled after serious deliberation.

But something in the aspect of young Norcross was surprising to her. He looked distinctly vexed and displeased. "Something is troubling you," she said at once in the direct way she had.

"Yes," he answered gloomily, "something is troubling me."

"Can you tell me about it?" she asked. She motioned him to a chair and sat down opposite, looking at him with sympathetic eyes.

"I think you know what it is as well as I do," he said in an aggrieved tone.

Bertha looked at him wonderingly. "I'm sure I don't know what you mean."

"I saw you out riding this morning," he said accusingly.

Bertha's eyes widened, then a look of understanding came into them and her lip twitched.

"I was thunderstruck," the young man spoke rapidly. "I couldn't believe my eyes. I never would have believed it if anyone had told me that it was possible for you to do such an outrageous thing. I'm not the only one who feels this way about it; your mother and sisters are as disgusted as I am."

"So you've been talking me over with them," said Bertha coldly.

"And they told me you gave him the flowers I sent you last night. My flowers given to an old hobo like that!"

"He appreciated them," said Bertha.

"Appreciated them?" he burst out wrathfully. "Well, I'll tell you one thing; if I want people of that class to have flowers I'll send them to their first hand. You won't have another chance to insult me that way right off."

Bertha was silent, her eyes cast down.

"How many of your friends saw you this morning, do you suppose?" he went on.

"I don't know, and I don't care," said Bertha quietly.

"Well, I care," he retorted. "I was walking along with a friend of mine and he saw you and commented on you. And who do you think he was?—Preston Ames! I've told you what a fine fellow he is, and I was going to bring him to see you, but of course it is out of the question now. You were so taken up with your friend—the word was a sneer—that you didn't see me. You can imagine I was relieved at that. Suppose you had bowed to me—and it would have been just like you, if you'd seen me—and I'd had to explain to my friend who you were! As it was, I was ashamed that I wanted to go through the sidewalk."

"What had you to be ashamed of?" she asked. "You were not riding on the cart."

He looked at her in speechless indignation, then got up and walked excitedly about the room. He scolded and ranted a while longer, and Bertha watched him with a kind of curiosity and speculation in her eyes. "I wonder," she thought, "if Mr. Noah ever talks to his wife like that. And if Hugh soils me like this, now, what would he be if we were married? I guess it wouldn't be much different from mother and the girls. I am always doing things to bring down their displeasure on my head."

Hugh had ceased speaking and was coming toward her. There was that in his face that showed he was now ready to forgive her and that he was prepared to be very magnanimous and kind, and perhaps before he left her there would be a perfect reconciliation and understanding between them.

"There," he said gently. "Perhaps I have said more than I ought and scolded you too much, but you see I was fearfully upset by it, and I don't want to see you doing such things any more."

The last of the sentence sounded somewhat patronizing, and Bertha's eyes flashed, but she spoke quietly. "I don't see why it was such a dreadful thing to do," she said. "If I had been driving out with the Gordons' coachman, would you have been ashamed of me?"

"Of course not."

"Well, this man was a self-respecting, independent farmer. He's much more interesting than a coachman."

"That has nothing to do with it," he said, irritably, then smoothed his voice, carefully again. "I do wish you wouldn't do such things, Bertha." He had never called her by her first name before and she noticed it. "Promise me you won't any more."

Bertha stood up and looking at him very steadily and somewhat defiantly. "I shall promise no such thing," she said. "If my conduct displeases you, you are not obliged to have anything to do with me. You need not even recognize me on the street if you feel ashamed of the acquaintance. To save you further embarrassment I shall not be at home to you in the future. I bid you a very good evening." With that she left him and went to her own room, where she cried a little, laughed a little, and then became very serious.

"Oh, Mr. Noah," she said aloud, "I owe you a debt of gratitude which I can never repay, for you have saved me from great disappointment and unhappiness."

As soon as young Norcross recovered sufficiently from the stunned condition to reason at all, he decided that the best thing he could do would be to take himself out of the way for a month or two and allow absence to make the heart grow fonder.

It was two months later that he returned. He had reasoned it out that in all this time Bertha must have missed him, and that if he should write her a very humble and apologetic note she could not refuse to welcome him back.

The first acquaintance he met was Preston Ames, who shook his hand cordially, then turned and walked with him toward his boarding place. "I want to talk with you," he said, and Norcross invited him to his rooms.

As he turned on the lights and looked at his visitor, Norcross was struck by an expression of such buoyant happiness as he had never seen on his friend's face before. "What's happened to you, Preston?" he asked curiously.

"That's just what I wanted to tell you," said Preston. "I am engaged to the dearest girl in the world."

"Is that so?" said Norcross smiling cordially. "I'm delighted to hear it. Who is she? Do I know her?"

"Why, yes; she's a particular friend of yours, I think I've heard you say—Miss Bertha Kendall."

Norcross turned away so that his friend did not see his face grow suddenly white. "Indeed!" he said. His voice sounded strange to himself, but Preston Ames did not appear to notice.

"It all happened rather suddenly; in fact, it was a case of love at first sight on my side," he ran on. "Do you remember that day I came home from the west and you and I were walking along together? Well, maybe, you remember my commenting on a young lady I saw riding on a cart. I don't think you saw her, or you would have told me who she was. I was so struck with her beauty and the something better than beauty that I saw in her face—sympathy, intelligence and kindness—that I really lost my heart to her then and there. Fortunately for my peace of mind, I met her a day or two later at a friend's house, and—well, we are engaged. Her family were very much shocked because she rode with that man—he is a friend of ours, now—but I glory in her independence and her scorn of appearances. There is altogether too much sham nowadays, but she is absolutely genuine. Well, I'm on my way to see her, and I'll be going. Come along with me, some evening; she'll be glad to see you back again."

For a long time after he had gone, young Norcross sat very still, shading his eyes with his hand, for the light was rather strong.



**A Dainty Kimono.**  
No. 5825.—A pretty negligee cut on the simplest lines is here pictured in a dainty development of figured white China silk with trimming bands of plain colored silk. The garment is shapely by centre back and under-arm seams, and tucks arranged in front and back produce a graceful fullness. The Japanese fabrics are most attractive for these little negligees and are to be found in bright colors and soft materials. Lawn, silk, challis and cotton crepe are also available. The medium size will require 3 yards of material, 36 inches wide.  
Ladies' Kimono, No. 5825. Sizes for small, medium and large.  
A pattern of the above illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in money or stamps.  
Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

## OLD IBBETSON'S MONEY

The Senior Section of Loving Workers' Circle of the Society for the Distribution of Clothing Among the Native of Senegambia was to meet that afternoon at the home of Mrs. Deacon Forsyth. For a week she had been drawing funds in dribbles from the unwilling deacon, and for two days she had been hard at work preparing for the supper that was an important feature of the society's meeting.

