

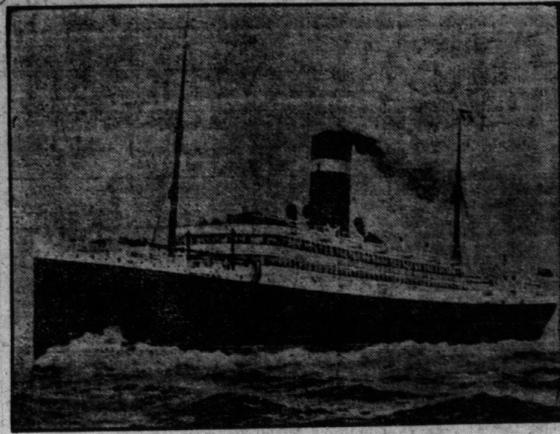
## Turbiner Arrives After Rough Trip Averaged 13.23 Knots Under Stress

Thousands Welcome Victorian at Halifax—An Eventful Passage in Which Wireless Telegraphy Had an Interesting Part.

Halifax, April 1.—(Special.)—The new turbine steamer Victorian, which has been awaited with so much interest, arrived this morning, docking at 11.30 o'clock. As she came up the harbor the wharves were thronged with thousands of spectators. She was boarded immediately by officials and newspaper men, and, after a hurried inspection trip, Captain McNicol called them into the salon and told the story of the trip. He said the ship had encountered bad weather, and had left Moville in the teeth of a strong westerly gale. Approaching the Newfoundland coast, ice was encountered, in about latitude 47, and the ship was compelled to take a southerly route, going south as far as latitude 42, the track of the steamers bound to New York. She logged 2500 between Moville and Halifax, and was 7 days 22 hours and 50 minutes on the voyage. The average speed was 13.23 knots per hour, and the best hour's run was 16 1-2 knots.

**Engines Worked Beautifully.**  
The engines worked beautifully, but a little trouble was experienced with the boilers from "priming." The subsidiary engines also gave considerable trouble, which tended to delay her still further. There was four hours' loss of time on Friday night on the banks, caused by fog. Steam never dropped so low that the engines had to be stopped, but the speed was on several occasions reduced considerably. There was an entire absence of vibration. Captain McNicol is confident that the vessel will easily average 17 knots as soon as she "finds" herself, and will cut the time down to 6 days and 6 hours. He said it was not to be expected that she would do 19 1-2 knots at sea as she did on her trial trip, but it was not out of the way that she could do 18 knots under favorable weather conditions.

**Wonders of the Wireless.**  
The Marconi system worked well, and thru it the ship was kept constantly supplied with the news of the world. The system worked directly for about 120 miles, and by using the steamer Campania as a medium to reach the Lucania, a distance of over 300 miles was had. They were in conversation with the Celtic and St. Paul for two days, and it was from the former that all details of the Parisian accident were heard, and this was later verified from the Tunisian. When they picked up the Tunisian that steamer was about 19 miles south of them, and they kept in touch for a distance of 167 miles. The steamer brought 1470 passengers, of which 98 were first and 470 were second cabin passengers, the remainder being third-class. Her daily runs were: Thursday left Liverpool; Friday at Moville, 195 miles; Saturday, 288; Sunday,



THE NEW TURBINE S. S. VICTORIAN.

## PEACE REPORTS IN THE BOURSE NAME SOME RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS

223; Monday, 305; Tuesday, 352; Wednesday, 383; Thursday, 318; Friday, 335; Saturday, at Halifax; total distance, 2500 miles.

**Dimensions of the Victorian.**  
The principal dimensions of the Victorian are: Length, 540 ft., breadth 60 ft., and depth 40 ft. 6 in. She is displaced 2500 tons.

Continued on Page 2.

"WHO SO FINDETH A WIFE."

Thousands of Applications for 100 Young Women Homesteaders.

Bonesteel, S.D., April 1.—Thousands of letters from candidates for matrimony in all parts of the United States and Canada are coming to United States Land Commissioner Keller of Bonesteel. The writers wish photographs, names, addresses and other information concerning the 121 young women who drew fine farming homesteads in the recent opening of government lands on the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota.

The letters are the result of a recently published interview, in which Mr. Keller mentioned that over 100 of the lucky homesteaders were young women and intimated that many of them wanted husbands to help take care of the farms.

The postmaster and other officials of Bonesteel have also received hundreds of enquiries. Many of the letters are from college graduates.

## Stocks Developed Strength, and New Internal Loan Subscriptions Were at a Premium.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—According to the peace reports circulated on the bourse to-day Russia will cede the southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin to Japan and agree that Manchuria and Korea are permanently outside of the Russian sphere of influence, and the Eastern Chinese Railroad will be turned over to Japan for cession to China or to an international syndicate. Prices on the bourse developed great strength on peace reports, all stocks showing an improvement. Imperial Russian fours opened a point and a half higher and closed at 85, the highest quotation of the day. The new internal loan, subscriptions for which were opened to-day, sold at a premium of 33 to 12 point to an international syndicate, upon a consideration of \$125,000,000 which Japan will accept in lieu of indemnity.

THERE'LL BE NO STRIKE.

Philadelphia, April 1.—The soft coal operators late this afternoon stated they had practically agreed to renew the old wage scale. This will prevent the threatened strike of 50,000 miners in the bituminous district.

## WHY PROTESTANTS CANNOT ACCEPT R. C. TEACHING

Montreal, April 1.—(Special.)—Commenting on Eon, Mr. Foster's speech, Mr. Tarte, in La Patrie, says: "I agree for my part that the religious teaching given in our schools cannot be accepted by our Protestant friends. This teaching is Roman Catholic. We recognize the authority of the Pope in matters pertaining to religion and conscience. The submission to this authority is a part of our teaching. We believe in the immaculate conception of the mother of God. We teach this belief in our schools. "No, Protestant families cannot send their children to our Catholic schools, and especially to our primary schools. But we teach something else besides religion in our educational establishments, and the present debate is a proof of this."

## LENNOX WAS LEGATEE.

But Grant for Election Was Recalled After Victory

The late Mrs. Martha P. Lennox of Newmarket, who latterly lived at 271 North Lisgar-street, Toronto, was intensely interested in the success of T. Herbert Lennox in North York in the recent provincial election. She had a proviso inserted in her will directing that \$2000 of the estate should be applied toward paying the expenses of the Conservative candidate, but when the document was filed for probate on Saturday it was found that she had revoked the clause on account of the turnover in January last. The money was left to the Anglican Church and to three relatives.

## JOSEPH SMITH THE PURCHASER.

Head of Mormon Church Buys 67,000 Acres in Alberta.

Minneapolis, April 1.—A special from Butte, Mont., says: President Joseph Smith, head of the Mormon Church, has bought 67,000 acres of land in Alberta, and proposes to establish a colony of Mormons. The price paid was about \$400,000.

This is the property known as the Cochrane ranch, the sale of which to Utah capitalists was reported here two weeks ago.

## German Students Were Welcomed.

Paris, April 1.—It was feared that the arrival here to-day of a large delegation of German students might lead to an incident in connection with the French-German controversy over Morocco. The students went to the Latin Quarter, were cordially treated and banqueted and paraded. Arrangements, however, were made that they should not carry a German flag so as to avoid exciting disorder.

## PROTESTANTS NOW EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL ONCE THEIR

Was Organized Into Separate Institution Two Years Ago and Valuable Building Secured for \$5.

Vankleek Hill, April 1.—(Special.)—A case of more than ordinary interest at the present time will be heard before Justice Teetzel, in L'Orignal, Prescott County, next Thursday.

It is locally known as the Curran school case. Curran is a small village in Prescott County. A valuable public school building was erected there some years ago by both Protestant and Catholic ratepayers. The Protestants at that time were in the majority; to-day the section is largely French and Catholic. Some years ago a separate school was organized and a few ratepayers met and decided to sell the public school building to the separate school board for the nominal sum of \$5. The separate school board took possession of, and have since been using, this building as the separate school.

The non-Catholic children have been excluded and their parents advised to organize a school of their own. They are not numerically financially strong enough now to do so. This matter was brought to the notice of the Ontario education department some time ago, and the reply was that the only course open to those who think themselves wronged was thru the courts. The action now has been taken to test the legality of this sale to the separate school board.

## APRIL FIRST.

Were you told you had got that appointment?

You expected since Whitney got in. Then went on a beautiful jamboree. Until you were full to the chin? If you didn't, you don't belong to the school. That furnishes earth with the April fool!

—The Khan.

## SUNDAY WEATHER.

The weatherman says that there will be easterly winds to-day and that the day will be fine the air will be cool.

## DEATHS.

BULLING—At her late residence, 32 Bishop-street, Montreal, on March 31st, Martha Tweedy, widow of the late William B. Bulling.

CLOSE—Gone to the heavenly home, on Tuesday, March 28th, 1905, in Mission City, British Columbia, Olive Jane Cherry, wife of Peter Close and daughter of Mr. Samuel Cherry, Garnet, Ont., aged 31 years New Year's Day.

# CONSPICUOUS FIGURES IN THE LEGISLATURE

MR ST. JOHN

A POPULAR SPEAKER.

PREMIER WHITNEY AND HIS RIGHT HAND MAN, HON. MR FOY.

HON COL MATHESON—WHERE'S THAT SURPLUS?

MR A. G. MACKAY

HENDRIE AND BECK OCCUPY SAME DESK—A LULL IN THE DEBATE.

MR PETTYPIECE EX-MLA CHAIRMAN RY. TAXATION COMMITTEE

HON MR HANNA SEEMS TO BE PERFECTLY SATISFIED

MR WHITNEY RETORTS: "YOU'RE A CORKER."

MR MARCOURT SAYS THE NEW GOVERNMENT CANNOT SURVIVE A DAY LONGER THAN THEY FOLLOW IN THE FOOT-STEPS OF THE LATE LIBERAL REGIME.

THE LIBERAL CORNER.

THE MAN FROM MANITOWLIN—MINISTER OF MINES WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

*H. J. Mansfield*



**SPRING SUITS**  
To Order—\$15  
Regular \$20 and \$22 50 fittings—the best bargain ever offered in high-class custom tailoring. Drop in and see new materials.

**CRAWFORD BROS. LIMITED**  
TAILORS  
Corner Yonge and Shuter Streets

**TWO SAILORS AND A LASS.**

The Former Fight and Then Re-sume Their Friendship.

The writer of this little diary, which appears in the March number of The Pall Mall Magazine, was, on one occasion, one of what is called a common jury. "Amongst the cases," he says, "was that of a sailor, who charged another seaman with shooting at him. They had garbled about a girl, who was amusing herself with each in turn, as often happens, the, of course, each supposed that he was the favorite. One of these sailors gave the girl a silk scarf, and the other, seeing it and questioning her, gave her another and finer one. These two sailors were bosom friends, and one day, being merry with rum, they visited the girl together, when the matter of the scarves came out, and they began to fight. One of them whipped out a revolver and fired six shots at his friend. None of them hit him; but they played havoc with the furniture, started mirrors and pictures, and so on. The police came, and the man with the revolver was charged with trying to take the other's life.

"The two sailors were both sober now, of course, and all feelings of enmity had disappeared. When the time came the prisoner said to his friend in the witness-box: 'Now, Jack, just think; when I was shooting did I try to hit you?'

"'I don't know,' answered Jack.

"'I'll ask you another question. Was I the best shot on our ship?' They were both man-o'-war's men.

"'Yes.'

"'And do you mean to tell me that I couldn't have hit you, if I'd wanted, when I was only a yard away?'

"'Ye, Bill, I'm sure, you could,' replied Jack, rubbing his chin with a great beefy hand.

"'Haven't you seen me send a mallet thru the ace of spades at twenty yards?'

"'Yes, Bill, I've seen you do it!'

"'You fake up a big more room than that, don't you, Jack?'

"'Jack smiled and every one else laughed loudly, for Jack was an enormous fellow.

"'Bill, too, was in high good humor.

"'Of course you've seen me do it. And if his lordship, indicating the judge, "will just hold up a card between his fingers I'll show him I can do it now, and I'll undertake not to hurt him."

"His lordship laughingly declined the offer, and in the end he discharged Bill on his undertaking to pay the damages."

**COMPULSORY RELIGION.**

Editor World: Is not the separate school a necessity from the point of view of religious and moral freedom? Can Protestants consistently refuse to grant Roman Catholics that for which their own ancestors fought and paid so dearly? Why should the state legislate to enforce the religious views of the majority, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic? Moral and religious liberty is as dear as life to all good people, and will never be willingly surrendered by such: it is the birthright of all who are not slaves. In the process of peopling this vast Dominion, representatives of all religions will flock to its shores, and, if social harmony is expected, must not their moral and religious scruples be respected? Why should religion in any form be taught in the public schools? To even read the Protestant version of the Scriptures in the public school is contrary to the Roman Catholic desires, then why insist upon it? Are there not sufficient means of religious training in the churches and Sunday schools? Not to mention the home. If not there is something here badly in need of reform. One boon enjoyed by our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, thru their separate school system is, that they can have their child educated without submitting to blood-poisoning by vaccination, a pernicious practice fastened upon the public school system by medical legislation, and to escape which Protestants are actually sending their children to the separate school to be educated.

Fair Play.

**TURBINE STEAMER ARRIVES**

Continued From Page 1.

vided by bulkheads into eleven compartments, and, with the sub-divisions of her double bottom, she has 20 watertight spaces. As is the general rule, the first-class accommodation of the Victorian is amidships, and is of the most complete and approved order. Perfectly heated and ventilated staterooms and suits of rooms; a spacious, well-fitted and charmingly decorated dining room; an elegantly appointed music room, and a luxuriously equipped smokeroom are some of the features. Not less comfortable proportionately are the second class quarters, which are, indeed, much superior to the first-class accommodation in many respects, while the third class passengers are also catered for in that most liberal manner characteristic of the Allan line. Electric light is fitted thru the ship, there is a complete printing outfit, and, as in all the other passenger vessels of the line, the Victorian is fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. In fact, nothing that modern science could suggest has been neglected in the vessel, and the long and deserved reputation of the Allan line for catering for the comfort and convenience of passengers will certainly be enhanced by the latest addition to the fleet. For the storage and handling of cargo, the ship is perfectly equipped on the most approved principles. She has ten steam winches and derricks for working the holds, and she is provided with insulated chambers and refrigerating plant so as to enable her to carry fruit, dairy produce, and other perishables from Canada, and in the most perfect condition.

The turbine system.

The turbine of Messrs. Parsons & Co.'s patent has been adopted for the Victorian, and it can legitimately be claimed that as compared with the reciprocating engine there is a saving of weight, cost, space, attendance, and upkeep, a complete absence of vibration, a reduced diameter of propellers, giving greater immersion; and an increase of speed, with a smaller steam consumption. A special design has been adopted of three shafts with one propeller on each, the high pressure engine driving the centre propeller, while the low pressures are attached to the outside shafts. Each propeller is driven at a speed of close upon 300 revolutions a minute. The parallel flow is the type of turbine used. In streaming thru the casing, the steam passes alternate rings of fixed guide blades and moving turbine blades, and having traversed the series in the high pressure engine, it goes to the low pressure

on either side and from them finds its way to the condenser, as in the ordinary type of engine. Two reversing turbines have been placed in the low pressure casings, enabling the vessel to go astern when required, and it is claimed that in its power of stopping a ship quickly the turbine has a great superiority over the reciprocating engine. The turbine blades above referred to are exceedingly small, no larger in fact than the blade of an ordinary pen-knife. Their number, however, is prodigious there being no fewer than a million and a half separate pieces used in the blading of the three turbines of the Victorian.

No Waste of Steam.

The energy of the steam is used up to the last ounce in its passage thru the turbine, but there is not only economy of power and room in the use of the new motive power, there is also an absence of the vibration and grinding which is experienced with the reciprocating engine. Another point which will commend itself to ocean travelers is that of safety, because the turbine buildings have been able to run on moving parts to collapse or get out of order. The engine-room of the turbine liner is a complete revelation, the only working machinery visible being the governors. The result of so much economization of engine space is to provide accommodation on board the Victorian, which for comfort and luxury to passengers is probably not equalled by any vessel of her size afloat.

The Trial Trip.

In trying the Victorian over the measured mile on the Clyde she was not by any means foreseen, as was apparent by the fact that she was blowing off her excess steam. Against the gale and tide she covered the distance at a speed of 18 knots an hour, and with the wind and tide she accomplished over 20 knots, the average of four runs being at the rate of nearly 19 1/2 knots an hour, a feat which delighted the builders, who would have been satisfied with a mean of 17 knots as the result of their first experiment in turbine building.

Progress of Half Century.

The Victorian marks a wonderful development in the engineering resources employed on the Atlantic ferry. Only fifty-two years have gone by since the inauguration of the Canadian government mail service by the steamer Genova. This was the first vessel of the line started by McKean, McLarty & Lamont of Liverpool, to fulfil the contract into which they had entered. And this pioneer mail steamer was of only 500 tons register, but three steam vessels subsequently added to the fleet were larger, as was the two-funneled steam-Canadian (carrying a considerable tonnage of Liverpool instead of the mail), which was chartered from Allan Brothers. Up to

**HERE'S No Plea That Will Sell Tea Like Superior "Cup Draw."**



Cannot infuse poorly. The quality won't allow it to.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. 15c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c per lb. By all Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

**ARTICLES FOR SALE.**

- A. WILSON SATURDAY BARGAINS.** Ten-cent Large Japs, Henry Irving, Chamberlain, Arabella, all reduced to five cents.
- QUEEN WEST-WILSON SELLING** box of fifty Belle Rose cigars, one dollar, regular one dollar and seventy-five.
- QUEEN WEST-WILSON SELLING** lot briars, straight vulcanite stem, regular 25c, this week fourteen cents. See our window.
- QUEEN WEST-WILSON SELLING** imported Henry Clay size Hidesons, regular selling 15 cents straight, Saturday only ten cents straight.
- QUEEN WEST-WILSON SELLING** ten-cent Marfa cigars, four for twenty-five cents.
- QUEEN WEST-WILSON SELLING** lot of briars pipes, in cases, regular seventy-five cents, Saturday twenty-five cents each.
- A. WILSON, 98 QUEEN W., BRANCH** 746 Queen East.

**HELP WANTED; MALE.**

**FIREMEN AND BRICKMEN ON** Canadian and other railroads, Young men age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing. Firemen earn \$62 to \$100 monthly. Brickmen earn \$45 to \$75 monthly. Name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 145, 227 Mount-street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERY-** where to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter; good pay; no canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOP-** ple, retail merchant, team capital, boarding houses, etc., without security; easy payments. Offices in 43 principal cities. Tolman, 366 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.

**HOTELS.**

**ROSSIN HOUSE PENSION-CENTRAL** Select, moderate, 17 Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, London, Eng. ed7

**HOTEL DEL MONTE, PRESTON** Springs, Ont., under new management; renovated throughout; mineral baths open winter and summer. J. W. Hirst & Sons, late of Elliott House, props. ed7

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**

**\$50.00 to \$100.00 WILL START YOU** in a big paying business of your own; handle your own capital. For particulars Address R. Lavery, 1140 Broadway, N.Y.

the middle of last century Alexander Allan had been engaged in the Anglo-Canadian trade with stout and excellent sailing ships, one of which he commanded, and some of his sons followed the parental example. But in the summer of 1852 the younger Allans resolved to profit by the developments of the screw in steam navigation. Hence the firm of Allan Brothers prepared to run steamers between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal during the period of open navigation, and between the Mersey and Portland when ice barred the St. Lawrence. Before they were ready to inaugurate the new enterprise, McKean, McLarty & Lamont had obtained the mail contract, and sent out their 500-ton steamer Genova. That service

was not satisfactory, and was at length transferred to Allan Brothers (the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company), whose pioneer steamer the Canadian, sailed hence in April, 1856.

**The Allans and Canada.**

Messrs. Allan's steamers have contributed enormously to the development of Canada, which thirty-eight years ago became the federated Dominion, with a viceroys. The vessels of the line gradually adopted various helps to comfort as well as speed. The Hibernian, built in 1861, was the first Atlantic steamship with a promenade deck from stem to stern, sheltering in the deckhouses, and in other vessels all possible improvements were adopted. This is the case with the Victorian, the latest and fastest of the Canadian fleet. She is not the largest steamer afloat, but with 12,000 tons gross measurement she will be found of adequate measurement for the waters she is to traverse, and she is expected to give a decided fillip to the Anglo-Canadian trade.



WM. ROBSON, Mayor of Whitby.

**The Weight of a Crowd.**

In view of the recent disaster in a Brooklyn church, the question of the weight per square foot or per square yard of a crowd of persons is certainly one that is in need of discussion and application. In Cosmos, of Paris, a recent article gives considerable space to this question. The writer in Cosmos deals with the experiments recently conducted by a German architect, Hunscheidt, who found that the weight per square metre of a crowd of human beings varied with the character of the units. Thus the weight per square metre for a group of laborers was 1200 pounds with a certain number of men, but this weight could be increased to 1500 pounds and even to 1500 pounds, for the same surface. In the case of school children aged from 14 to 15 years it was found that the weight varied from 1650 pounds to 1175 pounds and 1230 pounds. It seems, from the writer's conclusions, that in all cases where the surface is intended to support a crowd of people the calculations for the support should be on a basis of from 1200 to 1300 pounds per square metre.

**Stomach Slaves of the Heart Kidneys Inside Nerves**

Our lives, from moment to moment, depend on a set of tiny, delicate nerves which are so small that fifteen hundred of them could lie side by side in an inch. Ten times more tender and sensitive than the pulp of the eye!

Yet, night and day, unguided and unseen, these little nerves must keep the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power of self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs are their slaves.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why our fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

It is the inside nerves that manage and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver, and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start, nor can you ever make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep, whether you want them to or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depend. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles.

Thus, we find that most forms of illness are, after all, only symptoms of the real trouble—inside nerve trouble.

For instance, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—heart troubles, liver troubles, bowel troubles, nervousness, fretfulness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to this single cause. Painful, disagreeable to be treated as such. They are merely outward signs of inward trouble.

There are different centres and branches of this inside nerve system (frequently called the Sympathetic Nervous System). But these are so closely connected with the others that breakdown anywhere usually means breakdown everywhere.

This explains why stomach troubles develop into heart trouble, why indigestion leads on to nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve—the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse! Does this not explain to you why relapse so

**My Free Dollar Offer**

Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard size dollar bottle, and he will send the bill to me.

C. I. Shoop, M.D.

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs, but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms and not the cause, the result is as follows: The nerve power is restored. When this is done, Nature relieves the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by Druggists everywhere, as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter-century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or depress the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

In more than a million homes my remedy is now known, and relied upon. Yet you may not have heard of it. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send no money—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have never tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar lay before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely how to be rid forever of all forms of stomach, heart, kidney ailments—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for Men, Book 6 on Rheumatism, which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

"If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, and upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life governing power nerves—these inside nerves?"

**Dr. Shoop's Restorative**

What Will Sell Tea Cup Draw.

MAJESTIC

orly. The quality how it to.

80c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all Grocers, D. ST. LOUIS, 1904.

HELP WANTED; MALE.

THREEMEN AND BRACKMEN ON Canadian and other railroads, Young men age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing. Firemen earn \$65 to \$150 monthly, become engineers and earn \$125 to \$175 monthly. Brackmen earn \$60 to \$75 monthly, become conductors and earn \$100 to \$140 monthly. Name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 145, 227 Centre-street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERYWHERE to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter; good pay; no canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, etc., without security; easy payments. Offices in 43 principal cities. Tolman, 591 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE PENSION-CENTRAL - Select, moderate, 17 Dundas-street, Tavistock-square, London, Eng. ed7

HOTEL DEL MONTE, PRESTON Springs, Ont., under new management; renovated throughout; mineral baths open winter and summer. J. W. Hirst & Sons, late of Elliott House, Prop. ed7

BUSINESS CHANCES.

\$50.00 to \$100 WILL START YOU in a big paying business of your own; handle your own capital. For particulars Address R. Lavery, 1140 Broadway, N.Y.

was not satisfactory, and was at length transferred to Allan Brothers (the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company), whose pioneer steamer the Canadian, sailed hence in April, 1856.

The Allan and Canada.

Messrs. Allan's steamers have contributed enormously to the development of Canada which thirty-eight years ago became the federated dominion, with a viceroy. The vessels of the line gradually adopted various helps to comfort as well as speed. The Hibernian, built in 1861, was the first Atlantic steamship with a promenade deck from stem to stern, sheltering in the deck-houses, and in other vessels all possible improvements were adopted. This is the case with the Victorian, the latest and fastest of the Canadian fleet. She is not the largest steamer afloat, but with 12,000 tons gross measurement she will be found of adequate measurement for the waters she is to traverse, and she is expected to give a decided flip to the Anglo-Canadian trade.



WM. ROBSON, Mayor of Whitby.

The Weight of a Crowd.

In view of the recent disaster in a Brooklyn church, the question of the weight per square foot or per square yard of a crowd of persons is certainly one that is in need of discussion and application. In Cosmos, of Paris, a recent article gives considerable space to this question. The writer in Cosmos deals with the experiments recently conducted by a German architect, Hunscheidt, who found that the weight per square metre of a crowd of human beings varied with the character of the units. Thus the weight per square metre for a group of laborers was 1300 pounds with a certain number of men, but this weight could be increased to 1300 pounds and even to 1500 pounds, for the same surface. In the case of school children aged from 14 to 18 years it was found that the weight varied from 1050 pounds to 1176 pounds and 1230 pounds. It seems, from the writer's conclusions, that in all cases where the surface is intended to support a crowd of people the calculations for the support should be on a basis of from 1200 to 1300 pounds per square metre.

Glimpses of the Political Field

The Canadian west has been a disturber in politics for many years. Manitoba supplied the issue which turned out the Tupper government in 1896. A few years later the Manitoba government, aided by Hugh John Macdonald, brought the prohibition question to a head and by securing a judgment which showed prohibition to be within the jurisdiction of provincial legislatures, created no end of trouble for the late government of Ontario. The storm centre which was located in Manitoba in the stirring years between 1895 and 1898 has moved westward and at this moment is agitating the political atmosphere from its strong basis in the Northwest Territories. Manitoba accomplished the defeat of one federal government, and it is a question if the territories will not bring about the defeat of another.

Manitoba does not seem disposed to follow the territories to fight their battle alone. The issue is dangerous enough for the Laurier government as confined to the question of the freedom of the new provinces in the management of their educational affairs. It has become far more dangerous by reason of Manitoba's demand for extension of its boundaries northward and the extraordinary attitude which the Dominion government has taken towards that demand. The two questions are inseparable, carrying as they both do the conclusion that the Quebec hierarchy is conducting a vigorous fight all along the line; that, not satisfied with dictating the educational policy which the new territories must adopt, they have carried the war into Africa and declared that a province which has denied the minority the privilege of separate schools shall not be allowed to further extend its boundaries. If the Manitoba government is able to show that the Quebec hierarchy is responsible for the Dominion government's refusal to increase the area of the prairie province by the addition of territory that falls naturally within the lines of its expansion, it will have brought the school question, as it is now known at Ottawa, to a more acute stage than Sir Wilfrid Laurier could ever have anticipated. If the hierarchy is responsible for the one it is responsible for the other, and the ominous statements of members of the Manitoba government strongly indicate that it is prepared to prove the real origin of its unsuccessful effort to expand in the direction of Hudson Bay.

Premier Roblin has so far maintained a discreet silence, but all the talk pending dissolution of the legislature, the rumors of disagreement between the government and Lieutenant-Governor McMillan as to the desirability of dissolving the legislature, do not spring from nothing. The Manitoba government is undoubtedly preparing for a coup of some kind. It may merely lodge a strong protest at Ottawa or it may take the extreme course of dissolving the legislature. Dissolution would undoubtedly be a strong card at this stage of the crisis which the autonomy bill has created. It would be a fight in which the interest of all Canada would be centred and would have a significance far beyond its effect on Manitoba's demand for an extension of its boundaries. Hon. Robert Rogers has made it clear that the Manitoba government has some startling information bearing on the question of boundary extension. His words, indefinite as they are, were clearly designed to convey an intimation that the Quebec hierarchy is responsible for the Dominion government's hostility on the question of territorial expansion. The Manitoba government is being assailed from all sides with demands for a full statement on the question, but it seems to be playing a waiting game. When it decides to strike it proposes to strike hard, and in the meantime it does not intend to fritter away its ammunition.

If, as has been stated in Ottawa despatches, the papal ablegate is mixed up in the school issue, and if this fact can be proved beyond question, the Dominion government will be in an awkward position. While there is every reason to believe that Mgr. Sbarretti was active in forcing the separate school clauses into the autonomy bill, no conclusive proof has been furnished. But if Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Colin Campbell can show that when they were in Ottawa a month ago the papal ablegate confronted them

with a proposition that they must recognize separate schools in Manitoba or go without an extension of boundaries, they will have conclusively proved where the Dominion government's educational policy originated. The Globe seems to fear developments of this kind, for it tries hard to discount the evidence which would connect the hierarchy with the refusal of Manitoba's claims to extend northward to Hudson Bay.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech on the first reading of the autonomy bill dealt with the question of the extension of Manitoba's boundaries with considerable minuteness. His words were distinctly discouraging to Manitoba, and they indicated a bitterness of feeling which the nature of Manitoba's proposition did not warrant. The premier stated that it would be necessary to consult not only with the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but with Ontario and Quebec before the merits of Manitoba's application could be determined. Ontario undoubtedly has a good deal of claim to some of the territory which Manitoba is asking for. In the case of the new provinces, the claim would be a very faint one, and one which it is to be noted has not even been suggested by Premier Haultain. Where Quebec's claim comes in it is difficult to imagine. There is not a single acre of the district of Keewatin which touches Quebec or is within the scope of its natural expansion. Keewatin is entirely to the west of Hudson Bay and does not concern Quebec in the slightest degree. The Globe entirely misrepresents the situation when it says that Quebec might reasonably take in some of the territory which now goes by the name of Ungava. Ungava has no territorial relation of any kind to the country included in the district of Keewatin, and which was the subject of the prime minister's remarks on the first reading of the bill.

And while Ontario's claims to a portion of Keewatin are admittedly good, the Province of Manitoba, not only on the grounds of territorial contiguity, but by reason of its disposition to the area of the other provinces, has a very much stronger claim. Manitoba's claims are so sound that their practical repudiation by the Dominion government suggests the activity of some ulterior force in the determination of the question. All that the public has to work upon to-day is the fact that Manitoba, which does not recognize separate schools, is being denied an extension of its boundaries, and that Ontario, which has separate schools, finds the Ottawa government not only willing but anxious to add to its already enormous area.

Manitoba has long enjoyed the enmity of the three members of the Dominion cabinet who are chiefly responsible for the separate school clauses of the autonomy bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. R. W. Scott and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick have opposed the development of the province at every point where the Dominion was in a position to aid it. It was all Hon. Clifford Sifton could do to induce the Dominion government to look favorably on an agreement between the Manitoba government and Mackenzie & Mann, which came to Ottawa for ratification. The legislation sought from the Dominion parliament was purely formal in its character, and was aside altogether from the merits of the agreement into which the Manitoba government had entered. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Scott took the position that the Dominion parliament should not ratify the agreement and the record of these gentlemen is not such as to explain their position on the grounds of patriotism or public interest. Hon. Clifford Sifton was at the heyday of his power in the cabinet, and it is well known that he was obliged to strain his influence almost to the breaking point in order to secure for Manitoba the exercise of a simple and formal function on the part of the Dominion parliament. Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose enthusiasm at times overcomes his discretion, has been known to denounce Manitoba's treatment of the minority in very harsh terms. Referring on one occasion to Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hon. Thomas Greenway, he said, with a strength of language which will not bear repetition, that "they, Messrs. Sifton and Greenway, got the Manitoba

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday

EVCS. BEST SEATS 75c, 50c, 25c | MATS. BEST SEATS 25c, FEW ROWS 50c

DIRECT FROM A SUCCESSFUL RUN AT PRINCESS THEATRE NEW YORK

WALTER PERKINS AND COMPANY OF 40 COMEDIANS SINGERS AND DANCERS

WHO GOES THERE

LATEST EDITION OF THE FUNNIEST OF ALL COMEDIES Next Week - Hanlon Bros. Famous Extravaganza "SUPERBA" - Next Week

minority against the wall and garrotted it."

The 30 days during which Hon. Clifford Sifton could have returned to the cabinet, without going back to his constituency for re-election expired on Friday. There is, therefore, no intention on the part of Mr. Sifton to again join the cabinet circle, which of late has held so many stormy sessions. Not at any time since his resignation did it seem probable that Mr. Sifton would again burden himself with a portfolio. His break with the government on the autonomy bill brought to a climax the long years of enmity which existed between him and the minister of justice. It was impossible for Mr. Sifton to go back to the cabinet while Mr. Fitzpatrick remained. If Mr. Sifton had chosen to exercise the full limit of his influence, he would have undoubtedly forced Mr. Fitzpatrick out, but he seems to have had other objects to serve which he regarded as more important than the political extermination of a hated cabinet colleague. Rumor still connects Mr. Sifton's name with the Canadian high commissioner-ship at London, but this could hardly be taken seriously. There are many things which would have to be cleared up before the government dare install Mr. Sifton as the representative of Canada at London.



HOWARD BLIGHT, Baritone. Hope Morgan's Recital.

ONTARIO LOSES SHOE FACTORY

Buffalo Courier: A deal was closed yesterday whereby one of the largest shoe manufacturers in the Province of Ontario, Can., will open the large factory at No. 1900-1908 Niagara-street, running back to the Erie Canal. Ertis N. Ness of Ingersoll, Ont., will conduct the business and will give employment to 50 or 60 hands. Mr. Ness is rated at half a million dollars by the mercantile agencies. He says he expects to enlarge the factory as soon as the business is in full operation.

Presentation in Parkdale.

The officers and members of Modern Tent 157, N.O.T.M., from St. Kl. W. H. McDougald at a meeting held in their hall on Friday night, presented Sir Kl. G. A. Pringle, R.K., who is retiring from office, a solid gold charm in the shape of a Maltese cross beautifully engraved with the emerald emblem of the order. Sir Kl. Pringle expressed in a suitable way his thanks for and appreciation of the gift and then there followed a jolly good time over refreshments, songs and stories, closing one of the pleasant evenings for which Modern Tent has been noted of late.

FOUND IN CANAL.

St. Catharines, April 1.—(Special).—The body of G. H. Storms of Merrittton, who has been missing for several months, was found this afternoon at Lock 17 in the canal. He was 55 years of age.

CARS STOP AT CHURCH ST.

A change was made on Saturday in the route of the Bathurst-street cars, which will now go only as far east as Church-street. This is understood to be the first step taken by the company in its scheme of cutting off much mileage which fails to render any adequate financial return.

TWO KINDS OF CONSCIENCE.

Dr. Corson Analyzes the Character in "Merchant of Venice."

Dr. Corson took for his subject at the first of his readings at the Conservatory of Music on Saturday Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," closing with the famous trial scene. In commenting upon the creative energy displayed by this play he thought an implicit moral was illustrated. The best speeches are those of Shylock in his demand for justice and his rights, and while Portia is nobly planned and is one of the loveliest of Shakespeare's women, her plea for mercy, exhibiting as it does sentimentality from a point of law when she decrees that the Jew must take his pound of flesh without one drop of blood, as though such a thing were possible. To be a creative genius requires internal standards and Shakespeare must have felt the force and power in Shylock's character and the beauty imaged in Portia. The play has for its moral the penalty attached to wrongdoing and is illustrative of the fact that the greatest punishments are those we least realize and come by a constant lowering of our natures. Conscience, too, is well portrayed. There can be no question that there are two kinds of conscience, one of which is a conventional conscience and is due to environment and the community in which we live. This is perhaps best illustrated by the sweet-hearted lady who deplores the death of a drowning fly in her cup, while her conventional conscience permits her servant to be a kitchen drudge.

TAKES CHAIRMANSHIP.

Washington, April 1.—The announcement was made to-day that T. P. Shonts, president of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad, has decided to accept the chairmanship of the Isthmian Canal commission.

What Cheap U. S. Magazines Do. London, April 1.—(C.A.P.).—The Outlook, in an article on reduction of postal rates refers to Canada as being flooded with cheap American magazines, and says other evil consequences are the crushing out of Canadian literature by the Americanization of thought and language and the propagation of crude un-British materialism. Above all, the Canadian is deprived of the daily education in imperial sentiment which is the principle of the empire's growth.

MAJESTIC MATINEE EVERY DAY

EVERY EVENING 15-25-35-50c. MATS. 15-25c.

RETURN OF THE POPULAR LITTLE COMEDIAN

HARRY CLAY BLANEY as "WILLIE LIVE"

IN THE STIRRING MILITARY MELODRAMA



ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EXTREMELY EXCITING - POWERFULLY PATHETIC REALISTIC BATTLE SCENE - GENUINE GATTLING GUN

Next Week | "A GIRL OF THE STREETS."

Pember's NATURAL Scalp Parting

When applied to Ladies' Pompadours, Bangs, Waves and Wigs, and Gentlemen's Wigs and Toupees, renders them so perfectly true to nature that the keenest eye cannot detect their artificiality. Call or write for illustrated catalogue and price list.



The Pember Store, 127-129 Yonge Street, Toronto.

SOCIAL LIFE

For a week in mid-lent this has been an exceptionally busy one, winter seems absolutely to have disappeared...

Next to choosing one's own trousseau no more delightful task falls to one's lot than that of helping one's dearest friend to choose hers...

was selected an entirely new material, the ground being thick soft ivory silk of a texture similar to crepe de chene...

At Josef Hofman's recital on Tuesday night he held the audience spell-bound by the perfection of his genius...

The meeting, under the auspices of the council of women, held at Government House on Tuesday afternoon by the kind permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor...

ader," but with the advent of a new day all has to be begun afresh.

A delightful entertainment was given by the Misses Jessie and Ada McLeod in the Conservatory Music Hall on Thursday evening.

Mr. Lissant Beardmore's marriage to Miss Evelyn Mackenzie will take place in Montreal on June 4.

Lady Tilley has gone to Ottawa to the great regret of her many warm friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Laird is expected to return to her house on Beverley-street to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Fox have gone to Atlantic City on a visit.

Mrs. Dignam has been giving a series of teas in her studio on Toronto-street this week, enabling her many friends to see her latest pictures...

Mrs. W. B. Laird, 103 Winchester-street, will receive on the second Thursday in April for the last time this season.

Mrs. Dr. Noxon of Ashmere, Bathurst-street, and her daughter, Mrs. Nell McLean, will be at home next Wednesday and Thursday afternoons...

Mrs. Fred C. Armstrong, 34 Albany-avenue, will receive on the first Friday in April for the last time this season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Watson, 31 Euclid-avenue, leave for Europe on April 7 for three months' tour.

One of the events for next week will be Mrs. Charlton's tea on Thursday, April 7.

Miss A. R. Jaffray, who has been away for several months, was expected to return home yesterday.

Miss Rhona Adair has not been up to her usual form at Biarritz.

The Grocers' Pure Food Show opens at Massey Hall on Monday, 3rd inst. Many objects are served by this event, and what one is inclined to lay most stress on, is that the Sick Children's Hospital will share in the profits...

In view of the approaching performance of "Pars'val," a timely lecture on the opera has been arranged for to take place in the Conservatory Music Hall on April 30...

Next Saturday the Toronto Ladies' Trio will give a concert in the Conservatory Music Hall. Miss Engelle Quebec will be the pianist...

Mrs. Joseph Oliver, 508 Sherbourne-street, will receive second and third Mondays in April.

Mrs. William Hopkins and the Misses Hopkins left on Thursday for New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carruthers of Montreal are in town for a short time, and are the guests of Mrs. James Carruthers, 345 Jarvis-street.

Miss Helen Radford of Galt is visiting in the city, and for a few days will be the guest of Mrs. Alfred J. Rattray, 33 Sussex-avenue.

Miss Nina Fischer of Howland-avenue

Perfumed Flannel

used as a substitute for Sachet Powders on account of its greater convenience. Nice for sewing in dresses and hats.

Violet Peau d'Espagne Heliotrope

New Perfumes. Huyler's Candies

W. H. LEE, King Edward Drug Store. Open all night.



Ladies' Tailors and Costumiers

Tweeds and Cloths for Tailor-made Suits. Handsome Materials for Visiting and Dinner Gowns, Chiffon Taffetas and Fancy Silks for Shirt Waist Suits.

SPRING MILLINERY All the latest and smartest models in Toques, Hats and Bonnets.

GLOVES Ladies' Gloves in all the fancy colorings for Spring. Gents' Walking Gloves.

CORSETS The La Grecque and Lattice Ribbon C. B. Corsets.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

11 and 13 King Street East, Toronto. TEL. MAIN 888.



CAMPANA'S Italian BALM

For the Complexion After washing rub a few drops of Balm over the face or hands and then wipe dry.

At all Druggists 25c. By mail 35 cents from the Hutchings Medicine Co., Toronto.

JAMES D. BAILEY

New Departure JEWELRY PARLORS James Bldg. Elevator. Phone M 2063 WATCHES I

It will pay you to examine ours before purchasing, not cheap watches, but high-class timepieces at a close margin of profit.

left on Monday to visit friends in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Roy and daughters will sail on Wednesday, April 6, per SS. Teutonic, for an extended visit to England and Scotland.

A pleasant surprise took place on Friday evening, when Alfred Bond and James W. Holding were each made the recipient of a handsome gold locket by the employees of the Copp-Clark Co., Limited, Colborne-street...

On Saturday, March 25, a double-wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson, 26 Alce-street, when their only daughter, Adella, was married to Mr. Percy G. Williams, Kingston, and Miss Ethel M. Sanderson, Toronto, to Chas. G. Roos, Norwich, Ont.

Mrs. Walter G. Lumbers, 30 South-drive, Rosedale, will receive on Monday, April 3, and on the second Monday in the month during the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Arthur Bryce, 16 Isabella-street, will receive next Wednesday, April 5, and not again this season.

Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Amy McDougall of Leamington to Mr. Gilmour of Toronto. Owing to recent bereavement in the bride-elect's family only the immediate relatives will be present. The ceremony will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on April 15.

Owing to a bereavement in the family, Mrs. William Floom Balling will not receive again this season.

Mrs. Joseph R. Miller, 92 College-street, will receive the first and second Tuesdays in April, and not again this season.

One of the pleasantest dances of the season was held at Simpson Hall on the 27th ult. Among those present were: Misses E. Barnard, E. Beamish, A. Barnes, A. Lewis, R. Huzgard, Lang Meakin, Luckey, E. Barnes, E. Wallace, G. Lewis, R. Lewis, B. Duffey, Eva Beamish, A. Porter, L. Porter, L. Harris, A. Harris, B. Sinclair, A. Armitage, Mums, Slater, Donovan and Harvey, and Messrs. W. Child, W. McNab, H. Garrett, D. A. McErimmon, C. Ellis, H. Fraser, H. Brasier, A. Graham, H. Young, J. Nott, E. Powell, C. Fairbairn, W. Harvey, J. Gowinlock, G. Porter, J. Ironside, H. Walker, W. Pyne, J. Kirkpatrick, Dennis, McEhan, Storey and Wrenshaw.

Golf About to Commence. A few more days' bright clear weather and the golf enthusiasts will commence again to use their clubs.

Montreal, April 1.—(Special.)—La Patrie will move up town and put the money in a good newspaper office that would otherwise have to pay for a lot on St. James-street.

BAKER, LADIES' TAILOR. Ladies' Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Costumes. THEATRE COATS, BLOUSES and DANCING FROCKS. Fine Trousseau Work. 16 Charles Street. Phone North 1431

Shur-On Eye-glasses help your looks as well as your eyes. The graceful spring gives beauty to the glasses and holds them firmly in the right position without pinching. Come in and see.

THE SILVERHOUSE OPTICAL CO., Limited. Phone M. 4556. OPTOMETRISTS. 6 Richmond St. East. Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

Misses STERNBERG DANCING, PHYSICAL CULTURE and FENCING. ST. GEORGE'S HALL. Society Dancing - - Simpson Hall. Saturdays, 8 p. m. Beginners and advanced. Classes now forming.

MASSAGE. Toronto School of Mechano-Therapy, 25 Charles St., Toronto. Instruction in Medical Massage, Electricity, Swedish Movements, Gymnastics, day and evening classes. Weir Mitchell Rest-Cure and original Swedish (Ling) Systems taught according to our recent investigation of latest methods in Philadelphia. Free course in Anatomy and Physiology; convenient payments; diploma; booklet on massage free.

EYEGLASSES and SPECTACLES. We are daily filling the prescriptions of leading Toronto oculists. Our superior workshop facilities enable us to make to order, with accuracy and dispatch, special lenses, frames, no. 10, nose pieces, etc. Repairing done while you wait. 23 years' experience. Prices low.

W. J. KETTLES Practical Optician. 23 Leader Lane. LA PATRIE GOES UP TOWN.

Montreal, April 1.—(Special.)—La Patrie will move up town and put the money in a good newspaper office that would otherwise have to pay for a lot on St. James-street.

Saving Interior D who Give

Thousands of "fixing" Many pe "good taste" pleted they would. No one c able to those The expl sons apprecia interior, they details. All things. The comes in. It's A jewele after a fashio one made by When yo your home, d The title pert is the m expert who l about his re has done. Yo complete ide played in his colorings, de pletely finish That is y done by the getting; you materials ar guarded by p work. Besid clusive. Arts-and of fabrics, w appreciate a

The SOGIA Mrs. J. P. Lau street will not receive Mrs. Fred W. Lass f. at and second Wed not again this season Among those regl Monte, Preston Spru and Mrs. W. W. O Hay, A. A. Glabe and wife, Miss M. P. T. Keating and Teller, Montreal; J. Mrs. R. C. Clute, M. Ralph, Toronto; J. F. Wm. Reynolds, Mont H. W. Hogan, Toron C. A. Bay's Mrs. C child, Miss E. Acob Toronto; P. Patrin an W. H. Lalley, Miss I

The Lenten mus George's Church this le of unusual exvel will have a solo, as rington, who will a Mr. James Quarrin Downson will play H go on the cello, w ment.

The Misses Morgan day to give their lat opportunity of say spoken with much l Morgan is returning her engagements in season. After the in Association Hall will hear her no m great number of p during the afternoo pretty rooms, fraga flowers, the predom Miss Morgan wore a heitroop and Miss handsome black gow

The provisional h Home for Immigraa meeting on April the Woman's Art G

Mr. and Mrs. B. are at the King B

Mrs. I. O. Reid, receive for the last

Some We INDIVID Every style is people's thoug Order

BR

Phone Main 247





ROLLER COPIER

Use the old letter press, stand? Or do you use the carbon copy? We want to know how our Rapid Roller save \$1.25 on every 1000...

ACCEPT OUR INVITATION?

Business Furniture in

YMFG. CO. LTD.

97-103 WELLINGTON ST. W.

URE CAN BE CURED

Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the EVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist...

Island for Sale

Three acres on the eastern end of Island "A" in Lake Muskoka, Muskoka, seven miles from Gravenhurst...

RIVERDALE WILL GROW.

Impetus to Industries Will Transform Ashbridge Bay District.

The feeling of buoyancy among builders over the prospects for this year is well supported by the returns made by the city property commission...

Assessment Commissioner Forman is directing his attention to the development of the city property at Ashbridge's Marsh...

The largest company seeking a location has a capital of \$750,000, and will employ about 200 hands, doubling the number if the business warrants...

ons

Try It--Free?

Eczeema—Erysipelas Tuberculosis Fevers—Gall Stones Tumor—Ulcers Gonorrhoea—Gleet Variocoele Gonorrhoea—Gleet Women's Diseases

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquezone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle...

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquezone Company, 458-464 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

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

Give full address—write plainly.

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

SHEA'S THEATRE

MATINEE DAILY, 25c WEEK OF APRIL 3 EVENING 25c and 50c

The Latest Vaudeville Novelty

Spook Minstrels

New, Interesting and Unique.

TOBY CLAUDE

The Vest Pocket Comedienne.

BELLMAN & MOORE

A Bit of Vaudeville.

THE ELGONAS

Novel Gymnastic Act.

Henri French

Fun and Mystery.

HARPER, DESMOND & BAILEY

Comedy, Singing and Dancing.

THE KINETOGRAPH

The Cat Fight.

Special Extra Attraction

Filson and Errol

Presenting "The Black Cat."

"The Zenith of Perfection"

in bread-making. Has it been attained? Are you skeptical on this point? Did you ever try

"Tomlin's Bread?"

If you feel satisfied that no baker bakes good bread then you never tried Tomlin's. No one who has used this Canada's pride of the bread-makers' art but pronounces it perfection.

SPECTATORS AT GAMES GET THEIR MR. JUSTICE TEETZEL SAYS THINGS

Grand Jury at Ottawa Reports on Rough Play in Hockey, Lacrosse, Etc.

Ottawa, April 1.—(Special).—Roughness in sport was dealt with by the grand jury and Justice Teetzel at the spring assizes today.

Your lordship's reference and suggestion that the grand jury should take notice of the rough play which is too often associated with games of hockey, lacrosse and other athletic games, regret very much the unfortunate results of a game of hockey which took place at Maxwell in an adjoining league.

PAID FOR OYSTERS, GETS THE PEARL

Restaurant Keeper Falls in Attempt to Recover \$750 Bauble.

Hamburg, April 1.—The supreme court here to-day rendered a decision in the case of a pearl valued at over \$750, found in her mouth by a woman, who, accompanied by a male escort, was eating oysters in a restaurant.

The woman claimed the pearl, and her escort supported her claim, but the proprietor of the restaurant sued to recover the pearl on the ground that shells, like chicken bones, were by tradition left by the customers, and were a source of profit to the proprietor.

The court decided that the pearl did not belong to the woman who found it, not to the proprietor of the restaurant, but to the man who paid for the oysters.

The court pointed out that if the ownership of the pearl were to repose in the restaurant proprietor, instead of the person who paid for the oysters, then its ownership might as well be carried back to the oyster dealer, and thence to the fisherman.

A LINE ON THE KING'S PLATE.

"Uncle Ned" accompanied by the "Chappell Boy," were on their way to buy a "Penny Whistle" for little "Tony Hart" but "Wallace G." and "Jeanne Dick" who each wore a "Scotch Cap," entered into a "conspiracy" with "Spade Guinea" and warned them to "Have-a-Care," as "Will King," who is reported to be "Fair and Gay," and also known to have plenty of "Rhino," met "Chateaubriand" "Valquette," two outsiders who informed her that a good investment might be made in the "Stock Exchange"; but, "Gleno-art," appearing on the scene with a "Golden Crest" and "Half the Seas Over," suggested a wiser course, "Toston" their veracity, and with a "Penny Whistle" a "Bill of the Play," so "Pulton" and "Safe Haven" before the "First Robber" made an effort, decided to "Stay Away," with "Capercallie," "Heathen Joe," "Pitcas," "Trystone," "Evelich," in order to avoid an "Inferno," who was from the beginning considered a soft one, and "Yarrow" proposed that the remainder might participate in a "Lone Rev" at the Woodbine race track on May 20, 1905.

RESTAURANT KEEPER FALLS IN ATTEMPT TO RECOVER \$750 BAUBLE.

The monthly meeting of the York Post-neers will be held in the Canadian Institute on Tuesday evening.

FAVORITES TAKE A TUMBLE ROSEEN 2 TO 5, BEATEN

Toots Mook Won Stakes at Memphis—Gold Rose First at City Park.

Washington, April 1.—First race, selling, 6 1/2 furlongs Columbia course—Setanet, 105 (Fuller), 6 to 5, 1; Blue Miracle, 100 (Hoffman), 40 to 1, 2; Love Note, 98 (O'Connell), 7 to 5, 3. Time 1:23 1/4. Burning Glass, High Life also ran.

Gold Rose Won by a Nose.

New Orleans, April 1.—Weather clear; track fast. Gold Rose beat Floral King by a nose in the match race at City Park today over a fast track. Summary: First race, 1 mile, selling—Signal H., 101 (For) 8 to 1; Convict, 110 (Schock), 10 to 1; Little Margaret, 408 (Deane), 15 to 1, 3. Time 1:42 3/4. Trinity Pell, Hillary, Drop o' Rye, Roger South, Ojilwa, The Laurel, Simular, Squanto, Nat Eggleston and Fr. Richard also ran.

Toots Mook Won the Stake.

Memphis, April 1.—Weather fair, track fast. First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Huntbird Red, 105 (Schilling), 7 to 1, 1; Sister, 102 (J. Martin), 7 to 1, 2; Simplicity, 109 (Shaver), 6 to 5, 3. Time 1:15 3/4. Centurian, Patapuf, Lincrick, Mingore, Comptation, Proum, Prince of Pilsen, Damesman, Sadness also ran.

City Park Card.

New Orleans, April 1.—The entries and conditions for Monday's races are as follows: First race, 1 mile, selling, for 4-year-olds and up—Meteor 95, Rhyl 97, Lee Snow 102, Royal Deceiver 104, Ozonut 105, Dombis 106, Morendo 107, Blue Blaze 108, Low Cut 95, Fleetfoot 109, Scortie 104, Noxetta 104, Radiant Heat 106, Revellie 106, Gleadow 109.

Another Handy Garden Book By Mrs. Alfred Ely, author of The Hardy Garden Book. FASCINATING AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED \$1.50 Net

The Lodestar By Sidney R. Kennedy. Humorous, delightful, full of movement. \$1.50

The Letters—Theodora By Adelaide L. Rouse, author of "Under My Own Root" \$1.25

The Golden Hope By Robert H. Fuller. Of Intense Interest. \$1.50

The Return of Sherlock Holmes By Arthur Conan Doyle. \$1.25 MORANG & CO., Limited, 90 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

BASTEDO'S 77 KING STREET EAST Clearing Sale of Furs, at and Below Cost. SAVE MONEY! For Skins of all kinds have advanced 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. We are selling Furs in stock, and Made to Order At and Below Cost.

Price's "Original" Pasteurized Milk and Cream is supplied to Toronto's best homes, hotels, cafes and clubs. Its taste will captivate the most particular. Every drop is pasteurized and every bottle is sterilized. Fifteen quarts for one dollar. Phone Main 1139.

"The Two Tailors" will make your clothes look one hundred per cent better. Let a tailor repair them for you. We have had years' experience with custom work and know how to do it as only tailors can know. Don't take any risks with experiments. FERGUSON & MCCOY "The Two Tailors" 14 Temperance Street

THE TURF Season's Stakes and Racing Dates Important Events and the Meets

Table listing racing dates and stakes for various locations including Baltimore, Toronto, and others. Includes columns for date, location, and event name.

RACES FOR MARSH'S CUP RACE FOR THE OCEAN CUP

Imperial Yacht Club of Germany Communicates with New York Club. New York, April 1.—The conditions of the ocean race for the cup presented by the German Emperor have been received, and with a letter from the committee of the Imperial Yacht Club of Germany...

JOHNSON LOOKED THROUGH HIS FINGERS AFTERMATH OF TUESDAY'S HEAVYWEIGHT BOUT AT SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, April 1.—This city has sustained its reputation as the place of speed, prizefighting, queer decisions and a blooded public. Jack Johnson, a big colored fighter, Tuesday night won to Marvin Hart, a white champion, in a fight which was the most exciting of the year...

J. L. Sullivan Always Interesting Stories of Barn-Storming Tour

A group of sporting men sat around a table in a Broadway cafe talking of a barn-storming tour. "Get a red head, has he?" said Sullivan. "That'll stop the blood when I get at him. He's as big as you are, John," said I. "So much the better, roared the champion. The bigger he is the harder he will fight."

UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB (Champions of Manitoba Association)

Improvement in Golf Views of British Expert. "Has golf improved?" is a question discussed by the entertaining and instructive writer who supplies a weekly column on the game in the Toronto Chronicle. "If we take the past year as a basis, in many respects the most remarkable in the history of golf in Great Britain, and will long be pointed to as a year of development, of wonderful changes."

OTTAWA LACROSSE TROUBLES Left Season's Deficit of \$10,000

Ottawa, April 1.—That the good old game of lacrosse, Canada's national game, shall flourish in Ottawa this season as it has never flourished before shall be the earnest endeavor of the Ottawa Lacrosse Club executive. For fourteen years the club has been one of the best and squarest exponents of the game and has sought to provide the capital with a team of players who are not only good but also clean and fair.

WAG WAGGED ACROSS E TO THE QUINQUEPAPER

Only Safe Remedy for Seniors is to Join Ranks of Professionals. The prospects are that the senior circuit of the Canadian Lacrosse Association will operate more smoothly and with a number well on the winning side. This is the opinion expressed by Fred C. Waghorne, while in Winnipeg with the Marlboroughs, a reporter for The Tribune. The inter-club matches will likely be held in the winter months, while the senior circuit will remain amateur. Mr. Waghorne believes that the only safe remedy for a man who is not a professional is to join the ranks of the professionals.

OTTAWA LACROSSE TROUBLES (Continued)

San Francisco Speculation One Book Lost \$20,000 Roll. "On the back of a bookmaker's bond one day recently at Oakland, Cal., a man named 'Duck' was arrested. He was a very moderate bookmaker and was really a very honest man. He had a book on the back of a bookmaker's bond and was a very honest man. He had a book on the back of a bookmaker's bond and was a very honest man.

Hockey Attendance in Montreal Review of Games for the Season

Montreal, April 1.—Senior hockey contests in Montreal during the season recited a record witnessed by 45,000 spectators, and of that total 33,007 saw the games played at the Arena, and as seventeen matches were played in the west end hockey rink there was an average attendance of 1860 at outdoor games. At the Stadium an aggregate of 9200 saw Federal League hockey, and at the Victoria Rink 10,000 saw the games of the Montreal Canadiens. The total attendance for the season was 45,000.

Old Country Football Players Make Champion Team of Manitoba

The United Football Club, champions of the Manitoba Football Association, whose photo is herewith given, was organized in 1904, and, strange to say, was composed entirely of English, Irish and Scotch. The first year of its inauguration was not followed with very great success, owing to the fact that the club was composed of many of the players were only transient visitors, and also to the fact of having to play during the winter months. The club has since then improved and is now a very strong team.

**MATINEE EVERY DAY**

**STAR THEATRE**

**HOME OF BURLESQUE**

**ALL THIS WEEK—BOB MANCHESTER'S VANITY FAIR**

**Burlesquers—The Record-Breaker of Them All.**

**30—PEOPLE—30**

—PRESENTING—

**VAUDEVILLE, COMEDY AND BURLESQUE**

**In One Grand Bill**

**NEXT WEEK—"THE GAY MASQUERADERS."—NEXT WEEK**

**MODJESKA'S FIRST REARRANGE.**

Favorite Local Steamer Cuts Thru the Ice and Reaches Her Dock.

Navigation in Toronto harbor is open. Between the R. and O. and the Queen's Wharves there is a narrow band of open water dividing the sheet of ice that still sheaths the great bulk of the surface of the bay. This narrow band marked the course followed by the steamer Modjeska on Saturday afternoon.

**Steamer Good Ice Breaker.**

The start was made about 3:20 p.m. with Capt. Wallace in command. When the steamer swung out from Queen's Wharf she had on board a small party that included several local representatives of other standard lines and a few newspaper men. The time taken in covering the distance of about one and a half miles between the starting and the finishing points was a bare 12 minutes, which indicates how little the Modjeska's progress was retarded by the ice which was on the average a foot in thickness and in spots considerably more. The boat is better adapted to breaking thru ice than the Lakeside, not being of such bluff build as the latter. There was a perceptible tremor of the decks under the feet of the passengers, but that was about the only marked sensation. It was not a case of icebreaking, but a steady uninterrupted course, the frozen covering yielding readily to the steamer's prow. The blasts from the Modjeska's whistle attracted an interested crowd of about 200 people to the wharf, where the steamer tied up at her regular berth.

**Changes Add Comfort.**

The changes which have been made in the Modjeska caused favorable comment. The upper deck now affords accommodation to passengers and in summer's sultry days, when sweltering city folk desire to woo the soft breezes to the utmost, the new arrangement will enable them to do so.

The Modjeska will take a trial trip out into the lake on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. A. E. Wheeler of 372 Sumach-street will arrive on Monday, April 3, and not again this season.

Leut. Hazerman of South Ontario was a visitor at the parliament buildings on Friday. Mr. Hazerman is one of the prosperous farmers of the county.

**An Old-Fashioned Canadian Winter**

has its attractions no doubt, but the spring finds most people run down, lacking in vigor, vim, energy and ambition. The "slight cold" refuses to be shaken and the cough hangs on. The warm spring days, instead of curing the trouble, only intensify the "tired feeling."

All this is due to lack of Iron. In some way our Canadian winter wastes the iron in the blood, and the conditions described above seem to follow naturally.

What is required, then, is not stimulants, tonics or cough mixtures, but IRON, plenty of IRON; and the only way to take iron with any certainty that it will be absorbed by the blood is by taking

**FERROL**

Each spoonful of Ferrol contains a full medicinal dose of iron, so intimately incorporated with Cod Liver Oil that the blood cannot and will not refuse to absorb it.

Iron given in any other way MAY be absorbed and may not; PROBABLY NOT, but Ferrol never fails.

Moreover, Ferrol is so palatable that anyone can take it and most people like it.

If you are not feeling "up to the mark" we ask you to prove the bona-fid of these statements by taking Ferrol.

For sale by all druggists, or by

**The Ferrol Co., Limited, 124 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.**

**OXFORD WON BY 3 LENGTHS CAMBRIDGE LOST IN 20.35**

Annual Race of Varsity Blues Rowed in Perfect Weather—Winners Ahead All the Way.

London, April 1.—Oxford to day won the sixty-second annual boat race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, defeating the latter by three lengths. The race was rowed in beautiful weather.

There was not a ripple on the water and the wind was very light. Consequently there was not much advantage in the change of stations. The contest always is attractive, and drew a unusually big crowd to-day, as the waterside experts had all prophesied the best race in years, owing to the evenness of the crews. The prophecy, however, was not fulfilled, Oxford speedily taking the lead and heading the procession to the finish.

Cambridge won the toss and selected the Surrey side of the river. The boats got away to a splendid start at 11:34 a.m. but Bucknall set the dark-blues (Oxford) a slashing stroke of 36 to the minute, and almost immediately established a lead, which was never lost. When Craun stops were reached the Oxonians were almost a length to the front, and the cheering of their supporters on the river banks was something to be long remembered. Both crews were still rowing strong, but the dark-blues continued to come away, and soon had two lengths advantage.

Passing the Saccharin Works, Taylor (Cambridge) called on the light-blue (Cambridge), who made a gallant response and closed the gap by half a length. But the dark-blues' stroke soon shook off their rivals, and Oxford quickly regained the lost advantage and added to their lead.

Off Chiswick it was evident that the race had already been decided. Some of the Cambridge crew showed signs that they were weakening, but Taylor made another effort with a stroke somewhat faster than that of Oxford. It was not well pulled thru, however, and a lack of rhythm was manifest.

Thereafter the leaders were never pressed, and passed the ship at Mortlake, the easiest of winners, but three lengths. Time 20 minutes 35 seconds.

There have been now 62 boat races rowed since the contest first commenced in 1829. Of these Oxford has won 31 and Cambridge 27, one race resulting in a dead heat.

In addition the universities met five times between 1845 and 1853 at Henley regatta, Oxford winning three times, and in 1844 at the Thames regatta, when the dark-blues triumphed. In the race of 1851, at Henley, Cambridge rowed home with seven oars, Oxford winning easily.

The first race, in 1829, was rowed at Henley, and the next five, between 1836 and 1842, from Hestmister, to Putney. Since the course has been from Putney to Mortlake, with the exceptions of 1846 (the first year of outrigger boats), 1850 and 1858, when the start was from Mortlake. The present style of boats and oars was introduced in 1857. In 1872 the race came off in a squall, and the next year, 1873, both used sliding seats for the first time, Cambridge making the record time of 15 minutes 35 seconds and not beaten till 1882.

In 1877—ever memorable for a dead heat—the Oxford bow broke his oar. Ten years later No. 7 in the Oxford boat also broke an oar, victory being on each occasion with the grasp of the dark-blues.

The heaviest man in any university contest was J. J. Toozood of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1829, who scaled 298 pounds. The lightest was Higgins (Oxford); he only weighed 132½ pounds, and stroked the winning boat. The heaviest stroke was W. A. L. Fletcher, the present Oxford coach. He handled the winning Oxford boat in 1890 at 182 pounds. The earliest race rowed was in 1805, at 7:45 a.m., and the latest in 1911, at 6:10 p.m.

**Game at St. Michael's.** The first ball game of the season was played Saturday between the St. Michael's II, and the Granites on St. Michael's College campus. The game resulted in a tie, 6-6.

**St. Michael's II.** 6 8 3  
**Granites** 6 9 1  
Batteries—Powers and McDavid; Halloran, Kent and Freeman. Umpire—O'Neill.

**Queen City Bowling Club.** The annual meeting of the Queen City bowlers will be held at the club house on Friday, April 7, at 8 p.m., for the election of officers and other business, when the prizes won last season will be presented at this meeting and slips elected.

**Martin Judge Defeated.** Denver, April 1.—Martin Judge of Scranton, Pa., was defeated in the sixth round last night by Rube Smith of Denver, before the Denver A.C. In the fifth round Judge was knocked down twice and in the sixth took the count five times, the bell saving him from a knock-out. He was so badly beaten, however, that he was unable to continue when the gong sounded for the seventh.

**PRESTON VERY EAGER TO SEE THE GREAT TORONTO B.B.C.**

Grass at the Springs Starting to Sprout and Amateurs Already Turning Out.

Preston, March 30.—(Special.)—The announcement that the Toronto Baseball Club is going to spend a week at Preston Springs has created a mild burst of excitement among the fans of this locality. The amateur ball tossers of the burghs known as Galt, Berlin, Waterloo and Hespler have started to work and are becoming quite worked up at the thought of being able to sit on the rail at the park and watch the professionals work out an I thus gain points.

A portion of the park has been under water, but the warm sun during the past week has almost dried up the grounds, while the grass is sprouting, and the dust is beginning to fly on the race track. The hotels and baths are but a short distance from the park and the Queen City ball players will and the hot sulphur water baths will linger on the steepest flight of the green diamond. If the team consist of a Port will be made to have the visitors play an exhibition game, which would draw a big crowd from the surrounding towns.

**Hespler Lacrosse Club.**

Hespler, April 1.—(Special.)—A large and enthusiastic meeting of local lacrosse enthusiasts was held in the council chamber last night, when it was decided to enter a team in the Junior C. A. series this season. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Patrons, George A. Clark, M.P., and George Pattinson, M.L.A.; hon. presidents, Mayor Forbes and Wm. A. Krips, ex-M.L.A.; hon. vice-presidents, Messrs. W. H. Weaver and Gordon; president, John Murphy; first vice-president, A. F. Stager; second vice-president, Charles Siegle; secretary-treasurer, Charles Gritt; managing committee, O. S. Elor, H. Huxton, W. Clark, H. Matthews, J. Rutledge, M. H. Huxton, W. Brewster; team manager, Wallace Clark.

**Made 15 Straight Strikes.**

A friendly game of ten pins was played Saturday at Labor Temple between picked teams from the machinists and plumbers and steam fitters, the machinists winning by 56 pins. Harper rolled 15 straight strikes. Score:

Machinists—	292	256	157	615
Tringle	206	202	195	603
Harkett	192	183	202	577
Holmes	192	183	202	577
J. Harper	203	203	202	608
W. Kays	189	190	188	567
H. Harper	175	171	178	524
Clark	175	171	178	524
Total	212	227	214	653
Plumbers and Steamfitters—	212	227	214	653
Trewa	211	224	213	648
T. Kays	204	158	238	600
Wallace	175	161	181	517
Licks	175	161	181	517
G. Kays	171	204	180	555
Newton	171	204	180	555
Total	212	227	214	653

**Toronto Cricket League.**

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Cricket League, the following gentlemen were awarded bats for their showing in the league games during the year: H. Lewishough, for the best batting average; S. R. Saunders, for the best bowling average; J. Whantley, for best bowling average.

The league this year will be composed of Toronto, St. Albans, St. Michaels, Parkdale and possibly Rosedale. The officers elected for this year are: President, R. G. Davidson; vice-president, W. McCaffrey; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Garrett; executive committee, A. Heighing, W. H. Cooper (Rosedale), T. W. Scott (Parkdale), H. W. Church (St. Albans), W. McElroy (St. Michaels).

**Baseball Brevities.**

The Athletics of the Don Valley League will hold a special meeting on Monday night at Jackman's, East Queen-street. All last year's players and any wishing to join are requested to attend.

The following are the players who were out at practice with the A. O. H. Division No. 4 team, Saturday afternoon: Burns, A. Sage, J. Sage, Judge, Hallinan, Dean, Dowling, Dillon, Quinley, O'Connor, Kavanaugh, Chisholm. Manager, Dowling expects to have a good team to put in the Catholic Young Men's League.

A largely attended and successful meeting of the employees of the Toronto Furnace and Crematory Co. was held at their office for the purpose of organizing a baseball club for the ensuing year. Hon. president, G. S. Ransom; president, J. Daniels; first vice-president, C. Gillespie; second vice-president, F. A. Ransom; manager, Colin R. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, D. Bruce; captain, C. Carr; recording secretary, R. Rutledge; executive committee, F. A. Ransom, J. Daniels, S. McKee, A. Spence and G. McPoun; mascot, R. Curry. From the make-up of the team they expect a very successful season.

**Canadian Horse Exchange.**

**AUCTION**

—EVERY—  
**Monday and Thursday**  
AT 11 A. M.

PHONE 216 MAIN

**60 HORSES**

Auction at Our New Sales Stables, 60, 62, 64 Jarvis St. (North of King St.)

**Monday, April 3rd, 1905, at 11 a.m.**  
HEAVY DRAUGHT, GENERAL PURPOSE and DELIVERY HORSES. The above Horses are direct from the breeders, and will be sold without reserve. Two Thoroughbred Colts, KING HAVOC and FIRST PRIZE, will be sold on Thursday, April 6th, at 11 a.m. King Havoc, chestnut colt, foaled May 6th, 1903, by Havoc; dam, Palmella. First Prize, chestnut colt, foaled June 11th, 1903, by Golden Badge; dam, Maggie Ward.

**LIVERY STOCK**—We have received instructions from Mr. James McCarron, who is retiring from the Livery Business, to sell his entire livery stock on Wednesday, April 19th, 1905, at 11 a.m.

Full particulars will appear in next Saturday's Papers.

**THOMAS INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.**

**H. E. R. STOCK, MANAGER.**

**HANS DRESSSEL**

'CELLIST  
Late of London, England;

**HOWARD BLIGHT**

BARITONE  
Late of New York City, and

**HOPE MORGAN**

SOPRANO  
of London, England, at

**ASSOCIATION HALL**

Tuesday Evening, April 4th

Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.  
Plan at Gerhard Heintzman's, 97 Yonge-street.

**Hello Central**



Give me Main 694, the D. L. Smith Electric Co. They have the Ness automatic switch telephone for sale and I want some. They are copied by many, but equaled by none. 105 already in use in Toronto, and we are installing them every day. You had better be the next to have a System. Address D. L. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., Dept. S.W., No. 211 Church Street, City.

**Land Sales in Northwest.**

Winnipeg, April 1.—The C.P.R. land sales for the month of March were 15,906.61 acres, for \$35,576. The land sales

made by the Canadian Northwest Land Company during March were 58,004 acres, for \$12,000.

**Forced to Renew the Old Or Buy all New**

The temperature insists upon a prompt answer—"What are you going to do first about spring clothes?" Wise dressers are sending all their suits and overcoats to me for cleaning, pressing and repairing. The results are surprising.

**Fountain, "My Valet"**  
30 Adelaide W. Tel. M. 3074

Genuine satisfaction is given by

**GOLD POINT AND Board of Trade**

Best 5 cent Cigaret

No arrangements have been made for the annual meeting of the club, Dr. Doo club predicts a bon for automobilizing

A Different View From the Denver Times Hans Wagner who with the Pittsburgh Star of "The Single" about 375 better than

Sunday

**TWO FAMOUS FUG**  
**FOUR WEEKS IN**

Eluded Pursuers for E  
and Finally Captu  
Cincinnati.

Morgan Smith and his  
lawyers for the state have  
for in connection with the  
der of "Caesar" Young, t  
and sporting man, in Ne  
been arrested in Cincinnati  
own by the Th

The murder, if it was  
committed over seven  
Young and a "Floradora"  
Paterson, had been on f  
for some time. Young w  
of the intimacy. In ord  
and his wife planned a t  
He was on his way to the  
coupe with the Paterson y  
fused to leave him. A su  
Young was found dead w  
his head. The woman sa  
police murder, and the w  
rested.

Lived High in Nev  
At the time of the quar  
taken place a few days  
Paterson was living at th  
tel, and with her was B  
Smith, and the latter's f  
gan Smith. They were  
the money supplied "Nar  
erous bookmaker. The da  
ing they disappeared. Th  
them, because Smith is  
have been the man who  
revolver with which the  
done. He was accompani  
at the time, either Miss E  
wife, it is thought.

The Search Comm  
When Smith and his  
search commenced. Citie  
to Mexico were visited  
the Tulsa Detective Agen  
ced. They located the ce  
real, where they were  
Bellevue apart-ment hou  
name of Adams. The  
tained a position with  
Book Society, selling the  
rail."

Came to Toron  
When they found the  
surveillance of the Thiel  
skipped to Toronto, when  
Thiel's local agent, took  
They arrived here on Feb  
located them at the Ma  
214 Jarvis-street. Smith  
work for the Chamber's  
whose office is room 66  
Arcade. The fugitives  
nervous again. On Ma  
for Hamilton alone on t  
His wife followed him on  
With her was Mr. Boyd,  
know vehicle. The man  
to. Hamilton station, at  
Royal Hotel. They rema  
1.50 a.m. Then they wen  
the Wayne House; sam  
ledo; thence to Clevelan  
den House. Two days la  
to Louisville, Ky., for m  
to short he could not pa  
and had to leave his wif  
made a raise and she w  
ton, Ky., across the ri  
cinnati. She has relativ  
came to Cincinnati. Th  
Grand Hotel, and the  
pointed them out to the

AUTO NOTE

Donald Sutherland, con  
ber for South Ontario, has  
proposes to make owner  
factor vehicles responsible  
on the public highway out  
towns and villages wher  
is within the regulations  
the provincial parliament  
is a very drastic move al  
with considerable oppo  
bution.

In conversation with  
Sutherland thought his p  
reasonable. Many accid  
cur by reason of spirited  
fright at an automobile  
the occupants of the bi  
ditch because the roads  
very often are not suffi  
allow horse-drawn vehic  
torcars at a safe distan  
ting into the ditch.  
In all probability the  
throw out the bill if it  
merit than the alleged of  
a driver of a motor-car  
reasonable precaution in o  
collisions the common se  
be that he or the owner  
should be in no wise  
damage caused by the b  
tious horse.

The Toronto Automobi  
ting active again with  
ance of the snow and  
streets. An enthusiastic  
club was held on Wedne  
the first steps were tak  
annual dinner of the c  
tional Club on April 10  
committee have the ar  
charge.

Howard Irish submitte  
that a Dominion associa  
and a committee was ap  
up a constitution and b  
to the annual meeting o  
month.

No arrangements have  
club clubs, Dr. Doo  
club, predicts a bon  
on for automobilizing

**HOME OF BURLESQUE**

**30 PEOPLE 30**  
-PRESENTING-

**VAUDEVILLE, COMEDY AND BURLESQUE**  
In One Grand Bill

**WEEK**

**Exchange.**

**ON**

**Thursday**

**HORSES**

**Stables, 60, 62, 64 Jarvis St.**

**rd, 1905, at 11 a.m.**

**PURPOSE and DELIVERY HORSES.** The breeders, and will be sold without reserve. **G HAVOC and FIRST PRIZE**, will be sold on King Havo, chestnut colt, foaled May 1st. **First Prize**, chestnut colt, foaled June 1st, Maggie Ward.

received instructions from Mr. James McLiverty Business, to sell his entire livery 1905, at 11 a. m.

appear in next Saturday's Papers.

**H. E. R. STOCK,**  
MANAGER.

**DRESSEL**

**ELLIST**

London, England;

**D BLIGHT**

**TRITONE**

New York City, and

**MORGAN**

**PRANO**

don, England, at

**ATION HALL**

**ening, April 4th**

o.

's, 97 Yonge-street.

**Forced to**

**Renew the Old**

**Or Buy all New**

The temperature insists upon a prompt answer—"What are you going to do first about spring clothes?" Wise dressers are sending all their suits and overcoats to me for cleaning, pressing and repairing. The results are surprising.

**Fountain, "My Valet"**

**30 Adelaide W. Tel. M. 3074**

Genuine satisfaction is given by

**GOLD POINT**

AND

**Board of Trade**

Best 5 cent Cigar

made by the Canadian Northwest Land Company during March were 53,000 acres, for \$12,000.

**TWO FAMOUS FUGITIVES**  
**FOUR WEEKS IN TORONTO**

**Eluded Pursuers for Eight Months and Finally Captured in Cincinnati.**

Morgan Smith and his wife, whom the lawyers for the state have been hunting for in connection with the alleged murder of "Caesar" Young, the bookmaker and sporting man, in New York, have been arrested in Cincinnati. They were taken by the Thiel Detective

The murder, if it was a murder, was committed over seven months ago. Young and a "Floradora" girl, "Nan" Paterson, had been on friendly terms for some time. Young wished to break off the intimacy. In order to do so he and his wife planned a trip to Europe. He was on his way to the steamer in a coupe with the Paterson woman, who refused to leave him. A snort was heard. Young was found dead with a bullet in his head. The woman said suicide, the police murder, and the woman was arrested.

**Lived High in New York.**  
At the time of the quarrel, which had taken place a few days before, Miss Paterson was living at the Navarre Hotel, and with her was her sister, Mrs. Smith, and the latter's husband, Morgan Smith. They were living well on the money supplied "Nan" by the generous bookmaker. The day of the shooting they disappeared. The state wanted them, because Smith is supposed to have been the man who purchased the revolver with which the shooting was done. He was accompanied by a woman at the time, either Miss Paterson or his wife, it is thought.

**The Search Commenced.**  
When Smith and his wife fled, the search commenced. Clites from Maine to Mexico were visited. The service of the Thiel Detective Agency was enlisted. They located the couple in Montreal, where they were living at the Bellevue apartment house under the name of Adams. The man had obtained a position with the Chamber's Book Society, selling the "Life of D-raiel."

**Came to Toronto.**  
When they found they were under surveillance of the Thiel Agency they skipped to Toronto, where A. B. Boyd, Thiel's local agent, took up the trail. They arrived here on Feb. 28. Mr. Boyd located them at the Marlboro House, 214 Jarvis-street. Smith continued to work for the Chamber's book concern, whose office is room 66, Yonge-street, Arcade. The fugitives evidently got nervous again. On March 20 he left for Hamilton alone on the noon train. His wife followed him on the 4:10 train. With her was Mr. Boyd, at the hotel. The man and woman met at the Hamilton station, and went to the Royal Hotel. They remained there until 1:30 a.m. Then they went to Detroit, to the Wayne House; same day to Toledo; thence to Cleveland to the Hollenden House. Two days later Smith went to Louisville, Ky., for money. He was to short he could not pay the hotel bill and had to leave his wife in pawn. He made a raise and she went to Covington, Ky., across the river from Cincinnati. She has relatives there. Smith came to Cincinnati. They met at the Grand Hotel, and the Thiel Agency pointed them out to the authorities.

**AUTO NOTES.**  
Donald Sutherland, conservative member for South Oxford in the legislature, proposes to make owners or drivers of motor vehicles responsible for accidents on the public highway outside of cities, towns and villages whether the driver is within the regulations laid down by the provincial parliament or not. This is a very drastic move and it may meet with considerable opposition in the house.

In conversation with The World Mr. Sutherland thought his proposal not unreasonable. Many accidents, he said, occur by reason of spirited horses taking fright at an automobile and throwing the occupants of the buggy into the ditch because the roads in the country very often are not sufficiently wide to allow horse-drawn vehicles to pass motor-cars at a safe distance without getting into the ditch.

In all probability the legislature will throw out the bill if it has no other merit than the alleged one out-lined. If a driver of a motor-car exercises reasonable precaution in order to prevent collisions the common sense view would be that he or the owner of the vehicle should be in no wise responsible for damage caused by the bolting of a fractious horse.

The Toronto Automobile Club are getting active again with the disappearance of the snow and ice from the streets. An enthusiastic meeting of the club was held on Wednesday night when the first steps were taken to hold the annual dinner of the club at the National Club on April 10. The executive committee have the arrangements in charge.

Howard Irish submitted a resolution that a Dominion association be formed and a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and bylaws to submit to the annual meeting of the club next month.

No arrangements have yet been made club runs. Dr. Doolittle, president of the club, predicts a very successful one for automobilizing.

**A Different Wagner.**  
From The Denver Republican, the Hans Wagner who refused to play with the Pittsburgh team is not the same as the "The Simple Life." Hans can about 375 better than any mere author.

**RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH**  
**WOULD SEVER FROM STATE**

**Important Document Finds Publication in St. Petersburg—Greater Popular Strength Desired.**

St. Petersburg, April 1.—The movement for severing the traditional bonds between church and state, and giving to the Holy Orthodox Church independence and self-rule, which will increase its influence among the people of Russia, has found favor with an important group of the clergy at the capital, and a noteworthy document, setting forth the views of those of this persuasion, which was presented to Metropolitan Antonius of St. Petersburg, has been received with sufficient consideration to ensure its publication in The Church Messenger, the semi-official organ of the diocese of St. Petersburg, and one of the most important religious papers in the realm.

The document, after arguing that the church should free itself of obligation to the state, in order to lend all its energies to the prosecution of its own special work and eliminate the suspicion that its ministrations may be inclined toward worldly ends and interests, demands the summoning of a general council of the church to consider means of attaining the greater freedom required.

**Is All Important.**  
The question is an all-important one on account of the strong connection between the religious and political elements in the Russian social organism. The movement is believed to be now largely confined to a group of metropolitan clergy.

**Return to Original Freedom.**  
The document declares that "only a church free from external influence in the direction of all its affairs, thereby avoiding the liability of being considered a force of action under the influence of, and obligations toward, the state, can hope to check the spread of other faiths and creeds in Russia, and retain the nation in the faith of its fathers."

The address urges that apostles and founders taught that the church "stand for the freedom which Christ gave, and subject yourselves, not to the state," and calls for a return to the original canonical freedom of the Russian church.

**MUST PAY FOR CONFISCATION.**  
Paris, April 1.—Official advices from Caracas, Venezuela, say the decision of the Venezuelan supreme court, cancelling the French cable company's concession, was accompanied by a recognition of the principle of paying an indemnity for the canceled interests. This is considered as relieving the court's action from arbitrary confiscation.

The cables linking Carretero and Lagusira and Coro and Maracaibo, which President Castro seeks to acquire, cost \$1,000,000.

**LITTLE BOY BLUE.**  
His Mother Blows His Horn.

A lady living in Illinois writes about food to a friend whose little girl has a delicate stomach, and we are privileged to quote from her letter:

"The best way to advise you in little Bessie's case is, I feel, to tell you what I did for my little Boy Blue. He was like your daughter, very fond of white bread, potatoes and the usual food of the everyday table. His appetite seemed good and he ate freely, but, like little Bessie, he didn't seem to get the proper amount of nourishment out of his food, was puny in body and, lacking strength, was peevish and half sick most of the time.

"I was very much worried about him, because I couldn't find the right sort of food for him—the ordinary breakfast foods didn't seem to answer. At last, a few months ago, I determined to try Grape-Nuts. I confess I was almost in despair, and had little hope that it would prove any better than the other prepared foods.

"The result was most surprising. Boy Blue took to the Grape-Nuts food and it did him good from the beginning. He has gained steadily in weight, strength and good spirits, and has taken on a complexion like a wild rose. His eyes fairly dance with health and happiness—his peevishness is all gone.

"Then husband and I both began to eat Grape-Nuts Food, and with the best of results. He finds it especially beneficial as a brain food. You know that one with his sedentary habits needs something specially adapted to such conditions—much nourishment in small bulk. He finds it in Grape-Nuts Food, and he says he does better work since he began to eat it than ever before.

"Give your baby Grape-Nuts and I'll guarantee the results." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

**AUTOMOBILE PLEASURE**



**THE joy of motoring can only be experienced by your possessing a good automobile. Nearly every automobile has attractive lines. With many, that is where the good points end. The machines we handle alone in Canada were selected by us as being the most reliable and best made in America. They're built to stand hard roads and uncertain weather conditions. Peerless, Packard, Stevens-Duryea, Russell, Ford, Thomas, Pope-Tribune, Pope-Toledo, Auto Car, Ivanhoe, Waverly.**

**"The Russell" is the new made-in-Canada car. A Canadian car for Canadian roads.**

**CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED**  
Automobile Corner - - Bay and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

**"THE SMOKE EATERS".**  
Stories of the Heroes of Peace in New York City.

H. J. O'Higgins, formerly a newspaper man in Toronto, has made a distinct hit in New York with a book of stories about the metropolitan fire department. We publish herewith an article from The New York Times literary review of Saturday, March 25:

"The Smoke-Eaters," by Harvey J. O'Higgins, is one of those rare good treats that fall to the reviewer's lot just about often enough to prevent him from becoming a full-fledged pessimist. In it there is enough humor and pathos, of a grim and rugged sort, enough tenso life and excitement and thrilling heroism to make a dozen, more or less, of the ordinary run of books, and it is all told with a straightforward simplicity that well accords with the single-hearted devotion of duty of the men who, in their own experience, "eat smoke and spit black buttons"—in other words, the New York City firemen.

New Yorkers are spasmodically proud of their firemen, they surmise that there are no better in the world, they know that it is a dangerous occupation and they often wonder vaguely just why it is that men can always be found so reckless of their own lives and that they will thus pass by the ordinary, comfortable ways of earning a living and voluntarily stand ready day and night to fight fire for others. But if they read these ten short stories in which Mr. O'Higgins has pictured the way life moved for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Capt. Meaghan, they will have such a vivid, inspiring knowledge of the kind of men who make up the little army of "blue-shirted jigger jumpers" that their admiration will be no longer either vague or stunted. One reads this book with the double tribute of tears and smiles, mingled as naturally as Capt. Meaghan's men cracked their irresistible Irish jokes in the faces of direst perils, and so thoroly is the author in touch with his characters and with their unexcitable point of view that the reader has to make a determined effort all along in order to rate Truck No. 6's deeds at their true value. The "Smoke Eaters," with the exception of a probationer now and then, spend very little time in looking at their work from other than the business standpoint, and ticklish situations and hairbreadth escapes develop too frequently in their daily experience to receive the attention which singly they might command.

For instance, in the story called "The Red Ink Squad," a little company of Capt. Meaghan's men—four of the probationers at that—when trapped on the sixth floor of a burning drug factory came to a realizing sense of their position with "We're up a tree," said sberly by Gallagher, and actually laughed at Sgt. Pim's "I got holes in my stockings," when they were told to get their boots off and form a line to crawl along a three-inch ledge to the next building. The only one who couldn't laugh was an Italian probationer who in another moment went crazy with "fire fright!" and dived headlong out into the street to his death. Even



**Don't experiment -**

The Simplicity of Control is a feature of **The Famous Ford**

Efficiency has been obtained without a complicated system of levers and controlling devices.

The full power of the light, compact 10 H. P. motor can be used at will by the driver, giving any speed desired, between 6 and 30 miles an hour. No jar or vibration in "the Car of Satisfaction."

Price \$1,100, f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.  
20 H. P. Touring Car, \$2,700.

Buy from a Canadian Factory, and avoid customs essays. Some territory still available for enterprising agents.

The Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

**Just buy a FORD**

# TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Ye who have entries for the horse show prepare to make them now. The lists do not close until Wednesday, April 12, but the forwarding of them now to Henry Wade, the secretary, parliament buildings, will greatly facilitate the work of classification and preparation for the catalog, which this year will be exceptionally well gotten up. That both the entries and the attendance will be of a record nature appears to be assured, judging from the increased interest being manifested in all directions. In horse circles there is a great deal more talk about the prospects than in any previous year, and it is not difficult to form the opinion that more horses are in preparation for the big event than in any other year. The work has naturally been greatly facilitated by the beautifully fine weather we have been enjoying. Dealers report an unexcelled briskness of demand for show horses, while an observation of the vehicles of the streets, of the highly polished harnesses and the pleased drivers, will quickly convince the spectator that something beyond the common is afoot. The news that Miss Wilks of Galt is going to bring down the stars of the vehicle track recently acquired by her will be received with acclaim, and the fact that Robert Davies will also have the magnificent English thoroughbreds recently imported by him on view will also cause intense satisfaction. And that reminds me to say that there need be no fear that there will be any deficiency in the hackney class, even the Robert Beith has had a dispersal sale and has determined to take a rest for a year or two. Among other liberal nominators in the hackney class will be the Graham Bros. of Claremont, whose success with the famous Royal Standard is still fresh in memory, and who this year will be represented by five or six of almost equal merit that were recently imported from England. Then also, many of the animals sold at Mr. Beith's sale, and well sold by Walter Harland Smith, the auctioneer, who was in great form, the total receipts being upwards of \$29,000, will be entered by the new owners. Outside places will also be unusually well represented, large detachments being promised from London, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, with 16, for instance; from Hamilton, under the chieftaincy of Alfred Rogers, who himself will have half a dozen; from Galt, where, thanks to Miss Wilks and Robert O. McCuller, the show, things horse have taken an immense upward bound; from Listowel, from which place W. C. Kidd, one of the most enterprising breeders and dealers Canada has, will come with a large brigade; from Guelph and from Montreal, the gentlemen owners of which city, emboldened by the success in their own show, which this year will be held on May 10, 11, 12 and 13, believe they can come to Toronto and repeat that success with consummate ease. They may find themselves mistaken, but the trial of quality and strength will prove most interesting and greatly add to the attractiveness of the show here. In spite of the fact that the saddle and hunt classes have been pretty nearly doubled in number and in aggregate value, or rather in consequence thereof, the entries in each and every one of these classes promise to be exceptionally numerous, so that some rare competitions over the hurdles may be looked forward to. The thoroughbred class also bids fair to be exceedingly large, while in ponies, polo and otherwise, roadsters, standard bred and otherwise, there is abundant evidence that there will be brave displays. To cut what promises to be a long story short, advice and information I have personally gathered are a convincing proof of a show and an entry list that will put all predecessors into a dark but not dismal shade. As to the attendance, the announcement that the railways have consented to give single rates for the return journey on the first day and a fare and a third on the other days, all tickets good until the following Monday, and that special cars have already been engaged from New York, Boston, Montreal and Ottawa, assures bumper crops for each of the four days on that count. The presence of the Earl and Countess of Grey, family and suite, as well as the glories of the show itself will make a brisk demand for the boxes, which are to be sold by auction in the banquet hall of the King Edward on April 19, a demand, it should be added, which warrants the expectation of tip-top prices. Altogether it will easily be acknowledged that the prospects for the horse show in the armories, Toronto, on April 26, 27, 28 and 29, are of the rosiest hue.

The prize list for the Montreal horse show is out. It is published in diminutive but exceedingly neat form. Copies can be had on application to W. Norphey, secretary-treasurer, room 4, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, with whom entries close April 22. The judges, it might be mentioned, are announced in the prize list as follows: Thoroughbred and hackney stallions, William Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.; draught teams, Clydesdale and Shire stallion, R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I.; roadsters, N. T. Dessault, Sherbrooke, Que., and Charles F. Baker, Boston, Mass.; four-in-hands, tandems, carriage and harness horses and ponies in harness, T. A. Maitland, New York; R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I., and Charles F. Baker, Boston, Mass.; saddle horses and ponies under saddle, D. Hughes-Charles, Peterboro, Ont., and John R. Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.; hunters and jumpers, James K. Madaux, Warrenton, Va., William Littauer,

Mount Morris, N.Y., and John R. Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.; polo ponies and military classes, Col. F. L. Leonard, C. B., Toronto; veterinarians, Malcolm C. Baker, D.V.S., and B. A. Sugden, D.V.S.

Matters down at the Woodbine are beginning to shape themselves for working the snow and the footing is improving so rapidly that if the present weather continues there will be good going all over the track. As a matter of fact, it was not at all bad yesterday, and work was in progress on the back stretch and other dry spots. To say that the trainers are delighted at the early opening up is to only meagrely express the truth. None of the grumblings that is usually heard about the bling that is usually heard about the sure backwardness of the horses and lack of facilities for training is heard this year. What is more, there is an almost entirely clean bill of health, and all hands are in hopeful and optimistic frame of mind.

My polo contributor sends the following: "The Made or Finished Polo Pony"—It is a noted fact that most people, and even polo players themselves, really very little, if any, idea of the actual cost of the "made or finished" polo pony, and the painful processes by which he is eventually evolved to "rare, good or medium." The dealer is the only man who can relate his experience in buying and what the pony really costs in the rough. This is about the time of the year that the "dealer" visits the different ranches, and he generally takes a good and experienced "cow-man" with him, a man who has been at the different ranches and one who knows his business thoroughly. He has his work cut out for him, which is he is depended upon to reserve the top of the ranchers' ponies and bear in mind the size, speed, handiness, quality and disposition for the game, all of which has to a certain extent, buyer and seller, is a "round-up," been tested in the various "round-ups," and have seen service for two or three years are preferred. These ponies sometimes bring from \$65 to \$100, and the rancher will in all probability insist on the purchase of a pony of this class ranging from \$50 to \$100, so that it will thus be seen that to secure any one or two good ponies you must take the chances of six or more poor ones. The breeding of the polo pony is as yet in its infancy, but the buyer always demands so much for his money. The pony must be light of mouth and must not be a puller; manly, so he may be given his head and won't lose his head in a tight scrimmage, and must be up to snuff in talent and have good legs, speed and quickness. It will thus be seen that a pony with a combination of the above is hard to get and very much sought after. The dealer, having secured likely ponies at a given ranch, has the "made or finished" ponies (probably the latter) over to another ranch, where he selects more animals. This may occur for two weeks or a month, the buyer continually "cutting out" and selling at a reduced rate, until he has the best of the bunch left. Thus, after obtaining say 40 or 50 ponies, who are well fitted and warranted, they are taken to a point where there are men who put the "finishing touch" on them, and who put them into actual play on soft ground, which obviates ponies being shot in the back, and being better trained and tested. A final weeding out takes place, and the ponies are ready to be sold or ready for shipment to the east-ern markets or perhaps to England. By this time the dealer knows well what ponies he will be able to sell and he has been obliged to reduce the original number by one-half, those falling to "love" themselves up to all requirements being relegated to the "cow-man" at whatever price they will fetch. It is well known that there is only one pony that is taken into consideration the care, education and time taken to train the pony and make him ready for use, it is easily calculated that the "fairly" good ponies must necessarily bring \$300, to get the best his money back. There may be few who will bring, say \$500, and probably some will fetch as high as \$1000 or over. The player who can afford to pay the price will not be wise to hesitate in buying the pony which he thinks will suit him. Players all know what it means to have a good playing pony under them. I do not wish to frighten "intending" players by quoting the above figures, but we all must remember that the "made" polo pony, by this I mean the pony who is ready to play in any first-class match, is an article that is found to bring a large figure, and, as a matter of fact, does. I maintain that to be a successful polo player, and one who will play in matches as representing his club, it is necessary to have good ponies.

If business is brisk at The Repository on Simcoe-street, it is by no means slack at the Canadian Horse Exchange on Jarvis-street. On the contrary, Manager Stock finds his time occupied in showing horses to would-be purchasers, while at the regular auction sales, on Mondays and Thursdays, good prices for the right stuff are always forthcoming, while there is an atmosphere of business, of energy and of managerial coöperation and promptness about the establishment that at once imbues the patrons with confidence. At the Thursdays' sale some excellent draughts, several combination horses and a number of drivers were sold, and the prices fetched justify the section that horses matter down Jarvis-street way as flourishing. On Monday, that is to-mor-

row, another batch of extra specials are to be offered, as well as three score well-matched heavy draught, general purpose and delivery horses, direct from the breeders, but well-broken and ready for work. At Thursday's sale a couple of 2-year-old, thoroughbred colts will be offered, one, King Havoc, by Havoc (son of Himyar), out of Pahual, formerly owned by the late Joseph Dugan, and the other, First Prize, by imp. Golden Badge (son of Bend Or), out of Maggie Ward. Both give promise of a useful future before them, in the hunting field as well as on the race track. On the 19th, James McCarron's lively stock will be sold at the exchange.

The Toronto Driving Club has issued the annual report of its secretary, H. Gerald Wade, nicely and neatly printed and well bound, and giving the official records of all club events as well as the rules and regulations. Portraits of the president, Ald. Samuel McBride; of the treasurer, H. B. Wade, face the title page, and the following pacing records of Canadian-owned horses are given: Gallagher ..... 2:03 1-2 Harold H. .... 2:03 3-4 Angus ..... 2:09 1-2 Gysdyke ..... 2:09 1-2 Wildbrino, Jr. .... 2:10 3-4 Lizzie McChord ..... 2:11 1-4 Jubilee ..... 2:12 1-4 Texas Rooker ..... 2:13 1-4 Little Buck ..... 2:15 1-4 Gipsy Girl ..... 2:16 1-4

The records marked with a star were made on half-mile tracks. The announcement is made that the annual meeting will be held in The Repository, corner of Simcoe and Nelson-streets, on Wednesday next, the 6th inst., at 8:30 p.m.

Noticing the interesting statement that 81 new veterinary surgeons were created at the closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College on Thursday last and that a trifle more than half of them were from outside the Dominion, notwithstanding the fact that every province of this country was represented, I was tempted to look up the records and ascertain how many of the 2767 previous graduates, as well as those of Thursday, who are now in this college, founded in Toronto forty years ago by the present principal, Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. S., were from countries beyond the boundaries of Canada. I found, taking the whole total of 2858, that the figures read like this: From the United States, by states: Massachusetts 49, New York 213, Pennsylvania 197, Ohio 157, Illinois 119, Michigan 130, Vermont 15, Missouri 30, Maryland 8, Kansas 30, Minnesota 33, Indiana 64, Wisconsin 52, Connecticut 20, Iowa 43, New Hampshire 6, Mississippi 4, Arkansas 3, Texas 4, South Carolina 4, Louisiana 2, Montana 2, Dakota 40, New Jersey 23, Rhode Island 15, Nebraska 27, Washington 8, Kentucky 20, Virginia 21, Maine 11, Georgia 6, California 18, Florida 2, Alabama 4, Oregon 4, Wyoming 2, Colorado 3, Tennessee 2, total 1419; from England 24, from Ireland 7, from Scotland 1, from Spain 1, from Australia 2, from New Zealand 1, from the West Indies 4, and from the Azores 1, giving a grand total of 1469 graduates from the Ontario Veterinary College. How many other colleges can lay claim to such a variety of students? How many other educational institutions can boast such a record? Well might Dr. Smith at the exercises on Thursday refer with pride to the graduates from the Ontario Veterinary College who held prominent positions in colleges throughout the States and in the various cities and other places of the Union.

At Bennings, according to The Daily Racing Form (Chicago), after S. Prettiss Knut had a couple of ribs broken by his fall with Twilight in the Chevy Chase purchase, a Washington man remarked in the presence of starter Mars Cassidy that Mr. Knut should give up riding in steeplechases because he is past fifty years old. "Riding in steeplechases at 50 is not remarkable," said Mr. Cassidy. "I once knew a much older rider in Canada, and one who was handicapped at that age. Mr. Knut is not, because he is dead now. Harting, who was a Canadian, rose to the rank of colonel in the British military service and was decorated with the Victoria Cross for distinguished service. The act which won him the Victoria Cross cost him a leg. It was taken off at the knee joint. He came to Canada the first year I went up there to start, and rode three races, one at Montreal and two at Toronto. He won all three. I got very well acquainted with him and he told me that he was sixty-seven years old. When I said that I could not understand how he managed to stick on a horse going through the field with that wooden leg, he told me it was easier than walking." Mr. Knut, it is understood, is doing well at Washington, and has announced his intention of riding again as soon as his bones knit.

The interesting announcement is made that August Belmont has added the four-year-old English bred horse Singleton, by St. Simon—Field Azure, by Bend Or, to the Nursery stud. Singleton, who was imported by the side of his dam, by the late Marcus Daly, was bought by Mr. Belmont for \$13,500 at the dispersal sale of the estate of the copper king and is said to be the first imported ever permitted to do stud service at the Nursery. Highly bred as a young sire, Singleton never faced the starter, forfeiting, so an English States contemporary states, \$150,000 worth of American and English engagements, partly thru the death of his nominator.

It is not to be doubted that matters are uncommonly brisk at The Repository, corner of Nelson and Simcoe streets. On Friday some 50 horses were disposed of, principally workhorses. Among them a pair of chestnuts, weighing 2500 lbs. 5 and 7 years old, brought \$292.50; a pair of bay geldings, weigh-

# THE REPOSITORY

GOR. SIMCOE AND NELSON STS., TORONTO.



BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.

Canadian headquarters for every stable requisit. We make a specialty of appointments. The most up-to-date carriage constantly on hand, including many specialties of our own manufacture, also imported English and American harnesses of the most approved patterns, as well as several special lines manufactured by our own skilled workmen. Inspection invited. Auction sales Hiras, Carriage, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Private sales every day.

**Auction Sale Tuesday Next, April 4th at 11 o'clock.**

**115 HORSES** consisting of HEAVY MATCHED PAIRS GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES HEAVY DELIVERY HORSES DRIVERS AND WORKERS

Consisted by the following well-known buyers: Bert Wesse, Lindsay; Duncan Bros., Peterboro; Geo. Watson, Cannington; W. B. Williamson, Tara; Geo. Williamson, Goderich; Geo. Watson, Jr., Uxbridge, and a number of others, who are each sending a carload of horses bought specially to meet the requirements of this market. Every animal has been selected with great care, and intending purchasers will find it their advantage to attend this great sale.

**BURNS & SHEPPARD, Auctioneers and Proprietors**

ing 3000 lbs., 5 and 6 years old, commanded \$410, and four heavy draught mares, 1500 to 1700 pounds, went to W. A. Jones, Winnipeg, at an average of \$212.50. Buyers were mainly farmers and local transportation people. Good solid blocks, 1200 to 1400 lbs., brought from \$150 to \$180; useful expressors from \$150 to \$180; drivers 5 to 8 years, \$125 to \$160, and serviceable sound workers, 1200 to 1300 lbs., \$90 to \$125.

The sale of H. R. White's saddle horses at The Repository was attended by a record crowd, the north gallery in the sales ring being well filled with ladies and their escorts, while the southern gallery and the available floor space were simply jammed, rather, perhaps, to the inconvenience of buyers, either would be actual. However, the lot brought good prices, as the following quotations will show: Blossom, gr m, 5, 15, 2, hackney-bred, \$285. Tempest, b g, 5, 15, combination, \$340. Cleary, gr b, 7, 15, 1, lady's saddle, \$245. Spry, b g, 5, 15, lady's saddle, \$275. Beasem, b g, 5, 15, lady's saddle, \$296. Yankee, b g, 5, 14, 1, good saddle pony, \$275. Robin Red Breast, b g, 7, 14, 2, polo pony, \$260. Diamond, blk g, 7, 15, 2, a weight-carrier, \$340. Silver King, ch g, 6, 16, harness and saddle, \$295. Others failed to reach upset price, and are held for private sale. Mr. White, who is the essence of courtesy, will always be pleased to show them.

Only two Yankee jockeys, "Danny" Maher and "Skeets" Martin, are now riding in England, while there is a total absence of American owners of any calibre. But the good old game goes on just the same. Sansovino, winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap, is a four-year-old by Marco (son of Barcalaine) out of Pietola, by Galliard. At 10 to 1 he can hardly be regarded as much of an outsider, seeing that the favorite of the 18 starters was at 6 to 1. Catty Crag, 5, by Wolf's Crag—Nobody's, Thursday refer with pride to the graduates from the Ontario Veterinary College who held prominent positions in colleges throughout the States and in the various cities and other places of the Union.

A western correspondent asks the very pertinent question, "Why should we be compelled to pay \$25 a year into the treasury of the American Trotting Association? Is it possible that Canadians are not able to administer affairs of that kind themselves? Why can't a Canadian club be formed to co-operate with the governing bodies on the other side?" The same gentleman states that he is seriously thinking of forming an Alberta Jockey Club and again wishes to know why there is not a Canadian Jockey Club? In the first place, regarding a native trotting association, I would say that the question my correspondent asks has been asked a hundred times before, and the answer simply is that no man cares to take the initiative that all would like to see taken. Several attempts have been made to organize a trotting association in Canada, but that was many years ago and the results were never encouraging. As regards a Canadian Jockey Club, my correspondent will probably be surprised to hear that such a body exists, but that up to date its existence has served no better purpose than to prevent others from organizing for governing purposes. All kinds of efforts have been made from the outside to galvanize it into life, but beyond a gentle suggestion that, perhaps, it would be better to let the people who were originally responsible for its creation run their own affairs nothing has been forthcoming. It certainly is not to our credit that we should

## THE Rosedale Riding School, 33 Collier St.

Private lessons if required. Class the usual way. A limited number of horses for hire. All horses for private lessons and class work reliable and in good condition. Season now open. H. R. WHITE, Proprietor. Tel. North 2346.

be beholden to foreigners for our rules of sport, but in racing so it is. My advice to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest is that they organize on their own account for their own governance and convenience and let the "effete" continue effete and non-progressive in this particular at least.

A Memphis, Tenn., correspondent says that such a glut of horses as there are now was never before known. There are not fewer than 1000 horses stabled at the track and in the vicinity, Ram's Horn, about whom a lawsuit has been started by Murray Kellar, who claims a fourth of his winnings as that part shareholder, came out of his winning race in the Montgomery Handicap, a good shape. He looks as tho he had not raced for several days, and is as playful as a kitten. His groom, Miller Paul, said that the son of Bute ate every grain of oats given him, and that the horse tried several times to get away from him when he was being led back to the stable. Paul has had charge of Ram's Horn since the first of the year, and thinks the colt the best-behaved he ever had anything to do with. He is greatly attached to the handicap here, and thinks he will win the Tennessee Derby, barring accidents. He says Ram's Horn gets his good manners and racing qualities from his sire, Bute, a son of Hampton. Ram's Horn may start in the latter part of the year in a preliminary race to the Derby next Monday. From present indications he will go to the post an odds-on favorite for the 3-year-old event, also there are several formidable foes he will have to meet, including Jack Lory, the Schorr colt, Rapid Water's victory on Tuesday was sensationally superb. The big son of Hapspele and Water Girl was the odds-on choice in the betting of a mile race for all-aged horses, and with the mite of a rider and several additional pounds of lead to make his impost of 113 pounds he galloped around the turns and won with ever so much space separating him and Glenchoe, the latter carrying the cherry and blue cap of the Pittsburgh millionaire, Capt. S. S. Brown. S. Gilgenmeier's Monte was third, and the time made by Rapid Water, 1:40 1/2, clipped a half second off the best previous track mark for the mile, which was held jointly by Lacrimae and The Conqueror.

Speaking of the victory of Will Shields' two-year-old, Oaklawn, in the Arlington Purse on the opening day at Washington, D.C., Arthur Bryan of the Woodbine, who is down there on a visit with W. W. Cook, writes: "It is entirely possible that the opening day at Bennings gave the east its first glimpse of one of the top divisions of the new 2-year-old crop. This Parandole-bi-garet Jane youngster, Oaklawn, who galloped off with the Arlington Purse, has the cut of a high-class one, and his performance gives ample room for the prediction that he belongs among the best. It may be that there was not so much of class opposing him, but that cannot take away from him the finished racehorse fashion in which he accomplished his task. Tho the start was a good one, Oaklawn did not break readily in the first few strides. In the next furlong he was leading, and he flashed by the field with such consummate ease that everything with him looked cheap—and remarkably cheap. He was giving weight to every starter in the race, with the exception of Anodyne, and yet he simply galloped in front all the way and won well in hand by three lengths that could have been ten as easily had Burns so desired."

Japan has bought ten thousand horses in Australia. It is no secret that an agent was thru Canada some months ago making inquiries as to the possibility of a horse supply. He came to the conclusion that this country was an impossibility and so advised his patron, who turned their attention elsewhere. Australia is somewhat anti-Japanese, and the little brown men would have preferred to buy in Canada had there been any prospects of their requirements being fulfilled.

That was a strange story that appeared in all the evening papers on Wednesday to this effect: "Hon. Nelson

Monteith, minister of agriculture, this morning that he had come to any decision in mounting station in Ontario for Mr. Benson of who has been appointed government to take charge here." The "Mr. Benson" referred to is of General F. Benson, C. Transports and Remounts fish army. Major-General Mrs. Benson have been days in St. Catharines here today on a visit who is a brother-in-law to-morrow evening the England, who is a C. will read a paper on the members of the mill

Sir Walter Gilbey is cognized as a leading that pertains to horse particularly well qualified on the subject of the horse, "Horse," has just made and coming at a time when car is sweeping all before to believe all he is told in the automobile serve a very useful purpose increased attention to the city of England's presentation as the greatest nation in the world. S. believer in the idea that superseded by motor-car preface to the new edition proudly points to the good harness horse on increased attention to the cultural shows held in last year. There are so denounce the hackney, Gilbey is one of the champions. "A good horse he declares, "is the best world. It is not extreme gallop or trot which was done in horses in required for military purposes, strength, and these qualities are as p hackney as swiftness in bred horse. He has been merits in European countries related on his merits alone, without a scent or pedigree, we for his progeny sent over carriage horses received of States and Canada hackney sires, purchased I unhesitatingly commend all who are interested in.

Dear Pop: You always kind things to say about it may seem ungenerous comment on your appearance to the very int that our most interesting topics is contributing Toronto paper. They have described them a fly in the amber, figured by an apparent decay whatever comes The value of such a dependent on their freedom and the elimination of ment. Nobody who has reader of these articles this, will have failed regret, this one serious

Barrie, March 28. My correspondent has sympathy if he feels his over anything that has articles referred to; he is attributing animosity exists. We cannot all and a town that has of the Queen's and R recent years with Wat ilton has fitting cause the achievement and to proper recognition. All is no subject on which sometimes so widely merits of a horse. As enterprising breeders, deserving of every praise the writer of the feel very sorry if any said, or anything he s

POSITORY

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.

We make a specialty of appointments. The following are our specialties...

Next, April 4th at 11 o'clock.

all classes, consisting of

HEAVY DELIVERY HORSES DRIVERS AND WORKERS

buyers: Bert Weese, Lindsay; Duncan Bros., W. B. Williamson, Tara; Geo. Williamson, and a number of others...

Auctioneers and Proprietors

Rosedale Riding School, 33 Collier St.

Private lessons if required. Class the usual way. A limited number of horses for hire.

H. R. WHITE, Proprietor.

Tel. North 2346.

be beholden to foreigners for our rules of sport, but in racing so it is. My advice to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest is that they organize on their own account for their own governance and convenience and let the "effete" continue effete and non-progressive in this particular at least.

A Memphis, Tenn., correspondent says that such a glut of horses as there are now was never before known. There are not fewer than 1000 horses stabled at the track and in the vicinity.

Dear Pop: You always have such kind things to say about people, that it may seem ungenerous to make any comment on your appreciative reference to the very interesting articles that our most interesting writer on turf topics is contributing to an evening Toronto paper.

Speaking of the victory of Will Shields' two-year-old, Oaklawn, in the Arlington Purse on the opening day at Washington, D.C., Arthur Bryan of the Woodbine, who is down there on a visit with W. W. Cook, writes: "It is entirely possible that the opening day at Bennings gave the east its first glimpse of one of the top divisions of the new 2-year-old crop."

Japan has bought ten thousand horses and the in Australia. It is no secret that an agent was thru Canada some months ago making inquiries as to the possibility of a horse supply.

That was a strange story that appeared in all the evening papers on Wednesday in this effect: "Hon. Nelson

Monteith, minister of agriculture, said this morning that he had not as yet come to any decision in regard to a remount station in Ontario.

Sir Walter Gilbey is universally recognized as a leading authority on all that pertains to horsemanship, and he is particularly well qualified to dogmatize on the subject of the hackney.

Eighteen new license inspectors were gazetted yesterday. They are: William C. Cunningham of Sault Ste. Marie, T. W. Quinn of Parry Sound, for West Farry Sound; Esley Almaro Pearson of Port Frances, for Rainy River South; Edward P. Foster of Dundela, for Dundas; William Crawford Peckett of Owen Sound, for North Grey; John King of St. Catharines, for Lincoln and St. Catharines; James Williams, for Addington; Frederick W. Walker of Belleville, for West Hastings; Peter J. Peterson, provincial officer for Trenton; Palla P. Pettit of Frankford, provincial officer for Frankford and the Township of Stoney; W. E. Campbell of Metcalfe, for Russell; W. R. Andrews of Bayham, for East Elgin; A. E. Peterky of Aultsville, for Cornwall and Stormont; John M. McDonald of Cornwall, provincial officer for the Town of Cornwall and the Township of Cornwall.

These license commissioners are appointed: Leeds, John H. Singleton, Josephus T. Green, Matthew Johnston; North Laurier, John Forsyth, Charles Simpson, Jas. L. Murphy; Hamilton, John Orr Callaghan, Henry New, Frank Edmondson Walker; West Elgin, Alexander A. McKillop, Chris. F. Maxwell, Walter Ross; Centre Bruce, Donald McIntyre, Thomas Stanley, Nicholas Lang; Dundas, Charles Patton, Mahlen Bailey; Thomas Colquhoun; Cornwall and Stormont, James Pollock, Byron Coalhart, Robert Milloy.

E. F. CLARKE TESTIMONIAL FUND. E. B. Osler, M.P., chairman of the committee, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions: Amount previously acknowledged, \$18,100. A. R. C. Conservative, 20. W. R. Wadsworth, 25. Some Liberal Conservatives of the City of Guelph, 120. H. C. Stovel, 25. Hugh Graham, 100. Alexander Dixon, 20. \$18,445.25

My correspondent has my sincerest sympathy if he feels himself aggrieved over anything that has appeared in the articles referred to, but I feel certain he is attributing animus where none exists. We cannot all see eye to eye, and a town that has shared the honor of the Queen's and King's Plates in recent years with Waterloo and Hamilton has fitting cause to be proud of the achievement and to expect due and proper recognition.



YOU ENJOY CURING A COLD AT Cook's Turkish Baths!

More people have benefited by Cook's Turkish Baths this winter than ever before—it is a positive fact that a fresh cold can be broken up by a couple of hours here, and an attack of grip can be avoided.

When you have that shivery, achy feeling, come here and you will not only break up the cold and help your rheumatism, but you will enjoy the bath.

You can stay all night, have an appetizing supper served in our cozy cooling rooms, a good bed in a quiet room, and be like a new person in the morning.

Bath, including sleeping accommodation, \$1.00.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 2-2-204 King-st. West, Toronto

ames by that gentleman. However, I am not the apologist of the author in question, and glad as I am to insert anything in praise of the beautiful Town of Barrie, or its hardly less beautiful horses, it does seem to me that the proper person to whom to address the protest published above was the sporting editor of the paper in which the articles appeared, who is solely responsible for their publication.

POP.

LICENSE APPOINTMENTS.

These license commissioners are appointed: Leeds, John H. Singleton, Josephus T. Green, Matthew Johnston; North Laurier, John Forsyth, Charles Simpson, Jas. L. Murphy; Hamilton, John Orr Callaghan, Henry New, Frank Edmondson Walker; West Elgin, Alexander A. McKillop, Chris. F. Maxwell, Walter Ross; Centre Bruce, Donald McIntyre, Thomas Stanley, Nicholas Lang; Dundas, Charles Patton, Mahlen Bailey; Thomas Colquhoun; Cornwall and Stormont, James Pollock, Byron Coalhart, Robert Milloy.

E. F. CLARKE TESTIMONIAL FUND. E. B. Osler, M.P., chairman of the committee, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions: Amount previously acknowledged, \$18,100. A. R. C. Conservative, 20. W. R. Wadsworth, 25. Some Liberal Conservatives of the City of Guelph, 120. H. C. Stovel, 25. Hugh Graham, 100. Alexander Dixon, 20. \$18,445.25

MAY IRWIN'S NEW PLAY A "LOGICAL" FARCE

George O. Hobart's Comedy Use for Comedienne's Visit Here During the First Half of the Week

The two years' rest in which Miss May Irwin has indulged has done her a world of good, and she has returned to the stage a much rested woman. She will appear in her new play, "Mrs. Black is Back," in this city at the Princess Theatre, beginning to-morrow night and continuing three nights and a Wednesday matinee.

Al. S. Lipman plays the part of the professor, who, having deceived, has been wittily deceived by Mrs. Black who poses as a woman of twenty-nine when in reality she is thirty-six.

The joyous anticipation of the good-heated professor of meeting his ten-year-old boy is very amusing. He yearns to do all the things which a sensible parent should do for a son of such an age, even to the extent of fondling him, smoothing his curls, and even soles to the extent of purchasing numerous toys and playthings, in which he is encouraged by the deceptive wife of his bosom.

Mrs. Black, however, who dreads to have her husband learn Johnny's true age and that she has deceived him, informs the professor that Johnny must remain a little longer in England until his school year is completed.

Almost swooning with fright at the possibility of a meeting between Johnny and the professor, Mrs. Black leaves the telephone and attempts to think out some quick plan whereby she may avoid her predicament.

She pictures in her mind the effect on the professor when he receives an I.O.U. for \$400, lost in a poker game by his supposedly ten-year-old stepson and it frightens her almost into hysterics.

She puts off the Mexican gambler with a promise to pay him later in the afternoon. Shortly after the Mexican leaves, Johnny, a big healthy looking young Englishman, with a bulldog pipe between his teeth dashes in and foists his mother in his arms.

The rest of the play is consumed in unraveling the complications into which Mrs. Black and her family have been precipitated. This is splendidly done by Mr. Hobart, who, after an exciting and laugh provoking series of incidents, gets everybody out of trouble and brings the story to a pretty ending.

Owned by Canadians. Republic, Wash., April 1.—The Republic and Kettle Valley Railway Company has changed its name to the Spokane and British Columbia Railway Company, and has increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Cure for "Spotted Fever." Chicago, April 1.—A preventative of cerebro spinal meningitis, "spotted fever," the dread plague which is ravaging New York and eastern cities, and from which at least one death that of an 8-year-old girl, occurred in Chicago yesterday, has been suggested by a physician of the health department.

Ransack Lodging Houses. Helsingfors, April 1.—The populace has been greatly aroused by a renewal of the ransacking of the lodging house district by masked men, who hid and gag the inmates and search everything.

John Kay, Son & Co., Limited

SPECIAL VALUES

RUGS

Donegal Rugs

THESE RUGS are made in Ireland by a process of tufting and weaving almost identical with that used in producing the highest grades of the famous Oriental rugs.

We carry in stock an assortment of Donegal Rugs in very choice designs and colorings, in the popular 12 ft. x 9 ft. size, at \$90 each, and some beautiful plain crimson, suitable for halls and stairs, at the following sizes and prices:

Table with 3 columns: Size, Regular Price, Reduced Price. 11 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 4 in. - \$75.00. 15 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. - 85.00. 40 ft. x 3 ft. - 105.00.

The wearing qualities of these hand-tufted carpets are simply incredible, and we can recommend them both on this score and because of their rich and artistic appearance.

Kashmir Rugs at Reduced Prices.

Genuine Oriental Rugs of high class. We have just 18 of them—all that are left of a very large shipment. We quote the following greatly reduced prices to clear:

Table with 3 columns: No., Size, Regular Price, Reduced Price. No. 1-15 ft. 8 in. x 8 ft. 7 in. - \$105.00 - \$85.00. No. 2-12 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 7 in. - 90.00 - 75.00. No. 3-13 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 8 in. - 95.00 - 75.00. No. 4-13 ft. 5 in. x 9 ft. 8 in. - 95.00 - 75.00. No. 5-13 ft. 1 in. x 9 ft. 6 in. - 85.00 - 65.00. No. 6-13 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 7 in. - 92.50 - 75.00. No. 7-12 ft. 1 in. x 9 ft. - 75.00 - 65.00. No. 8-13 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 8 in. - 95.00 - 75.00. No. 9-10 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 1 in. - 55.00 - 40.00. No. 10-11 ft. 10 in. x 8 ft. 11 in. - 75.00 - 55.00. No. 11-14 ft. 1 in. x 10 ft. 2 in. - 85.00 - 65.00. No. 12-12 ft. 4 in. x 9 ft. 9 in. - 85.00 - 65.00. No. 13-11 ft. 7 in. x 8 ft. 11 in. - 75.00 - 60.00. No. 14-13 ft. x 9 ft. 5 in. - 90.00 - 68.50. No. 15-12 ft. x 8 ft. 10 in. - 75.00 - 60.00. No. 16-13 ft. 7 in. x 10 ft. - 80.00 - 60.00. No. 17-14 ft. 2 in. x 10 ft. 1 in. - 110.00 - 85.00. No. 18-10 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft. 2 in. - 55.00 - 40.00.

Out-of-town orders for any of these rugs will receive our prompt attention.

JOHN KAY, SON & CO. LIMITED 36-38 King Street West

A SURE AND SAFE WAY

The best and easiest way to save money is to start a savings account. Come here and we'll give you a little savings bank to take home—we keep the key. Begin to-morrow, and remember that we pay 3 per cent. interest on all such deposits.

The Dominion Permanent Loan Co. 12 King Street West

Cure for "Spotted Fever." Chicago, April 1.—A preventative of cerebro spinal meningitis, "spotted fever," the dread plague which is ravaging New York and eastern cities, and from which at least one death that of an 8-year-old girl, occurred in Chicago yesterday, has been suggested by a physician of the health department. An antidote, a little carbolic acid and water are the safeguards. Use an atomizer and spray the nasal passages and throat with water containing 1 per cent. of carbolic acid. The disease is not so contagious as is said to be. It begins with a severe headache and vomiting.

Begin With \$1

Many people are not aware that a Deposit account may be opened with this Corporation with ONE DOLLAR. Your deposit of \$1 will receive the same careful attention as if it were thousands.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation Toronto Street, Toronto.

N. Y. RETAINS A SEMBLANCE OF BULLISH OPERATIONS

Price Comparisons Afford Deductions - Usual Rear Guard Action Taking Place in Locals.

The New York market has passed another week of backing and filling, especially devoted for the purpose of distribution. Bullish demonstrations have only been made when the technical condition of holdings provided a basis for easier operations and permitted rallies at the smallest expense to those who still own a very large majority of the shares.

After so much had been claimed of the improvement in railroad earnings, it must have been distasteful to have to make public such an exhibit as that of the Atchafalaya for February, when a loss of no less than \$500,000 was shown in net returns.

When it is remembered that \$75,000,000 of new common stock was put into the market last year, the possibility of a day of reckoning cannot but cause unrest to holders of the common securities.

The money market has provided strong contrasts the last few days. Previous to the subscription to the \$75,000,000 of new Japanese bonds appropriate to this side of the Atlantic, call rates showed a truce that disappeared temporarily during the subscription, but immediately resumed after the issue was stated to be off the market.

The question of an early peace is confronting the market, and the one opinion ventured regarding such an eventuality is that it would act as a decided stimulus to rising prices. Optimists' minds may adduce such a deduction, but it is extremely unlikely that this will happen.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS

We have unexcelled facilities for handling business in Chicago grain and provisions, having direct connection with both Chicago and New York over our own private wire. We receive a complete market service giving all the quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade, and clients can rely upon having their orders promptly executed, at the latest market price. We

BUY OR SELL WHEAT, OATS OR CORN

on a Three-Cent Margin. Weekly Market Review mailed Free on request.

McMILLAN & MAGUIRE, Limited, Southeast Cor. King and Yonge-sts., over C. P. R. office.

Correspondents: Yates & Ritchie, Hanover Bank Building, New York.

market was buoyant, notwithstanding the reports from St. Petersburg that the war will continue. The impression in financial circles is that, while Russia is not prepared for peace, the issues of the war are not being regarded as a disturbing factor in the stock market.

Headed Weekly Market Letter. New York, April 1.—There was a marked curtailment in activity on the stock exchange during the past week, and the speculative market showed a decided tendency to the constantly shifting attitude of the professional element which had a virtual monopoly of the dealings for the greater part of the week.

About what has been expected of the market came into stronger evidence this week. Domestic issues are peculiarly given to following the movements in the New York market and any temporary fluctuations on the outside exchange.

The operations of washing shares thru, so frequently resorted to at New York, and the consequent loss of the local exchange the last few days. It is a necessary adjunct to develop free buying, to create the impression that the whole capital of a concern is being absorbed with such result that shortly a new issue, which will have to be redeemed at 120, is being taken off the market.

The "street" has received nothing stronger than this during the week. The usual proposition of the Dominion Coal Co. has at last been evolved, but in what particular it is advantageous to the holder of common shares it would be difficult to say. The price of the stock is to be increased from \$2,425,000, as shown by the last statement, to one of \$7,000,000, while the present preferred shares are to be cancelled at 115 by a new issue, which will have to be redeemed at 120. It is figured out that a small saving is to be effected in the changes, but this is a mighty little compensation for the loss of the present common shareholder.