She had been helped in her work by her niece, Esther Dolbear, who was visiting in Brookvale for the summer. The front room had been carefully dusted, and the old papers that covered the haircloth furniture had been removed, although even this detracted little from the funeral gloominess of the room.

The members were slowly gathering, and the gossip was going on apace. As each member came in she was greeted with effusion by the chief already there, while she mentally calculated the amount of gossip that had been going on about herself.

This amusement had almost been exhausted when one member brought up a new sensation by asking if anyone had heard what young John Ibbetson had done, although she was already there, while she mentally calculated the amount of gossip that had been going on about herself.

Mr. Ibbetson was the son of an old resident of the town who had been cordially disliked, as by his shrewdness and niggardly habits he acquired a considerable fortune, and a collection of documents that represented first mortgages on many of the farms of the town. The son had left home as soon as he was of age, not being able to stand the old man's miserly habits of living.

In a few years he had amassed a fortune, and the chief subject of debate in the church circles and at the grocery store. Among the men the financial standpoint was considered, as the work meant employment for the townspeople among whom ready money was a somewhat scarce commodity.

The church itself looked at the probability of getting a large share of the estate, as the young man's personal wealth was close to a million. Each of the missionary societies saw in itself the only proper outlet for using the money. The women, especially those having marriageable daughters, had their own views of the situation, each one secretly hoping that one of her own brood might catch the fancy of the young millionaire.

But to return to the meeting. To the frantic entreaties of the women Mrs. Jones stated that she had information showing that great changes were to take place in the Ibbetson estate. Mr. Ibbetson had brought plans that called for the rebuilding of the old homestead and the building of a garage, and two or three other buildings, the character of which had not been ascertained.

Every mechanic in town had been hired and a gang of ten Italians had arrived that day. To crown the mystery, he ordered ten bags of cement and a hundred tons of stone, and a beautiful mountain. Is it there still?—Megendorfer Blatter.

arose and in a few eloquent words told of the needs and hopes of the suffering poor in the tenement districts and the poor children who seldom saw a blade of grass.

Little attention was paid by the women to the remarks, and at that moment in strode John Ibbetson with the three shrinking, dirty, neglected looking boys. Simultaneously three angry women reached for the boys, but John drew the boys to him and emphatically expressed his opinion of mothers who neglected their own offspring for the children of Senegambian mothers. The meeting closed in haste and as the door closed it was seen that Esther Dolbear was in it.

As they rolled along the road, John said: "Esther, I have been looking for you ever since you disappeared from the settlement work in the tenements." The bewildered girl could only say: "I did

## Fun for Times Readers

**His Way.**  
"That orator says he feels that he can never repay his constituents for the honor they have conferred on him."

"Yes," answered the voter, "that's his polite way of telling us we needn't expect much from him in the way of actual work."—Washington Star.

**Offended Dignity.**  
The \$250 hen looked at her surroundings.

"This chicken coop didn't cost more than \$3, all told," she said. "It's an insult to ask me to lay high priced eggs in such a shack."

Whereupon she shut down.

**A Lie Nailed.**  
Employer—Is it true that when the clock strikes six you put down your pen and go home?  
Employee—No, sir. If it gets so near to six I never begin the word at all.

**By Contrast.**  
Miss Pycote—How do I look in this hat?  
Elder brother—Under it, you mean, don't you, sis? You look pretty small.

**Strategy.**  
"Gracious!" exclaimed the anxious mother, "why did the teacher tell you about the dreadful giants when she knew the stories would take your breath away?"  
"Please, ma'am," responded small Tommy. "The whole class had been eating onions."—Chicago News.

**Not Wrapped Up.**  
Mr. Jawback—How you women do love to see yourselves in print!  
Mrs. Jawback—Print, indeed! No, sir—silk for ours, if you please.—Cleveland Leader.

**Time's Changes.**  
Absent-Minded Professor (discussing an Italian town with a friend)—And in the background there was a beautiful mountain. Is it there still?—Megendorfer Blatter.

**EVERY TIME.**  
"He said, doctor, that you treated your landlord for liver trouble and he died of stomach trouble!"  
"Infamous slander! When I treat a patient for liver trouble he dies from that! Understand!"

**Rather a Compliment.**  
"I don't like the looks of that young man you had in the parlor last evening," said the irate old gentleman.

"He's a nice young man, pa," hastened the pretty daughter.

"Well, I had the pleasure of calling him a 'young squirt' to his face."

"Oh, he didn't mind that, pa; he took it as a compliment."

"As a compliment?"

"Yes; he belongs to our volunteer fire department."—Chicago News.

**Rather Particular.**  
Missionary—I don't mind being eaten for a good cause, but—  
Cannibal—But what?  
Missionary—Please be careful about your table manners; I should feel terribly bad if I were eaten with a knife.

**Had Seen Her.**  
"There are great things in store for you," said the fortune teller to the young man; "but there will be many obstacles to overcome. There is a woman continually crossing your path, a large woman with dark hair and eyes. She will dog your footsteps untruly."

"Yes; I know who that is."

"Ah, you have seen her?"

"Yes, she's my washerwoman."

**Lighter Than.**  
"You did say Atlas held up the world?"

"I did."

"Yes, sir."

"He must have been a remarkably strong man. No man could do that nowadays."

"But things are different now."

"In what way?"

"Well you see, there was but a small part of the world discovered when he held it up."



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**The Day the Pretty Teacher Cried. OF COURSE YOU DO**

There is a little schoolhouse where  
In fact she looks a little long ago,  
With rosy cheeks and fluffy hair  
And eyes I never shall forget;  
She used to often look my way  
When foolishly I oared not why;  
But I discovered all one day  
I made the pretty teacher cry.

To her it may not matter now,  
She may have ceased long, long ago,  
To think of me or wonder how  
I had the heart to treat her so;  
But looking back across the years  
I see her as she bowed her head,  
Her long, dark locks wet with tears,  
Because of something I had said.