Some of the recovery in prices in such shares as Richelieu and Northern Navigation are warranted. The latter, however, beyond the bounds of reason. As non-dividend payers and in consideration of the risky nature of the investment, the shares are fairly discounted about all that the immediate outlook promises.

New York Bank Statement. New York, April 1.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans decreased \$10,412,000; deposits decreased \$12,000,000; circulation increased \$638,000; legal tenders increased \$34,200; specie decreased \$869,100; reserve decreased \$814,000; reserve required decreased \$2,000,150; surplus increased \$2,183,250; ex-U.S. deposits increased \$2,161,100.

At London. Ennis & Stoppard wired to J. L. Mitchell, McKinnon Building, London, Eng., April 1.—The tone of the market was buoyant, notwithstanding the reports from St. Petersburg that the war will continue.

1% Monthly. 12% Yearly. 2500 BARRELS DAILY

We have received the following Telegram regarding the California & New York Oil Co.: Coalinga, Cal., March 27th, 1905.

Well Section 12 flowing 2500 barrels daily. Number two rig completed. Commence drilling this week. (Signed) Humphrey, Bryner, Myers.

This well is the largest producer in the Coalinga Field, and means we have struck one of the greatest wells in the whole country. This production is double that of the famous Section 7 Gusher.

We advised the purchase of this Oil Stock a year ago, when it was selling at 20c. and was paying 12 per cent. Those clients are now drawing 18 per cent. yearly on their investment.

Regular dividends of one per cent. a month are paid from the earnings of the wells.

This investment will assure you a life income. The Mining Herald will mail free for six months upon receipt of address. Write or call for prospectus and full information.

A. L. WISNER & CO. Incorporated Bankers and Broker: 73-76 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO.

"INVESTMENTS"

"INVESTMENTS," just published, introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital.

SPECIALY-CONFIBATED ARTICLES. "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them," "Theory of Successful Speculation," "How to Start an Account," "The Advantages of 'Call Options,'" "Contrasting Mining and Industrial Securities," "How to Invest in Mines," "American Railways with Mining and Industrial Securities," "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Instalment," "General Principles for Investors," "Rules for Investors in Mines," "General Principles for Speculators," "Stock Exchange Parities," "Insurance as a Means of Making, Raising and Saving Money," and "Colonial Building Land: Its Coming Importance."

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE. A collated list of Securities, yielding from 4 per cent. to 23 per cent., and a table of "Average Values," which will enable investors to gauge the value of any particular security.

"INVESTMENTS" (148 pages) sent Free on mentioning World.

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE BANKERS LIMITED

Head Office: LONDON, ENG. Canadian Branch: 81 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.

Table with columns for various securities and their prices, including items like '10 @ 128', '25 @ 84 1/2', '1 @ 108', '1 @ 240', '50 @ 100', '100 @ 108 1/2', '10 @ 100', '10 @ 100', '10 @ 100'.

New York Stocks.

Table with columns for various New York stocks and their prices, including items like 'American Sugar', 'American Locomotive', 'Amalgamated Copper', 'Atchafalaya common', 'do. preferred', 'American Car Foundry', 'Brooklyn Rapid Transit', 'Missouri common', 'Chesapeake & Ohio', 'Twin City', 'Colorado Southern', 'Chicago & Western', 'Chicago, M. & St. Paul', 'Colorado Fuel & Iron', 'Eric common', 'do. preferred', 'C. P. R.', 'U. S. Steel common', 'General Electric', 'Illinois Central', 'Louisville & Nashville', 'Manhattan', 'Missouri Pacific', 'Metropolitan', 'M. & E. T.', 'Pennsylvania Railroad', 'Norfolk', 'Ontario & Western', 'New York Central', 'Rock Island', 'People's Gas', 'Reading', 'Southern Ry. common', 'Southern Pacific', 'Tennessee Coal & Iron', 'Tulsa Pacific', 'Wabash preferred', 'Western Union', 'Sloss'.

INSPECTED LEVEL CROSSINGS.

On Saturday Mayor Urquhart, accompanied by Ald. Geary, chairman of the special committee on level crossings, and City Engineer Rust, drove Judge Killam around the city to view the more dangerous localities. A scheme to depress or elevate the tracks at all crossings in the city will be prepared by the engineers for the city and the railway companies.

BIGGEST STAMPEDE WHEN OPENED UP

That's the Prediction Morse—Western Territory Cided on, But Still a

Montreal, April 1.—(Special.) Morse, vice-president and manager of the G. T. Pacific, returned from the west, reports as to Lake Superior. "So far as our terminus are concerned, this is giving careful attention. Canadian Northern have established a large territory to have the G. T. Pacific with them—in fact, become As to whether this will whether we will establish terminals, will depend upon investigation."

Regarding the terminus of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Morse says the matter of the greatest importance is premature to enter into. He will say, however, that what is determined where provided certain details of the surveys have progressed satisfactorily, and our losses the lowest grades and nature of any transcontinental continent.

"We will be constructed than on point before the Mr. Morse thinks well of country. "There is no better farmer the sun," he says, "hardly imagine the influx of people going into the Northwest mind, the immigration had ed. Ten days ago, when vicinity of Edmonton, was plowing and seeding. Much more advanced there be here for several weeks. "British Columbia, I have given railway facilities their own portion by the Grand Pacific, will see a stamped thing that has ever been before in any country. "The of British Columbia, so far and timber are concerned possessed by any states, which have within their any section of the mountain."

Teish Land Act

The act of 1903, by which government advances money tenants to enable them to prices the farms they occupy, but it is making a British treasury. Money vanced to tenants to the 150,000 and agreements had ed with the land commission vances aggregating over \$ land thus passes from the the class favoring Eng being weeded out. Ho correspondingly favored. hitherto been two r self-government has r namely, the strati tion and the belief parliament would be un lords. In proportion as sell out this second obje rule vanishes.

S. F. S. Elect

The results of the election neering Society and Athletic S. F. S. were: Engineering Society—Vic P. Cousins; treasurer, W. M. secretary, C. H. Sherriff; Power; recording secretary, pres-presidents on Varisty P. C. Sheriff; third year F. E. year F. E. Athlete Association—Vic Ritchie; representative on Toronto Athletic P. C. R. Murray.

LANDSLIDE WRECKS TRAIN.

Engine Plunges Forty Feet into Canal and Crew Drowns. Utica, N.Y., April 1.—Train No. 8, on the West Shore, was derailed at Divorcement Hill, three miles west of Fort Plain, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning.

The locomotive broke its coupling with the tender and plunged into the canal, about 40 feet below the track. The engineer and fireman were carried down with the engine, and are under the machine in about five feet of water. The tender, a dead-end passenger coach and the baggage and express car were pulled from the track, but the empty coach plowed into the soft earth and stayed on the embankment. Two passenger coaches were not tipped from the rails. In the opinion of railroad men, a landslide occurred just as the locomotive took the track at that point, for a watchman had been over the spot less than a half-hour before and saw nothing wrong.

INSPECTED LEVEL CROSSINGS.

On Saturday Mayor Urquhart, accompanied by Ald. Geary, chairman of the special committee on level crossings, and City Engineer Rust, drove Judge Killam around the city to view the more dangerous localities. A scheme to depress or elevate the tracks at all crossings in the city will be prepared by the engineers for the city and the railway companies. The Grand Trunk Railway has had plans drawn for some time, showing a depression in all the tracks west of Bathurst-street to the Humber, and Mr. McGuigan is understood to favor that method in the west end.

THE 50 Y





**Carriage Tires**

with a record—made to stand rough wear and to add comfort and give life to the vehicle.

**Dunlop Solid Rubber Tires**

Side wire and internal wire types of Carriage Tires have a record all their own.

Write for particulars and prices.

DUNLOP TIRE CO. LIMITED. TORONTO

**WANT ENGINEERS EXAMINED.**

Legislation to compel all stationary engineers to hold a certificate of competency issued by an examining body, to be provided by the act, is being fought by the local union. On Saturday a delegation composed of Thomas Walsh, D. G. Bly, G. D. Wright, J. Blain and Thomas Fox waited on Premier Whitney and Hon. Nelson Monleith and explained the desirability of such an enactment. They also pointed out the good results from the enforcement of the Dominion Marine Boilers Inspection Act and the stringent regulations regarding engineers that obtain in Quebec and British Columbia.

The premier promised to give the question due consideration.

Suits or Overcoats pressed, 50c., McCachren's, 83 Bay-st. Phone M. 2376.

**City Dairy**

Bottled Milk AT 6 2-3c Per Quart

City Dairy Milk in sealed bottles gives each customer the same quality of milk and keeps the milk free from disease-laden street dust. It is the only way to serve private customers in large cities. City Dairy milk in bottles, 30 pints for \$1.00—6 2-3 cents per quart.

Phone City Dairy, N. 2040

**LURED BY PHONE MESSAGE BECOMES TARGET FOR BOMB**

Hated Police Commissioner at Lodz Has Feet Blown Off—Explosive Was Carried in Basket.

Lodz, Russian Poland, April 1.—Police Commissioner Szabalovicz of the second district was seriously injured this afternoon by a bomb, which was thrown at him in the street. Szabalovicz is hated by the socialists. He is charged with killing a socialist during the disturbances here in December last.

The police commissioner had been summoned by telephone to come to the office of the chief of police, and started on foot, followed by a policeman. The former noticed at the corner of Konstantinowsk and Zawadzka-streets a poorly clad man carrying a basket. As Szabalovicz approached the man suddenly hurled a bomb, which exploded with terrific force, blowing off the commissioner's feet and severely wounding him in the breast. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal. The accompanying policeman drew his sword and wounded the commissioner's assailant on the head. When the prisoner was searched, a loaded revolver and some cartridges were found in his pockets.

**AGRARIAN RISING SO SERIOUS AS TO OVERSHADOW THE WAR**

New York, April 1.—A St. Petersburg despatch to The Herald says that agrarian risings throught Russia are assuming such serious proportions that they overshadow the war. These organized disorders are the result of the spread of revolutionary literature, urging that such risings are the only means of preventing the bread-winners being sent to the war. As a matter of fact the troubles render the proposed mobilization impossible.

**PEASANTS ON THE RAMPAGE DRINK, KILL AND PILLAGE**

St. Petersburg, April 1.—The latest outbreak of peasant disorders is in the Western district of Lithuania (North-western Poland). Regular mobs of peasants are marching thru the country, pillaging estates and demolishing the houses of the land-owners. One proprietor was shot. The peasants entered Werra, wrecked the vodka shops, became drunk and terrorized the inhabitants. Troops were called for. The telegraph and telephone wires are cut, and communication with the outside world is severed.

**AT OSGOODE HALL.**

M. G. Cameron, M.L.A. for West Huron, against whose return a petition was filed, has entered a counter-petition against his opponent, Dudley Holmes, whose disqualification is asked. The Slater Shoe Company object to the sale of its goods, except by an authorized agent, L. M. Trolley of Galt recently purchased a stock of the shoes and the company has applied for an injunction to restrain him from disposing of them without first removing all marks and prices that indicate the manufacturer.

Fireproof, Windows, Doors, Skylights, Metal Ceilings, Corrugated Iron. A. B. Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.

**The Report of a Good Year.**

The report of the fifth annual general meeting of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation was recently issued and appears in handsome booklet form. The cover is very artistic, being done in gold and green, the combination being decidedly effective. The corporation has made an exceptionally good showing during the past year, two half-yearly dividends of 3 per cent. each, or a total of \$357,081, having been paid, while \$250,000 was added to the reserve fund. A copy of this report will be sent on application. The address is Toronto-street, Toronto.

**Injured Playing Football.**

Harry Slater, while playing football Saturday afternoon on Riverdale Flats, was knocked down. His right arm was dislocated and fractured. He was taken to the General.

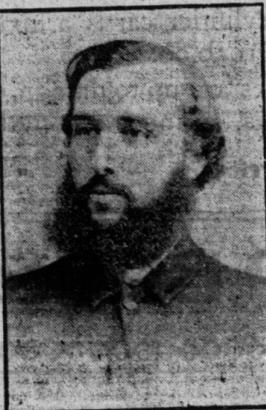
**FOLK LORE OF THE HEBREWS.**

Prof. Murison Addresses Canadian Institute on Interesting Subject.

Rev. Prof. Murison spoke on "Folk Lore of the Hebrews" at the Canadian Institute Saturday night. He referred to the superstitions, of which evidences appear in the Old Testament and Talmud, the beliefs regarding God as a local or national deity, and the existence of departmental gods, which passed over into angelology; the superstitious doctrines and practices of worship, the prevalence of a belief in omens, oracles and magic, and the methods by which these were operated. The peculiar doctrine of taboo, and the regulations governing the clean and the unclean were compared with the parallel regulations among other people.

Superstitions regarding trees, which were very plentiful among the Semites and also those in regard to rocks and springs received some attention.

He took up the peculiar beliefs regarding events and periods of life, dealing especially with those around birth, marriage and death, also of sin and disease and various methods of escaping these or of securing healing or pardon. Dr. Murison also dealt at some length with the state of the dead, showing Egyptian and Babylonian views, as well as those of the Old Testament.



REV. DR. KIRKPATRICK of Cambridge University, who is soon to visit Toronto.

**An Invitation for You.**

An exceptionally fine display of fabrics for gentlemen's wear is being made this spring by D. J. Lauder, 20 Yonge-street Arcade. There is shown a fine range of the newest goods in overcoatings, suitings, trouserings and fancy vestings. All have been marked at most reasonable prices and Mr. Lauder guarantees every garment turned out to be perfect in fit and workmanship. He will be pleased to have you give his stock your personal inspection whenever you can find it convenient to do so.

**He Came From Peterboro.**

Frank Hayes, aged 13, ran away from Peterboro Saturday morning. The sum of \$51 was missed after his departure. Chief Grasett was notified, and Detective Mackie met the train at the East Queen-street crossing and caught the youth as he left the train. He had \$42 with him.

**Inquest on Decker.**

Coroner Crawford has issued a warrant for an inquest on Monday night on Anthony Decker, who died at the Emergency Friday night.

"YOU ARE NEXT." Have you tried our Baths—25c. ? Temple Shaving Parlors, R. H. Cuthbert. Tel. M. 4639.

**His Wife the Complainant.**

David J. Arnott, 47 Camden-street, was arrested Saturday afternoon, on complaint of his wife. She charges him with aggravated assault.

**LADIES' TAILOR**

Ladies' Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Costumes, Theatre Coats. Fine Tailoring work.

MADAM E. SMITH, 119 Yonge-st. UPSTAIRS

**Princess Theatre MON. TUES. NIGHTS WED. April 3, 4, 5 MATINEE WEDNESDAY**

THAT EXUBERANTLY MIRTHFUL PERSON

**May Irwin** The Canadian Comedienne

The Dispenser of Good Cheer

In three hours full of uninterrupted mirth and chaste frivolity, caused by

**"Mrs. Black is Back"**

by Geo. V. Hobart, as played by May Irwin and her PRESENT company 5 months in New York, coming direct from the New York theatre to Toronto.

THURS., FRI., SAT., APRIL 6, 7, 8. MATINEE SATURDAY

Charles Frohman Presents

**THE SORCERESS**

Victorien Sardou's Greatest Play

**MRS.**

**PATRICK CAMPBELL**

As "Zoraya"

Prices—\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c. Seats on sale to-morrow, MONDAY, APRIL 3.



**EYES**

We offer to examine your eyes, and you may consult us with the assurance of your getting absolutely the best advice and service science has at her command. Unquestionably we are the leading refracting and dispensing opticians in Toronto. We have devoted years to the study and practice of optics, and with college knowledge, personal study and experience to aid us, we are prepared to cope with any case. Our many customers don't hesitate to recommend us in unqualified terms.

F. E. LUKE Refracting Optician 11 King St. W., Toronto.

What's a Table Richly Spread, Without a Loaf of Pepsa Bread?

**It's Incomplete That's What!**

Pepsa is a pure whole wheat loaf, especially prepared to root out indigestion.

It's manufactured only by

**THE GEO. COLEMAN BAKING CO., LIMITED,** PHONE PARK 810. 140 EUCLID AVE. HAVE A WAGON CALL.

**BRUTALITY IN SPORT**

It is always the case, if our, in any branch of com that there is an outcry sport and people begin to for some preventive of It is well that it should egitation minimizes the d same time there is the reason in rushing into e talities, unfortunately, o vals' long intervals as a in nearly every line of in cricket and in baseba have been known to occur self links such an acciden In these cases, of cou pure mishaps—mishaps s occur almost in the most p of life. But they indic source of danger. The Cornwall, referring to the young man Laurin, too condemn what they calle thods and rough-house trosse and hockey, "whi result in painful and per to the participants and so as in one of the cases b are of the opinion that t ing so much space and these contests are largel morally, for these results ably some of the less lev tators, by voice and man and incite the heated pl violence towards an opi come to such a pass that players are lionized by t shippers for their misde being treated with the c conduct so richly deserve that unless these growi can be effectively and p minated from these gam be prohibited by legislati a par with bull-fights mains. The same remark ly to football.

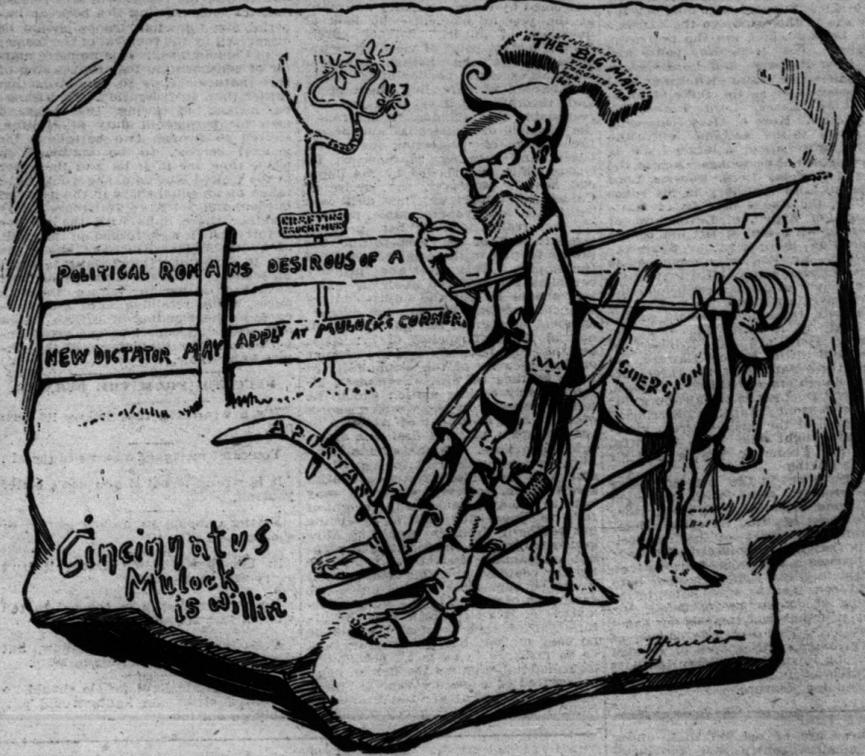
Mr. Justice Teetzel, w the trial of Loney, who being the cause of Laur only approved the remark jury at Cornwall, but on Ottawa seized the opport refer to the matter, sayi not know just what wo course to prevent roug thought a committee of t might consult with the different leagues or team some law to govern. O recognized as one of the hockey, and being the s ment, his lordship thot tion from the grand jury ly result in some good taken.

Nobody can or does a lence in any game. I citements words are oft are frequently heard th use of undue strenuous calculated to arouse t players and to cause the warrantable tactics. I not only in the regulatio themselves, but in the spectators that a rem sought. The law has th punish people who incit of violence as well as t who commit them. Unf the law itself that is t matters. Chiefs or depu lice make it a practice t matches to see that the not go to excess in the each other. Lacrosse, h ball can hardly be put o as fisticuffs, but it wou law made it a point t at every important n games by officers cloth thority to act in the ca lence. While saying th aware that it is hardy crease the powers or dut Something, however, m check the evil tendency these pastimes and th gested is probably th which good in the direct be effected. Referees se

## EDITORIAL SECTION

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD  
NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

### SPRING PLOWING



CINCINNATUS MULOCK, WITH AN EYE ON THE POLITICAL DICTATORSHIP, GETS BUSY.

### BRUTALITY IN SPORTS.

It is always the case, if a fatality occurs, in any branch of competitive sport, that there is an outcry against that sport and people begin to beat around for some preventive of a recurrence. It is well that it should be so, for the agitation minimizes the danger. At the same time there is neither rhyme nor reason in rushing into extremes. Fatalities, unfortunately, occur at intervals long intervals as a general thing, in nearly every line of sport. Even in cricket and in baseball such things have been known to occur. Also on the golf links such an accident has happened. In these cases, of course, they were pure mishaps—mishaps such as might occur almost in the most peaceful mode of life. But they indicate a certain source of danger. The grand jury at Cornwall, referring to the death of the young man Laurin, took occasion to condemn what they called "brutal methods and rough-house tactics" in lacrosse and hockey, "which frequently result in painful and permanent injuries to the participants and sometimes death, as in one of the cases before us. We are of the opinion that the press in giving so much space and prominence to these contests are largely responsible, morally, for these results. Unquestionably some of the less level-headed spectators, by voice and manner, encourage and incite the heated players to deeds of violence towards an opponent. It has come to such a pass that rough, brutal players are lionized by these hero-worshippers for their misdeeds, instead of being treated with the contempt their conduct so richly deserves. We believe that unless these growing tendencies can be effectively and permanently eliminated from these games they should be prohibited by legislation and put on a par with bull-fights and cocking mains. The same remarks apply equally to football."

Mr. Justice Teetsel, who presided at the trial of Loney, who was accused of being the cause of Laurin's death, not only approved the remarks of the grand jury at Cornwall, but on proceeding to Ottawa seized the opportunity to again refer to the matter, saying that he did not know just what would be the best course to prevent rough play, but he thought a committee of the government might consult with the officials of the different leagues or teams and arrive at some law to govern. Ottawa being recognized as one of the chief centres of hockey, and being the seat of government, his lordship thought a resolution from the grand jury would probably result in some good action being taken.

Nobody can or does approve of violence in any game. In the heat of excitement words are often said and cries are frequently heard that suggest the use of undue strenuousness, and that are calculated to arouse the passions of players and to cause them to adopt unwarrantable tactics. It is, therefore, not only in the regulation of the games themselves, but in the control of the spectators that a remedy must be sought. The law has the power now to punish people who incite others to acts of violence as well as to punish those who commit them. Unfortunately it is the law itself that is too lax in these matters. Chiefs or deputy chiefs of police make it a practice to attend boxing matches to see that the combatants do not go to excess in their efforts against each other. Lacrosse, hockey and football can hardly be put on the same level as fistfights, but it would be well if the law made it a point to be represented at every important match at those games by officers clothed with full authority to act in the case of undue violence. While saying this much we are aware that it is hardly desirable to increase the powers or duties of the police. Something, however, must be done to check the evil tendency of the times in these pastimes and the method suggested is probably the only way in which good in the direction required can be effected. Referees seem to be power-

less or too lenient or too lacking in backbone to enforce rules that in themselves are usually stringent enough; while the governing bodies of the games are swayed too much by consideration and sympathy to penalize offending players to the extent they deserve. We need not go any further back than to the cases of the two lacrosse players who last year assailed a referee to find evidence in substantiation of this contention. Even the law dealt altogether too leniently with them, while the lacrosse association failed entirely to seize the gravity of the offence, with the result that only as late as last Friday one of them was spoken of in a leading Toronto daily as the "great defence fielder," when he never should have been allowed to wield a stick again. Until the spectators are kept under control and until the law with a heavy hand punishes players guilty of acts of violence such offences will continue. Severe examples only will have a remedial effect. And yet it must be borne in mind that accidents are common to the majority of outdoor sports—to yachting, hunting and horse racing, as well as to lacrosse, hockey and football.

### GERMANY AND THE JAPANESE.

Germany appears more troubled than any other nation about the possible future of Japan. The kaiser at the very outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan published a cartoon of his own conception wherein Christianity vainly attempted to defend Europe against the yellow hordes of the east, since the appearance of this royal effort to divert sympathy toward Russia, the "yellow peril" has been discussed from every conceivable view, and has been largely dismissed as a terror of imagination. But Germany will not permit the spectre to remain buried. Count Reventlow, who is supposed to have the goodwill of the kaiser, and who is said to be a Japanese student of considerable authority, declares that the Japanese newspapers are teaching the people to consider themselves superior to the white races of the world. In fact, this German nobleman says that prior to the succession of victories won by the Japanese the little brown people, thru their newspapers, deprecatingly hoped that in time the Japanese race might become the equals of the white races. As the Russians yielded position after position to the superior military strategy and the fighting power

of the islanders, papers in Tokio and thruout the Flowery Kingdom began to claim for the subjects of the mikado undoubted equality with the sons of any nation in the world. Recently, absurd as it may sound to Anglo-Saxon ears, Count Reventlow insisted that Japan is deliberately instructing its people to believe that they are better than white people, and should assume an attitude in accordance with this doctrine. Germany has always had an ax to grind in the east. She recognizes that her tenure of the territory she stripped from China is subject to the will of the little brown men of the island unless she can effect some international agreement controlling this and other questions touching the Orient. If it is possible to frighten Christianity because the Chinese call us "white devils," and alarm the white nations because, in their exuberance of delight over magnificent conquests, the Japanese newspapers are pleased to flatter their native readers, then Germany's end will have been attained.

Once before international greed robbed Japan of the fruits of her victory. The diplomacy of the powers made it possible for Russia to occupy Manchuria and settle herself in Port Arthur. The wisdom of the powers, on that last occasion, proved calamitous, for to it is directly traceable the present devastating and frightful war. It is doubtful then, if joint action on the part of the powers concerning Japan's conduct will make for a peace that will prove permanent. There is too much greed pre- siding at these councils and too little authority or interest to enforce the agreement when it is reached. One nation, unfortunately displays a disposition to encourage another to violation of its pledge, hoping thereby to help itself to just a little more than its share. It might be good for Germany, it is doubtful if other nations would advantage, and it will be a mistake if the powers permit a shadow, like the "yellow peril," or a vanity, because of Japanese self-laudation, to induce them to take any joint action toward dominating Japan's conduct in peace proceedings and in the aftermath.

### BRITAIN'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

It is not surprising that stringent criticism of the naval program of Great Britain has appeared in sundry British journals. The expenditures of other nations upon their navies appear small in

comparison with the load carried by the people of Great Britain. Costly mistakes seem to have been made; an entire fleet of cruisers has been condemned, and, in response to urgent public demand, the estimates for the ensuing year have been cut down about \$40,000,000. But the retrenchment is probably more apparent than real.

Nominally, Great Britain has been building warships on the "two-power standard," which contemplates a degree of efficiency equal to the combined fleets of any two continental powers. In fact, however, Great Britain since 1898 has expended annually more than France, Russia and Germany combined, and the late first lord of the admiralty, the Earl of Selborne, now declares that the two-power standard is a thing of the past. Within the past thirteen years new navies have sprung up, notably those of Japan, Germany and the United States. Great Britain must, in his opinion, take into account what other nations are doing, and be ready for complications that may occur with neutrals.

Starting in 1898 with an expenditure of \$128,370,000, against a total of \$123,885,000 by France, Russia and Germany combined, Great Britain's expenditure on her navy last year was \$212,155,000, against \$180,355,000 expended by her three rivals. The estimates for 1905 have been reduced to what they were in 1903 by the "reorganization" of the fleet and the elimination of useless vessels. The "reorganization" involves the condemnation of 117 protected and unprotected cruisers which originally cost \$182,500,000. The cost of repairing these vessels is to be "saved" and the money thus obtained is to be devoted to the building of battleships. A somewhat significant statement in connection with Great Britain's naval program was made by Lord Selborne as to the situation of the Caribbean Sea. "In the West Indies," he said, "the whole naval strategic situation has changed owing to the birth of the United States navy."

### Canada and Squalid Bonds.

Pall Mall Gazette, March 15.  
The resolution discussed in the Canadian House of Commons on Monday raised the question of imperial federation in its broadest and least controversial shape. Colonel Hughes did not press his motion in favor of "the full federation of the empire" to a division, but the speeches evoked indicate the direction in which Canadian thought is moving as regards relations with the

mother country. The desire expressed by more than one member to see preference put "on a business basis" shows that the colonies do not see anything "squalid" in reciprocity of practical advantages, but realize that sentiment should be reinforced by material ties. It is noteworthy that the mover of the resolution, a fervent imperialist, should have testified to some Canadian yearning after independence. This is a point on which colonial testimony is valuable, and the remark for what it is worth, corroborates Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that the component parts of the empire must be more closely knit together if they are not to drift towards separation.

### A SOCIETY OF "SQUARE CROOKS"

They Have Their Ramifications and Agents in Canada.

From The Ohio State Journal.  
"I have no doubt that people have wondered when some crook caught in the act and without friends in the place in which he came to grief could give bond," said Frank G. Miller, an ex-convict, to a Journal reporter with whom he had previously become acquainted. "There is nothing strange about it," continued Miller, "for we have an organization for mutual protection, and this has representatives in every large city and in some of the smaller ones in the United States and Canada. Usually in the smaller places there are lawyers, and if the crook is 'pinched' in a place where he has no friends he knows whom to send for.

"Should the case be an aggravated one and the crook in good standing with the organization the amount of bond required is learned and the society is notified to send enough to square a couple of bondsmen. The crook disappears, the bondsmen settle and tell how they would like to bring the fellow to justice, while all the time they are wishing for another job of the same sort, for they are well paid, and the lawyers get better fees for looking after our business than any ordinary practice pays."

Miller went on to say that the organization had its regular officers, who are better paid than those of legitimate societies, and that almost all of them are well respected in the communities in which they live. Miller stated that the amount paid for membership and yearly dues was large, and that only "square" crooks were allowed to become members. When asked if they were not afraid that their officers would emulate their employers and rob the treasury, he replied that such a thing had never occurred but once. That man was afterwards found on the streets of Constantinople with a knife sticking under his fifth rib, and no one had seen fit to follow his example.

"Why," said Miller, "they know that if they should try to 'do' us they would have a thousand men keener than any detectives on their trail, and that when caught no earthly power could save them."

### CHINA AWAKES.

Scheme to Raise an Immense Army of 500,000 Men.

London, March 29.—A startling development in the far eastern situation is foreshadowed in a remarkable message sent by the Hongkong correspondent of The Evening Standard and St. James' Gazette. The information is based upon a report recently sent to the governor-general of French Indo-China, and the gist of it is that within five years' time the Chinese government will be in possession of a perfectly-trained, equipped and officered army of 500,000 men, controlled by a general staff, every member of which has served for several years in the Japanese army. In addition, there will also be a first reserve of 200,000 men.

China has been mapped out into twenty territorial military districts, consisting of the eighteen central provinces, of Turkestan, and of Peking and its suburbs. In each district two complete divisions are being raised.

The division includes twelve battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, three of artillery, and a company of engineers, with commissariat and transport corps. All these troops are now being enlisted as fast as there are sufficient trained Chinese officers to command them.

### Dangerous.

From The Columbus Dispatch.  
After King Solomon had gained so much wisdom it was suggested that he become a college professor, so that others might profit from his store of knowledge. But Solomon shook his head.  
"Not for mine," he replied. "When a man becomes a college professor he can't open his mouth without being ridiculed all over the country."

MON. NIGHTS  
TUES. WED. April 3, 4, 5  
MATINEE WEDNESDAY

MIRTHFUL PERSON

# Win

The Canadian Comedienne

of Good Cheer

uninterrupted mirth and

## is Back

as played by May Irwin  
company 5 months in New  
from the New York theatre

AT., APRIL 6, 7, 8.  
SATURDAY

hman Presents

# RCRESS

ou's Greatest Play

# RS.

# CAMPBELL

## Zoraya

\$1.00, 75c and 50c.

OW, MONDAY, APRIL 3.

## EYES

We offer to examine your eyes, and you may consult with the assurance of your getting absolutely the best advice and service science has at her command. Unquestionably we are the leading refracting and dispensing opticians in Toronto. We have devoted years to the study and practice of optics, and with college knowledge, personal study and experience to aid us, we are prepared to cope with any case. Our many customers don't hesitate to recommend us in unqualified terms.

### F. E. LUKE

Refracting Optician  
11 King St. W., Toronto.

# WHY I AM A SOCIALIST

### Lady Warwick's Program of Radical and Socialistic Reform.

Arthur Lawrence in London Chronicle. Stranger than fiction, and much more interesting, is the fact that the Countess of Warwick is a Socialist. The lovely and fascinating representative of a great family, mistress of Warwick Castle and of Easton Lodge, Essex, herself the owner of 23,000 acres, speaking of the Socialistic program to the representative of The Daily Chronicle in her London residence, Warwick House, which stands within the shadow of St. James' Palace—if anything so piquantly romantic had been dealt with in a novel, would not those of us who are by way of being reviewers of books be justified in alluding to such a situation as outside the range of probabilities? One knew—perhaps in a somewhat vague way—that Lady Warwick had expressed her sympathy with the Socialist movement, but it is only in listening to the confession of that faith from her own lips, to the enunciation of doctrines which even the most progressive Liberal often seems to regard as beyond the pale of discussion, but in this instance, with such sweet reasonableness and charm of manner, that one begins to realize absolutely that here had happened a strange thing in the social life of England.

Lady Warwick was kind enough to give me a second interview for this article. The first took place at her house just before dinner, and the other in the early afternoon a day or two afterwards. Lady Warwick does not treat one as if she were addressing an audience. An-

Americans who have called at Warwick Castle, I must say I like them immensely. Of course there are some very ugly and unpleasant Americans, but this is equally true of our own English folk, and one must not generalize from any particular instances. I think the effect of American women upon English society, so far as one can really trace any effect, has been good rather than otherwise. There is a suggestion of fresh air and freedom in many American women which is very agreeable, and is often a pleasant relief to the greater reserve of English women.

**The Claims of Labor.**  
"Yes, I am a Socialist. This is not the result of any recent or sudden conversion. For some years past by sympathies have been with the Socialists, that is, with the real Labor party in England. One reason why I am assisting that party as much as I can is that I do not think either of the great political parties in England, Liberal or Conservative, are democratic enough to further the interests of labor in this country, unless they are forced to do so by the presence of a strong and united Labor party in the house of commons, and I hope that eventually the Labor party will so control the house of commons as to be able to place the economics of this country on a very different footing."

"There is little doubt that at the next general election the Liberals will win all along the line, but it is equally probable that the Liberal party in office will not prove any more progressive, in fact, possibly less so, than the Conservative party has been. It was with a view to giving what little assistance I can that I became a member of the Social Democratic Federation a few months ago."

Lady Warwick remarks, "It seems to me that you must begin with the children. The great scandal in England is that whilst we have given them free education, the children are forced to the schools to have a crammed into their heads, whilst what many of them most need is something to eat. It may be said that the remedy for this state of things is a costly one, but, even from that point of view, is it not better that the children should be fed so that they become efficient than they should be starved and weakened by the very beginning, with the result that thru poor physique and consequent inefficiency they eventually come upon the rates and add to the vast numbers of those who are without a knowledge of a skilled trade, and are, in some cases, unemployed because they are not worth employing? It is not only the better course, but it may prove to be the cheaper course, so that the adult will be able to take care of himself."

**Land Law Reform.**  
"Next in importance, I think the English land laws should be radically altered. It is not surprising that there is a large and increasing exodus from the country to the towns when you consider that the landowners are unable to cope with the responsibilities of their estates, including the proper housing of their tenants, and in most instances, acquire any land for themselves. In many instances the agricultural laborer has to drink his water from a ditch, because there is no proper water supply. I am a large landowner myself, but I cannot afford to pay thousands of pounds to have wells sunk on my property, and yet this matter of water supply ought to be compulsory, especially in the eastern counties. All these matters need proper adjustment. Up to the present the people of this country have submitted in the tamest fashion to the survival, in this particular, of the old feudal system. It is quite time that these great feudal properties were broken up. I imagine that the abolition of the corn laws should have been followed by the abolition of land monopoly. I should give the taxation of land values, whether in town or country, second place in my program."

"But I confess that I am wholly in agreement with the details of the program set forth by the Social Democratic Federation here, including, as it does, democratization of the government machinery, abolition of the house of lords; adult suffrage, which would give the vote to all irrespective of sex, on the basis of citizenship, and not of property; abolition of all indirect taxation; free maintenance for all attending state schools; abolition of school rates; nationalization of the land, with control of labor on co-operative principles; forty-eight hours to be the maximum hours of labor for all trades and industries; and the disestablishment and disendowment of all state churches, making an exception of one item—the abolition of the monarchy. If we had an autocracy this would be a different matter, but, as it is, I think that to press forward with this as an essential part of the Socialist scheme is merely to provoke opposition without any corresponding advantage. In this country the King is not an autocrat, and neither one calls the head of the state king or president, it seems to me that a first person in the realm is necessary."

**"I Have Given Up Society."**  
"I have quite given up what we describe as society. Society is divided into two parts—those who bore and those who are bored. I have always tried not to belong to the first section, and have decided not to belong to the second. On the other hand I am doing all I can in a quiet way to assist the Socialist cause. For instance, I have taken a flat in Victoria-street, Mrs. Bridges Adams, for six years the only Labor representative on the London School Board, is always there, and I call nearly every day. There earnest workers of the various sections of the great Labor and Socialist movement in England frequently gather in homely fashion and talk over questions bearing upon the welfare of the people. Of course, there are many people who give dinners, and privately entertain politicians, but this is not the same thing as our informal gatherings. Sometimes Sir John Gorst or Winston Churchill, or some other politician not identified with the Socialist propaganda, comes in to join in the conversation."

"The conference which was held at the Guildhall in the City of London the other day in symptomatic of the progress which we are making. Just think of it! The meeting was convened by the London Trades Council, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Social Democratic Federation, yet the Lord Mayor opened the meeting and the chairman was a leading Conservative. Years ago the notion of the children who attend state schools being fed by the state was thought dreadfully Socialistic, yet now the notion has the support of some Conservative statesmen!"

Lady Warwick spent her Christmas in Paris, and refers to a very interesting occasion when she lunched with MM. Vaillant, Clemenceau, and Jaures, and Mr. Hyndman, one of the best-known leaders of the Socialist movement in London.

"I had met M. Jaures at Amsterdam last year, but otherwise did not know him. He impressed me as being an exceptionally capable man; but, of course, he has not pleased the majority of the Socialists by compromising to the extent of taking office in the French government. As you know, Bebel and his friends will not accept office in any administration, whilst Jaures believes that it is best to take what one can get, even if it means temporising with the powers that be. The conversation at lunch was all the more interesting because of the reactionary views of M. Clemenceau."

**Underfed Children.**  
"In any scheme of social reform,"

in possession of a big institute with a hall large enough to accommodate many thousands of people.

"In the second place, I would start a newspaper which should not be subject to the changing moods of cranks and faddists, but should be run on absolutely Socialistic lines, with a capital which would make it impossible for those connected with it to be tempted from their allegiance by any capitalist whatsoever."

"The remainder of the fortune which you have suggested I would spend in every way that would be likely to result in Labor men obtaining seats in parliament. The more thoroughly the house of commons is democratized the better it will be for the country. We shall never have the children of the people fed and educated so long as the middle and upper classes and Conservative party have things all their own way. In those three directions I should spend every farthing of the fortune which you have imaginatively bestowed upon me."

Mention must be made of the fact that Lady Warwick has been successful in establishing a secondary and technical school in Dunmow, Essex, for boys and girls between the ages of twelve and seventeen, more especially intended for those who intend to follow rural pursuits in after life. Dairy farming, botany, physiology, horticulture and poultry keeping are included in the curriculum. The school is under the best possible management, and is very successful. This is also the case with the school of training in horticulture and farming for adults, the Lady Warwick College, Studley Castle, Warwickshire, where everything, from poultry keeping to book-making, is taught to women in the most practical way.

"The experience which Lady Warwick has gained in organization gives the necessary practicality to her efforts in assisting the Socialist propaganda in England."

"I am hoping that we may see a revival of Socialist sentiment amongst the young men of Oxford and Cambridge, and indeed, in all the universities throughout the world." In reply to a question, Lady Warwick tells me: "Lord Warwick does not go so far as I do in my opinions upon Labor questions, but he helps me in every possible way."

**The Title of the Russian Emperor.**  
It is somewhat curious to note (says "Club Chatterer" in To-Day) that the old-fashioned English spelling of the word "czar," which Mr. Swinburne still adheres to, is generally now altered to "tsar." The latter is continental form, and probably represents the Russian spelling; but in the English style of "czar" there is more clearly shown its derivation from the Roman imperial title of Caesar, of which the "kaiser" is the Teutonic heritage from the days of the Holy Roman Empire, while "tsar" relates to the Byzantine tradition. But the word "tsar" is practically never used in Russia. It is quite correct, but it would convey to a Russian ear what the phrase "His Most Gracious Majesty" conveys to an English ear. "Czarina" is not Russian at all. "Tsaritsa" is, but the title is only used in ecclesiastical ceremonies. The common term for the Russian Emperor is "gossudar," meaning lord.

**Curious Customs at Eastertide.**  
According to Durand, on Easter Tuesday, wives used to beat their husbands; on the day following, the husbands beat their wives. There is a strange custom still retained in the City of Durham at Easter. On one day the men take off the women's shoes, which are only to be redeemed by a present; on another day the women take off the men's in like manner.

In the time of Henry II, it was customary to fight battles on the water. A shield was hung upon a pole which was fixed in the midst of the stream. A boat was prepared without oars, to be carried by the violence of the water, and in the forepart thereof stood a young man, ready to give charge with his lance upon the shield. It so befell his lance against the shield, and he did not fall, he was thought to have performed a worthy deed; and if so be without breaking his lance he ran strongly against the shield down he fell into the water, for the boat was violently forced with the tide; but on each side of the shield rode two boats, furnished with young men, who recovered him that fell. Great were the crowds that gathered to see this contest, which caused great fun amongst them.

**Reflections of a Bachelor.**  
From The New York Press.  
The only time to speculate is when you haven't any money.  
When you tell a girl how beautiful she looks it is a sign she believes you.  
There is something excruciatingly funny about the way a woman plays whilst unless you are her partner.  
It is very hard for a woman to make herself believe that her boy's school teacher isn't jealous of his brains.  
When the racing season comes around lots of men begin to tell their friends how much they love a day in the country.

**Jarred Love's Dream.**  
From The Louisville Courier-Journal.  
"Dear," she cooed, "do you think you can continue to shower candy and flowers and such things upon me after we have been married, in addition to meeting the household expenses?"  
"Good gracious!" exclaimed he. "You don't expect that sort of thing to go on after we're married, do you? And me only earning \$13 a week! Great jumping Jehosaphat!"

## THE LOVE STORY OF THE CZAR AND CZARITSA

In an illustrated article on the Empress of Russia in "The Young Woman," we are told that the czar always loved the Princess Alix, and as they met somewhat frequently, he did not lack opportunity of discovering for himself that his love was reciprocated. But there were grave objections to the match, and the young lovers had many enemies. The czar's parents opposed the union with all the emphasis they could command. Princess Alix was a Lutheran, and Nicholas belonged to the Greek church. To Alexander III. this was almost a fatal objection to their marriage, and everything was done that could be done to convince the young heir to all the Russias that he must accept another bride. Even Queen Victoria joined the little army arrayed against the lovers. Princess Alix was her favorite grand-daughter, and she did not wish her to change her religion or to face the perils of the Russian throne. There was another serious objection, too. Both the lovers were delicate, and Alexander III. was naturally anxious to marry unless he were delated. The obstinate czar-witch was sent on a voyage round the world, it being hoped that in the constant change of scene he would forget his love, and come back prepared to do as he was told.

The love which had bound Nicholas to his orphan cousin was not, however, a thing that could be put off in a new country, and the heir apparent went back to Russia more determined than ever not to marry unless he were delated. The czar-witch had greatly improved his health, so that part of the objection was, therefore, removed. But there still remained the religious objection, and Nicholas pressed his suit. He was less than the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duchess Serge, sister of the princess. Together these ladies were able to overcome the father's objections, but Queen Victoria had yet to be won over. It was no easy task to convert the Queen, but it was done at length. The Duchess of Edinburgh persuaded the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Victoria prevailed upon her Majesty. Then, as if to compensate the young people for their disappointments, the Queen suggested that they should visit England. Prince Louis of Battenberg invited the princess to Walton-on-Thames, and thither the young man who was to rule a hundred millions of human beings came to win the hand and heart of the woman he loved.

One would have thought that now the task was easy, but the princess was not easily won. If others had felt that she could not change her creed, she herself had felt so even more strongly. Years before, when the czar-witch first spoke of love to her, she had not listened because of the horror of having to change her creed, to which she is said to have devotedly believed, and her strong religious nature had only rooted this objection deeper and deeper as the years went by. What happened at Walton, how passionately the devoted Nicholas pleaded, we do not know. But we know that a year afterwards, at the wedding of the brothers, the Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse, and Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg, the betrothal was publicly announced. The czar-witch had turned up at Coburg at the last moment, not having been expected until shortly before he arrived. "I am determined at last to have an answer out of her own mouth," he said to his parents as he started. A day or two before, the princess had talked of her lover with tears in her eyes. She gave vent to her religious scruples before her brother. "You do not love him, then?" said the Grand Duke Ernest; and the answer: "Yes, I do, I do," showed how painful the struggle in her mind must have been.

The Queen was the first to be informed of the news that the czar-witch had proposed and been accepted, and there was great joy among their friends that at last the long wooing was over.

Then came the illness of Alexander III., and the princess was summoned to Livadia to nurse the dying czar. When the monarch passed away, and her lover was Emperor of Russia, Princess Alix wore no signs of mourning. It was a happy thought of the widowed empress that no needless pain should mar the joy of the bride, who was so soon to share her son's throne, and the house of mourning was brightened day by day by the beautiful, sad figure of the future empress, dressed in purest white. It was thought best that there should be no delay for form's sake, and the funeral was quickly followed by a wedding. On November 26th, 1894, at the age of 22, Princess Alix became Empress of Russia.

**More of the Strenuous.**  
From The New York Tribune.  
There is another vanishing industry. The Birmingham jewsharp industry is stated to be in a bad way, owing to the collapse of the demand among savage peoples. The advance of civilization has been so thoro that nowadays in Central Africa nothing short of Wagner will satisfy the native souls.

**Spring Approaches.**  
From The Columbus Dispatch.  
"Th' small byes will soon stop huntin' fer th' holes in th' oice," said the janitor, "awn begin huntin' fer th' holes in th' baseball fence."



LADY WARWICK.

thing in the nature of rhetoric is impossible to Lady Warwick. Every thing is communicated in that quiet and conversational fashion which one expects from the well-bred man or woman. It is necessary to say so much, as in reporting what is said on economic or political subjects there may be a suggestion of "speechifying" wholly alien to the individuality of one of the best beautiful women of our own day.

On the occasion of my first visit I am shown into a room on the ground floor of Warwick House which is oak-paneled and illuminated by paintings by Romney, five of which are on the walls. An excellent portrait of King Edward catches the eye, and another of himself and the Prince of Wales autographed "George." I am shown up to the drawing room on the first floor, where Lady Warwick, in a charming evening gown of pink crepe-de-chene, comes forward to greet me—an embodiment of queenly dignity and youthful vivacity.

**Charm of American Women.**  
Before coming to the political question, we talk of various matters, and I discover that Lady Warwick is keenly interested in American people. "I have never visited the States," Lady Warwick remarks, "altho my sister, Lady Algernon Lennox, frequently goes there, but since my views upon the labor question have become known, I have received a very great number of most charming and interesting letters from all classes of people in the States, and of course I have met a great many

At the National Socialist Congress at Amsterdam, Lady Warwick had the opportunity of meeting delegates from every part of the world. "There was quite a dramatic interest," Lady Warwick remarks, "in the fact that the opening resolution was moved by a Russian and seconded by a Japanese. The Russian spoke in French and the Japanese in perfect English. When the resolution was put and carried, they both gripped hands."

It was soon after the meeting of this congress, which will be held again in three years' time in Germany, that Lady Warwick sent in an application for membership to the Social Democratic Federation, which was readily granted.

Of course this created a good deal of comment, for Lady Warwick is the first, and, up to the present, the only titled member of the organization. In an interview, the secretary of the organization declared that "we should consider it as snobbish to reject applicants because of the possession of a title as to accept them for the same reason. Things being as they are, we do not expect any one individual to give up the position of a capitalist, because it would simply mean the surrender of that which some other person would get. We should welcome anybody who advocated our principles, providing we were sure of his or her sincerity, and in the case of Lady Warwick there can be no doubt on this point."

**Underfed Children.**  
"In any scheme of social reform,"

# Women and Their Ways

## New Ideas for Evening Frocks.

There can be no doubt any longer that the graceful form of dress which is known as a Princess robe will hold a very prominent place in the fashions of the forthcoming season, both as regards the modes for daylight and for evening wear. This is good news for those who are the lucky possessors of figures that are slim and elegant. Those, however, who feel that they cannot justly lay claim to these pleasant adj. c. i. es should sternly resist temptation and remain faithful to the belted bodice and the separate skirt, or that still more becoming kind of bodice which is draped over the skirt and brought down to a long point in front, without the intervention of a waistbelt of any description.

A Parisian evening gown, arranged in a novel and very becoming fashion, forms the subject this week of one of our sketches. It is carried out in soft



Velvet bow tied on one side of the neck, with long ends.

Oriental satin, and in a delicate shade of turquoise blue. The satin is swathed round the figure at the waist and then allowed to fall in full and graceful folds to the feet. Down the centre of the front there is a wide band of embroidery, worked on ivory-leaf silk gauze. In harmonizing shades of pale blue and lily-leaf green, with here and there a touch of delicate pink and a tracery of silver. In a narrower width, this semi-transparent embroidery is continued round the skirt, revealing now and again the pleasing fact that the pale blue satin dress is arranged over a foundation of silver tissue. The deep chemise which so prettily fills in the



Short gloves with embroidered turned cuffs.

upper part of the bodice is of pale blue chiffon, held in place by a double scroll work of pale blue satin ribbon. The same chiffon is also used for the trills which form the sleeves, while the tops of the shoulders are covered with leaf-shaped epaulets of pale green and pale blue embroidery with touches of pink and silver, to correspond with the trimmings on the skirt. Soft mesh-line silks will be greatly in demand for dances during the early weeks of the season. These mesh-line silks are practically uncrushable, and yet they have a bright and very lustrous surface. Garlanded lightly near the hem with pale pink chiffon roses, a gown in white iridescent silk makes a most successful dance dress. Similar pink rose garlands outline the décolletage, arranged on a folded fichu of white chiffon, while in the place of sleeves there are fringes of small roses with rosebuds and green leaves, falling over the bare arm, with a little butterfly drapery of white chiffon at the elbow.

## The Vogue for Checks.

With the spring of every year there seems to come a short period when fashion seems to suffer badly from a passion for plaids. Checks large and small, sometimes aggressive in color and sometimes subdued in shade, with sometimes tans which no self-respecting Scotchman could look at without a shudder, meet us on all sides, in walking gowns, in woolen fabrics, in silk petticoats, and in blouses.

Just now the vogue for checks finds its best expression in the run-ray pleated walking skirts, made in some soft woolen material, either in black and white cloth. We illustrate a useful coat and skirt costume, which will be found very suitable for wearing between the seasons. It is carried out in a pretty black and white check, of rather a large size, and made in a soft cheviot tweed, which is exceptionally light in weight. The little coat fits closely to the figure at the sides and back, and is cut with short bosques and trimmed with small silver buttons and facings of white suede. The tight-fitting vest is also of white suede, and there is an inner vest of white pique, with a collar of soft lawn, and a quaint little tie of black velvet ribbon, each end finished with a mima-



Princess evening gown in soft satin.

ture bow. Black chip composes the small polo hat, with a black paradise plume drawn thru one side of the brim. It is not only in the region of the mill-made, however, that we note this vogue for checks, for numbers of the smarter kinds of afternoon gowns are being made already in shepherd's plaid volles, in pale shades of grey, green, or blue and white, as well as the more ordinary black and brown. Then, again, the taffeta glaze silks will still be very much worn both for afternoon and evening gowns made in those very tiny checks that become invisible at a little distance, but that seem to give to the surface of the silk a dainty shot effect, more especially when they are arranged in three colors instead of two. For half-mourning toilettes there are some particularly pretty checks, in soft woolen fabrics, as well as in taffetas silks, including a variety of plaids in different sizes, carried out some in black and white, and others in white, checked with two shades of grey.

## Some New Millinery.

Roses and violets, used both together and separately, will be among the favorite flowers this spring for millinery purposes. Tiny hats are being made in Paris, in the new polo or pill-box shape, covered closely with Parma violets, and having for sole trimming a cluster of damask roses on one side. Or perhaps the little hat is made entirely of white violets, and then the roses may be of deepest yellow or palest pink. A torpedo toque in a long and very pointed shape is covered with dark violets and has a narrow border of white violets to outline the sharp curves which the brim takes on either side. Very smart, too, is a small round toque with a deep brim, formed of very pale pink roses, set closely together, and a crown composed of rose-stems with deep crimson thorns, and lined with soft draperies of pale green tulle.

Hats that are carried out in various picture shapes, both in glace silk and in moire, are also being lavishly trimmed with roses. The flowers are used sometimes alone simply to border the crown or lift the brim off the hair, and sometimes in company with paradise plumes or long ostrich feathers. Many of these roses are tinted in various weird and unnatural colorings, including many shades of purple and pale blue, violet.

Only waiting for the swallow  
Are the bluebells in the hollow,  
And the bluebirds will follow  
With a burgoning of gold.  
Waiting for the regal hours,  
For the breath of living bowers,  
For a land of sun and flowers  
Is my joy that was of old.



A useful coat and skirt costume.

green and terra-cotta, which are infinitely more curious than becoming, and which have not even the remotest connection with the colors displayed by the queen of the flowers in her natural state. When millinery roses that closely resemble nature can be procured in so many exquisite shades of pink and crimson, with the yellow of the Gloire de Dijon and the paler cream of the tea-rose for variety, it seems a thousand pities to encourage the wearing of flowers that are made in these distinctly unnatural colorings.

The vogue for modes of the Louis XVI. period has naturally brought in its train a considerable demand for hats that will be in accord with the light-fitting coats, with their ves. o. b. o. c. e. their gauntlet cuffs and their ruffles and jabots of fine real lace. The three-cornered Marquise hats, made in small shapes, are suitable for wearing with Louis XVI. coats, and look best of all made in fine black chip or crinoline, with a cluster of small white ostrich plumes on one side, and perhaps a touch of gold in the shape of a cockade roset or a bow of gold tissue. A smart little Marquise hat, in white rice straw, has the brim caught up on one side with a pompador wreath composed of small pink roses and clusters of forget-me-nots, and just a deftly-tied bow of black velvet ribbon on one side to tilt the hat up to the correct angle.



A Table d'Hote Blouse.

One of our illustrations shows one of the favorite Parisian table d'hote blouses composed of cream Valenciennes lace, mounted over accordion-pleated white chiffon and alternating black velvet ribbon stripes between. Now this shows the full, puffed sleeve finishing at the elbow, and a high and beautifully-fitted belt consisting of strands of black velvet ribbon, fastening at the back, and, last, but not least, an abnormally high dog collar of rows upon rows of jet beads, which appear to be the only permissible substitute for the dog collar of pearls and diamonds. This blouse, I think, is one of the most useful and effective I have seen, and promises to be a great favorite during the coming season.

## The Messengers.

Hanging o'er the swollen river  
Tiny hazel-catkins quiver  
Meeting with a gladsome shiver  
Every breeze that rubses by.  
Where the old-year leaves are heaping  
In the hollows, violets creeping  
Waken from their winter sleeping.  
Blue as love's unclouded eye.

In the thick of tangled hedges,  
Stubble-fields and meadow sedges,  
Rusky banks and rocky ledges,  
The whole life is quickening.  
Soon the stars of dappled daisies  
Will be lost in clover mazes.  
Where the lowing heifer grazes  
And the skylarks soar to slag.

Another sketch shown to-day introduced a pair of short gloves embellished with embroidered cuffs. For the strictly simple tailor-made morning suit and for the redingote with sleeves that embrace the wrists short two-buttoned gloves are still the only wear. Some have little satinet cuffs lined with a color that contrasts with the outside of the glove, and others have turned up cuffs embellished with embroidery after the manner of the one depicted. Quite a cavalier appearance is given to the suede gloves of elbow length, which have deep cuffs embroidered in silk, gold tinsel that has not been seen for many a long day, but that really deserves a patronage because of its beauty. On the whole, however, Englishwomen prefer gloves that are absolutely simple in appearance, tho they must be made of the best leather, and year after year they choose champagne colored gloves in preference to others that possess more startling characteristics.

The tiny polo cap has made so brave a show in Paris already and has dominated the attentions of the milliners so completely that it is actually revolutionizing the way in which the coiffure is



French polo cap perched high on the head.

arranged. Seeing that the little cap must be perched on high the tresses are to be worn greatly elevated, tho the wide coiffure is less in demand than it was. Any number of very pretty but most carefully-chosen slides and pins may be used to help the hair to puff out, becomingly where it is required to do so, and hairpins from bronze and gold coiffures are being sold to match the tresses exactly, so that nothing so commonplace as a black one need be visible. The latest little polo hats are built to tiny frounces of Valenciennes lace, and gold and silver lace is used for highly decorative headgear. The flowers that are most in request for the purpose, when the cap is made entirely of blossoms, are the tiniest possible roses, violets and any other flower that is either small by nature or can be translated into a Lilliputian size and yet maintain its natural appearance.

The dog collar be it of precious stones, pearls or jet, will this season be almost exclusively the possession of the married woman as the tiara is. Girls are wearing short necklaces of pearls or other beautiful gems, and long ropes of the same expensive type. The colored bead necklace has not made a very decidedly victorious success in England, whereas in Paris it is really very pretty. Many a girl might do worse than hunt in the family jewel box for topaz, lapis lazuli, onyx, amber and jet beads, which she should restring for herself, taking care that each bead be separated by a very narrow one of cut crystal in accordance with the fancy as it is seen expressed in Paris. Another dainty little neck-chain, which is illustrated on this page, is made of the very tiniest chiffon flowers posed upon a silken cord, a charming support for a tortoise-shell lorgnet or one of the pretty little gold-backed looking-glasses

that girls like to wear for vanity's sake. A short time since a famous actress, whose jewel-box contained some marvelous treasures, pleased herself and her beholders by discarding all her costly ornaments in favor of a simple strip of velvet ribbon run thru a diamond slide and worn closely, encircling her white throat, with very long ends hanging down the front. Here is an idea, and one that is sketched, that is likely to be popular among girls who do not possess much jewelry, who will find the velvet necklet a highly satisfactory ornament when worn with summe frocks of embroidered muslin or some equally simple, tho perchance expensive, form of raiment.

## The Educated Husband.

The iniquities of the se vant have been dimmed into our ears by many harassed housewives. One good lady has lately discovered that the servant problem may only be ended by ending the servant. The peripatetic housemaid and the municipal cook do not, however, really appeal to English domestic instincts. A More plausible and more humorous solution has been made public by another ingenious lady, who declares that the long-sought ideal multi-work is to be found in a husband. Thus advancing science contrives to utilize the most unpromising material. The raison d'être of the husband has long been doubted. Now we know. He exists to clean the knives. Miss Mary Halliday, the philosopher to whom we owe this illuminating discovery, will go down to history famous as Newton, or Darwin, or the unknown hero who first proved that you could eat an oyster and live. But the husband of Miss Halliday's dreams will not stop at the knives. He is to help with the boots and eke the coals, the while careful of his manly beauty. He "protects his hands by wearing an old pair of gloves." Into further details Miss Halliday does not proceed. But why not go on? Why should the complete husband confine his swelling genius to the boots and the knives? Why not wield the scrubbing brush and wanton among saucepans? The fact of a great and original idea is seldom brought to its logical conclusion by the first discoverer. Miss Halliday has hit upon the seed; it is for others to encourage its growth. The husband of love's young dream in the future will have taken honors in all departments of domesticity. He will be "not too divine to toss you up a salad," a dainty compounder of puddings; a speck of dust will rouse him to incipient rages, and he will insist on his wife wiping her boots six times; he will know how to bargain with the butcher, and circumvent the fishmonger, and all the while his little hands will be white as milk beneath the "old gloves," and his waistcoats a dream of beauty. Soon the need of special training for those ambitious to be husbands will be recognized. The London County Council will establish technical classes in husbandry, and no self-respecting woman will accept a spouse without certificate of proficiency. When husbands are really educated in all housewifely duties, then we shall see something happen to our much-discussed marriage rate. But will it go up, or (with all respect to Miss Halliday) down?

## OMELETS FROM LEFT-OVERS.

Many kinds of omelets may be made from left-overs, and if one has a variety of odds and ends of peas, beans and the like they will make a nice Spanish omelet. There are so many variations of this especially savory omelet that no hard and fast rules need be adhered to. Some small strips of fried bacon, a finely cut up onion, a small red pepper, or a dust of paprika, some peas, string beans, a few mushrooms cut up, and some tinned tomatoes enter into the mélange.

Heat all these together into a sort of sauce. Care must be taken not to introduce enough tomato into the mixture to make it thin and watery. Have ready an omelet made with five eggs and three tablespoonfuls of milk. To make this nice beat the eggs very light, add the milk and salt to taste, melt a piece of butter in a frying pan and turn the eggs into it quickly. When cooked turn the other mixture on top and fold over into shape. This should be served immediately.

## With Stale Cake.

There are any number of ways in which stale cake may be used, and boiled custard is the basis of nearly all of them. This is very quickly made when one knows how. Put a pint of milk in a double saucepan. When it is hot mix two teaspoonfuls of cornflour with a little cold milk and stir it in. When it begins to thicken a little add two well-beaten eggs and stir constantly till the mass is a nice creamy consistency. Remove from the fire, sweeten to taste, and flavor with vanilla or almond. When cool enough turn it over any stale cake you may have after moistening it with a spoonful of sherry or fruit sauce. Serve such dishes cold. A nice little dessert may be made out of cold boiled rice and stewed or tinned fruit. The rice should be steamed a little to soften it. While this is being done drain the syrup from a tin of peaches, plums, cherries, or whatever fruit you happen to have. Place the juice over the fire until hot, then thicken slightly by adding a teaspoonful of flour mixed with a little of the juice reserved for that purpose. Add the fruit and warm thru. Place the rice in a dish and turn this fruit sauce over it.

## Dark Secrets.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, Noddy—All these big manufacturers seem to dread publicity. Butts—That's right. I know one of 'em who has to let his family do just as they please to keep them from divulging business secrets. Noddy—What business is he in? Butts—He's a sausage maker.

# THE GREAT CORONATION PICTURE

### Some Description of the Magnificent Painting that Manager Orr Has Secured for the Exhibition.

The great coronation picture, painted by Edwin Abbey by authority of King Edward VII, that Manager Orr has secured for the new art gallery at the exhibition, is a big oblong work nine feet high and fifteen feet wide.

The spirit of our age, it must be confessed, accords but ill with pageantry, with high ceremonial, with pomp and circumstance. In any time a theme such as that treated by Mr. Abbey is beset with pictorial difficulties. Here and now many of these difficulties are emphasized. Not the sanction only but the enthusiasm of a people, ancient yet young, lies behind the great incident which it has been Mr. Abbey's task to interpret. Many things, then, were demanded of him. An adequate historical record, something that shall impress the spectator with the significance, the dignity of the idea that attaches to the crowning of our monarch: that is the primary demand. Secondly, the picture must give us the sense that a nation has gathered to acclaim its sovereign. It must not be a mere decorative aggregation of impersonalities, but an imagined unity of individualities bent to a common end. As little as may be of dignity on the one hand, or of splendor on the other, are to be sacrificed. At all hazards, sumptuousness must not be permitted to lapse into the gaudy of the garish; the material must be assimilated and disposed as befits a ritual whose fabric is the outcome of one ancient pattern interwoven with another.

To the right of the composition is the King, seated in the pallium of cloth-of-gold—difficult at once to render glorious and to keep within the pictorial scheme—embroidered with the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and, for the first time in history, with the lotus, signifying the Empire of India. Bending towards him, the crown in his hands, is the late Archbishop of Canterbury, about solemnly to perform the supreme act of this immemorial rite. The Queen is in the centre of the composition, behind, with to right and left of her the Bishop of Norwich and the white-bearded Bishop of Oxford. Her purple mantle is all but as fine a piece of painting as the picture contains. In the central mid-ground, or perhaps nearer the foreground, are three great dignitaries of the Church: the white-haired Archbishop of York, in robe of white and tempered gold, the Bishop of London, bearing the Bible, and the Bishop of Ely, with the patina. On a still larger scale, approximating to that of life, are three other figures, in the right hand foreground: the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain, and Viscount Churchill, are in sumptuous crimson robes, trimmed with ermine, and between them stands a high official of the herald's office, wonderfully apparelled. Behind the King, of course prominent, is the Duke of York, and not far away are the Dukes of Connaught and of Cambridge. Famous men innumerable there are in this group to the extreme right, beyond which are the princesses. Behind the King, of course prominent, is the Duke of York, and not far away are the Dukes of Connaught and of Cambridge. Famous men innumerable there are in this group to the extreme right, beyond which are the princesses. Behind the King, of course prominent, is the Duke of York, and not far away are the Dukes of Connaught and of Cambridge. Famous men innumerable there are in this group to the extreme right, beyond which are the princesses.

The gallery of princesses, behind the Queen, gives a general effect of white, white well treated, if hardly so enchantingly as it might have been, by Messrs. Here are the Princess of Wales and little Prince Edward, the King's three daughters, the three surviving daughters of Queen Victoria, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, Sir Spencer Fensholt-Fane, in his crimson robes, and, at the back, where a glowing orange light tells with delightful effect, Sir Frederick Treves and Sir Francis Laking.

The peers are in the act of raising their coronets, some with the right hand, some with the left, preparatory to the shout of "God Save the King." An unfortunate part of the composition is that this significant lifting of the coronets is not ordered dramatically or pictorially. They have a haphazard look. On the other hand, in the painting of one important detail, Mr. Abbey triumphs and compels our eager admiration. The deep pile carpet, of silvery indigo, with spaces of Persian patterning in subdued eastern tones, is through beautiful. The eye rests on it with genuine pleasure.

## ONE ONJOL O' NION.

### What the Morning Post Thinks of the Autonomy Bill.

London Morning Post: There are signs that the Conservative party in Canada is at last beginning to gain ground both in the provincial and federal spheres of political activity. The success of Mr. J. P. Whitney in the Ontario elections and his wise use of victory, and the discussions between the Liberal leaders in the Quebec legislature, which is almost entirely Rouge, show that there is a fissiparous tendency in Canadian Liberalism. This tendency has been accentuated by the alarms and excursions in the Liberal party which followed the introduction into the Dominion house of commons of the long-expected bill for the erection of two new provinces in the Northwest. Hitherto the vast areas of the Northwest Territories, into which the tides of emigration from Great Britain, Europe and the Western States continue to flow steadily, has been governed economically and efficiently enough from a single centre, and its division into two provinces by an artificial north-and-south boundary line is not approved by Mr. Haultain and other leaders of western opinion, who believe that the change doubles the cost of provincial autonomy. But this objection will not carry much weight in the eastern provinces, where the problems of western development are regarded with indifference. A much more serious matter in the eyes of eastern politicians is the future of the Roman Catholic separate schools in the new provinces, which number 10 in about 1100. In its original form the clause in the Northwest autonomy bill which dealt with the educational needs of the new Alberta and the new Saskatchewan provided that both public and separate schools should receive grants in equitable shares from the two sources of aid—money voted from time to time by the new legislatures and the school fund established by the Dominion Lands Act—and that no discrimination should be legally possible. In his introductory speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier argued that this provision was justified by the fact that the Dominion parliament had established Roman Catholic separate schools in the Northwest Territories 30 years ago. Discussion of the merits or demerits of the system seemed to him no longer pertinent; the point was that it would be a breach of Canadian law, as set forth in the statute book, to permit the disestablishment of the existing separate schools. It would appear that the premier's views in regard to this matter were not acceptable to some of his chief supporters; for Mr. Sifton, who, as minister of the interior, was in the inner circle of the cabinet, promptly tendered his resignation, and it is said on good authority that Mr. Fielding, who is minister of finance and the heir-apparent to the premiership, threatened to resign if the educational clause were retained in its original form. The great majority of the people within the limits of the new

provinces are of opinion that, under the Canadian constitution, provincial autonomy implies the right to settle for themselves all questions of education and, if necessary, to change educational arrangements made in the past by the federal authority. This commonsense interpretation of the British North America Act (which is Canada's written constitution) was preferred by two at least of the chief members of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet, and their action has compelled him to amend the much-discussed clause. But the surrender comes too late in the day to enable him to avoid a serious loss of personal prestige—and it must be remembered that the strength of a party organization in Canada varies with the popular conception of its leader's personality. In his criticism of the bill Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, expressed a wish that no effort would be made to revive religious or racial animosities in the discussion of this matter, and it is improbable that the Conservative party will commit the blunder, which was fatal to their fortunes in 1896, of attempting to use the support of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Quebec. To hold aloof and to allow the political line of cleavage in the French-Canadian province to develop naturally is clearly the best policy for "his majesty's opposition" in the Dominion parliament. Under the leadership of Mr. R. L. Borden, the constitutional function of an opposition, which should criticize men and measures for the good of the whole community rather than for purposes of party aggrandizement, has been performed in a statesmanlike manner. The Canadian party leaders in the past have generally endeavored to discuss questions of religious education without trying to make party capital out of theological antipathies, and neither the Orangemen of Ontario nor the ultramontane clergy of Quebec have been allowed to prevent the settlement of such educational problems as that of the separate schools system of the West on the basis of an equitable compromise.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago News.

Idle minds are scandal incubators.  
Rich men have coffers and poor men have coughs.  
Marrying a boarding-house landlady is a lazy man's job.  
The principal products of some factories are strikes and lockouts.  
Most women are generous to a fault—if it isn't one of their husbands.  
It takes a lot of ice cream and candy to properly decorate love's young dream.  
He who preaches economy to his wife by the yard is apt to practice it by the inch.  
A parson is always the best man at a wedding. He gets the coin and takes no chances.  
When a man is in trouble two-thirds of his alleged friends are willing to help him stay in it.

Before and After.

Louisville Courier-Journal.  
What changes in a pair we see  
When they are wed, alas!  
For what has once been "repartee"  
Degenerates to "sass."

## CANADA'S DEFENCES.

London Morning Post.

A telegram from Ottawa which we publish this morning announces that His Majesty's government has yielded to the wish of the Canadian government to exercise direct control over the naval base of Halifax and the coaling station of Esquimalt. The imperial authorities desired to retain military jurisdiction over the garrisons and defences of these harbors, but with a large increase in the Dominion's financial contribution towards their upkeep. The Canadian government, however, preferred to accept entire responsibility, both financial and military, and from the 1st of July next this responsibility will be transferred into their hands. The change will no doubt be welcomed by those—and they are many at the present moment—who look at questions of imperial defence purely from a budget point of view. It is undeniable that the British taxpayer bears an excessive portion of the financial burden of defending the empire, and theoretically it is both just and reasonable that Canada should follow the example of Australia and accept the charge of protecting the naval bases and coaling stations on its own territory, which are needed by the imperial navy. Moreover, the desire of Canada to undertake this duty is a legitimate and commendable product of the realization of her growing strength and of her wish to take her proper footing in the commonwealth of the empire. This first and primary consideration, however, in all such matters should be not the adjustment of financial burdens, or even the encouragement of a great self-governing colony in the performance of her duty, but the immediate effect of any change on the security of the community at large in time of war. Esquimalt, although the only coaling station which the navy possesses on the western shores of the whole continent of America, is not perhaps a place of first-rate strategic importance. Halifax stands, however, on a very different footing. In a war with the United States—a contingency which, however much we may hope to avoid, it would be the height of folly to ignore—the task of defending her southern frontier would be altogether too great a one for Canada without substantial assistance from the mother country, and this assistance it would be impossible to give unless we attain sea command in the western Atlantic. It is well known that the attainment of such command would be no easy matter, but its difficulty will be so great as to be in all probability insurmountable unless the British navy be assured of a secure base in those waters. The strategic importance of Halifax in this contingency would in

fact greatly exceed that of either Gibraltar or Malta. It is therefore vital to ask what guarantees the imperial government are taking that the present standard of defence both in personnel and material will be fully maintained on the transfer of this fortress to the Canadian authorities. We have to the Canadian forces as a whole are lamentably deficient in training, organization, and equipment, and that their system of administration has far more regard to political considerations than to preparation for war. Moreover, even if a reliable guarantee that the standard of defence will not be lowered can be given by the Canadian authorities, the regret will still remain that the long-existing ties between imperial and Canadian troops should be severed by the removal of the former from Canadian soil. It is no mere matter of sentiment to fear that a step of this nature tends to disintegration rather than to federation. Had Canada, instead of raising two thousand men for permanent duty at Halifax, elected to furnish two battalions for general service, to be stationed in peace time one in India and the other in the United Kingdom, she would have taken up an equal share in the imperial burden, and yet have knit more firmly together those links with the mother country which were forged on the veldt of South Africa. Our aim should be not to encourage the colonies to build up separate armies and navies of their own, but rather to induce them to agree, while retaining local independence, to the blending of British troops and colonial troops into one great imperial force for the defence of the empire as a whole.

## PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING.

It's a wise cork that knows its own pop.  
You can't mortgage a castle in the air.  
It is wrong to bet if you don't better yourself.  
Flattery should be broken gently, or should come intact.  
In the theatrical firmament it isn't every star that stables.  
No woman ever gets too old to tell what a flirt she used to be.  
A lie may be hard to swallow, but truth isn't always pleasant to taste.  
If the electric light people should go out on a strike the lights would probably go out too.

He struck an attitude. "Coward!" hissed the attitude; "you know very well I can't strike back."

"When does a man think most seriously of marriage?" she asked ingeniously.  
"Soon afterwards," granted the chairman of the Never-marry-'em-if-you-can-help-it Club.

She was pretty and interesting, and her little niece chattered away so that the young man had but little chance. All at once the train dashed into a tunnel.

"Kiss me too, Auntie," was heard from the youngster just before the daylight appeared.

"You should say, 'Kiss me twice, Auntie.' Kiss me too is not grammatical," said the elder one, without moving an eyelid.

The new vicar: "I was much astonished to see your husband get up and walk out of church last Sunday when I preached by first sermon."

Wife: "Oh, take no notice of it, parson. You know he is troubled with somnambulism."

"Well," said the cheerful, hopeful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "if the worst comes to the worst I could keep the wolf from the door by singing."

"I don't doubt it," replied the pessimistic husband; "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"

She wears the smile that won't come off—

I've no objection;  
But that is more than I can say  
For her complexion.

Mrs. Callwaier: "I'm so sorry, I hear your husband suffers from gout."

Mrs. Hometon: "Not exactly—you see, he has it, and thru that I become the greatest martyr to it."

No Parts There.

From The Chicago News.  
Two flies met in a steam-heated flat.

"Where is your wife now?" asked No. 1.

"She recently left for parts unknown," answered No. 2.

"Parts unknown," echoed No. 1.

"Yes," answered No. 2. "She's in the adjoining room tickling the pate of a bald-headed man."

"Mrs. Grundy."

A writer in "T.A.T." tells of the origin of Mrs. Grundy, and says that "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" occurs in Morton's comedy, "Speed the Plow," written in 1799. One of the characters, Farmer Ashfield, growing weary of constant references to Mrs. Grundy, a character in the play, by his goodwife, suddenly turns upon her with: "Be quiet, will ye. Always dingdonging Dame Grundy into my ears. 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?' 'What will Mrs. Grundy think?' 'The phrase tickled the public ear at the time, and is still in fashion.



IN DISTRESS.  
Captain Arthur B-l-f-r: "Hold on, lads. If we ship another sea we're done!"

# LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU



**IN THE SPRING**  
The boy sat on the Manly boat,  
His head was in a whirl  
His eyes and mouth were full of hair  
His arms were full of girl!  
ERIC JEFFREY

"Man, I hev' a firlock of bannock bakin', twa hams and a gallon o' the best Gien-livet. I'd like tae ken whatna better preparations ye could expect frae a man in my condection o' life!"

**The Postmaster and the Archbishop**  
Archbishop Tait once visited a country house in his native Scotland, and walked to the post office alone to send a telegram to his brother. He wrote it out: "The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sheriff Tait." The sceptical old postmaster read it aloud in contemptuous tone, and added, "And wha may ye be that tak that name?" The archbishop, taken aback, was silent for a moment. A second glance of the postmaster seemed to suggest another question. "Aiblins ye're the gentleman himself." The primate replied modestly, "For want of a better, I am." Whereupon the worthy Scot hastened to apologize for his sus-



**A FULL EXPLANATION.**  
Voice from bedroom: "How is it you are so late?"  
Convivial party: "Dunno, my dearsh. Shuppose, hic, they couldn't find a shack sooner!"

**Foreigners Are Always So Very Polite.**  
Charming hostess: "Do have some of my cake. I don't believe you've ever tasted my own make!"  
Delightful foreigner (wishing to be polite): "Indeed—indeed I have, and I as-

**The Boy Who Had No Feelings.**  
At a certain public school there was a dare-devil boy who was for ever in trouble, keeping up an average birching of twice a week. What puzzled the headmaster was that the boy never cried—did not even once ejaculate, "Oh, golly!" It was admitted by the whole school that he bore his whippings bravely.

**After the Attack.**  
He (anxious to ingratiate himself): "My dear young lady, the wretched dog is not mine, you know."  
She (tartly): "I beg your pardon, I was misled by the resemblance."



**Under Reserve.**  
He: "Darling, will you share my lot?"  
She: Yes, Charlie, if it really is a lot!"



**THE EXCEPTION.**  
The colonel: "Tall girls are all the rage on the stage nowadays."  
The sweet thing: "Not all; you should see the stage-manager sometimes."

**Poor Bertie.**  
Bertie: "Yaas, I caught a frightful cold while hunting last week—beastly nuisance—and it has all gone to my head."  
Gertie: "Isn't it funny how a cold always flies to the weakest spot?"

**She Knew.**  
Fond parent: "And what would mummy's own darling do if mummy were to die?"  
Daughter, aged 4, (bored): "Wear black."

**Mr. B.**  
A story is told of the late Chief Justice Cockburn of England. He was once counsel for the plaintiff in a certain case, and a Mr. B—was the defendant. Cockburn called a witness and proceeded to examine him.

**Mr. B.**  
Mr. B— promptly rose and objected. The conversation could not be admitted as evidence; but Cockburn persisted, and Mr. B— appealed to the judges, who thereupon retired to consider the point. They were absent for nearly half an hour. When they returned they announced that Mr. Cockburn might put his question.

**Overheard in a Picture Gallery.**  
Husband (art connoisseur): "What a perfect enamel!"  
Wife: "You mean the one in the black hat?"



**True Bill.**  
"You don't expect me to go home with you in that disgusting state?"  
"No 'sgustin' shtate, m' dear; boot-foolish shtate, m' dear. Jusht try one like it!"

**Married.**  
My wife and I were best of friends before we wed, and now our bickering but seldom ends; Each simple little thing offends, And any foolish matter lends Occasion for a row.

When once a week I met my May, We thought we were in Heaven. Alas! how many hapless stray, Who might be friends for one good day, And in the matrimonial way Are enemies for seven!

**"The Farthly Paradise."**  
"What reason did he give for wishing to break off the engagement so soon?"  
"He said the report that he was engaged to me had not extended his credit nearly as much as he had hoped for."

**Bridge Below Stairs.**  
"Good gracious, James, whatever is the meaning of this extraordinary hilarity in the kitchen?"  
"Cook's just revoked for the third time, Marm!"

**Inviting.**  
A handsome English girl, recently returned from Spain, was recounting her experience to a circle of friends, among whom was a Spaniard. "The thing that delighted me most," she said, "was that charming practice they have in Spain of offering you instantly what you may chance to admire." "Do you approve of the custom?" asked the Spanish friend. "Oh, yes!" was the reply. "Senecrita, you have very beautiful lips," exclaimed the impulsive Andalusan.

**The Minister's Announcement.**  
A gentleman in Durban made a present of a beautiful baptismal font to a church of which he was a member. As the old font, which was situated at the door, was in a pretty good state of preservation, it was decided to erect the new gift at the other end of the church. One Sunday morning, after the new font had been put up in the allotted place, the clergyman from the pulpit thanked the generous benefactor for his kindness in making such a handsome gift, and ended by making the following startling announcement: "In future children will be baptised at both ends."

**The Preparation.**  
A Hielan' Meenister asked one of his parishioners who was come in order to have his child baptised. "Are you prepared for so solemn and important an occasion?" Parishioner (indignantly):



**ARITHMETIC.**  
Barber (to hesitating customer peeping in): "You're next, sir—only one before you—you'll be third!"

MUSIC'S REALM

Tuesday next, the 4th inst., will be the last chance in years that Canadians will have of hearing Canada's own prima donna, Miss Hope Morgan, in song recital. She has just received two ovations this week, one in Hamilton and one in London, where she sang to two crowded houses. She is as one eminent musician put it, "the only Canadian artist in every sense of the artist from a musical standpoint." But her last recital will have the additional features of having on the same bill another Canadian who has made a success abroad—Mr. Howard Blight. He is a baritone ranking with the best in America and he will be heard in several selections, among which is Damrosch's requested number, "Danny Deever." To cap the climax and to give to a Toronto audience what they seldom hear, Miss Morgan has secured the services of Hans Dressel, the eminent cellist, late of London, England, who is the first occupant of the chair of music at Upper Canada College. Herr Dressel will play among other numbers, Gluck's "Melody" and Poppo's "Spumerled." Miss Morgan herself will be heard in a program requiring much versatility and one that only a Melba or a Nordica could give. The plan of seats is at Gerhard Heintzman's, 87 Yonge-street, and will be open there till the night of the recital.

The Pall Mall Gazette of March 7 said of Victor Herbert, apropos of his serenade for strings, after it had characterized it as a "quite exceptional and extraordinary work": "It is none of our duty to prophesy at which point Mr. Victor Herbert will finally reach his own, but we do know that his formula is that which is neither new nor old, which is something between the formula of the comic opera written by Offenbach and the comic opera written by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The very great cleverness of Mr. Herbert is shown by the fact that he, knowing somewhat intimately both the meanings on the part of such composers, should have thrown in his own idea of the spirit of things, things that are possibly commonplace, things that are very often pretty, yet things that may mean anything or nothing, according as you listen to them, even this is work that seldom can impress you as being great. Nevertheless, we must have a kindness for Mr. Herbert, who seems to give himself up to music as a diver throws himself into the sea. Such a one has the vitality of the world in its less singular forms at his disposal, and the diver is a diver, even if he brings up no treasure. It is not necessary to pursue the comparison."

Mr. Blackburn said lately of a singer in London: "Her Musicianship feeling was over-chorded by that most pardonable of faults—a too great desire to please."

Paderewski will return to Europe shortly after his recital in this city. After resting there during the summer he will devote a few months to competition before he appears before the public again. When Paderewski is doing concert work he never touches pen to paper and when he is composing he goes to his piano only for recreation. His plans are now in such shape that it will most likely be four years before he can find time to return to America. That, in truth, is his general scheme, to come to America once in four years, and it has been an unexpected combination of events which has brought him back once in three years the last two times.