Perhaps she would not, if she might,  
Be as she was that afternoon,  
A maiden still, and young and slight,  
With May-time coming overseas,  
But if I might be there again  
With that sweet satisfaction I  
Would claim the joy I turned from when  
I made the pretty teacher cry.

She had requested me to stay,  
I was as tall, indeed, as she;  
The others had all gone away,  
And tender she looked at me;  
I had not broken any rule,  
And I had learned my lesson well;  
We stayed alone, we two in school,  
Until the evening shadows fell.

She may have little beauty now,  
Gray strands may glimmer in her hair;  
Perhaps her once so lovely face  
Is seamed to-day by marks of care;  
But if it might again occur  
I'd back to youth we two could fly,  
This I could gladly promise her,  
The pretty teacher would not cry.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

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# IS WASHINGTON SOCIETY JEALOUS OF HER?



Mrs. Meyer and Her Popular Daughter



Mrs. George von Meyer, Wife of the Postmaster-General

## Mrs. Meyer's Brilliant Social Campaign the Talk of the Capital

WASHINGTON society—the official society of the national capital, at least—jealous of one of its foremost members? With the resumption of social gaieties after today this question, which formed the basis of many a choice bit of gossip during the winter, and which maintained its interest even through the quiet Lenten season, will doubtless be vested with a new importance, just as society itself has become resplendent in its new spring apparel.

Not only Mrs. Meyer, as the more frivolous term of the fashioning precincts of Dupont circle and the western hills, but all Washington has been impressed with the brilliant but exclusive social campaign and the regal leadership of Mrs. Meyer, wife of Postmaster General George von Meyer. And, it is generally whispered in capital circles, not a little jealousy and heartburning has been engendered thereby.

Mrs. Meyer has entertained on a scale that has been the wonder and despair of official Washington. Fresh from triumphs in two European courts, she has invested her functions with a splendor and an atmosphere of exclusiveness hitherto almost unknown in a republican capital.

It is said that at the Meyer house are entertained more distinguished house guests than at any residence in Washington, outside, of course, of the White House. And humanity has not progressed to the stage where secret envious and gnawing jealousies have been banished from the heart.



Postmaster General Meyer

more distinguished personages have been entertained in Washington than for a long time. And not the least interesting feature of the season was the pronounced rivalry that marked the rounds of fashionable functions. Except upon the occasion of his last visit, when he was said to be devoting himself almost entirely to the pleasant task of laying his heart and title at the feet of Miss Elkins, the Duke d'Abuzzi was regarded as almost the personal guest of the Meyers. This, perhaps, was but natural, as a strong friendship had been formed while the Americans were sojourning in the duke's own country. His preference for the Meyer entertainments excited general comment. It created a stir, too, in Boston, where the entire party went for a considerable stay. Then came to accept the hospitality of the Meyer home the Hon. Violet Vivian, who is officially connected with the household of Queen Alexandra of England. When she arrived in America some months ago this interesting daughter of the late Lord Vivian found herself occupying a prominent place in the minds of newspaper makers as the English authority on cigarette smoking among women.



Summer Home of the Meyers at Hamilton, Mass.

home, and attracted considerable attention at White House receptions. And her visit to the family of the postmaster general was generally regarded as another feather in the cap of Mrs. Meyer. In determining her social policy at Washington Mrs. Meyer but took the forefront in a movement that has been gradually changing the complexion of entertainments there for a number of years. Not "through one administration," but through several, the tendency has been increasing to break away from former simplicity and to "grandeurize," as one statesman expressed it, the functions of the official and fashionable world at the capital. There is little, now, of the old-fashioned, neighborly manner in which cabinet women, wives of senators, Supreme Court Justices and other prominent personages gathered in friendly fashion for an afternoon cup of tea and a pleasant quiet chat. Entertaining is done on a scale of lavishness that would have astounded the Washingtonian of twenty

years or so ago. Much of this is due, perhaps, to the fact that a number of wealthy families from various parts of the country have settled in Washington of late, and have added not only to the number, but to the brilliancy of the smart set. Every season witnesses a certain number of functions at the White House, and these are supplemented by cabinet dinners and other entertainments of the official set. Of late, it is said, rivalry among the cabinet women has become more pronounced, and a tendency to strain every nerve to excel has been marked. The chief event of the season in the life of a cabinet hostess, of course, is the dinner each gives in honor of the President and his wife. At these affairs the list of guests is published—rapidly becoming a thing of the past in public opinion given other events. Consequently, the presidential dinners afford scope for effectiveness and display worthy the efforts of the most inventive minds.

It is said that Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer have dined the most brilliant assemblages that have gathered at a private residence during the season. At their board have gathered a number of the multi-millionaire contingent of New York, the bluest-blooded of New England aristocracy and several members of European nobility. Whose Mrs. Meyer arrived in Washington to take her place in the cabinet circle, she is said to have placed her official role on a strictly professional basis. What she might do as a hostess in her private capacity was quite another thing. It is stated that she promptly announced her determination not to recognize any form of official courtesies not strictly incumbent upon her, and that she would do no calling. This was applying the cold water treatment to enthusiasm, and while it did not find favor, perhaps, among the majority in the official set, her social prestige could not be disputed, and her invitations were eagerly accepted.

**OF IMPOSING MIEEN**  
"In the receiving line at the White House," states a writer recently, "Mrs. Meyer rises to the occasion with proper and imposing hauteur, and all that the costume's art can do to supplement nature to the end of giving the air of the grande dame is evident." "She sweeps into place with a Junoesque staid and acknowledges greetings with icy men and condescending dignity. In her own affairs she is exclusive and, while society responds to her bidding, her dinner lists are not published, except when official. Her telephone, according to the approved fashion of the day, is not listed; she has advanced to her resolution to keep society and officialdom at their proper distance." Some of the cabinet women are very friendly with one another. Especially congenial and companionable to Mrs. Root, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Metcalf seem to be each other. Mrs. Metcalf is one of the intimate friends of Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt is next strong physically, and does not take as active a part in social life as do most of her contemporaries. However the popularity of Mrs. Meyer may be questioned in some quarters, that of her charming daughters cannot be. Miss Julia Meyer is about 20 years old, and her sister, Miss Alice, two years her junior. With Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Miss Helen Taft, the Misses Meyer received confirmation last year from the late Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington, in the presence of one of the most distinguished assemblages ever seen at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. The pretty Meyer sisters follow the English custom of dressing alike, and for that reason have been taken abroad to both the continent and the States, and are Washington and are expert cross-country riders. Both have studied music under the best masters abroad, and both are gifted linguists. Their mother is a keen lover of outdoor sports and delights especially in the chase. The Meyers usually spend the summer at the pleasant country seat at Hamilton, Mass., where they entertain as brilliantly as they do in Washington.

## OF COURSE it is something out of the ordinary when an American woman—who is content to remain simply an American woman—can count among her intimate friends an empress and a queen.

And few American women can boast of having dined on their knees a future emperor and a future king, as Mrs. Meyer may boast. Mrs. Meyer is well fitted to set an ultra-fashionable pace in Washington. She and her husband belong to the exclusive Back Bay set of Boston, and are members of almost every pretentious social organization from there to Washington. When Mr. Meyer was appointed American ambassador to the court of Rome the couple were well qualified to maintain the requisite social position. Soon after taking up their residence there dispatches from the Italian capital had this to say: "Rome has unqualified praise for a foreign woman who has been so successful in her mission. She has entered society here. Well bred, highly intellectual and with a cultured sympathy for music and art, she is of the type that appeals most strongly to the Latin heart." Both Mr. and Mrs. Meyer became very popular with the royal family. The American ambassador was invited frequently to join the king's party in bear hunts, in rides over the Campagna and on yachting trips. The queen formed a strong friendship for Mrs. Meyer.

### PERSONAL GUEST OF QUEEN

She was one of the few women invited time and again into the sacred precincts of the royal nursery, within the walls of which Helena was not a queen, but merely a woman and loving mother, completely wrapped up in her little son, the crown prince. She permitted the American woman and mother to make many snapshots of the future ruler of Italy. The brilliant social successes of the Meyers were interrupted by the transfer of the ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, where they soon won high regard. Mrs. Meyer became very friendly with the czarina and was frequently a guest of the empress in the latter's private apartments. Their large means, of course, enabled the Meyers to entertain on a much more lavish scale than many representatives of America abroad are able to do. Their home was in the famous old Klumichal Palace, in the heart of aristocratic court circles, where nearly 100 servants, it is said, were required. Speaking of the demands upon an ambassador's purse, Mrs. Meyer once remarked: "Nothing counts abroad like lavish display. No talent, nor fitness, nor previous experience of a diplomat avails in the face of the magnificent establishment which other governments provide for their representatives abroad. The American representative, with his salary of \$17,500, must rent a palace, besides keeping the pace set by men who get \$25,000 and have a dwelling, servants and state equipages all given by their government. Coming into Washington circles with such experience, backed by wealth and social prestige, there is little wonder that the wife of the postmaster general was able to make others, longer accustomed to the doings of officialdom, open their eyes. It has been observed that during the last winter

## When Baldheaded Men Become Deceivers.

HAS any one, casting the eye of mourning over the prodigious expanse of American humor, noticed a gaping void?

No; it is not the grave of the mother-in-law joke; the poor old lady is with us still. Nor is it the vacant lair of the tramp, that post-diluvian fossil whose progenitors used to lift spring lamb from the flocks of Abraham; he is still among us.

Now, once more! Right—it is the vacuum that tells where the ancient joke, sly Ye-Tonsorial-Artist-and-ye-Magic-Hair-Restorer, used to flourish and leave whole multitudes quivering with dumb rages.

It is gone, that hirsute horror, because mankind is passing beyond the stage of its application. It is not that Nature is giving man more hair; not that the Restorer is recording any unusual percentage of bull's-eyes. It is simply that man is taking to wigs.

Sigh no more, ladies; sigh no more; Men were deceivers ever.—Shakespeare.

SHAKESPEARE was as bald as a badger himself, and knew the gold brick value of wigs better than a modern impostor wearing a \$50 toupee. The high-browed William was going some as a stage manager as well as a common drudge of an author; and the old-time stage manager knew enough about wigs to shake Esau for the porridge and leave him naked as the babe unborn.

The baldheaded William is the same old deceiver that he was in baldness. William's time—only more so. He seems to have studied over the whole hair proposition during the last few years, with a sincere desire to grow a fresh crop and be the real thing in hair. If it lay in his scalp to do it—but with a stern resolve to make an impressive bluff at it anyway. One wing of science has been swearing itself black in the face that nature, civilization, predigested foods and cigars are making mankind more baldheaded every minute. The other wing, which includes the wigmakers, who are not so much on science but are hards on hair, is offering two to one that nature is doing business at the same old stand, and is snatching just the same proportion of men baldheaded now as she did when Galen, Hippocrates and the smooth-skulled Roman Senate were arguing over the use of depilatories on the legs and rejuvenators on the bald spot.



And then there are the near-scientists, constituting 100 per cent of the English speaking population of the United States, who are positive they don't see so much baldness now as they used to when they were old enough to wonder whether they'd ever be as bald as dad when they should be able to raise a full set of whiskers. Everybody is right except the scientists. There is less baldness apparent, because too many of us are wearing wigs to let the rest of us take notice. If the dramatic William were alive again to inquire anxiously, "Has it come to this?" the toupee makers would respond, to a man: "It has. Step right in and measure up for a new crop of genuine human hair, prepared by genuine members of the Human Hair Workers' Union, duly organized throughout the United States. Your job is easy alongside of what we did for John D. Rockefeller.

We'll give you the same terms we did him, \$75 per, and guarantee satisfaction."

It may be that John D.'s example was what set the toupee fashion going at the pace it is using now; so a little solid, reliable fact, from the lips of the man who toupee'd him, ought to be worth hearing.

A shining pate is an ever-present source of worry to many a man who could give the Apollo Belvidere the minus sign on baldness and still leave him in the class with the Sutherland sisters. Such a man might have started off, when young, with a head of as fluffy hair as ever made the fortune of the Circassian beauty when she married it with Milwaukee beer, to find himself, around 40, with little more than an eyelash to his head. It's feels conspicuous, and he is conspicuous. He catches colds in his head. Then, perhaps, he visits a toupee maker and asks the solemn question: "Can I be fitted with a wig that will make me look real?"

"Can he? The toupee man undertakes to give him head coverings that look as natural as life, and he does."