Percy Hughes is a lad who will be watching. If he fulfils the promise of his boyhood, the world will hear of him some day. Only 13 years old—the age at which the average boy regards games

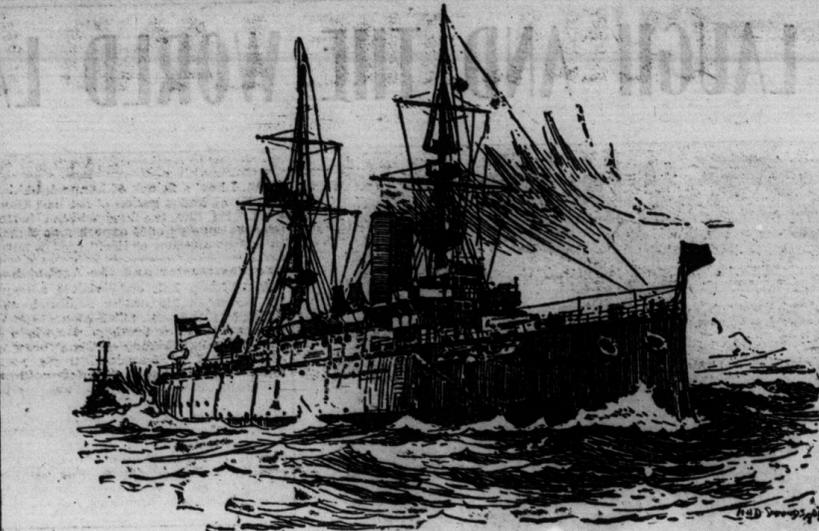
as the chief object of his existence—he recently won the John Thomas scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, London. The fact that it is open to any one under 21, and was keenly contested by many aspiring musicians, affords some measure of his precocity. He was the youngest competitor entered. Prior to this achievement he had gained over 200 prizes at pianoforte competitions in Wales, including two first prizes at Welsh musical festivals against all-comers. Percy was born with a passion for music and that capacity for overcoming obstacles which is the surest indication of genius. He is a poor boy. His father is a clerk in a Welsh colliery, and out of a salary which has never exceeded \$10 a week has had to maintain a family of seven children. Under the circumstances he could not afford to pay anything to have the boy taught music. The little fellow just picked it up himself, and found opportunities to practice, nobody knows how, until his skill attracted so much attention that some neighbors who were comparatively well off placed their pianos at his disposal. After that there was no stopping his playing. His fingers just itched to press the keys. His scholarship entitles him to a course of study lasting three years under Oscar Beninger, and that he may profit to the full by it a subscription has been opened among the Welsh folk to raise a fund for his support meanwhile.

A recent edict issued to English society by the Duchess of Sutherland is not without interest in this part of the world. Her grace has decreed that hereafter her town house shall not be lent for charity concerts unless a guarantee is given that all the artists whose names appear on the program are to receive their proper fee. This action was taken by the duchess on account of some recent articles on the evils of indiscriminate charity concerts, by Mr. Mercer Adam, formerly of Toronto.

"Things have come to such a pass," says Mr. Adam, "that it is almost impossible for even the greatest lights in the professional singing world to hope for any certainty of their being able to fill the hall in which they elect to give their concert. The reason is simply this, that most people have had to pay for tickets held out to them at the point of the safety pistol in which they elect to give their concert, and to use their own words, 'well, you know, we had to take tickets for the concert the Duchess of Sutherland got up to buy bits for the poor children in Shoreditch, so we really can't afford to go and hear—again, tho I think he is quite the most excellent violinist in the world—a perfect genius! Poor genius! And this is his reward for helping a so-called 'good cause!' Had he stayed at home and hardened his heart his purse would have jingled with the merry ring of golden sovereigns; but because it was put to him that it was a disgrace to England and that even in Shoreditch babies should be bibbed his 'house' is half empty, his spirits at zero, his labors lengthened, and his sole consolation the fact that he is wiser, if a poorer, man!"

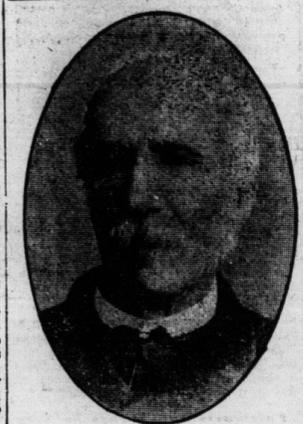
One of the remedies which Mr. Adam suggests for this evil is to advise prominently in the newspapers all contributions to charitable purposes. If the British public, he says, has to be bribed to give, as appears to be the case, let the bribe take the effective form of invariable communication to the left hand what the right hand does. Another remedy proposed is an organization of musicians which shall absolutely prohibit unpaid work. If an artist wishes to be benevolent let him give of his earnings to whatever seems to be deserving of his support, and if the public wishes to hear a musician, let it do so voluntarily and not because it has been pestered to death to take tickets.

On March 16, Dr. Manuel Garcia, the great singing master and inventor of the laryngoscope, reached his hundredth birthday, and musicians and men of science from all over the world visited London to commemorate the occasion. Honors and decorations have been showered upon him by several European monarchs and universities, special deputations from which were sent for the recent commemoration, and similar addresses were presented from the Royal Academy of Music and from many other societies and friends in Europe and America, together with his



H.M.S. RENOWN. The Renown has been selected for the Prince and Princess of Wales on their voyage to India. She was formerly the flagship of Sir John Fisher in the Mediterranean and the West Indies.

portrait, painted by J. S. Sargeant, R.A. Dr. Garcia came of a musical stock. His father was a first-rate singer, for whom Rossini wrote the part of Almaviva in "The Barber of Seville"; his two sisters, Maria Malibran and Pauline Viardot, the latter of whom is still living, are famous wherever music is sung; and Manuel Garcia himself, from his earliest years, was dedicated to music. He sang charmingly as a boy, and after his voice developed a light tenor voice, which was very useful in the less exacting parts of the Italian repertory. During the twenties Garcia led a roving life, singing Italian opera under his father's management in most of the principal cities of Europe, and paying more than one visit to America. In 1855 he was in New



Dr. Manuel Garcia.

York, then a city of only a few thousand inhabitants, where the old Puritan influence was still so strong that no operatic performances were allowed on Saturday nights, for fear of their interfering with the preparations for the coming Sabbath. During this season the first American performance of Rossini's "Barber" was given, Garcia being the Almaviva of the evening. A few years later he was touring in Mexico with his brilliant sister Malibran (who died about seventy years ago), when they and their company fell into the hands of mountain brigands, who not only robbed them of all that they had made during a most successful season in the United States, but compelled them to improvise an operatic performance before they would give them any supper. In 1829 Manuel Garcia gave up the stage. His voice, never very powerful, suffered from overwork, and he was advised to devote himself to teaching. This was since done, with a success that has been rivaled by that of no living teacher, and even now he has by no means given up his pupils. Who these pupils have been our space forbids us to say. The catalog would fill a volume. During the greater part of the last century a considerable proportion of the world's famous singers, from Jenny Lind downwards, studied with Garcia. Almost more far-reaching in its influence than his verbal teaching could be was his great book on singing, "Traite Complet de l'Art du Chant," on which so many subsequent "methods" have been founded. This has been followed in more recent years by another book, "Hints on Singing," also extremely valuable, while as the inventor of the laryngoscope Garcia has laid the world under a still deeper obligation. Of late years Manuel Garcia's name has seldom come before the public. A controversy regarding his system of voice-production, which occupied the attention of the musical world some dozen years ago, drew from him a courteous retort to an impertinent attack made by Mr. Victor Maurel, but as a rule he has avoided discussion of all kinds. In 1894, when he entered his ninetieth year, his brother professors at the Royal Academy of Music seized the opportunity of presenting him with some plate, a fitting tribute to his unique position in the world of music. In spite of his great

age, Senor Garcia enjoys good health, and his wonderful constitution is but little impaired.

MAY IRWIN'S JOKES AND CULINARY HINTS

The Frederick A. Stokes Company Brings Out a Unique Book by the Celebrated Fun-Maker.

May Irwin, the funniest woman on the American stage, is an author. She has written a cook book and named it "May Irwin's Home Cooking." It was published early this month by the Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Miss Irwin dedicates the book to those who have laughed at her serious efforts to be graceful and sylph-like for their benefit, to those who failed to laugh and to those who said, "Go ahead and eat it," when she could have been adhering to her saccharine tablets and dry toast, with the hope that they may be tempted into eating "not wisely, but to well."

The interesting novelty is that scattered all thru the book are a lot of May Irwin's little jokes, and funny little pen and ink pictures drawn by her. Here, for instance, is her recipe for creamed kidneys: Six veal kidneys, half a pint of milk, one cup of cream, one tablespoon of flour, one teaspoon of very finely chopped parsley, a little paprika, a dash of red pepper and salt to taste. Soak the kidneys in salt and water for two hours; then rinse them off and parboil for twenty minutes. Chop them reasonably fine and add the milk. Let it come to a boil; cream a tablespoon of butter with the flour and add to the kidneys, then put in the seasoning and last of all, the cream, which should not be put in until just ready to serve.

And as its companion piece is this: A farmer's wagon, loaded with butter, broke down and stuck fast in the mud and the horse couldn't start it. "It's no use, mister," said a small boy. "Your horse isn't strong enough. Take him out and hitch up a roll of your butter."

His mamma scolded him for saying such a thing to the poor man, and called him in the house for it. "You are a bad boy, Willie, and I thought you were an angel."

"What is an angel, ma?" said the boy. "An angel is one that flies."

"Why, pa says my governess is an angel."

"Yes, and she's going to fly, too."

She gives this recipe for creamed ham and poached eggs: Make a smooth white sauce with two rounding tablespoons of butter and one of cornstarch, with a cup of milk. Season with pepper only, and add a cup of finely-chopped ham. Spread the mixture over rounds of toast; lay a carefully poached egg over each, season lightly and serve immediately with curly parsley.

Its neighboring joke is: "Waiter, what have you to eat?" "Well, I've got pigs' feet and—"

"Don't tell me your misfortunes; I want to know what you have to eat."

She gives directions for making minced oysters: Put a tablespoon of butter into the blazer; when it bubbles, add a green pepper and half a small onion, both chopped fine, and cook for five minutes without browning. Then turn in half a cup of oyster juice and season with salt and paprika; mince the oysters, but not too fine, add them to the mixture in the blazer, and let them cook for five minutes. Turn the mixture over; hot toast. This can be done easily in a chafing dish. Clams may be used instead of oysters, if preferred.

And there follow instructions for punishing your offspring: "I remember, when I was returning from Chicago my last season on the road, I went into the dining car, and a small boy started to laugh and his mother could not stop him."

I said to ma: "That boy needs a spanking."

I said: "Neither do I. Turn him over."

But this experience, she declares, was her own: Once while traveling out west I entered an hotel. The accommodations were so poor I asked the landlady if there was another hotel in town and he said, "Yes, but the proprietor has gone south for his liver." "Why," said I, "have you no butcher shop here?" "Well, I went into the dining-room for breakfast and the waiter said, 'What'll you have, steak or coffee?' I asked him if he had any nice 'hens' eggs, and he brought me two. I opened one of them. He asked me if he should open the other, and I said, 'No. Open the window.' 'What's the matter? Ain't they cooked long enough?' I said, 'I think so, but they were not cooked soon enough.' Then I called for a lobster, and he brought in the boss. I complained to him about the eggs, and he said, 'Don't talk to me, I'm not the hen.' 'Well, you on the place, don't you?' 'Yes, I do, but I don't eat here.' 'Well, have you any tooth-picks?' 'No,' he replied. 'I had a few, but the boarders took them away and never brought them back.'

Opposite her recipe for Sarah's Sally Lunns is this: "Widow to husband who was killed from the effects of her cooking: 'Is it really you, dear?'"

Spirit: "It is."

Widow: "Are you happy, dear?"

Spirit: "Comparatively, yes."

Widow: "Would you like to return?"

Spirit: "No."

Widow: "No? Why, where are you, George?"

Spirit: "In hell!"

A man went home the other night and found his house locked up. After infinite trouble he managed to gain entrance thru a back window and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife, reading: "I have gone out. You will find the key on the side of the step."

While the chafing dish is doing its work one may imagine Miss Irwin reading these from the left side of her cook book: A schoolboy at lunch time entered a grocery store and said to the clerk: "Take this order—Ten pounds sugar at 6 cents, eleven pounds coffee at 25 cents, eight pounds tea at 30 cents. Add that up. How much is it?"

The clerk said: "\$5.75."

"Are you sure?" said the boy.

"Of course I am sure."

The boy thanked him, and said: "That's my arithmetic lesson for tomorrow."

The following are selected from various parts of the cook book: "She was newly-married and did not know a bit about housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her first order. It was a crusher, but the grocer was a clever man and used to all kinds of orders and could interpret them easily."

"I want two pounds of paralyzed sugar," she began.

"Yes'm; anything else?"

"Two tins condensed milk."

"Yes'm. He set down 'condensed milk and pulverized sugar.'"

"A bag of fresh salt; be sure it is fresh."

"Yes'm; what next?"

"A pound of desecrated codfish."

He wrote glibly, "Desecated cod."

"Nothing more, ma'am? We have nice hoseradish, just in."

"No," she said: "It would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse."

Pointed Paragraphs.

From The Chicago News. Many a poor bootblack shines in so-forty. Absence of the dough is apt to make bakers crusty.

Laws may be repealed, but its different to take a back seat.

A self-possessed woman is one who failed to acquire a husband.

Microbes seem to have sense enough to pass up tobacco and whiskey.

A man may be fast asleep and too slow to get out of his own way when awake.

If a married man thinks he is the head of the house that's all that is necessary.

Nearly every man you meet knows a sure remedy for a cold, but he never tries it on himself.

You will never know how small some great men are unless you have occasion to go to them for a favor.

When the right young man calls on a pretty girl the old man doesn't have to squander any of his hard-earned coin for a patent gas-saver.



PERCY HUGHES, THE WELSH BOY PIANIST.

# CUBA, THE LAND OF SUNSHINE

## CANADA-CUBA LAND & FRUIT COMPANY, Limited

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE ONTARIO COMPANIES ACT."

Authorized Capital, \$600,000

Shares, Par Value, \$100

Land at \$10.00 per Acre for a short period only. Purchase now and save money.

All the Company's land will be increased to \$20.00 per Acre at an early date.

### LAND IS THE BASIS OF ALL WEALTH.

#### A HOME IN CUBA.

AN OPPORTUNITY like this comes but once in a lifetime.

Anyone can have a home in Cuba under our most liberal colonization plan.

The way is now open to you. It only remains for you to grasp the opportunity now offered.

Bear in mind, too, that the Western farmer who raises twenty bushels of wheat to the acre and gets seventy-five cents per bushel for it thinks he is getting rich, while in Cuba \$250 to \$500 per acre can be made with far less effort and uncertainty.

TEN ACRES of good, fertile land in Cuba properly planted in early winter vegetables in the autumn, and properly cared for, with careful methods employed in harvesting and marketing the crop, will yield a net return by spring of from \$600 to \$800 per acre, or \$6000 to \$8000 for the season's work, exclusive of cost of cultivation.

THE CROP from such a tract is marketable in December and January, from thirty to sixty days before the Florida growers have begun to ship, and at a time when the Northern markets are practically bare of competing products.

THE PROFITS which may be expected from vegetable growing in Cuba are based upon the following market quotations furnished by a well-known produce and commission house of New York:

Eggplant, Jan. 13, 1904	.....	\$4.00 to \$7.00 per crate
Okra, Feb. 6, 1904	.....	7.00 to 3.00 "
Squash, Feb. 6, 1904	.....	2.50 to 3.00 "
Tomatoes, March 24, 1904	.....	3.50 to 4.50 "
String beans, March 24, 1904	.....	3.00 to 3.50 "
Cucumbers, April 23, 1904	.....	3.00 to 4.50 "
Cauliflower, Jan. 13, 1904	.....	6.00 to 8.00 per barrel
Parsley, Jan. 20, 1904	.....	3.00 to 3.50 per basket

#### THIS OFFER IS GOOD FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

PROMPT DECISION and immediate selection of lands and lots is absolutely necessary, and we urge you for your own good to avoid disappointment by making your choice at once if you wish to share in this great allotment of land.

#### EXTRACTS OF COPY OF LETTERS FROM CUBA.

##### Call and See Original Letters.

Your letter of the 7th of January to hand. I will gladly give you any assistance I can. I have not visited the tract of land you mention, but I am told that it is very good land. It is hard to find land in Cuba that is not good for something. Provided the company is split, you have an opportunity of a lifetime in buying this land at \$10 per acre in small lots. Large tracts of 2000 or more acres are still for sale at this figure, but it is almost impossible to buy small lots. The land you think of buying is good for oranges, and some of it for tobacco, and all of it for pineapples.

##### CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES.

The prospectus you send me states that oranges should be worth \$1.00 per box on the tree. This is a fair, conservative estimate. I would suggest that you try to get the company to give you a written contract that they will pay you this price for your crop, but do not bind yourself to sell to them at this price, as, if the shipping facilities are good, you should do better. I purchased my land from the Development Company of Cuba, an American company, with offices at 23 William-street, New York. It is a very wealthy company, and they have spent an enormous sum of money here. They started two and a half years ago selling land at \$10 per acre. I bought six months ago at \$20 per acre, and on the first of February it goes up to \$30 per acre. Nearly all this company's land is now sold, and they are trying to buy more. About 2000 acres are planted with oranges and planting is still proceeding rapidly.

I know of no land on this terrestrial sphere so blessed by Providence in all that

WE CANNOT keep this offer open always, as the Plantation Tracts we have to dispose of are limited in number.

WE RESERVE the right to withdraw this offer at any time, or to increase the price of our land.

LAND OWNERSHIP is an almost certain safeguard against adversity.

HARD TIMES, sickness and old age may come, but he who owns his home is certain, at least, of a port in which to ride out the gale or end his days peacefully in this sailors' "snug harbor."

FORTUNATE, indeed, is the man, or woman, whose ownership of land includes both a home and a living, or means of support. Such land-ownership carries with it not only a place of abode but also food, raiment and the comforts of life. As a heritage for one's family it is better than life insurance or a bank account. In short, it does what a farm should do.

#### ABSOLUTELY NO RISK.

We think we have shown you that you take absolutely no risk when you invest with us. You secure land to-day that will be worth five times its money in one year.

A TEN ACRE GROVE of orange and grapefruit trees will yield you a profit the fourth year of \$1 per box or \$900 (90 trees—90 boxes, \$90x10 acres—\$900).

When your grove comes into full bearing it will pay you from \$3700 to \$5000 a year for life, and will be worth \$10,000 cash any day you wanted to sell it and it will be yours.

TEN ACRES planted in pineapples will yield any man who will look after it properly from \$2500 to \$3000 a year returns from fruit and suckers, out of which must come the cost of the actual cultivation, which is not large when once the tract is planted.

How does this compare with farming profits in this country?

#### EXCHANGE OF LAND.

Pick out your plantation tract to-day while you still have a choice of the best locations.

Read our Prospectus as to quality of land, fertility, etc., but remember that if you select your property now and are not satisfied with it when you see it for any reason, we will cheerfully exchange it for another one of our surveyed portion not already taken up, which will be satisfactory. We want everybody

satisfied with land allotted. It is also to our interest to give every applicant the very best land on our Estate. It means a direct advertisement by the recommendation of their friends and puts great value on our other property.

EVERY OFFICER of this Company is active. There are no figure-heads, no "dummies" and no drones connected with the organization. There isn't room for them. Therefore we will see that every promise made is carried out to the very letter.

Land values in Cuba are just beginning to boom, still there have been phenomenal increases in values. Land has increased 1200 per cent. in five years in the neighborhood of the American settlements.

Capt. L. D. Baker and his associates in the Cuba Fruit Company bought thousands of acres at \$8 to \$10 per acre four years ago in Santiago Province. They refuse \$100 per acre for their unimproved tracts to-day. One thousand per cent. increase!

You have the chance to do the same thing—make your money out of fruit-growing and land.

#### PINEAPPLES.

Eight thousand to 10,000 plants per acre bear in 12 to 18 months from time of planting, an average of 8000 pineapples, or 250 crates per acre; cost delivered at New York, \$1.25 per crate; average wholesale price over six months, \$2.93 per crate; average profit per crate, \$1.68.

Our Estimate: 250 crates per acre; profit, \$1 per crate; total profit, \$250 per acre.

THE ADVANTAGES over California and Florida may be enumerated briefly as follows:

IN CALIFORNIA the profits of the orange growers are diminished by:

- Expensive artificial irrigation.
- Expensive methods of frost protection.
- Frequent losses of fruit and trees from frost.
- Expensive fertilizers to enrich the soil.
- Heavy freight rates (by rail) to eastern markets.
- Fourteen days' haul to New York.
- IN CUBA the orange grower enjoys:
  - Copious but not excessive rainfall.
  - Rains well distributed throughout the year.
  - Absolute freedom from frost.
  - Naturally fertile soil.
  - Freight rates forty-eight cents less per box than California.
  - Four days by steamer to New York.

of is raised here. Pine apples are quite extensively cultivated and citrus fruits of all kinds do well here.

#### EXTRACTS FROM EXPERT REPORTS FROM ONE OF THE BEST FRUIT GROWERS OF CUBA.

I rode over this property and made several investigations of the subsoil, digging about five feet deep in each instance. I found nothing that would even to the slightest degree change my opinion regarding the suitability of the land for the successful cultivation and growing of all kinds of citrus fruits. I found the duplication of the Florida soil, on which the best groves in the world are raised, not only in the general appearance of the land, or top soil, but also in the subsoils except in no case did I find any hard pan or even any evidence of hard pan.

The land and the sub-soil underlying it is in every way perfectly adapted to the profitable growing of Oranges.

The soil, as you know, is a sandy, loose earth, easy to cultivate and in this respect much more desirable than any other land to be found in Cuba, because, while it is economical to cultivate, it is the best land in the world for oranges.

This company is the owner of 70,000 acres of very rich, fertile land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. This land is suitable to the growth of the finest quality of tobacco, oranges, lemons, pineapples and other citrus fruits.

A small portion of this estate produced last year a large percentage on the total authorized capital of this company.

One acre produced last year \$3700 in tobacco. The revenue-producing powers of this estate will not be reduced by sale of lands, as the cultivated portion will be increased by additional plantation.

The lands offered for sale can be made as productive within a short period as those at present cultivated. The estate is abundantly watered by numerous streams and fresh water springs.

The climate is one perpetual June—no fog, no mists, no yellow fever. Flowers bloom the year round. Game and fish abound. The temperature is even, so that catarrh is unheard of.

Abundance of water and perpetual grass make stock-raising an assured success.

New York markets are at its command for all its products.

The estate borders upon Guadiana Bay, with a sea frontage of about twelve miles and a deep water, sheltered harbor.

Cuba has only now become open to modern development, and its progress is sure to be rapid.

This is the opportunity for the man of small means to obtain a home and subsequently wealth for the man of means to obtain a profitable investment.

This company is now offering land in blocks of ten acres or more at \$10.00 per acre.

Stock at par or scrip entitling the owner to an option to take land at \$10.00, or stock at par, for a limited period.

Only 10,000 acres will be offered at \$10.00 per acre, of which over 7000 acres are already sold.

The second 10,000 acres will be sold at \$20.00 per acre or over within a few months.

The balance of the estate to be disposed of—30,000 acres—will be raised to \$50.00 per acre or over.

As the price of land is raised, the price of stock will also advance.

Purchase now and save money. Terms—25 per cent. cash; 25 per cent. 30 days; 25 per cent., 60 days; 25 per cent. 90 days; or terms can be arranged.

Address all Communications to **GEORGE F. DAVIS, - Managing Director**

AGENTS WANTED 106 King Street West, Toronto. TELEPHONE MAIN 5731 HOUSE TEL., PARK 1728 TITLES GUARANTEED



Princess of Wales on Sir John Fisher in the

I said: "Neither do I. Turn him over."

But this experience, she declares, was her own: Once while traveling out west I entered a hotel. The accommodations were so poor I asked the landlady if there was another hotel in town and he said, "Yes, but the proprietor has gone south for his liver." "Why," said I, "have you no butcher shop here?" Well, I went into the dining-room for breakfast and the waiter said, "What'll you have, steak or coffee?" I asked him if he had any nice hens' eggs, and he brought me two. I opened one of them. He asked me if he should open the other, and I said, "No. Open that." "What's the matter? Ain't they cooked long enough?" I said, "I think so, but they were not cooked soon enough." Then I called for a lobster, and he brought in the boss. I complained to him about the eggs, and he said, "Don't talk to me, I'm not the hen." "Well, you on the place, don't you?" "Yes, I do, but I don't eat here." "Well, have you any tooth-picks?" "No," he replied. "I had a few, but the boarders took them away and never brought them back."

Opposite her recipe for Sarah's Sally Lunns is this:

Widow (to husband who was killed from the effects of her cooking): "Is it really you, dear?"

Spirit: "It is."

Widow: "Are you happy, dear?"

Spirit: "Comparatively, yes."

Widow: "Would you like to return?"

Spirit: "No."

Widow: "No? Why, where are you, George?"

Spirit: "In hell!"

A man went home the other night and found his house locked up. After infinite trouble he managed to gain entrance thru a back window and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife, reading: "I have gone out. You will find the key on the side of the step."

While the chafing dish is doing its work one may imagine Miss Irwin reading these from the left side of her cook book: A schoolboy at lunch time entered a grocery store and said to the clerk: "Take this order—Ten pounds sugar at 6 cents, eleven pounds coffee at 25 cents, eight pounds tea at 30 cents. Add that up. How much is it?"

The clerk said: "\$3.75."

"Are you sure?" said the boy.

"Of course I am sure."

The boy thanked him, and said: "That's my arithmetic lesson for tomorrow."

The following are selected from various parts of the cook book:

She was newly-married and did not know a bit about housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her first order.

It was a crusher, but the grocer was a clever man and used to all kinds of orders and could interpret them easily.

"I want two pounds of paralyzed sugar," she began.

"Yes'm; anything else?"

"Two tins condemned milk."

"Yes'm." He set down "condensed milk and pulverized sugar."

"A bag of fresh salt; be sure it is fresh."

"Yes'm; what next?"

"A pound of desecrated codfish."

He wrote glibly, "Desecrated cod."

"Nothing more, ma'am? We have nice hoseradish, just in."

"No," she said; "It would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse."

#### Pointed Paragraphs.

From The Chicago News.

Many a poor bootblack shines in so-fety.

Also one of the dough is apt to make bakers crusty.

Laws may be repealed, but its different with oranges.

A man is apt to take affront if requested to take a back seat.

A self-possessed woman is one who failed to acquire a husband.

Microbes seem to have sense enough to pass up tobacco and whiskey.

A man may be fast asleep and too slow to get out of his own way when awake.

If a married man thinks he is the head of the horse that's all that is necessary.

Nearly every man you meet tries a sure remedy for a cold, but he never tries it on himself.

You will never know how small some great men are unless you have occasion to go to them for a favor.

When the right young man calls on a pretty girl the old man doesn't have to squander any of his hard-earned coin for a patent gas saver.

# ECHOES OF THE WEEK

A week or two ago I published an extract from The Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin saying that the visit of a Canadian lacrosse team to Australia would be greatly appreciated. There was some talk in Canada of this being arranged a year or two back, but nothing came of it. The Melbourne Cricket Club and the Melbourne Sports Club have, however, taken the matter up in earnest, and at a meeting of the former it was decided to guarantee and to advance \$450, about \$250, towards a total guarantee of \$700 (\$450) to meet the expenses, and Richard Garland, formerly president of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, and now manager of the Dunlop Tire Co. at Melbourne, who proposed visiting England and coming to Canada, was authorized to formulate the offer and to make the necessary arrangements as to share of gates, dates, etc. Unfortunately, Mr. Garland was summoned back to Melbourne from London on March 20 and will be unable to come to Toronto, as intended. He has written me saying he is dreadfully sorry, but he must postpone his trip to Toronto, as he is compelled for business reasons to return to Melbourne by the first steamer. "However," he says, "as soon as I can manage it, Mrs. Garland and myself will return to dear old Toronto and stay at least a three months' visit. The Melbourne Cricket Club and the Victoria Lacrosse Association have asked me to see if anything can be done about sending a lacrosse team from Toronto, Montreal, or British Columbia. I enclose some correspondence I have had with them. Please write me at Melbourne and say if you think anything can be done on the lines laid down by them. Please give my kindest regards to all and tell my friends I so dearly love how deeply I regret having to postpone my visit."

The correspondence referred to by Mr. Garland consists of two letters, one from the secretary of the Melbourne Cricket Club, Major Wardill, making the offer I have referred to and saying: "It appears to me you have something to go upon to start negotiating with your friends in Canada. If your first scheme, i.e., to get gentlemen to pay, as a visit at their own expense (also) could be brought about that is all we want. Failing that, the next scheme by which the visitors would have, say \$50 to \$60 towards their expenses per man, is the only one feasible and we have virtually got that amount promised. We should require to have a cable sent as soon as possible, as grounds would have to be secured in Sydney and Adelaide before the football fixtures are made, other wise we could not get the best grounds for our purpose." The other letter is from Walter W. J. Forster, president of the Melbourne Amateur Sports Club, who says that the Melbourne Cricket Club will assist the lacrosse association in raising \$500 as a guarantee for the visit of a Canadian team. A meeting of my committee will be called immediately to consider this offer from the M. C. C., and I have no doubt it will be accepted. You can rest assured that you will have the best wishes of all here for your success in this matter. This offer of a straight offer of a guarantee of \$450, which would go a long way to meet expenses, but if it is to be accepted this year the proposition will have to be taken into consideration at once. If any players think well of the scheme, and they would assuredly have a joyous trip, they can either advise me or write direct to Mr. Garland at 108 Flinders-street, Melbourne, Australia.

A gentleman speaking to me of the rudeness of our boys and girls, said it was the one grave blot upon the public school system of the province. It undoubtedly is and I agree with him that something should be done to remedy a serious and lamentable evil. Home influence can, of course accomplish a great deal, but it must of necessity be insufficient when all classes are called upon to mix higgledy-piggledy together and to spend much time upon the public streets. It is all very well for moralists and reformers to say that the children have no need to play on the streets. They must play somewhere, and Canadian juveniles are too healthy and too free to consent to be pent up in their leisure hours. They could walk to the parks and gardens, you say. Even there they are hardly at liberty to gambol in a whole, joyous-hearted way, such as they desire. It is not innumerable years since a particularly good and devout mayor forbade them to play in the Queen's Park, and where to this day they are greatly restricted and continually confronted with keep-off-the-grass signs. They are excluded from the schools and the grounds, and, in fact, are driven to the lanes and byways to exercise their limbs and their bodies and to fill their lungs. Even then some ill-natured and "rabbed" "bobby" is liable to chase them. But they must be out of doors, and being out of doors means all sorts of associates, and all sorts of associates means evil manners. This could partially be remedied by making politeness a part of the school curriculum and by the employment of more male teachers, who, after the second book has been passed, would wield more influence than women can do, whose main desire is to get home as quickly as possible and to indulge in their own pleasure, with never a thought of the welfare of the boys and girls whom they think sufficiently well served when crammed with sub-

jects more than half of which they learn merely by rote and without understanding.

There is naturally a plethora of candidates among the Conservatives of Centre Toronto, now that it is announced that the Liberals refuse to face the issue and propose to let the constituency that they came very near winning from an especially strong man go by default. The names of many excellent prospects have been mentioned, but there is one gentleman who, I think, would serve both the city and the country exceptionally well, whose name I have not seen mentioned as yet. I refer to W. K. McNaught, president of the Canadian National Exhibition. To my idea here is a man who could hold the fort for all time against the other side, and would concentrate in himself the entire interests of one party and the best elements of the other. Never a bigot, a politician, but a business man with sound sense and liberal ideas, and a man of the people, who has played with and shared the sports of the people, as well as possessed of a special and inviolable fund of energy, in the minds of many people Mr. McNaught would be very nearly an ideal candidate. Whether he would take the position or not I don't know, but that could easily be ascertained. At any rate, the closeness of the last election plainly indicates that upon the character of the man chosen by the Conservatives to represent them now, that they are untrammelled depends their future in the riding.

The following item in last Sunday's World has tempted a correspondent to send me the lines that follow:

**Centenarian's Six White Cats.**

Mrs. Stride, who died at Leyton, England, at the age of 102, had six white cats as pets. It was her chief delight to have the news read to her.

Mrs. Stride, who recently died at 102 of age, had six cats white.

Which were her delight.

As to her was read every page Of The Times and The News, While the tabby cats' news Always seemed exceedingly sage.

Albert Chevalier, who is probably the greatest character singer in the world to-day, arrived in New York a couple of months ago and created a furor of excitement that will not die out. There are a great many people in Toronto who have heard of Chevalier, some who have seen him and a great many more who do not know him at all. About nine or ten years ago he was in this country traveling at the head of his own party, and one of the biggest attractions ever brought to America. For several years the vaudeville managers have been trying to induce this remarkable man with his big pearl buttons to come over again. They at last succeeded and on April 17 Albert Chevalier will make his appearance at Shea's Theatre. His salary is the largest ever paid to a man on the stage in America. It is scarcely possible to describe what he does, for it is not what he does, but the way he does it that has made Chevalier the foremost character artist of his day. It is said of him that after he starts to speak one forgets the theatre, the stage and the music and sees and hears nothing but Chevalier. He took New York by storm. Thousands of people were turned away from the theatre where he appeared and the manager of the house would gladly have increased his salary could he have lengthened out the engagement, but other cities had a claim on him and Toronto gets him, as has been said, on April 17.

It is hardly wonderful that they do some shooting in the south. Here is an editorial comment in The Memphis, Tenn., Appeal on one G. D. Raine:

"He's a common, cowardly cur. He's an infamous liar and a tilting thief. More so than any man I know." As a summary of a man's character that would be pretty hard to beat. And it is the first editorial in the paper.

A quite new argument for the establishment in England of a National Repertory Theatre is given by Walter Stephens in a pamphlet entitled "A plea for a National Repertory Theatre." Mr. Stephens says:

"One of the chief reasons for the establishment of a National Repertory Theatre is because of the undoubted fact that in the near future a great deal of religious teaching will be effected in the house we now call the theatre, and it will also be regarded by the Nonconformist conscience as a place where the uplifting of one's morals goes hand in hand with the enlightenment of the mind and the relaxation of the body."

The addition of the words "National Repertory Theatre" to the next political "program" of the organized Nonconformist, conscience, an English editor suggests, would add a pleasing touch of humor to the approaching general election.

Nothing but the most encouraging reports have come out of the "outh" where the Philadelphia Athletics are practicing, regarding the players who will be turned over to the Toronto Club by Manager Mack, and it seems reasonably certain that Manager Harley has done a good stroke of business. Harley had an uphill season of it last year. He took hold of the club when it was on a down-grade and under the circumstances accomplished wonders. The players, public and club owners were discouraged on account of the way in which things

were breaking and there was a total lack of enthusiasm. Manager Irwin in a sense was responsible for the condition of affairs. He in his usual buoyant style bamboozled everybody into believing that the Toronto team was a sure pennant prospect, and as a consequence when the new players failed to show the form expected of them great was the fall thereof. General Kuropatkin Irwin was deposed and Harley was advanced from the ranks. Under his management the club made a much better showing and this year there is no doubt that he will make a name for himself as a manager. He will be given every opportunity to "make good." With a strong, well-officed club behind him Harley will have no complaints to make on the score of finances. The club is prepared to spend everything in reason to get good players and already has done so. It will cost a pretty penny to buy the release of Suffol, O'Brien and Catcher Barton from the Philadelphia, but if these players are as good as they are touted to be the money will have been well spent. Nearly all the players have signed. Applegate and Weidensaul are the only members of last year's team outside of the fold. Applegate will be missed a great deal more than Weidensaul. The former's work last season stamped him as one of the best pitchers in the league and he should be a star this year. It is to be hoped that Manager Harley will be successful in making him see the error of his ways before returning from Philadelphia. The majority of the players will be here by the latter part of the week and the local public will be able to see them in action if the weather continues fine next Saturday.

Ordinarily, a cold winter is attended by a hot summer, that is, the experience of years would seem to show that, taking summer and winter together, an average is struck so that the average temperature for one year at any given place does not vary materially from the average temperature of the previous year. It is also said that the probabilities of the coming year in the northern half of the world can be determined with some degree of probability by experiences in the southern half. If this is true, the promise is held out of a tolerably hot summer. We have had an exceptionally cold winter and spring, which would justify a reasonably hot summer, as the reports received from Australia are to the effect that extraordinary heat has prevailed there during quite a part of the winter. Thus on the 13th of January last the thermometer at Melbourne observatory registered in the shade a temperature of 86 degrees Fahrenheit at 2.30 p.m., and nearly as high as the reports of the preceding night. In the sun the thermometer mounted up to the tremendous height of 161 degrees, and these it should be observed, were the careful readings at the official observatory.

In principle, law is free in France, and lawyers have only a right to such fees as are offered voluntarily by their clients. Such is the decision of a court of justice which has called upon a member of the Paris bar to return the larger part of the honorarium he received on undertaking a case. The result is consternation among the barristers. As to the practice, it is hastening to the Palais de Justice to demand its money back. Something will have to be done to protect the "long robe." A new interpretation of the ancient principle of "free" pleading is called for. The bar is not unduly paid in France. Fees, in comparison with the English courts, are remarkably small. One or two conspicuous counsel gain from \$5,000 to \$40,000 a year, but the great majority even of those in the front ranks have to be content with much smaller incomes. The practice of the law is not nearly as remunerative as that of medicine, or rather, of surgery. Leading operators, for example, make their \$100,000 or \$125,000 a year, make their \$100,000 or \$125,000 a year, make their \$100,000 or \$125,000 a year, however, made a considerable amount at the bar. The man who most closely resembles him to-day is Maitre Poincaré, who has the same cold clear logic and occasional flashes of humor that come to alleviate the long stretches of legal argument. Maitre Millerand, the ex-minister, and Maitre Barbour are also renowned for their forensic skill.

When a university professor of ethics body declares that gambling in moderation is not dissipation, but a useful creation for workers and a useful raises a bold proposition. But when he proceeds as a Columbia University professor has done, to advocate that games of chance should be taught in all the public schools, he may be fairly suspected of deliberately talking professional paradox. There is something, no doubt, in what seems to be his theory that some of the evil attached to such gambling should be specially among the young, due to the very attempts on the part of authority to put down gambling; human nature instinctively delights in forbidden fruit. But it is not to be supposed that even a Columbia professor, in his most paradoxical moments, would seriously suggest that smoking and drinking should be taught in schools, because it is pretty certain that boys will smoke sooner or later anyhow. I agree with a contemporary that we are not likely to have any agitation for compulsory little-go bridge and poker just yet.

Dr. and Mrs. Osler are to leave Baltimore in May for Oxford, where he will likely enjoy the cessation of criticism which has been heaped upon him since his famous address. His remarks, most people think, have been taken entirely too seriously, and Baltimore is undoubtedly losing a man of rare ability. The people of that city imagine that knighthood, or possibly a peerage, awaits him in England, so that it will not be long before he and his wife will be known as Sir William and Lady Osler or as Lord and Lady, say, Evergreen.

It is difficult to realize "Digger Dick" Seddon, the premier of New Zealand, in the role of a man of rare ability. The people of that colony has cast him. Hitherto the labor men in New Zealand



## Gerhard Heintzman Tone

Upon no other pedestal can be reared that work of art—THE PERFECT PIANO—Upon this pedestal the GERHARD HEINTZMAN Piano looks down upon competition.

OUR ONLY CITY ADDRESS IS AT 97 YONGE STREET.

Hamilton Warerooms: 127 King Street East.

### Gerhard Heintzman, Limited.

TORONTO.

have been content to be generally reckoned among Mr. Seddon's supporters, but they have now formed a separate political organization and issued a manifesto. In this they declare, on the authority of the last census, that sixty-three out of every hundred New Zealanders are wage earners, from which fact they draw the conclusion that the colony is under minority rule. Putting the more picturesquely, and drawing on the Bible for a striking simile, they add, "You have handed over your political mansion to strangers, while you yourselves beg at the gate." The manifesto concludes with references to the triumphs of organized labor at parliamentary and municipal elections in England and Australia, and urges the workers of New Zealand to emulate these examples.

In a church that is furnished with molten and gable, With altar and reredos, with garlands and groin, The penitents' dresses are sealskin and sable, The odor of sanctity's Eau de Cologne; But if only could Lucifer, dying from Hades, Gaze down on the crowd, with its paliers He would say, as he looked at the lords and ladies, "O where is 'All sinners,' if this is 'All Saints'?"

The barmaid recently came within the purview of the Free Church conference at Manchester, and the view of her strikes one as being somewhat singular. The barmaid, says the conference, must be captured because she is one of the best representatives of the Christianity of the future. But, if that is the case, why should the conference want to capture her? She needs not to be converted, and it would seem that the interest of the Christianity would be better served by leaving her where she is to convert the bar.

No less than 155 vessels have been stricken off the effective list of the British navy under the recent redistribution scheme. They comprise 4 battleships, 6 armored cruisers, 10 first-class cruisers, 19 second-class cruisers, 31 third-class cruisers, 11 torpedo gunboats, 16 sloops, 33 gunboats and 25 miscellaneous craft, making quite a navy in itself, and one for which a very considerable amount of the British taxpayers' money must have been expended.

It is agreeable to know that there is something that is done both better and quicker in England than in the United States. It is The Boston Herald that says: "The Japanese battleship Kashiwa, building in England, was launched inside of fourteen months from the placing of the order. That is exceptionally fast work. In our own country the fastest work ever done was the battleship Louisiana. The contract for her was signed Oct. 15, 1902, and she was launched Aug. 27, 1904. From the time the Louisiana's keel was laid to the launching was something more than eighteen months, so that on the most favorable basis of measurement our shippings on their best record are still behind the performance of their English rivals as regards speed of construction."