When you come right down to it, there is nothing very wonderful about the famous Rockefeller wig. It started in rather brown, generously sprinkled with gray about as his original crop would have looked if nature had been as generous to his head as she was to his pocket. He bought eight, at \$75 apiece, he has kept on buying them ever since, getting a little more gray for his money each time and turning back the old ones to the toupee man.

One can go through many walks of life and find emulators of Rockefeller, who say the same reasonable price for full wigs, or \$25 for the smaller toupees.

Let it be noted that there isn't a man, who can possibly afford to go to a good toupee maker, who is so foolish as to economize, as women do, by wearing a toupee made of "combs." "Live hair" hair cut right off the healthy head, is the only article that is fit to put upon the scalp.

All combs used now by so many women and treasured in bags as though they were priceless riches are, it is declared by authorities, dead, and poisonous to the healthy hair—that of the original owner as well as of anybody else—whether they are made into toupees, switches, rats or puffs. A wife will put up with a baldheaded husband, and find pet names and tender thoughts for the fly-bitten spot he longs to hide. But a man will flee a bald-headed wife more hurriedly than he would flee the abomination of desolation. Even his wife's tolerance of a shining pate, however, does not satisfy the disgruntled baldheaded man. As stated, more wigs, in proportion to population, are being worn now than ever. Many a man with a shock

of hirsute thatching is but a deceiver; his luxuriant locks are false.

Trade in human hair represents every strand the human head can grow, from the delicate, fair tresses of Swedish Brunnhildes to the thick, black, wiry hair of John Chinaman. For false tresses are greatly in demand by women as well as by men. Europe furnishes most of the hair. In Austria, Moravia, Sweden and Germany the trick of cutting off a goodly tress from the top of the head, just where its loss could be concealed by the massing of the remainder of the hair in a knot. Then the buyers became suspected of alliances with socialists, because their calling gave them access to the treasury for the spread of the propaganda. European governments put a ban upon them that fairly crippled the hair trade. The buyers betook themselves to the sailing ports for immigrants, and found there many women who had previously sacrificed locks of hair with the crop freshly grown, for three years is usually sufficient to restore the original length. To men and to the women about them the buyers gave cards of American hair firms, so that a considerable number of women brought their contributions to the total supply straight to the market on their heads in prime condition. But in this country their hair, once cut, is never cut again. No money can make the American woman, native or adopted, sink to that level. Cut hair—unwashed, uncleaned—comes in free of duty. But besides the honest, healthy tresses that are disposed of by the European peasant, there are the "combs" saved by her in a plastic bag and sold for 50 cents a pound to the itinerant buyer. They are usually imported after some necessary cleaning, and must pay a tariff as manufactured material. Like the coarse, Chinese hair, also combs, goods of this class go into the cheaper grades of braid and pompadour. Very light, golden hair and silvery gray hair are the colors that bring the highest prices, and hair of unusual length always commands special consideration. The cost of a good switch, and even the cost of an inferior one, is far from excessive, when the amount of labor and the quality of skill which are expended are considered. Thorough soap and water washing, soaking in olive oil to prevent "splitting," dry cleansing, or "mealings," in white and buckwheat flour to remove all oil, sorting through combs to grade in length, curling—once process after another must be gone through before the hair is ready to go into the switch, the part or the wig that is to be its permanent form.

DISGRACEFUL STREET ROW

Followed Policeman's Order to "Move On."

Patrick Wickham Has Three Charges Against Him.

Charge of Perjury Now Against George White.

There was a wild time for about half an hour on James street last night. The row was a disgraceful one and a large crowd which gathered were worked up to a high pitch of excitement. It was about 8.30 when Constable Yaxley walked up James street, and as he was passing Aussem's confectionary store, saw two men in the doorway. The constable went back and took one of the men by the arm. The other started off through the crowd. Patrick Wickham was the man taken hold of and Yaxley wanted him to go to the City Hall. Wickham refused and Yaxley tried to take him to the City Hall. Wickham is alleged to have struck Yaxley so hard that that worthy thought he had run against Tommy Burns. The blow knocked him off his pins and into the ditch and as he arose he drew his club. He took out his whistle and blew it, but he got another crack. He then sailed in with his club. The crowd hampered the movements of both men. Each man was badly used up when Constable Bert Thompson came along. Thompson was also assaulted and drew his club. Constable Halliwell was the next reinforcement to arrive. Yaxley and Thompson got Wickham down by sheer weight at last, and sat on him. Deposed of the use of his hands, it is alleged he began to use his teeth and feet. The fight was renewed and the crowd were starting to join in when Detective Bleakley came along with his little club, and that just about ended the outside interference. The policemen managed to get their man to the City Hall after a rolling rough and tumble scrap all the way. He was securely loaded with jewelry and taken to the Police Station. The police charged him with being drunk and disorderly, assaulting a police officer whilst in the discharge of his duty, and escaping from custody. His J. O'Reilly, K.C., appeared for Wickham this morning and obtained a remand till Tuesday in the case. Bail was fixed at \$200 and promptly put up.

George White, who was committed for sentence to the high court, will have to face a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury. This morning when Edwin Taylor came up for sentence he was reminded again until White had been sentenced. The magistrate announced that he was also being held as a witness against White, who will have to face the perjury charge on Monday. The case was one of stealing tools from the Smart, Turner Co's. yard, and both men tried to shift the crime upon the other's shoulders. White swore that he borrowed the tools and also that Taylor stole them. Incidentally Taylor was nearly sent down for this, but the magistrate decided to investigate the matter and the result was that White was arrested before he left the police court. He then admitted the corn to save himself worse punishment, but he only put himself deeper into it, apparently, as the magistrate says he cannot do anything but bring the charge, and it is a funny thing he thinks, if the man is not found guilty.

Clarence Hardy, 390 Charlton avenue west, was charged by Louis Bennett with assaulting him and with threatening to do him bodily harm. The two men live with their families in the same house. The case was dropped on condition that Hardy leaves the house.

John Stone, Toronto, a sporty-looking young fellow, was charged with trespass on the G. T. R. right of way by Detective Brine, of that company. He pleaded guilty. "Aw, give us a chance," he begged the magistrate; "I've never been arrested before in my life." He was soaked the regular \$5 and \$3 cents. "Give me time to pay it," he pleaded. "You'll get all the time you want," said Magistrate Jelfs, as he marked down twenty-one days opposite the Hogtown man's name.

The Fact That There Are Many new brown shades in men's suits, that are shown only by Fralick & Co., and that we show more makes and styles than any two stores in the city, assures you of a satisfactory selection. Prices \$10 to \$24.—Fralick & Co., 13 and 15 James street north.

Perfectly Delicious. Spring lamb and mint, fresh Cambridge sausages, cucumbers, butter beans, spinach, tomatoes, cabbage, Bermuda onions, new potatoes, asparagus, cauliflower, green peppers, beets, rhubarb, strawberries, grape fruit, pineapples, maple syrup, maple sugar, pulled figs, fardle dates. Peebles-Hobson Co., Ltd.

Business Changes Handled. Messrs. W. and R. McCalland have bought the men's furnishing business from Mr. C. P. Hoffman, and will continue to run an up-to-date store at 100 King street east, near the Waldorf Hotel. Mr. R. McCalland has had many years' experience in this line, having been with Mr. Will Applebath for five years, and latterly with the 2 T's. They will carry an excellent stock, including hats, etc.

THE MOLSONS BANK

ONE OF THE OLDEST CHARTERED BANKS IN CANADA. Capital Paid Up - \$3,360,000 Reserve Fund - \$3,360,000 Total Assets - \$33,500,000

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS Until further notice interest on savings accounts will be credited QUARTERLY on the last days of March, June, September and December. Bank Money Order's issued. \$1 opens a savings account. TWO OFFICES: Spectator Building and Market Square. Open the usual banking hours. Market Branch also open Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

In Simcoe Street Methodist Church the pastor, Rev. H. B. Christie, will conduct both services. —The Rev. John Young will conduct both services in St. John Presbyterian Church to-morrow. —Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hobson have returned from a trip to Egypt, the Mediterranean and the continent. —George White, charged with stealing tools, yesterday elected to be tried before Judge Snider on May 12.

—Mr. H. C. Gwyn, of Dundas, presented his patent as King's counsel at Toronto yesterday, and was called within the bar. —Notice was posted in the Radial cars this morning to the effect that hereafter the cars will stop at regular stations only. —Mrs. Underdonk has been engaged to sing at the 91st Band concert, to be held in the Drill Hall on Monday evening, May 25.

—Charles Kelly, who cut his throat in the Commercial Hotel barber shop some days ago, is still at the City Hospital. He is improving rapidly. —Mr. E. H. Chart, of Guelph, will give a free lecture on Palestine in the C. O. O. F. Hall, 67 James street north, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

—Some of the senior piano pupils of Miss Lillie M. W. Peene, A. T. C. M., and vocal pupils of Miss Adeline Smith will give a recital in the Conservatory Hall on Monday evening next. —His Lordship Bishop DuMoulin will give the ordination address at the Cathedral to-morrow morning, instead of Prof. Cosgrave, of Toronto, as announced in the church notes column.

—Arrangements have been made for an entertainment in the Savoy Theatre next Saturday night, for the benefit of the Stove Mounters' Union. It will be under the direction of Mr. John Hackett. —George Bogues, the well-known tenor, and formerly a member of the "Mayor of Tokio" company, arrived here this morning, and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Garthwaite, Hunter street west, for a few days.

—A stereopticon lecture will be given in Knox Church, Waterdown, on Thursday evening next, May 14, under the auspices of the McLaren Mission. Subject: "Woman's Work for Home Missions in New Ontario and the Canadian West."

—Showing another shipment of the very latest hats at waugh's to-night, new browns, new black stiff hats, one fifty, two dollars and fifty cents. Special sale of new colored shirts, fifty cents and sixty cents. Special also in half-hose, black or tan, two pairs twenty-five cents, post office opposite.

\$15 AND \$15.50 OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES AT \$12.88. An Amazing Right House Sale For Monday and Following Days. Genuine Ostermoor mattresses—the best mattress in the world and never before sold anywhere at less than \$15 for one-piece and \$15.50 for two-piece styles. The Right House, as a demonstration of their purchasing power, will put them on sale Monday at \$12.88 each.

Will you get one? This is an unparalleled buying opportunity to secure one of these world-famous mattresses at a saving of \$2.12 to \$2.62 on each. In addition to the big sale of mattresses, the great reduction sales of curtains, draperies, bedding, carpets, rugs and linoleums will be continued, presenting, at the very commencement of the season, the greatest opportunity to refurbish that will come in years, in all probability. Will you share the savings? Read the details in the Thomas C. Watkins advertisement on page seven of this paper.

REGISTRATION COURT. Judge Snider received notice this morning to the effect that the writ for the registration court would be forwarded on Monday, May 11. His Honor stated that the court would sit on May 18 and 19 and May 22 and 23, as published in Thursday's paper.

The Real Reason. That midsummer days are the longest in the year, is because heat expands. That criminals weigh less than moral men, is because they're lighter fingered. That a man swears at a dull razor, is because the pesky thing lost its temper first. That roses are referred to as "blushing," is because they are properly ashamed of the prices they bring.

Sign of Precocity. First Magazine Editor—I believe my youngster is cut out for an editor. Second Editor—Why so? First Editor—Everything he gets his hands on he runs and throws into the waste basket!—May Lippincott's. "That young doctor is a queer contradiction." "In what way?" "He has an exceedingly good temper and yet he is lacking in patients."—Baltimore Am. Scian.

THE WEATHER.

FORECASTS.—Fresh northerly to westerly winds; fine. Sunday, fine and warmer. The following is issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries: Temperature. 8 a. m. Min. Weather. Calgary . . . . . 42 38 Cloudy Toronto . . . . . 58 52 Clear Ottawa . . . . . 42 42 Cloudy Montreal . . . . . 42 40 Cloudy Quebec . . . . . 38 38 Rain Father Point . . . . . 36 34 Cloudy Port Arthur . . . . . 44 44 Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES. The depression which was in the lake region has now passed to the lower St. Lawrence valley and the Maritime Provinces, while the western depressions have progressed eastward very slowly. Rain has fallen heavily in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and general showers have occurred in Ontario and Alberta.

Washington, May 9.—Eastern States and Northern New York.—Partly cloudy and colder to-night; probably rain in north portion; Sunday partly cloudy; fresh west to north-west winds. Western New York.—Partly cloudy to-night and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

Lakes Erie and Ontario.—Fresh to brisk north-west winds; cloudy weather to-night and Sunday. The following is the temperature as registered at Parke & Parke's drug store: 9 a. m., 56; 12 noon, 59. Lowest in 24 hours, 42; highest, 59.