Miss Marjorie Gould, daughter of Mrs. George J. Gould, once Miss Edith Kingdom of Toronto, is developing, I am told, into a remarkably pretty girl. Those who saw her at the meet of the drag hunt at Lakewood recently, my informant says, commented on her attractive appearance. She is now in her 16th year, and Mrs. Gould was on the point to plan about her debut in society. Her mount made too high a jump in taking a low fence, and she was thrown from her seat. With her foot caught in the stirrup she was suspended head foremost from her saddle, and was

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"Double Track Route" "Fast Time"

—TO—

### Niagara Falls Buffalo and New York

9.00 a.m. With through equipment to Buffalo.

11.00 a.m. With through Pullman Sleeper to New York and Dining Car, serving supper and breakfast.

6.00 p.m. With through Pullman Sleeper to New York and Dining Car, serving supper and breakfast.

Reservations, tickets and full information at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, Phone Main 4230.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### \$2.95

Return fare from Toronto to

### Preston Mineral Springs

Good for 30 Days.

### Hotels Modernly Equipped,

affording passengers every comfort. Passengers are landed close to hotel entrances.

Call on nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, City Ticket Office, 1 King St. E., Phone No. 119, or write to C. B. Foster, D. P. Agt., Toronto.

Handy to all Theatres and shops

Out of the noisy section

Telephones, Electric Clocks and Electric Lighting Devices in every room

Location IDEAL

**\$250,000** has just been

Expended Remodeling, Reducing and Refurbishing

Moderate rates prevail

Particular attention given to detail

Insuring perfect service

Restaurant noted for its fine cooking and moderate prices

Empire Square, Broadway and Sixty-third Street

**NEW YORK CITY**

W. JOHNSON & QUINN, Prop.

Send for guide of New York—Free

dragged nearly 100 yards; but as her head did not touch the ground, when her horse was finally caught, she was unhurt, save for a few slight bruises.

Dear Captious One: The accompanying is on the notice-board of a church in the west end last Sunday, exactly and literally. Good enough?

Evening.

Pastor's Subject: "WHAT IS HELL?"

Solos and Anthems by the Choir.

THE CAPTIOUS ONE.

"WHO GOES THERE?" NOW A MUSICAL

Latest Edition of Walter... Funny Farce to Be... the Grand Theatre

There was a time when west of New York watch papers for accounts of successes, and gave the triumph in consequence a rule that to achieve theatrical venture had its start in New York, and approval of a Broadway capable have been the exact which have reversed this affairs. Many successes the western cities before metropolises of the east, theatrical managers learn wisdom among audience before have been deprect to their discriminating taste in point was the "Who Goes There?" here earlier this season, scheduled to be seen at Grand this week. "Who traveled around the country weeks before a wise New York theatre, elsewhere out in the west being presented that was anything seen in New York seasons. This gave Walter his opportunity to appear "There?" on Broadway, the Princess Theatre, and the laughing success achieved for weeks before New York theatre, at the predicaments of man and his lieutenant the little comedian with diploma safely tucked pocket is now reaping his reward. This practical experience of Mr. Perkins came into prominence from India." This piece by H. A. Du Souche, "Who Goes There?" Du he wrote the former picture graph operator, and his to New York managers farce comedy ready for action was regarded as "For several weeks "M. India" led a precarious one-night stands, until, incident, it was given a New York theatre. The public comedy so funny that Perkins and Du Souche to \$150,000 in the first two "Who Goes There?" with several prominent shares of the first one, since netics are now presented the piece, and a large ob and sparkle to the re popular song and dance dued.

During the week matinee as usual on Wednesday.

MR. STODDART'S F

Last Appearance of Actor in "The Br...

In speaking of interacting to a prominent short time ago, J. H. Stodran player, who is no "The Bonnie Brier Bush

"When I see you have been on the stage so at the most, so certain so confident of their p them. I sit in my dress all the time I am making the lines of my part, I am not satisfied with I got all out of them to put there? I keep saying It makes me nervous the my best, that I may not lic before me.

"The only consolation continued, "is that so me ly good actors, the me and admire, were thus ready used to get to his two hours before the tain to rise, in order that himself in the proper" for the part he was to could not in his groaning space behind the curtain nervous and dispirited his diary, how full it upon himself. "Appear last night. Acted very "And so, to a greater were all the great actor days, as well as many of now prominent stars."

Mr. Stoddart's farewell this city in "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is booked for Easter w

The "Smartest" Paris, April 1.—The s hats or toques are, and writes for many season. T trusively of mohair braid feet harmony with the popular shirt-waist changes are greatly we could see in shop-contrasts itself. The more dressy of small flowers, such as valley and forget-me-not strongly in evidence, both in their own families' most every other color a even black forget-me-not among the displays. S are made of a mass of and trimmed with rose-b berries.

The dress-hats are now with the exception of has a tendency towards with narrow back. So shapes are shown in the the trimming being wents of flowers, rose-b



**THE FOREMOST PLACE HELD BY THE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO**

(Made by the old firm of Heintzman & Co.)

Is based on the rock of genuine merit.

When an artist like Albani, who has traveled the world over, says this piano "excels any piano I have ever used," who is there to gainsay the statement?

And a pianist of the fame of Richard Burmeister writes these words: "Your new scale Concert Grand Piano possesses unique musical characteristics that must give it a distinctive place among the great pianos of the world. I shall insist on having a Heintzman & Co. new scale Grand Piano whenever I visit Canada."

One realizes that in buying this piano they run no risk. They know beyond any peradventure that they possess a piano that is no experiment—not one that MAY be a good piano, but one that IS good—the best.

**PIANO SALON:**

115-117 KING-ST. W., Toronto.

**WOMEN ARE UNFAIR.**

And for That Reason Should Be Kept Out of Jury Box.

London, April 1.—"Women are unfair," was the assertion of John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) in the course of a debate at the Hardwicke Society on a resolution that no jury is complete without women as members. There were several distinguished debaters on both sides of the question.

Mrs. Craigie was against participation of her sex in the administration of justice. She declared that their nature did not contain a proper element of justice. They were by nature unfair, the their unfairness in some instances was a source of fascination.

Where would men get sympathy, she asked, if women were impartial? Continuing, she said that experience showed, however, that women were not intended to govern, and art rightly represented the woman impersonating justice as being blindfolded, because a woman could not be trusted to see straight.

Justices Darling and Kekewich and other lawyers shared in the debate. The resolution was rejected by a large majority.

**RELIGIOUS CRANK SUICIDES.**

Park Ridge, N.J., April 1.—John McClintock, for many years a member of the band of so-called "Angel Dancers" at the "Lord's Farm," near here, among whom he was known as "John the Baptist," committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a rifle.

**ENGLAND'S FAMOUS ACTRESS IN A NEW PLAY BY SARDOU**

Mrs. Patrick Campbell to Give Only Four Performances in Toronto and Those This Week.

Fresh from brilliant engagements in New York and other of the larger cities, Charles Frohman will present at the Princess Theatre during the last half of this week Sardou's great play, "The Sorceress," with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the leading role of Zoraya, and it is almost unnecessary to say that the drama will be given here precisely as it was done for eight weeks at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, with the complete original company, scenic equipment, accessories and a force of seventy trained supernumeraries.

A Sardou play is always an event of genuine importance to theatre-goers for the reason that the author has maintained for many years the title of France's leading playwright. He is a master of stagecraft, his themes are aside from the ordinary, and he works them out with a skill, fascination and a piling up of effect upon effect, intense and powerful, which effectually hold an audience until the final great climax ends the story. In "The Sorceress" the leading character of Zoraya was originally written for Sarah Bernhardt and played by her with brilliant triumph in Paris and London. For the American production of the piece Charles Frohman selected Mrs. Patrick Campbell as the most competent in temperament, skill and power of all English-speaking actresses. That his judgment was not amiss has been proven by Mrs. Campbell's extraordinary success in the part.

"The Sorceress" deals with the persecution of the Moors of Spain after their expulsion from Spanish territory in the early part of the sixteenth century. Zoraya, a beautiful young Moorish woman, is the daughter of a noted Moorish physician, who has had imparted to her much of her father's wisdom. This learning of the young woman causes people to suspect that she has knowledge of the "black art," and she is accused of witchcraft. Cardinal Ximenes, chief of the Spanish Inquisition, prosecutes the unfortunate woman, and in a scene where she faces her accusers and judges the horrors of the tribunal are forcibly and dramatically shown by the master hand of Sardou. Zoraya, stirred by the injustice of the charge, denounces her persecutors with tremendous force. Don Enriquez, who has just married the daughter of the Governor of Toledo, has fallen in love with Zoraya and she with him. The bride of Don Enriquez has fallen into an hypnotic sleep, due, it is asserted, to a spell cast upon her by Zoraya. This for a moment saves Zoraya's life. She has been condemned by the inquisition to die at the stake, but it offers her a pardon if she will awaken Don Enriquez's bride. She does so, but the infuriated mob still clamors for her life, and she dies of poison in the arms of her lover.

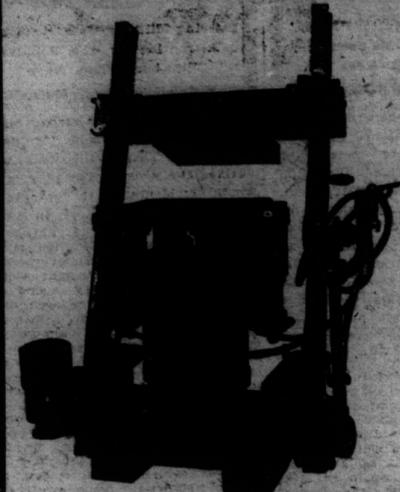
In Mrs. Campbell's supporting company are Guy Standing, Frederick Perry, George Riddell, Alice Neal, Alice Butler and thirty others.

**Roast for Stoessel.**

Portland, Ore., April 1.—A. Verschinn, civil governor of Port Arthur before the surrender of the fortress to the Japanese, passed then Portland en route from the Orient to Russia.

He bitterly resents the surrender of Gen. Stoessel, which he believes could have been postponed for two months at least. The surrender, by releasing 100,000 Japanese and an immense amount of heavy artillery, he says, was undoubtedly responsible for the sanguinary defeat of the Russians at Mukden.

**TABOR MOULDING MACHINE!**



These Moulding Machines are doing for up-to-date Foundries what the Machine Tool has done for Machine Shops—revolutionize methods and effect great economy. Send for particulars. Manufactured by

THE DOMINION RADIATOR COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. Branches—Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Winnipeg, Vancouver.

**Keystone Engineering Co.**

TORONTO, CANADA

Consulting and Contracting Electrical Engineers Complete Power Plants Designed and Equipped Telephone Plants National Electric Code Standard Wiring Advisory Reports

**VANITY FAIR BURLESQUE AT THE STAR THIS WEEK**

Said to Be the Largest and Best Merry-Making Company on The Road.

The appearance of Bob Manchester's Vanity Fair company at the Star is the signal that you are going to get your money's worth, for the above organization is identified with the best that travels, and this season is no exception to the rule, for no expense has been spared to make the present one a corker from every standpoint. Costumes, scenery, electric effects, great comedians, big specialties, plenty of pretty girls and great burlesques are with this show and its success is an assured fact. The company opens with a unique first part, "A French Girl in Greater New York," a laugh in every move, and brings out those great comedians, Roger Imhof, Hugh Conn and the Clemens Brothers, who never tire you with their frolics. The olio was never stronger in any respect, and offers all star acts. "The eccentric trio, Imhof, Conn and Corinne, in a third edition of "Dr. Louder," a splendid character portion of Irish wit; Held and Sutherland, two gay girls of Gotham, singers par excellence; the Clemens Bros., an importation of musical acrobats, a novelty, and the first time in America; then comes the unique duo, Henry & Hood, sensational song illustrators, bringing into view whistling realistic scenes from every stage of life, such as the battlefield with its soldiers fighting to the death, the brave firemen in actual service of putting out a fire and exciting pictures of every description; Ward and Raymond, America's greatest wooden shoe dancers. The closing burlesque, "The Female Drummers," is without doubt a melange of novelty and brings the entire company into play, and introduces Miss Lillie Held, the gay soubrette; Miss Emilie Beupre, the French maid with her form of loveliness, and the grand chorus; big numbers and beautiful music. For real merit, the Vanity Fair Company is one that predominates and is a sure winner.

**The Gay Masqueraders.**

F. T. Barnum, the greatest of showmen, often said to do business you must give the people a novelty. This the management of "The Gay Masqueraders," which comes for a week's engagement at the Star Theatre commencing next Mon. week matinee, April 10, have not only done, but they have given an entire entertainment comprising all the best novelties and specialties of the day, consisting of burlesque, face comedy, specialty acts which he has formed into one great company in which he introduces two entire new burlesques entitled "Count of No Account," and "A Trip to Coney Island." Between them is a grand olio in which many acts new and never seen before in this city are given. The scenery is new and fresh from the skillful touch of the scenic artists. The costumes bright and beautiful from the deft fingered designer. The properties bright and dazzling. The management also promises

a chorus of twenty beautiful and accomplished show girls, who have been selected with particular reference to their personal charms and their accomplishments, as singers and dancers. In the company are such well-known artists as the Baker Troupe, Mitchell and Cain, The Brownings, Gertrude DeMitt and many others. Matinees will be given every day.

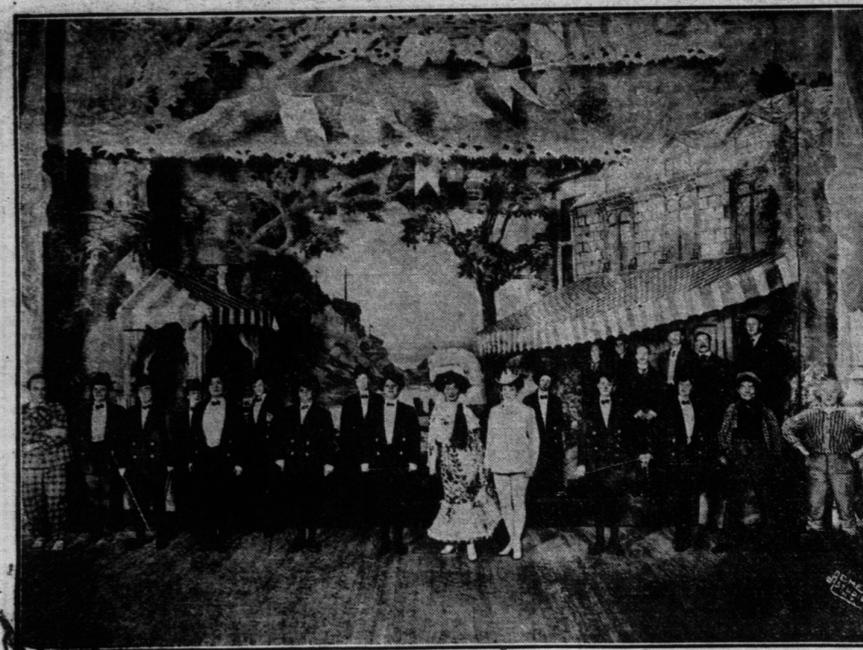
**COMING TO THE PRINCESS.**

Tho no one ever hears of it, E. S. Willard is more of an autocrat on his stage than even Richard Mansfield is on his. Mr. Willard's method is one of quiet decision. He is not given to making rows, but when he gives a direction no one ever thinks of arguing the point with him. He studies a play weeks before beginning rehearsals, considering every point and marking out his course, and deciding what is best to do. A rehearsal is conducted along these pre-arranged lines; when he and Henry Arthur Jones were associated in the management of the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, a difference of opinion arose between them over some bit of business in "The Middleman," then rehearsing. Mr. Jones, or author, insisted that Mr. Willard had not got the right idea of the incident. After listening in silence for some time, Mr. Willard said with a smile: "You might as well agree with me, for I'm going to do it my way anyhow." The second night after the production Mr. Jones came to him and said: "The first night you agreed with you, I see that you were right and I withdraw my opposition."

The first joint work of George Ade, the Indiana humorist and Gustav Luders, "The Sho Gun," will be offered by Henry W. Savage as the attraction in this city at the Princess Theatre next week, and the production, intact, as it was given in Boston, Chicago and New York, will be given, together with one of the most brilliant casts ever organized and one of the most beautiful choruses ever gotten together. "The Sho Gun," is an opera treating of American methods of expansion, it is a satire upon current events, particularly as regards their advent in the far east and the satire is in Mr. Ade's very best vein. The music is quite the most scholarly yet attempted by M. Ludez, who is "Prince of Pilsen" and "Woodland" are notable examples of his facility in musical construction. The case of "The Sho Gun" includes John E. Henshaw, Christie Macdonald, William C. Weedon, Agnes Caine Brown, E. B. Martindell, May Ten Broeck, T. C. Leary, E. P. Parsons, Henry Taylor and others.

**COLD CURE**

GET IT TODAY! Price 25c. Relieve the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately. I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS. MUNYON, Philadelphia.



The Female Drummers, a scene from the "Vanity Fair," this week

**AUTHOR**

The popularity of Verne's novels was no account of the unique combination of scientific imagination, incidents and which, altho they were so worked out to the impression of possibility by chance, perhaps by error of his predictions, time of their publication as ridiculous, have been his "Twenty Thousand the Sea," he advanced of a submarine boat for one were drawn. Yes about automobiles and them as the basis for future stories. His prediction "Around the World in set a mark for travelers beaten repeatedly since of the Trans-Siberian Verne was proud to know dictions came true. A he said to an interviewer first to mention a submarine. Now no navy can do boats; so, after all, possibly dreamers, but ckers of the past and future." He died a dis Millions read his writings translated even into A sian, and he longed to ber of the French Academy Immortals decline altho his name was That was because he could make literature. His entire on incident for there was no character them. He was born in on February 8, 1828, and seventy-seven years of law, but the literary culture dominated, and went out to support himself plays. In 1850 he attended in verse called "Les Pa but it was not a success until 1863, when he was he wrote anything successful finished his first novel, a Balloon," which was Hetzel's Magazine of Education. The publisher the author the creator that of scientific and manance, and proposed a by which Verne should two novels a year. It contract was drawn for that the price paid to \$4000. Verne accepted it by it for the rest of his isher, however, was so with the victim of his and it is said that he part of the profits of books, altho he was no, Altho nearly blind, at work until lately on which were to have been this year.

In 1885 one of Jules Verne suddenly mad again twice. One of the bullets in the leg, and the wound he never fully recovered possible for him to walk prevented him from trav



Nat Goodwin, w



# CHINESE "NEUTRALITY" HOW MUKDEN WAS FED

### A Picture on the Simminging-Road—A Tribute to Kuropatkin—Russian Optimism.

by Franz Von Jessen, The London Graphic's special correspondent with the Russian army.

The following letter from Franz Von Jessen, the brilliant Dane who has acted as The London Graphic's special correspondent with Kuropatkin's army, is of special interest, since it shows how largely the Chinese railway from Shan-haikwan to Simminging was used to supply the Russians in Mukden. It also shows how confident were the Russians that the initiative in attacking rested with them, and that the hour was at hand when the Japanese were to be overwhelmed by the forces of the czar.

As the winter years on Mukden feels more and more at her ease, in any case as far as the more immediate future is concerned, and business flourishes, the Chinese merchants exert themselves to supply the market with the kind of goods the large Russian colony requires, and the Armenians, Greeks and Jews who have joined the army have set up a keen competition with the Chinamen, more especially as regards the large variety of spirits and liquors that are offered for sale. When, in the course of a conversation with an officer, I had learnt that the Russians did not contemplate an attack for a long time to come, I made up my mind to follow the example set by the majority of my colleagues and set out for home. I wanted to enter China by the Simminging and Shanhaikwan Railway, and at last, after a number of protracted negotiations, I received the coveted permission, being the third of all the foreign guests of the Russian army to whom leave to travel by this route had been given.

To Simminging.

I left Mukden early in the morning by carriage. I had sold my horses, and relieved my luggage of all its field equipments. The far-lined, two-wheeled Chinese cart, drawn by two horses and a mule, shook horribly on the hard-frozen road; my faithful servant, Vorec, accompanied me in a similar conveyance, having charge of my trunks. The distance between Mukden and Simminging is only about 25 miles, and the road passes the whole way thru the plain between the Hunho and the Liaoho; yet it took me a day and a half to compass this distance, because no Chinese will travel after dark. The road between the two big Manchurian towns has, of old, a bad name, and it has always been the favorite hunting ground of the now world-renowned Hunhuse. There are, both in Mukden and Simminging, Hunhuse representatives, who carry on a kind of insurance business, and thru whom one can secure a safe journey by paying a premium, as a rule some small percentage of the value of one's luggage. The agents send a confidential man with the traveler, partly to guard him against attacks and partly to see that he does not take with him things of a greater value than the sum on which he has paid his percentage. My two drivers were very uneasy when they heard that I had not insured; but they were somewhat reassured when they saw that I carried a revolver and that my luggage included a rifle. A Japanese infantry rifle which had been taken from a prisoner in the battle of Tumulning, and which Gen. Kondratowitch had kindly given me in memory of those eventful days.

**Fitz the Poor Highwayman.**

However, there was no opportunity for using either one weapon or the other. Business is very slack at present for the Hunhuse on the Mandarin-road. Both Chinese and foreign (especially Greek and Armenian) traders have at ready for a long time utilized this means of communication. Many million roubles worth of goods have been bought up along the Chinese coast, for Tientsin's supply of imported goods has been exhausted long ago. The goods (sugar, petroleum, tobacco, colonial goods, and all kinds of spirits, more especially Cognac, rum and vodka (the light Russian corn brandy), are conveyed by railway to Simminging, where they are reloaded on to Chinese carts, which bring them the twenty-five miles further east to Mukden. Since the main Russian force, after the battle of the Shaho, has been gathered in and around Mukden, this traffic has greatly increased. I do not believe I am over-shooting the mark when estimating the number of heavily-laden carts I met on my way from Mukden westward at upwards of 2000. It is a fact that these carts formed, so to speak, an uninterrupted chain between the two towns; in some places, while resting, or waiting for the stragglers, they formed complete camps on the adjoining harvested kaoliang fields, and at the Liaoho hundreds of them waited their turn to pass over the ice, which was not strong enough to carry more than two or three at a time. As a rule some armed men accompany, at the expense of the merchants, these transports, and, in addition, Cossack patrols are always passing up and down on both sides of the Liaoho, watching the smaller roads that join the Mandarin-road. It will, therefore, readily be inferred that the Hunhuse are having a had time of it.

**On the Road.**

On the day I left Mukden it was clear beautiful sunshine, but it blew a regular storm, which sent clouds of prickly, scorching dust over the snowless plain, and the cold was biting—a regular Manchurian winter's day, one of those days when one has a feeling of the dust freezing in one's eyes, ears and hair. True, there was shelter in the fur-lined cart,

but it was impossible to remain there for more than a quarter of an hour at the time, the shaking over the ruts and the boulders of the frozen road being terrible. The driver swung his long scourge over the three animals, calling them the worst names he could think of, in order to encourage them to hurry on, and bring his sufferings, and mine, to the speediest possible conclusion. "Va tang pan!" ("thou son of a tortoise!") he shouted, in a loud, shrill voice, and the same moment the whip was slung over one pony—without touching it, however, for a respectable Chinaman will never ill-treat a useful animal. Again he viciously cracked his whip, and called all the three animals "Barbarians"—a bitter insult, for in China it takes three generations for a family descending from Barbarians to attain to literary culture and dignity. He was a severe man, my driver, but he meant well.

**Russian Optimism.**

Before the sun had quite set we had reached Pandlashan, the last village with the last Russian post, on the Manchurian side of the Liaoho. The small garrison of some two hundred rifles and Cossacks were quartered in a commodious fansa, which was tidily and fairly comfortably arranged. As on so many previous occasions, here, too, I was received into the officer's circle with the readiest and most spontaneous hospitality. All the discomforts of the road and the weather were soon forgotten, and over the frugal supper—the soldier's fare in time of war—we discussed the events of this long campaign, the first and most difficult portion of which had now opportunely come to an end. Here, as everywhere in the army, I found the officers on this last outpost towards the west quietly confident in their view of the future. There were no bragging and no chauvinism, but, on the other hand, no weariness, no signs of giving in. The belief in the power of the Russian arms is too deeply-rooted in the Russian soldier for him to lose it at a time which, in his opinion, must be considered the beginning of the war.

**On the Railway.**

Next morning, at dawn, I went on. At the banks of the Liaoho, where I had to show my passport, Russian soldiers for the last time saluted me. In a few minutes I had crossed the ice of the river and was in China, a traveler, as a thousand others; in a peaceful, neutral land; and when at noon I had reached Simminging, and had booked for a train just on the point of leaving, I had to do with Chinese officials and Chinese guards, who spoke English. Everything had suddenly been transformed. No military official demanded one's transport and special permit. There was room in the train, which did not carry a single military passenger. We kept precisely to the time table posted in the carriage, both for arrivals and departures, and beyond Kaoponiso, the junction of the Yingkow and the Liaoho, the train became like a European train de luxe. The numbers of Japanese, and here I could see them and speak to them as if they were the most natural thing in the world, altho hitherto I had only been near them when they were prisoners, wounded, or corpses. At Shanhaikwan, where I spent a night, there was an hotel with a table d'hote, where gentlemen in evening dress could choose between a score of courses, and with rooms in which there were beds with snow-white sheets.

**A Tribute to Kuropatkin.**

I must, to be truthful, confess that there are conditions and circumstances within the Russian army from which its well-wishers might desire to see it relieved. However, in the meantime more than enough; but the time will come when it will be possible to speak about faults and shortcomings without siding those detractors of Russia whose principal aim is to mock and belie. When, in spite of all wants and all the bitter experiences of war, I take leave of the Russian army in Manchuria with a feeling of sadness, it is because, within it, I have met so many, both among officers and men, who, coupled with the gentleness, the heartiness and the faithfulness of the Slavs, possessed a deeply-earnest conception of the great events in which fate had made them play a part, and who bore the wants, the disappointments and the defeats of the war with that patience and silent endurance which constitute the most formidable foe misfortune can encounter. All these good and many qualities of the Russian army are embodied in its commander-in-chief—in General Kuropatkin—a general who, on account of his noble character, his high sense of mind, and his firm will, in truth deserves the confidence with which the immense empire whose military honor has been placed in his hands looks up at him.

### HOME DEMORALIZES CHILDREN.

**G. B. Shaw insists That Boarding School is Their Salvation.**

London, April 1.—"A tremendous hypocrisy," George Bernard Shaw says, is the accepted conventional view of children.

"A child is defined as a little darling for limited periods; it is in reality savage, cruel, noisy, dirty, intolerably inquisitive, and indiscreet to the point of telling the truth on all occasions, regardless of the feelings of others. Because they cannot afford to do otherwise, except certain people who may be called child-fanciers—the very people

who should never have charge of children.

"The boarding school is the child's only security from the demoralizing influence of home, and there is nothing more demoralizing on the earth than the middle-class home. Moral instruction is all nonsense, while attempts at formation of character are futile and should be given up.

"The burden of minding children should be shared by all, including hachelors, maiden ladies and nervous persons, instead of throwing it on servants and schoolmasters. Children should be taught a little reading, writing and arithmetic; other subjects should include how to jump off trams, the use of a railway time-table, electioneering and the universal language."

George Bernard Shaw has also become vociferous on James J. Corbett's ambition to appear in his play, "Cashel Byron's Profession."

"I don't see why he should not succeed, either as adapter or actor. He is a man who made a success in one profession, and will therefore understand the difficulties to be encountered in making a success in another. Look at the books which you would rather have—the man who can do nothing or the really capable prize-fighter. As to acting, Corbett may prove very capable—at least he can box. You must remember that many of our clever actors are not good at physical exercise; besides, dramatic ability is of use in the prize ring."

ing always that the bullet does not always kill cleanly, and that bursting shrapnel and one-pound automatic guns create a havoc than can only be imagined by people who have served on coroners' juries—and you have formed in your mind something like the battlefield of Mukden.

**The Men Who Run.**

Where the victorious army has passed, where the retreating army has retired, panicky and demoralized, with ducking of heads and affrightened glances over shoulders, and when men have whimpered and sobbed in their rage and fear, the dormant fears of childhood responding to the knowledge of the death behind; where men running for cover have suddenly squealed like frightened horses, and tumbled over and over like rabbits, on this deserted battlefield, there lies the silence of the grave.

The things that lie so still seem part of the while earth on which they lie, so closely cuddled to the earth they lie.

There is fighting yet, for the horizon is ablaze, and the gulf-r-r-r of rifle fire comes borne on the cold north wind. It will be hours yet before the will-o'-the-wisp lanterns of the search parties come flickering over the plain, separating the quick from the dead, composing these poor limbs, digging great trenches and clearing away in the darkness of the night the awful work of day.

**The Patient Vultures.**

Before they come, the lantern men with their bamboo stretchers, the birds will have arrived. For the birds will drop out of the sky and stand in a contemplative circle waiting.

Great, beastly birds, with sleek, black coats and beady eyes. They will wait, for they are patient, till quivering limbs are still, till every sign of life has departed, before they do their work. Their wait will be almost fruitless, for long before carrion can take on courage the burying regiments will have cleared the ground, leaving only the horses and the dumb beasts who have fallen victims to the disputes of men.

War has its glorious aspects. Plying of bands, waving of bullion-fringed flags and cheering of crowds.

**Glory of War.**

War is glorious when a man without fear and with the love of his country swells his heart, and the mad lust of getting the scraps of information swaying forward to the fire-fringed trench with the touch of his comrade's elbow at his own, and the blistering barrel of his rifle in the other hand and the sweating stock in the other. War is glorious when the on-rushing battalions sweep back the defending line and before the straight line of the attacker breaks the enemy from his hold.

But this, this dead fire of war; these lees of glory, this aftermath of victory is not glorious, it is only pitiful. You must ride to the horizon to find out which side has won, you must get ten thousand miles away to correctly estimate the work these poor wrecks have done.

Here on the ground of their sacrifice every man, whatever be his uniform, is a victor. Death has set its seal upon their achievements.

### A DAY OF BATTLE

By Edgar Wallace.

The conditions prevailing in the far east have been such that during the whole of the campaign no word picture has been produced of the battles that have been fought in Manchuria. Below we give from the pen of a great war correspondent a graphic and wonderfully realistic sketch of two stages of a battle. Mr. Wallace has pieced together the scraps of information that have been allowed to pass the censor, and from these has constructed his sketch.

**I.—BEFORE.**

There are tightenings of belts, appeals for help to comrades to adjust wayward equipment, the steam of cooking and the scent of wood fires permeating the fresh morning air.

Already a column of men are on the move—a long, snaky column of men threading a way thru the camp. A mounted orderly goes leisurely along the strip of muddy road toward the general's quarters.

A soldier stops in the act of running an oily rag thru his rifle to throw him a jest, and the orderly waves his hand in reply.

There is a great packing of equipment on little two-wheeled wagons. There is no excitement, no haste, only an insistent busy-ness.

**Waiting to March.**

Soldiers fall into line, little compact men with a settled look of anxiety on their faces. They are not anxious as to the result of the coming battle, only anxious that they should please the men who will presently inspect them.

Down in the general's tent there has been a gathering of the great officers.

A map lies on the frozen ground with a stone at each corner to prevent the wind folding it.

One of the officers says something, and the others nod their heads.

"That's all, boys, pointing to a cross marked on the map.

The short, stout man, with old-baby face, nods.

Then they all part with the four syllabled word of farewell. So it happens that what is happening at this camp is happening also in camps well out of sight, and the advance begins.

An alert enemy, holding a twenty-mile line, has thrown out its tentacles—scout, outpost and advance party—and is alive to the coming.

There is a hollow snapping in the air, a whistling, wailing, eerie noise of rifle bullets, and then little smoke-balls bursting on the sky-line.

A cloud of dark-coated men gallop from the shelter of a hill back to the comparative safety of the well-held earthworks.

**Opening of the Fight.**

Suddenly a smoke-ball comes into being above them, a crack like a crack of thunder, a savage patter of iron on the frozen earth, and some there are in that galloping host who spring from falling horses, some that come limping painfully back, and some that lie, a heap of red rags, on the unsullied face of the snow.

Black specks on the sky-line, a thunder of guns from the earthworks, a deafening roar of musketry, two unexpected puffs of smoke from a hill to the left, and a bugle calls "Retire."

The day has begun well. The enemy's first line is untenable.

**II.—AFTER.**

Take one dead man. One man done to death violently. One man whose soul has been wrenched from his body without a second of grace.

Outstretched on the frozen ground, with a bitter wind whirling the snow dust over the tense, stiff face, he lies, that once was a breathing, thinking man. Hands half-clenched defy the flying clouds, and the eyes that stare, but do not see, look wonderingly upwards.

Take this one man, this fragment, this smallest and least considerable pawn in the great game, multiply him by fifty thousand, twist him, as the grotesqueness of your fancy dictates, into ten thousand horrid shapes; embellish your awful picture with the unprintable details of battles—remember-

principles, and sometimes have even been induced to repudiate them.

I think that action of that kind is in every way a mistake. They are like a man who fights with his hands tied behind him. They come before the constituencies and say, "We are in favor of the government policy." But then they go on to say either that for the present they are not prepared to support the further policy, which consists in promoting closer union between the colonies and ourselves, or they declare that under no circumstances will they consent to the only method by which that union can be brought about.

Now, in what position do these gentlemen place themselves? Do they conciliate one single opponent by such statements? We know our opponents are just as much opposed to the government policy as to that which has been associated with my name, and those who are prejudiced against any alteration in our fiscal system will vote against a candidate who is in favor of the government policy with just as much readiness as against those who go the whole way. He is, therefore, whether he likes it or not, treated as tho he accepted the whole policy, and he is absolutely precluded from taking the proper course—namely, stating what can be said in defence of that policy. He is thus deprived of an opportunity of replying to the grotesque misrepresentations to which he is subjected.

If this arrangement is not sufficient to convince our friends that a bolder policy would be wiser, surely the experience at the by-elections should do so.

We have just thrown away another seat. I am not surprised, and cannot profess any regret at the result. The Unionist candidate was believed to be, and I think he expressed himself as being in favor of preference to the colonies, but he withdrew that statement, perhaps on account of the views of the small minority of his constituents, if he had stuck to his first position he might have lost some votes from Unionists, but I believe he would have gained votes from the other side to make up for them, and he suffered as every one must suffer in an electoral campaign, if he is thought not to have the full courage of his convictions.

I have been in many agitations, and I do not say that what is happening now is at all strange to me, but I do say very emphatically that as time goes on there ought to be a certain stiffening of the backs of tariff reformers, in which case our ultimate success will be very much hastened. Meanwhile, I suppose that we may look forward in two or three years of the same kind of work as that which we have already undertaken.

Altho I admit that we cannot expect to succeed immediately, my conviction of ultimate success is, if possible, stronger than it ever was before.

**The Fleeting Hour.**

The fell red wine is foaming in the cup, And you, the wine of life, are high, Unheed the moments flitting by, Or hours that hungry time has eaten up.

The yellow moon is shining in the sky, And you and I within the garden sit, Why thirst for gold, or treasure it? The world's whole store this hour can never buy.

Ab, drink the bubbling wine, my more than friend, And pray the night may never, never wane, Altho the moon must sink again, And wine and love come to an empty end.

Oh, more than friend, my life's sweet wine, The grave-clothes of the dawn, all white, Shall come too soon and wrap the night, And lay it unremembered 'mong the dead.

The yellow moon is staining all the land, And you and I within the garden sit, And love is here: come welcome it, For time so soon shall show an empty hand.

**In All Languages.**

From The Houston Post.

Lonesomehurst: "I am in search of a girl."

Swedish Venus: "Ja? Dis skoll haf ban party sudden."

**SUPPORTERS ARE TIMID.**

Mr. Chamberlain Says Half-Hearted Policy is a Mistake.

London, April 1.—At a meeting of the Tariff Reform League recently Mr. Chamberlain said:

We must, I think, have felt when we began in this matter that we were in for a very considerable campaign. There was a moment when I thought, and indeed still think, that we might have gained our object if our own party had been absolutely united. We know that many of those who sympathized with us more or less—some who were prevented by what I think is altogether unnecessary timidity, from publicly declaring their allegiance to our



Walter E. Perkins as "Samantha Lane" in "Who Goes There" at the Grand

# GEMS OF LITERATURE

## The Passing of Arthur.

By Alfred Tennyson.

Then surrour'd Arthur, "Place me in the barge."  
So to the barge they came. There those three queens  
Put forth their hands, and took the king,  
And wept.  
But she, that rose the tallest of them all  
And fairest, laid his head upon her lap,  
And loosed the shatter'd casque, and chafed  
his hands,  
And call'd him by his name, complaining  
loud,  
And dropping bitter tears against a brow  
Striped with dark blood: for all his face  
was white  
And colorless, and like the wither'd moon  
Smote by the fresh beam of the springing  
east;  
And all his greaves and cuisses dash'd with  
drops  
Of sweat; and the light and lustrous curls—  
That made his forehead like a rising sun  
High from the dais-throne—were parch'd  
with dust;  
Or, clost into points and hanging loose,  
Mix'd with the knightly growth that fringed  
his lips.  
So like a shatter'd column lay the king;  
Not like that Arthur who, with lance in  
rest,  
From spur to plume a star of tournament,  
Shot thru the lists at Camelot, and charged  
Before the eyes of ladies and of kings.

Then loudly cried the bold Sir Bedivere:  
"Ah, my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go?  
Where shall I hide my forehead and my  
eyes?"  
For now I see the true old times are dead,  
When every morning brought a noble  
chance,  
And every chance brought out a noble  
knight.  
Such times have been not since the light  
that led  
The holy elders with the gift of myrrh.  
But now the whole round table is dissolved  
Which was an image of the mighty world,  
And I, the last, go forth companionless,  
And the days darken round me, and the  
years  
Among new men, strange faces, other  
minds."

And slowly answer'd Arthur from the barge:  
"The old order changeth, yielding place to  
new,  
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,  
Lest one good custom should corrupt the  
world.  
Comfort thyself: what comfort is in me?  
I have lived my life, and that which I have  
done  
May lie within Himself make pure! but  
thou,  
If thou shouldst never see my face again,  
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought  
by prayer  
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let  
thy voice  
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.  
For what are men better than sheep or  
goats  
That nourish a blind life within the brain,

If, knowing God, they lift not hands of  
prayer.  
Both for themselves and those who call  
them friend?  
For so the whole round earth is every way  
Bound by gold chains about the feet of  
God.  
But now farewell. I am going a long way  
With these thou seest.—If indeed I go  
(For all my mind is clouded with a doubt)—  
To the island-valley of Avilion;  
Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,  
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies  
Deep-meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard  
lawns  
And hovey hollows crown'd with summer  
sea,  
Where I will heal me of my grievous  
wound."

So said he, and the barge with oar and sail  
Moved from the brink, like some full-  
breasted swan  
That, fluting a wild carol ere her death,  
Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the  
blood  
With swarthy webs. Long stood Sir Bedi-  
vere  
Revolving many memories, till the hull  
Look'd one black dot against the verge of  
dawn.  
And on the mere the walling died away.

But when that moon had past for evermore,  
The stillness of the dead world's winter  
dawn  
Amazed him, and he groan'd "The king is  
gone."  
And there, that came on him the weird  
"From the great deep to the great deep he  
goes."

Whereat he slowly turn'd and slowly clomb  
The last hard footstep of that iron crag;  
Thence mark'd the black hull moving yet,  
and cried,  
"He passes to be king among the dead,  
And after healing of his grievous wound,  
He comes again; but—if he come no more—  
O me, be you dark queens in yon black  
boat,  
Who shriek'd and wall'd, the three whereat  
we gazed  
On that high day, when, clothed with liv-  
ing light,  
They stood before his throne in silence,  
friends  
Of Arthur, who should help him at his  
need?"

Then from the dawn it seem'd there came,  
but faint  
As from beyond the limit of the world,  
Like the last echo, born of a great cry,  
Sounds as if some fair city were one voice  
Around a king returning from his wars.

Thenceat once more he moved about, and  
clomb  
Ev'n to the highest he could climb, and  
saw,  
Strain'd his eyes beneath an arch of hand,  
Or thought he saw, the speck that bare the  
king.  
Down that long water opening on the deep  
Somewhere far off, pass on and on, and go  
From less to less and vanish into light,  
And the new sun rose bringing the new  
year.

# MAN, THE WOMAN, AND THE OTHER WOMAN.

By Sidney E. Engleman.

Collectively they formed the usual combination of the eternal three—the Man, the Woman, and the other Woman. For some reason or other into which I have not the time to inquire, it is, I find, necessary to spell these particular characters with capital letters. Further, I understand, it is not considered "the thing" to distinguish them by any more distinctive appellation. You call them as I have done, the Man, the Woman and the Other Woman, and leave things to take their course. I am not sure whether the plan was designed to indicate to a more or less appreciative public one's genius, or whether, in the first instance, it was done thru motives of laziness. The fact, however, remains, and no story of this nature can be considered genuine unless the characters are indicated in the manner shown. So, that's that.

The Man and the Woman had resided together for a number of years, until the very placidity of their normal existence began to pall upon the Man. It naturally would. A Man (spelt with a capital letter) is so highly strung a creature that his moral and intellectual well-being requires more excitement than can be found by residence with a Woman who never quarrels. Moreover, he requires Love. Not ordinary, everyday, commonplace love (with a small letter), but Passionate (Neurotic), Divine Love (with capitals, even for the qualifying adjectives).

You will now understand why it was that the Man was tired of it all; why he yearned for the synthetic sympathy of his complementary Soul-Companion. This sounds particularly interesting. I admit, but between ourselves it does not mean very much, not nearly so much, in truth, as, by its alliterative illusiveness, you might be tempted to think. To reach the bed-rock of fact, what he wanted was merely the love of the Other Woman.