THIS DATE LAST YEAR. Fair to-day, and a few scattered showers during the night.

MARKETS AND FINANCE

Liverpool, May 9.—Pork, prime mess western strong, 75s. Hams, short out, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 42s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., dull 40s, short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., quiet 40s; long clear middles, light 28 to 34 lbs., quiet, 41s 6d. Lard—Prime western in tierces, steady 42s. 6d; American refined in pairs, firm 44s. Cheese—Canadian finest white steady, 61s 6d; do colored steady, 62s 6d. Lined oil—Steady 28s. Rosin—Common, steady 8s 9d. London, May 9.—1 p.m. Consols for money . . . . . 85 7-16 Consols for account . . . . . 85 9-16 Atchison . . . . . 85 5-8 Amal. Copper . . . . . 92 1-8 Canadian Pacific . . . . . 102 5-8 C. G. W. . . . . 102 5-8 C. M. & St. Paul . . . . . 136 DeBeers . . . . . 93 1/2 Denver & Rio . . . . . 25 1/2 Erie . . . . . 19 3-8 Grand Trunk . . . . . 28 3-8 M. K. & E. . . . . 102 5-8 N. Y. C. . . . . 105 Norfolk & Western . . . . . 69 Ontario & Western . . . . . 62 5-8 Penna. . . . . 35 3/8 Rand Mines . . . . . 35 3/8 Reading . . . . . 112 Southern Ry. . . . . 15 5-8 Southern Pacific . . . . . 87 5-8 Union Pacific . . . . . 144 1-8 U. S. Steel . . . . . 37 1/2 Wash. . . . . 11 1/2 Spanish Fours . . . . . 92 1/2 Bar silver quiet, 24 1-16d. per ounce. Money 1-1/2 p. c. Discount rate, short bills and 3-months' bills, 2 3/8 per cent.

New York, May 9.—Cotton futures opened firm; May \$8.90 to \$9, June 89 bid, July \$9.03, August \$8.97, October \$8.85, December \$8.86, January \$8.85, March \$8.92 bid.

New York, May 9.—The stock market opened firm.

Chicago, May 9.—Cattle—Receipts 400; steady; beefs, \$4.75 to \$7.25; Texans, \$4.80 to \$5.50; westerns, \$4.45 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$5.70 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.60; calves, \$4.75 to \$8.25. Hogs—Receipts 13,000; strong; light, \$5.30 to \$5.65; mixed, \$5.35 to \$5.70; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.67 1/2; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.45; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.25; good to choice heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.67 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Sheep—Receipts 2,000; steady; natives, \$4 to \$6.10; western, \$4 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$6.15 to \$6.75; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.65.

Pittsburg, May 9.—Oil opened \$1.78. Liverpool, May 9.—Closing: Wheat, firm; No. 2 red western winter 7s 4d, No. 1 Cal. 7s 6 1/2d; futures, steady; May 7s 7 3/4d, July 7s 9 1/2d, Sept. 7s 4 1/2d. Corn—Spot, firm; new American kind dried, 6s 10 1/2d; old American mixed, 5s 11d; futures, quiet; May 5s 10 1/2d. Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 7 1/2d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined spot, dull, 24s.

East Buffalo, May 9.—Cattle—Slow. Veals—Receipts, 350 head; 25c lower, \$5 to \$7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; 5 to 10c lower; heavy and mixed, \$5.90 to \$5.95; Yorkers, \$5.80 to \$5.95; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.65; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5; stags, \$3.75 to \$4.25; dairies, \$5.60 to \$5.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000 head; active and steady, heavy lambs, slow; unchanged.

Symptoms of Improvement. Seaver—My neighbor, Hamilton, is of the opinion that confidence has been restored. Weaver—Thought you didn't speak to Hamilton? Seaver—I don't, but I notice he don't sit his coal ashes any more.—Brooklyn Life.

ELECTION NEWS

You should keep in touch with the Provincial campaign now on, and intelligently study the issues. Subscribe now for the TIMES and get our views on the situation. 30c a Month Delivered to Your Home

Books to Enjoy

"The Last Egyptian" "Husbands of Edith" "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" EACH \$1.25

Cloke & Son

16 King Street West

Glassine

The scientific egg preserver. The one recommended by the Ontario Agricultural College. This preparation has been giving satisfaction for years. It keeps eggs perfect for a year.

15c. a tin; 2 for 25c. Full directions on tin.

PARKE & PARKE Druggists

17, 18, 19 and 20 Market Square

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WIDOW WANTS WASHING OR HOUSE-CLEANING, 52 West Avenue north.

Brides Older Than Bridegrooms.

The vital statistics prepared by City Clerk Entwistle of Salem shows that during 1907 there were 479 marriage licenses issued and 396 solemnized in the city, which is eighteen fewer than the previous year.

Threw Up His Hands and Died.

Warned by his physician, who discovered recently that he was suffering from heart trouble, not to raise his left hand above his head, William Gikling, one of Hazelton's best-known citizens, unconsciously threw up both arms to prevent his hat from blowing off while walking home with his wife. As he did so his heart stopped and he dropped dead. Hazelton despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Port Hope electric and power station was burned on Friday. The United States customs office at Stratford will be closed.

Can you afford to be without electric light in your home any longer—with the rates as low as they are now in Hamilton. Let us show you the economy of it. The Hamilton Electric Light & Power Co., Limited.

Executors and Trustee

This Company may be appointed Executor and Trustee under your will, thus securing you a permanency of office and absolute security such as no private individual could give, at an expense which is no greater than occurs when private individuals are chosen in singular capacities.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY

43 AND 45 KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO LIMITED Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000.00 Capital Paid Up and Surplus, Over \$1,200,000.00 JAMES J. WARREN, Managing Director

EDUCATIONAL

Queen's University and College KINGSTON, ONTARIO. ARTS EDUCATION THEOLOGY MEDICINE SCIENCE (Including Engineering) The Arts Course may be taken without attendance. For Calendars, write the Registrar, GEO. Y. CHOWN, B.A., Kingston, Ontario.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS which are inserted in the Daily Times also appear in the Semi-weekly Times. 50c first insertion; 25c for each subsequent insertion.

DEATHS

AUSSEM—In this city, on Friday, May 8th, 1908, at the residence of his parents, 24 James street north, Joseph Thomas Aussem. Funeral Monday morning, Private.

GLOVER—In this city on May 8th, infant daughter of Mrs. and Kato Glover.

STURT—At the asylum for insane, Mimico, on Friday, May 8th, 1908, Walter Patterson Sturt (many years burser of the Mimico Asylum). Funeral from his late residence, 467 King Street east, on Monday, at 2.30 p. m., to Hamilton Cemetery.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up - \$4,352,310 Reserve Account - \$2,000,000 Total Assets - \$33,000,000

One bank account for two persons opened in names of husband and wife or any two members of a family—either can withdraw. \$1 opens an account. Interest 4 times a year. Banking room for ladies. Open Saturday evenings.

FIGURE IT OUT

How much money have you spent unnecessarily during the past year which would have given you a splendid start with a savings account? Do not make the same mistake this year. Open an account with this company and have the satisfaction of having ready money at call when wanted. THREE AND ONE HALF per cent., compound interest, materially assists the growth of the account.

Landed Banking & Loan Co.

Canada Life Building

Steamship Arrivals.

Mar 8.— Princess Irene—At New York, from Naples. Arabie—At Queenstown, from New York. Calcedonio—At Liverpool, from Boston. Komoro—At Naples, from Boston. Empress of Ireland—At Liverpool, from St. John. Empress of China—At Hong Kong, from Liverpool. Mauritania—At New York, from Liverpool. Tunisian—At Quebec, from Liverpool. Southwark—At Liverpool, from Portland. Kastalia—At Quebec, from Rotterdam. Sardianian—At Quebec, from London. May 9. La Lorraine—At New York, from Havre.

Free Lamps

Your store will be one of the Best Lighted in the city if you let us install Free of Cost to you, one or more of our new gas area. We install area lamps free and furnish manies free for commercial lighting. You pay only for the gas. Avail yourself of this opportunity to improve your lighting. Remember the cost of high-class gas lighting is much less than electricity. Phone or write us.

HAMILTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Phone 89. 141 Park St North

New York Stocks

Private wire to Ennis & Stoppani, New York and Chicago. Commission 3/8.

A. E. CARPENTER & CO.

102 King Street East. HAMILTON

CENTRAL Y.M.C.A. CARD

Gym men's bible class at 10 a. m. taught by D. M. Barton. Regular bible class at 2 p. m. led by the general secretary.

EAST HAMILTON BRANCH Y. M. C. A. CARD

Sunday, May 10. Bible study at 2 p. m. led by the secretary. Boy's and men's meeting at 4.15 in charge of Central Y. M. C. A. Boys' Evangelistic Band. Leader W. J. Robinson, boys' secretary. All men and boys invited.

Turkey Dinner

On SUNDAY At CHRISTOPHER'S CAFE

Lawn Mowers

Sharpened and Repaired Guaranteed for the season. Called for and delivered. E. TAYLOR Phone 2541. 11 MacNab street north.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND TO-NIGHT OPERA HOUSE HENRY In the best of all College Plays. WOODRUFF Brown of Harvard Original New York cast and production. \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Next Saturday Mat. and Ev'g. Henry B. Harris Will Again Present THE DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY

THE LION AND THE MOUSE THE PRODUCTION IN THE ENTIRETY. Matinee, \$1.75, 50c, 25c. Night, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seat sale opens Thursday.

SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, Hear Two Great Speakers in the GOSPEL TABERNACLE

REV. H. T. PIERSON, D.D., Brooklyn, N.Y. DR. ARNO C. GAEBELEIN, New York. Subject: THE HOPE OF THE WORLD and the Church. ALL WELCOME.

George Fox, Violinist Jessie Allen, Pianist Cyril Dwyer-Edwards, Baritone

Conservatory of Music Hall

Thursday, May 14, 8.15 p. m. TICKETS \$1.00. Plan opens at Nordheimer's Saturday, 9 a. m. for subscribers, and Monday, 9 a. m. for general public.

DETROIT EXCURSION

C. O. F., Court Transportation Special train leaves Huron Street Depot Saturday, May 23rd at 2 p. m. Fare, adults, \$2.45; children, \$1.25. Good to return up to Tuesday, May 26th, on any connecting train. See posters or committee for information.

STEAMER MAGASSA

Between Hamilton and Toronto ONE ROUND TRIP Leave Hamilton 9.00 a. m. Leave Toronto, 4.30 p. m. For further information phone 163.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. HOTEL TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open Throughout the Year. A Hotel Celebrated for Its Home Comforts TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. Chas. O. Marquette, D. E. White, Manager, President

Wall Paper

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL A. C. TURNBULL 17 King Street East

Great Values at Treble's To-day

Open until 11 o'clock. 39c BRACES, regular 50c. \$2.00 RELIABLE HATS, regularly sold everywhere \$2.50 and \$3.00. 19c SOCKS, English cashmere, worth double. Two Stores N. E. Cor. King and James N. E. Cor. King and John

Have You Seen the Hats

that have been delivered at Binman's this week? Hundreds of untripped shapes. The Merry Widow in every size and color and all the small shapes so becoming to middle age; also the largest consignment of pattern hats ever entering our show rooms at any one time. We are getting ready for our 24th of May display of summer hats and we ask you all to come and get your hat from us as we think we can suit you better than any one else. Prices right, styles right and the best of attention. M. C. A. HINMAN 4 John Street North. (Upstairs.)

Pears Soap

Matchless for the Complexion 2 for 25 cents. Telephones, 830 and 186

James Osborne & Son

12 and 14 James St. South

NEW LUMBER YARD

A new Lumber Yard has been opened on Jackson street, corner Walnut. Quotations on application at current prices. Everything in Pine, Hemlock, Posts, Shingles, etc., carried in stock. Phone 2550.

THE MORRISON LUMBER CO.

Regular bible class at 2 p. m. led by the general secretary. Men's meeting at 4.15 will be addressed by T. F. Best. All men cordially invited.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

14 King William Street GERMAN LAGER ON DRAFT Best Wines and Spirits. Case Goods a Specialty

CORNS! CORNS!! CASE'S CORN CURE

A safe, sure and reliable remedy for all kinds of HARD AND SOFT CORNS, WARTS, ETC., removing them without pain or annoyance, and attended with the most satisfactory results. PREPARED ONLY BY H. SPENCER CASE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 40 King Street West