Then, of course, he met her. There was no escape. He positively had to meet the Creature, which was the name the Woman bestowed on the Other Woman, and he felt that at last the longings of his soul would be satisfied by contact with the fire of her sympathy. Their two souls would amalgamate, in fact, and form a limited liability company to put a new brand of aesthetic love upon the market. Merely that!

I imagine that the Other Woman had red hair. If she did not, then all I can

say is, that she did not play the game. It would be preposterous for any Other Woman not to have red hair. She also had soulful eyes, this commodity being another of the absolute necessities of existence of an Other Woman.

Each of the two was, as I have said, the complementary Soul-Companion of the Other. I do not know if either of them ever thought of dinner, but I think not. At any rate the Man's soul was satisfied, even if his stom-(Nay! what is far from aesthetic love).

Meanwhile the Woman (the lady first introduced to your indulgent notice) sat at home, waiting and watching for the man's return. That she did not eat out her heart, I attribute to the fact that her larder contained other more edible comestibles. She did, however, shed tears. Gallons in fact. Perhaps she tried to read the jokes in Punch. Who knows?

It will be gathered, then, that the Woman knew of the Other Woman. Oh! dear not! After all, why should she? (I ought, strictly speaking, to insert a page or two of Platitudinous Philosophy at this stage, but I don't think I shall trouble.)

It may have been wrong for the Man to leave the Woman for the sake of the Other Woman. I do not wish to defend him. On the other hand, when you remember that the Woman was only the Man's sister, whilst he wished honestly to marry the Other Woman—

I beg your pardon? You thought that—?

Quite so, but I beg to point out, with your permission, that I never said so. You imagined that—?

Exactly. I might have done the same myself if I had the same charitable imagination that you have got.

**A Warning.**

A popular doctor's son had reached the mature age of nine, after an early career marked by many wild and mischievous pranks. One afternoon, not long ago, his governess kept him after the others were dismissed and had a serious talk with him. She finally said, "I certainly will have to ask your father to come and see me." "Don't you do it," said the boy. The teacher thought she had made an impression. "Yes," she repeated, "I must send for your father." You'd better not," said the boy, quietly. "Why not?" inquired the teacher. "Cause he charges ten shillings a visit!"

# RUSS EDITORS, THEIR WORK FOR OR AGAIN AUTOCRACY

## Men Who Get Out Newspapers Under Difficulties or Who Enjoy Czar's Favor.

Charles Ogdens writes from St. Petersburg to The New York Press: Recent events have brought Russian journals and the men who run them into the news with a vengeance. By this time most Americans must have grown familiar with the names of The St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya, Novosti and Russ, The Moscow Vedomosti and The Kieff Kievlianin, for since the beginning of the far eastern war there has been hardly a day when the telegraphic despatches have not quoted one or another of them. So far the editors of these newspapers haven't got themselves into trouble, but several of their conferees have been less fortunate.

Among these are Messrs. Peshechonoff and Annensky, co-editors of The Ruskoje Bogasto; M. Khislukoff, editor of Our Life, and M. Ganbeiser, editor of Our Days. They were among the writers arrested with Maxim Gor'ky just after the massacre at the winter palace and sent with him to the fortress of Peter and Paul. Quite recently, too, Prince Mestchersky, who owns and edits The Grashdanin, was summoned to a conference with the czar and M. Pobiedonostseff, which, the ostensibly friendly enough, probably was, especially pleasant. And immediately after the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius the editors of the Liberal newspapers Nashi Dni and Nashajev were warned and their journals suppressed for three months.

**Suppressed by Officials.**

The official reason for this step was the publication by these two St. Petersburg journals of articles which the minister of the interior regarded as revolutionary. In reality, their tone was moderate enough, and the editors' real offence was probably their failure to publish articles on the grand duke's murder, the journalists having been indisposed to discuss the matter without commenting on the true cause.

As a matter of fact, the autocracy, having decided on reaction, is seeking any convenient pretext to throttle the progressive press.

"The newspapers," said the czar to Prince Mirsky the other day, "have assumed a degree of license unknown in the history of Russia."

So, as if the censorship that extends even to the advertisements in their columns were not enough, such journals as dare to speak the truth, or decline to speak what is not their mind, are to be gagged. It is possible that the government will be able to silence the voice of public opinion in this way, but already its victims are showing fight.

The Nashi Dni will attempt to resume publication within three weeks under the name of The Synochestvo, which the same editors and publishers are testing soon after the Zemstvo conference, and which was suspended almost immediately for three months, a period now almost expired.

The situation, as between the authorities and the newspapers, promises to be uncommonly interesting, if it does not become critical, and it may not be amiss to say something about the standpoints and opinions of the leading journals in this country and about the men responsible for their respective policies.

**Organ of Government.**

Most prominent of Russian newspapers is, of course, the St. Petersburg journal so frequently quoted in the cable despatches, The Novoye Vremya, or New Times, as its name signifies. It is a daily, usually consisting of 10 to 12 slightly larger than those of American newspapers, and sells in St. Petersburg for five kopeks, which is a bit over two cents. It is published in Erteljev-street, just off the Nevski Prospect, and its policy can be summed up in a few words—"stand in with the government." It is, in fact, to a large extent, officially inspired, and is read by all who have government situations. It is anti-English, anti-Semitic and hostile to the Finns and Poles.

The editor of The Novoye Vremya, A. Sergevitch Suvorin, has been for years the greatest figure in the Russian journalistic world, a position he still holds in spite of the fact that he is 70. The possessor of great wealth as well as vast influence, M. Suvorin is entirely self-made. Incidentally he is one of the smoothest propositions in the Russian empire. He started out as a school teacher, in Voronezh, but soon began contributing to one of the chief newspapers of Moscow, a Liberal sheet by the way, which was then edited by the Countess Salias. In 1861 he came to St. Petersburg and began writing for an official journal called The Petersburg News.

All this time he was saving money, and when the Russo-Turkish war came along he had just enough to buy a small newspaper, which at that time was edited by the man who is now Suvorin's greatest rival, Ossip Natovitch. The paper was to be had cheap—at the cost of only a few hundred roubles—but that was about the extent of Suvorin's capital, so at the start he had to sail pretty close to the wind. He was brimful of ideas, however, and showed great judgment in picking his war correspondents, and his paper soon caught on. He changed its name to The Novoye Vremya, and the newspaper went on prospering until it became what it is to-day—the most valuable

When you require a LIGHT BE SURE you are supplied with an : : :



No others are so QUICK, SAFE and RELIABLE.

Ask your grocer for one of the following brands: In Siberia—"Telephone," "Is Paris," "KING EDWARD," "Eagle," "Victoria," "Little Comet"

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Established 1834  
Celebrated Lehigh Valley Coal.

# P. BURNS & CO'Y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANTS  
HEAD OFFICE: 44 KING-ST. EAST.  
TORONTO, CAN.  
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES MAIN 131 AND 132.

Office and Yard: Princess-st. Dock—Telephone, Main 190. Office and Yard: Corcoran Front and Bathurst-sts.—Telephone Main 448. Branch Offices:

426 1/2 YONGE STREET—Telephone Main 3298.  
572 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Main 139.  
304 QUEEN STREET EAST—Telephone Main 134.  
429 SPADINA AVENUE—Telephone Main 2140.  
1312 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Park 711.  
24 COLLEGE STREET—Telephone North 1179.  
324 1/2 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Main 1409.

Journalistic property in Russia and the mouthpiece of the autocracy.

**Suvorin Stands In.**

His rivals declare that M. Suvorin is absolutely unscrupulous, that his politics change whenever the policy of the government is altered, and that he uses his powerful influence with officialdom to get any newspaper suppressed that becomes dangerous. He has the satisfaction, however, of knowing that he is "it." His intimate friends include no end of counsellors and ministers, many of whom contribute to his journal, and he was recently received by the czar as representative of the Russian press and named member of the imperial committee for the reorganization of the Russian fleet.

That Suvorin, in spite of his years, is exceptionally wideawake and quite aware of what the future may bring forth is shown by the way in which he recently set his son up in the newspaper business. Seven months ago, aided by his father, the younger Suvorin produced The St. Petersburg Russ, which now has quite a large circulation. Its policy is diametrically opposed to that of The Novoye Vremya; it is progressive to the backbone, and on its staff, which includes some of the cleverest of Russian journalists, is a writer who returned only recently from Siberia, where he was sent for writing an anti-czar article. Supposedly, of course, The Russ is fighting The Vremya tooth and nail, but it is probable that M. Suvorin, sr., believing that there is going to be a great split of Russians into two political factions, intends that the paper which he has edited for so long shall be the leading organ of one side, while that of the other is in the hands of his son.

The greatest real rival of The Novoye Vremya is The Novosti (The News), edited by Ossip Constantinovitch Natovitch, who was editing The Vremya when Suvorin bought it. Natovitch is 50, and has edited The Novosti since 1877. Unlike The Vremya, The Novosti is hostile to neither England nor the Jews. Natovitch, in fact, always has advised an alliance between Russia and Great Britain. Under his guidance The Novosti advocates tolerance, individual liberty and equal rights for all the subjects of the empire. This all the subjects of the empire. This newspaper deals principally with finance and trade, and has an uncommonly capable staff.

The largest circulation throughout the empire is claimed by The Petersburg Svet, which is estimated to sell 100,000 copies daily. Incidentally it is about the worst of the prominent newspapers published in St. Petersburg. Its news is scanty and consists more of comment than information, and its tone is essentially Slavonic.

Moscow has five daily papers, of which The Vedomosti is the best and the oldest, being now in its 144th year. Its policy is reactionary; it is opposed to all western influence and modes of thought, and is more imperial than the czar himself.

Prominent among Russian Newspapers, too, is The Rosska Vedomosti, founded within the last 20 years, and also published in Moscow. It is contributed to largely by the professors at Moscow University, and is generally dignified and well informed.

**Picturesque Journalist.**

After Suvorin, Prince Mestchersky, who owns and runs The St. Petersburg Grashdanin (The Citizen), is the most picturesque of Russian journalists. He is enormously rich, was a personal friend of Alexander III, the late czar, and is said to be one of the most influential men in Russia to-day. He is more or less of a free lance, and in by-gone days The Grashdanin, which is a bi-weekly publication, was suppressed several times for criticizing the government. But, as an aristocrat by birth and conviction, Mestchersky is heart and soul with the autocracy in the present crisis. When called upon recently to confer with the czar and Pobiedonostseff, he heartily joined with the head of the synod in urging the emperor to harden his heart against liberalism and constitutions.

Another titled editor is Prince Ukhtomsky, who owns and directs The Petersburg Vedomosti. Altho a personal friend of the czar, and rather closely in touch with the ministry of the interior, Ukhtomsky has made his paper a

progressive organ, and prints many articles that are surprisingly free in their tone. Germany is this noble editor's bugbear, while, unlike most of his craft, he is well disposed toward England.

Perhaps the most daring of Russian editors is M. Pikhno, who directs The Kieff Kievlianin. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, Pikhno hammered the Siberian and Manchurian policy of the government day after day, and, since the war has been in progress, his paper certainly would have been suppressed half a dozen times had its editor not been personally connected with various high officials.

The Ruskoje Bogasto, two of whose co-editors were arrested by Treppoff, is edited by M. Korolenko. He is a veteran journalist, a close friend of Maxim Gor'ky and has the distinction of having first given that author's work to the world.

**Apprehensive.**

From The Detroit Tribune.

The czar was approached by the Yanké novelty concern.

"If we can't sell you a loving cup," said the agent, "let us sell you a rattle for the baby."

But the czar frowned.

"Don't talk to me about rattles!" he stormed. "I'm rattled enough without the baby's being rattled."

**A Morning Dream.**

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Skynflint: "What are you chuckling about, Jonas?"

Mr. Skynflint: "I dreamed I was going to give a Pullman porter a quarter."

Mrs. Skynflint: "Shouldn't think that would make you grin."

Mr. Skynflint: "Well, I woke up just and he was reaching for it."

# Unhappy Women!

No woman can be happy when her health is undermined. No woman can have good health while she suffers from female weakness, inflammation, ulceration or any disease of the delicate womanly organs. Nervous, sleepless, fretful, suffering in body and mind, she does not live but only exists.

More than a half a million such women have found a perfect and permanent cure for their diseased condition in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Women cured by this remedy say it is a "wonderful medicine," so perfectly does it restore them to health and comeliness.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," neither does it contain opium, cocaine, nor any other harmful drug. It is in the strictest sense, an honest, temperance medicine. Its ingredients are purely vegetable, and it will agree with the most delicate constitution.

Don't be hypnotized, or ever persuaded, into accepting a substitute. This medicine has a record that's worth far more than any difference in price.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, either personally or by letter, absolutely without charge or fee, thus avoiding the unpleasant questionings, offensive examinations and obnoxious local treatments considered necessary by many local practitioners. All correspondence treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



These tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels, cure Constipation and Bad Stomach, attended by foul breath. One or two for laxative, three or four for cathartic.

This great family Doctor Book FREE on receipt of 31 one-cent postage stamps to cover cost of customs and mailing or, in fine cloth binding 50 stamps.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

# BLUNDERS OF AUTHORS

### Strange Slips that Sundry Clever Men of Letters Have Made

Writers, great and small, share the common fallibility of the human mind, and even our literary immortals have been, once in a while, ill served by their usually retentive memories. It would be unworthy to feel the slightest satisfaction that we have found a joint in their armor of perfection, rather let us be sympathetic, with the fellow-feeling which is due to a respected companion in misfortune. There are, of course, two main sources of error in literature as in everything else. The main one—and a very elastic one it is—forgetfulness on the part of the author; the other is ignorance. The former is usually pleaded in extenuation by the author who makes a slip, and according to his standing in the literary world, the indulgent reader usually gives him the benefit of the doubt.

There have been instances of a mistake arising from an author's lack of imagination or of the saving grace of humor. Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" innocently caused many ludicrous mistakes to be made by other authors of the period, as well as by the common classes. "As this was the age of discovery," says Granger, "a learned Bugaeus and others took it for a genuine history, and considered it as highly expedient that missionaries should be sent thither, in order to convert so wise a nation to Christianity." Comment is superfluous.

Where Shakespeare Erred. Great men of letters are undoubtedly the objects of much hero-worship. Thus we are so accustomed to indiscriminate praise of the Bard of Avon that to many who hear it for the first time, the fact that he has made at least one error comes somewhat as a disillusionment. Shakespeare, in naming "The Winter's Tale" on Robert Greene's novel, reversed the circumstances and actions attributed in the latter to the kings of Bohemia and Sicily respectively. Whether or not this was the cause of the great dramatist's famous blunder in calling Bohemia "a desert country near the sea" (or, as he makes Antigonus say, "Our ship has touched upon the deserts of Bohemia") is a moot point, which has been discussed by critics from time to time. Ben Jonson, in his "Conversations with William Drummond," was emphatic enough in all conscience. He said: "Shakespeare, in a play, brought in a number of men saying they have suffered shipwreck in Bohemia, where there is no sea near by some one hundred miles." But flaws such as this merely serve to accentuate the usually faultless finish of his mighty and enduring work.

The Biter Bitten. For a corrector of another's fault himself to make a slip, has a distinctly humorous flavor of the "biter-bit" order. In this connection Macaulay (in his article on Goldsmith in the "Encyclopedia Britannica") accuses the Irish author of asserting in his History of England that Naseby is in Yorkshire. This is not so surprising on the careless Goldsmith's part as Macaulay's own blunder. In the latter's review of Southey's edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," the following passage is to be found: "Nay, even Spenser himself, tho' assuredly one of the greatest poets that ever lived, could not succeed in making allegory interesting. . . . One unardonable fault, the fault of tediousness, pervades the whole of the 'Fairy Queen.' We become sick of cardinal virtues and deadly sins and long for the society of plain men and women. Of the persons who read the first canto, not one in ten reaches the end of the first book, and not one in a hundred perseveres to the end of the poem. Very few and very weary are those who are in at the death of the blatant beast." Truly an astonishing piece of criticism, fittingly crapped by an erroneous assumption. As a matter of fact, the blatant beast does not die in the poem as Edmund Spenser wrote it.

Pope's Commentators. The most genial and painstaking of literary raconteurs, Isaac D'Israeli, tells us that "One of the grossest literary blunders of modern times" was that of Gilbert Wakefield in his edition of Pope. Wakefield apparently took the "Song by a Person of Quality" seriously. As is well known it is a satirical effort directed against the meretricious nonsense of certain fashionable rhymesters. According to the author of "The Curiosities of Literature" Wakefield, "in a most copious commentary, fatigues himself to prove that every line seems disconnected, reflects disgrace upon the author, etc." Pope would seem to have been unfortunate in his commentators. In a note on "Measure for Measure," he states that the plot was derived from Clitellia's novels, Dec. 8, Nov. 5; which means, of course, decades, novel 5, Warburton, in a subsequent edition of Shakespeare, endeavors to amplify Pope's note, which then reads December 8, November 5.

The Association of Ideas. Sometimes, by the curious process of thought known as the association of ideas, one word automatically suggests some other, which has been commonly linked with it. A case in point occurs in Sir Archibald Alison's description of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. One of the pall-bearers was Sir Peregrine Maitland. Now Peregrine, to a reader familiar with Smollett's novels, naturally suggests Pickle, and sure enough Sir Archibald Alison wrote "Sir Peregrine Pickle." Sir Walter Scott had been taken to task from time to time for the liberties he took with the historic vertices in some of his novels. But, however interesting it would be to the historical or literary student to probe these dis-

crepancies, the process would involve an amount of research and a quantity of more or less tedious exposition which is outside the scope of this article. It may suffice to point out one instance where the "Wizard of the North" makes use of a reference which, if not erroneous, is certainly ambiguous. It will, no doubt, be remembered that in the "Fortunes of Nigel," Scott makes David Ramsay swear "by the bones of the immortal Napier." Now there is a calculating apparatus which is familiarly known as "Napier's bones." Whether Scott refers to that or to the relics of Napier himself, is left for the reader to decide.

Dickens, Then Gladstone. There is a form of forgetfulness on the part of authors which is only too familiar to editors and correctors for the press; and that is the changing of a character's name in the course of a narrative. Dickens himself offended at least once in this respect. When "Bleak House" was first issued, Harold Skimpole was called "Leonard" throughout an entire number, but strangely enough, the former cognomen was returned to in subsequent issues. A very obvious blunder, the making of which must have been particularly galling to a man of such wide range of thought and deep erudition as the late Mr. Gladstone is often quoted. In his "Gleanings of Past Years" he wrote: "The fierce light that beats upon a throne is sometimes like the heat of a furnace in which only Daniel could walk unscathed, too fierce for those whose place it is to stand in its vicinity." Thus, thru the temporary aberration of the great statesman, Daniel becomes accredited with new honors. We cannot find that Mr. Gladstone at any time in his writings equalized matters by consigning Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego to the lion's den.

Critical "Crossovers." Critics, so long as they are not anonymous, are obviously authors to a certain extent. As criticism is generally thought to imply an unusually wide or intimate acquaintance with the subject or subjects under review, and derives added importance from these supposed attributes, the task of the critic of standing is a delicate one. It is since Jeffrey, the irascible editor of the "Quarterly Review," said of some of Wordsworth's poems, "This will never do," there have been many cases where writers have blundered badly in valuing the work of others. We find instances of this kind in the well-published life of the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. For some time after he was called to the bar he added to his income by writing literary reviews for the "Guardian." Altho a well-read man, with keen artistic perceptions, his critical outlook cannot be considered a broad one. He characterized Kingsley's "Yeast" as "immoral" and Tennyson's "Vivien" as "nasty." Of "Villette" by Charlotte Bronte, he wrote: "Even the best characters, those which wish to be models of purity and grace, are represented as assenting to situations and adopting practices no really high-minded and virtuous person would consent to."

Historical Absurdities. Historical accuracy is too serious a matter to be trifled with. In this connection one John Britton in his "Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells" writes of Bloody Jeffreys as "presiding at the trial of King Charles I." When it is remembered that Jeffreys would be about nine years old at the time, the absurdity of the assertion becomes evident. Victor Hugo made a somewhat similar mistake, tho in a case of a foreign writer the error is hardly so culpable. The eminent French author pointed out that no history of England recorded that Charles II. murdered his brother, the Duke of Gloucester. This is not surprising, as that youth died of smallpox. Hugo appears to have confused the son of Charles I. with an earlier Duke of Gloucester, and to have made the assassin the victim.

Altho we have only been able to give a selection of them, it will be seen that the blunders of authors are many and various. Hardly a book is printed without some errata creeping in, for which the author must accept liability, even if there be only one broken link in a chain of literary gems. However, he has the consolation of having erred in good company, and he can either meditate upon the humanity of error and the divinity of forgiveness, or he can say with Job, "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!"

## THE LITTLE BUSH SLAVE

It was a little girl of four who pleaded: "Mummy, can't I play?" "No, yer can't! Rock the baby, while Mummy gets Daddy's dinner ready, or I'll beat yer."

Little barefooted Bessie toddled to the heavy cradle (a wooden box, nailed to weighty rockers, made of green iron-bark timber), and swayed it to and fro until one of the rockers flattened out her little toes.

"Mummy, me toe-me toe!" she wailed.

"What on earth 'ave yer done now? Yer alvus doin' somethin'. Why can't yer be careful?" growled Mummy, as she bandaged up the sobbing child's foot with a piece of old shirt.

"Put salve on it, Mummy—put salve on it!"

"There ain't no salve" (ointment made of stinging nettles and fat was the family medicine chest). "Rock baby agen

til Mummy goes to the well for water, and then Mummy will make some salve when Daddy has his dinner." She had to go a quarter of a mile to the well, and, judging by the shadows, it was near dinner time. She picked up her bucket and hurried off, leaving little Bessie to console herself and her baby brother. Bessie had learnt to be patient. She knew that there would be no salve for her sore foot until Daddy had his dinner, so she rocked her baby brother to sleep and began playing with her rag doll.

"E's gone asleep, Mummy," she whispered, as her mother entered and thoughtlessly thumped her bucket down on to a wooden stool, wakening the child.

"Rock him, Bessie; quick Daddy's comin' and the kittle's not on."

Bessie began to cry. "None of yer cryin'! One cranky kid's enough, without you j'imin' in. Stop it, I tell yer!—d'y'ear!" the mother bawled—or I'll put yer down the diggers' hole." Bessie suppressed her sobs and began rocking the baby. "Shut yer eyes, lovey, and go by-by," she coaxed; but baby, thinking there was something better to look at than the bark roof, lifted his head. Bessie did not notice him, and kept on rocking. His head bumped against the side of the cradle, and he began to roar his loudest. "That bloomin' kid's alvus 'owlin' when a felle comes 'ome to 'is dinner. What the 'ell's the matter with 'im?" "E's bumped 'ees 'ed, Daddy," replied Bessie.

"I'll give it to yer, me lady, for rockin' 'im so 'ard!" said the mother, smacking Bessie on the side of the face with her open hand and then picking up the howling kid.

"I never done it, Mummy!" sobbed Bessie.

"Yes, yer did! Rockin' 'im too 'ard!"

"For two pins I'd give yer no dinner, me little lady!" chipped in Daddy.

"I'll put 'im in the collar" (the horse's collar), said Mummy, "and yer can just play with 'im till me and Daddy have our dinner."

Bessie played with 'im under the gum. She thought it better than rocking him, and baby himself preferred looking at the fowls to the bark roof.

"When y've done yer dinner, y' better put some more seed-wheat to soak in the bluestone water, and feed them bloomin' pigs, and don't forget to give 'em water. They've been squealing all ther mornin'," said Daddy. "I dunno wot yer doin' 'arf yer time," he muttered to himself.

Mummy hurried off, heedless of her little hungry children and her promise to Bessie that she would make salve for her foot.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Mummy took baby and gave little Bessie her dinner—a plate of cold potatoes. Scarcely had she begun her meal when her mother said, "Urny up now, so as yer can play with baby while I bake and get Daddy's tea ready; and don't let 'im go to sleep, ether, or 'e'll not sleep to-night."

"Will night be long comin', Mummy?" inquired Bessie, already weary of her day's task.

"Never mind talkin'. Urny up, and mind this kid," said Mummy, angrily, as she planked the baby down in the horse collar, leaving Bessie to mind him.

"I allus got ter mind yer! yer cranky little debil; and the night'll nebbor come!" said Bessie.

The rays of the setting sun were striking the tree tops when Mummy took baby, fed him in the cradle and told Bessie to rock him to sleep.

"Come an' 'ave yer tea, an' go to bed out the road!" said the mother, when baby fell asleep.

While Daddy and Mummy talked about the crops, the weather and the pigs, a little girl, lying on a bag of straw with her clothes for a pillow whispered in her dream. "E's gone asleep Mummy! Can't I play?"

P.B. in Sydney N.S.W. Bulletin.

### Mr. Chamberlain as a Smoker.

Stuart Cumberland, who has made thought-reading experiments with many men of note, tells in the current Pearson's how he had on one occasion Mr. Chamberlain as a "subject." At the outset Mr. Cumberland found that, much as Mr. Chamberlain desired not to, "his thoughts kept straying to the mantel shelf."

The mental grip, the unwavering decisiveness, which had been so strikingly displayed in the previous experiments, were lacking. I begged of him to concentrate his thoughts entirely upon the test in question. "It's no good," he said. "My thoughts keep going to my pipe. I haven't finished my smoke, and I really cannot concentrate my thoughts without it." The pipe was on the mantel shelf. Mr. Chamberlain took it up, placed it in his mouth, and the experiment was immediately carried to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Cumberland adds, is an inveterate smoker, and he makes some of his best speeches with a cigar in his hand. But he prefers a pipe. "His deepest thinking is done in association with his briar."

"In the latest portraits," says The Pelican, "of Mr. Chamberlain, the Man of the Moment is depicted seated at his writing table, upon which repose two briar pipes. I am told that when exceptionally busy and harassed he finds relief in smoking, and that one of his favorite mixtures is the 'Craven,' better known to all readers of Mr. Barrie's charming book, 'My Lady Nicotine,' as the 'Arcadia' mixture. My own experience of the mixture is of a distinctly pleasing character, and to those who have not tried the 'Craven,' I tender the advice to do so without delay."

### Style.

From The Chicago Tribune. "Mara, why will you persist in wearing low-necked gowns when your neck is so scrawny?"

"John Henry, if you were not so densely ignorant you would know that thin necks are the height of fashion now. More than a dozen women will ask me to-night how I managed to get rid of my superfluous flesh. (With a growl) They may ask you that, but you won't fool a single one of them."

## MEN IN GREEN.

### Pastoral Symphonies to be the Feature of the Year.

Green is to be the fashionable color for men's attire this season—green in all its shades, ranging between the aggressiveness of the cat's eye and the subdued pallor of the Brussels sprout.

Should the confident predictions of the tailors be realized, the streets will be a seething mass of greenery-yellowery, Grosvenor gallery, head-in-the-air young men.

The shops already indicate the change from the present sombre black and brown which even the smartest men affect.

Olive-green Homburg hats and motor caps, and even dark green bowler hats, confront one in the hatters' windows, and greenish tweeds and still more pronounced green flannels are to be seen at most of the fashionable tailors' establishments.

### The Ideal Young Man.

Here is an ideally green-clad young man for the season—Olive-green Trilby hat; Lincoln green flannel suit (like Robin Hood's archers) with sea-green stripes; emerald-green tie; pea-green striped flannel shirt, with collar to match; and sage-green socks relieved with pale green spots. The boots would be left to the taste of the wearer, but a green whangee cane would be effective. Truly a pastoral symphony!

There are always some material reasons for these fashionable departures. Mr. Vincent, the editor of the "Tailor and Cutter," who was consulted by a London Exchere representative, thought it "a clever scheme on the part of the hatters."

"Things have been rather bad in the hat trade of late," he said. "There was the objection to hats at Oxford, for instance, and a growing disinclination on the part of sporting men to wear anything but caps. Something had to be done, and the hatters did it."

Mr. Vincent, whose finger is ever on the pulse of the young man who seeks effect by his clothes, had many other sartorial changes to tell of. Toppers and bowlers have to undergo a radical alteration. In 1905 they must be deep as to the crown and narrow and curly as to the brim.

### Longer Lounge Coats.

The lounge coat lengths space. Fashion has decreed that it shall extend quite two inches nearer the knee than last season, and the waist is to be so tight that the man who wishes to live up to his coat must model his figure by the advertisement columns of the ladies' papers. The nether garments, too, will be much tighter. The general tendency is to make the thin man resemble a green lamp-post and the fat man an overgrown cabbage.

A well-known tailor of aesthetic tastes, who is displaying some ultra-green "heather mixtures" for ordinary country wear, was enthusiastic. "Men," he declared, "are becoming tired of blacks, greys and drabs. The colored dress-coat is bound to come in time, and then bright colors for day wear

will speedily follow. As it is, men's ideas in dress are broadening." The waistcoat or the tie that is simply "smart" to-day would have been "horribly vulgar" last year. Then the tailor unfolded from his imagination a panorama of London streets peopled with men in blue and maroon and green tail-coats on which brilliant-hued buttons shone. "The dash," he said, "that's the thing! If we could only persuade our customers to make the dash." And he heaved a sigh. "Still, the green of this season is a step in the right direction."

### The Spendthrift Sultan of Morocco.

Walter B. Harris contributes to Blackwood's Magazine an amusing article on the Sultan of Morocco as he knew him in private life. The monarch is now bankrupt, and of small account to his own country, and, according to Mr. Harris, it is all the result of following bad advice. Mimicry of European fashions and tastes has ruined him. It has at the same time enriched the commercial agents of many European firms, which the Sultan falsely supposed was the best way to conciliate European governments. Many thousands of pounds the Sultan was cajoled into spending upon motor cars and other things that were of no use to him.

Here is a story of the purchase of a gorgeous state coach modeled after that used by King Edward at the coronation:

"The Sultan, as usual, said little, but he was evidently satisfied with his latest purchase. He called to one of his officers and ordered horses to be harnessed to it, but unfortunately there were no horses in the palace that had ever been in harness before. In fact, there were none in all Morocco, for there are neither roads nor vehicles. But his majesty was not to be done out of the pleasure of seeing his new coach move. Men were summoned and told to drag it along. Slowly the lumbering, useless carriage began to move.

"We must ride in it," said the Sultan, and forthwith he summoned two of his guests, the consul at Fez and myself, to share the honor of accompanying him in his first experience of a state carriage. But his majesty had vague ideas about the seating of his companions. He invited the consul to get up behind, while he himself agilely climbed on to the box, calling to me to get inside. When we were seated, the equipage started on its first and only journey. I have had many experiences in many lands, but I doubt if ever I shall have another opportunity of riding inside an imperial state coach with the ruling sovereign on the box and the consul of a great power doing lacquey behind."

### Impure Bread.

The Lancet recently spoke strongly against the impurity of bread and the uncleanness of tradespeople. It is a mistake to think that the whiter bread the better the quality. The snow-white loaf is the product of steel rollers and chemicals, and is less nutritive than the loaf made with stone-crushed and unbleached flour. With regard to uncleanness, the Journal complains that loaves are often left out in trays on the pavement, exposed to dirty surroundings, and loaves not infrequently fall into the gutter, and are delivered with splashes of mud on them.



Walter E. Perkins and two Brother Officers in the musical comedy "Who Goes There" at the Grand this week.

### COLONIAL SECRETARY LYTTELTON ON BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

Their Indebtedness to the Mother Country Upwards of Four Hundred Million Pounds Sterling; And Not One Has Ever Defaulted.

Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair at the annual banquet held recently. Many distinguished people were present, including the lord mayor, the colonial secretary and Canada's agent at Birmingham, F. B. Ball. The chairman in proposing the toast of His Majesty's ministers said they were a fine body of men and had one of the grandest records of any ministry for a century. One thing which had marked the colonial policy of His Majesty's ministers was that it was not a policy of drift. It was a policy worked out with one end in view, and carried out with ability. As to their foreign policy nothing, he considered, could be more satisfactory. Never in the history of the country had England stood so high in the eyes of other nations. (Applause.) They had wrought great things thru their ministers. (Hear, hear.) Where would they find statesmanship and foresight equalled, he would not say surpassed, by that treaty made a few years ago with Japan—(applause)—an offensive and defensive alliance with one of the first nations of the world. (Hear, hear.) Seeing the vast interests Great Britain had in the East the ultimate result of the alliance with Japan would not only mean peace, but the security of capital and commerce and all those conditions which tended to benefit the commerce of the world in general and of Britain in particular. (Applause.)

The Colonial Secretary. Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, colonial secretary, in responding, said that he felt that the toast of His Majesty's ministers must at any rate by some of them be drunk in a somewhat limited and qualified sense. (Laughter.) Their health might be drunk without prejudice to their desire to destroy them tomorrow. (More laughter.) He had an old friend, remarkably fond of fox hunting, who used every night, when he was about to hunt on the morrow, to drink the health of the fox which he was about to chase. (Loud laughter.) But he understood him to drink the health of that quadruped in a singularly reserved sense to desire him to show sport on the morrow, and in the evening to wish for nothing less than his violent and honorable death. He had the happiness to be connected at the present moment with an office which occasionally became the subject of violent assault. But it was an office at the same time which in many of its aspects was not subjected to organized quarrels which were the product of the party system. In thinking how he might address them upon a subject which should be devoid of color of party he had occasion to think over certain objections to the imperial spirit most genuinely entertained by a certain body of opinion. He would summarize what that opinion was. They said that the colonies were over-rated; that the United Kingdom did not receive sufficient attention; and that by reason of the imperial spirit, and of the attention which was being devoted to the colonies, a tendency to divert men's minds from great home questions, a tendency also to the increase of militarism, and a discouragement of the desire for domestic reform. He wished to suggest certain reflections in no controversial spirit which he thought ought to be consoling to those who genuinely held these views. He would not dwell on subjects now familiar—the wealth, influence and power which our colonial system gave to this kingdom. He did not propose either to dwell on the subject of defence which interested so many people. He wished rather to put forward some considerations with regard to imperial trade with ourselves and the colonies. (Hear, hear.)

A Great and Peaceful Organization. He would try and show them that these brought to us the benefits of a great and peaceful organization. (Hear, hear.) He would endeavor to show that the tendency of that system was in precisely the opposite direction from the objections to which he had referred. The first broad fact was that our colonies and possessions did a great deal more than half their external trade with the United Kingdom. It would not be difficult to show that a great deal of the balance was done intercolonially—between the colonies themselves. There was a natural barter and exchange between the United Kingdom and the colonies—broadly speaking, manufactures from ourselves, raw material from them. If one concentrated his thoughts upon this natural barter and exchange it was easy to see something of its magnitude. Twenty-five years ago we only had the rim of the territories in East and West Africa. In the last twenty-five years by the annexation of the great states which now so prominently engage us in West Africa and East Africa we had territories in extent which were equal to Spain, France, Italy and Germany. (Hear, hear.) Southern Nigeria was so wealthy or comparatively wealthy that it was now able to contribute as much as £50,000 a year towards her, at present, poorer neighbor, Northern Nigeria. There was a financial relation between the colonies and the mother country. Great Britain was the banker and financial agent of almost all her colonies. Vast accumulations of sanable capital existed in this country for distribution thruout the empire and the colonies.

A Concrete Instance. Just let them think for a moment what that meant, and take a concrete

instance for the sake of lucidity. Our colony Lagos at present required a railway, and it required £2,000,000 to build it. Lagos had a revenue to pay the interest upon that amount, and she floated a loan in England. How was that transaction carried out in fact and in business? We were the money-lenders, and, like many money-lenders, we lent partly in cash and partly in goods. (Hear, hear.) We did not send to Lagos anything like what she wanted in cash. But we sent her great quantities of railway material and plant; we sent her engineers and skilled workmen and foremen to guide the native labor. Lagos in turn did not pay her interest in cash. She sent it in nuts and other commodities of that kind, which he believed the new advocates of the digestive process were instilling into our minds as expedient for us to consume. (Laughter and applause.) The result of that sort of thing—he had only given one instance—was a great employment of labor in England, and a great development of those manufacturing arts which were so conspicuous in Birmingham; on the other hand there was a stimulus to production on the colony, and a link—it might be a financial link, but no matter—a genuine link of a material, but still of an unbroken kind, between this country and them. (Applause.) The debt of the colonies to Great Britain, which he believed had a population of some twelve millions, was more than £400,000,000—that of crown colonies and protectorates amounting to something like £15,000,000, and that of self-governing colonies £39,000,000. Of that debt there had never been a default in the payment of the interest in a single case of a single shilling. (Applause.) And, of course, the great mass of that debt had been contributed by the financiers and investors of this kingdom—(hear, hear)—because investors, whatever might be said, had a tendency to follow the flag—(hear, hear)—for they knew that under the flag there was justice and credit and solvency and a burning sense of shame at not discharging obligations. (Applause.)

A Solid and Secure Investment. What did this represent to us and to the empire as a whole? Almost hundreds of thousands of miles of coast had been constructed, carrying tens of thousands of tons of merchandise, carrying passengers, employing large staffs and breaking into country and civilizing it, which was formerly almost impossible. Safe and deep harbors had been made on almost inaccessible shores, rivers had been bridged which had been thought impassable, roads had been constructed in places where one could previously hardly get about except in the roughest kind of vehicle. Wholesome and pure water had been supplied to communities, and arid continents irrigated. Public buildings, universities, schools, parliamentary and municipal houses—all these had grown up as a result of this immense expenditure. And this expenditure was not like the national debt of the old world, a record of devastating and wasteful wars. (Hear, hear.) But it marked the opening up of great continents, and represented solid and secure investments in reproductive industries and works, yielding not merely monetary interest, but representing benefits to youthful and splendid communities which could not be expressed in language. (Hear, hear.) Last, but not least, it had erected a vast and delicate fabric which in itself alone fostered and guaranteed the peaceful split—(applause)—for the greater the area of commercial interdependence the greater and more numerous became the advocates of peace. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, the organization which he had sketched out provided also a solution for some of the greatest problems at home. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the colonial conference it was proposed to hold not later than 1906, he said that it was a more definitely systematized and businesslike conference than had previously existed, and he wished, wholly apart from any controversial element, that his countrymen would concentrate their thoughts on these periodic conferences and endeavor to make them as real as possible. Speaking entirely for himself and not as a member of the government he felt that to make these conferences really effective and operative some continuity should be introduced into the system, and that in the four or five years' intervals between the meetings of the conference there should be in continual session a small body upon which the colonies could be represented the same as this country—(hear, hear)—and which would bring up in concise and businesslike form topics ripe for discussion. (Applause.) He threw this suggestion out, and he ventured to think that it was deserving of the careful and prolonged consideration of those who valued a close connection between the colonies and the mother country. (Applause.) In conclusion the speaker referred to the magnificent services Lord Milner had rendered the empire in South Africa, and said that a worthy successor had been found. It was not for him to pass eulogy upon a friend and colleague, but he should indeed be surprised if the work which Lord Milner had carried on with such signal distinction was not carried on with equal honor and distinction by his successor. (Applause.) At least the government had shown that in regard to colonial problems they believed the best material that the empire could furnish should be furnished—(hear, hear)—and if they did no more he thought they might say that they had not been wholly undeserving of the confidence of the country. (Applause.)

### A TYPICAL JEWISH FAMILY SEVEN SONS RISE TO FAME

In the Army, in Civil Life, at Home or Abroad, Their Course is Always Progressive and Noteworthy.

It is not often that seven distinguished "hostages of fortune" spring from one family, but the seven sons of the late Jonah Nathan are a case in point. Their careers present a wonderful aggregation of honors and interests. The recent appointment of Sir Matthew Nathan as governor of Hongkong has called attention to the varied service this family gives the empire over which the sun never sets, but few details have crept into the press. The brothers are, in this age of advertisement, most strongly opposed to publicity. Photographs, even of Sir Matthew, are unobtainable. The Nathans are the journalists' despair. Here, however, are the facts in the case.

It is sometimes said that every boy ought to have a public school training, in order to fit him for the battle of life, but the Nathans are perhaps the exceptions which prove this rule. None of them went to public schools—all of them were educated at home by a private tutor and so consequently had less opportunity for "sport" than most of their contemporaries. The eldest, Sir Nathaniel Nathan, is a half-brother to the rest. He entered the legal profession and practiced at the West Indian bar. We made a King's counsel, rose to be senior puisne judge of the supreme court in 1893, became attorney-general of Trinidad and Tobago in 1898, and this year retired with a knighthood. He now lives in London.

The eldest of the six brothers—and he is now only forty-four years of age—is Major F. L. Nathan of "The Gunners" as the Royal Artillery is known in the service. He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, passed into the Royal Artillery in 1879, got his company in 1887, and was a major by 1897. He held a series of appointments, and in 1892 became assistant superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder factory at Waltham Abbey. Since 1899 he has been superintendent. He is an acknowledged authority on cordite.

Major Nathan's home is, of course, in Waltham Abbey—a spot so charming that it is difficult to believe the danger that lies so near. Waltham Abbey pre- sents four hundred acres of wooded land, four miles of streams dear to the heart of the angler. In fact it was purchased in 1787 by the government, from John Walton, a direct descendant of the only the long low sheds where the death-dealing manufactures are carried on, remind the visitor that one of the grimmest occupations is proceeding there. Major Nathan married a Miss Sichel.

Sir Matthew Nathan—the second brother—is doubtless still better known. He is, in fact, the first Jew to become governor of one of the colonies, and he is the youngest governor at the present day. Speaking of him recently, an army man said emphatically, "Sir Matthew? A splendid chap to the right sort, but a terror to the slacker!" This gives one the key to his success—he has never been a "slacker." But it is best to begin at the beginning of this distinguished career.

Sir Matthew entered the Military Academy at Woolwich, was gazetted to the Royal Engineers in May, 1880. He was promoted to be captain in 1886 and major in 1898. Meanwhile he had taken part in the Nile expedition of 1885 and the Lushai campaign, for which he received the medal with clasps. When the colonial defence committee was convened in 1895, Major Nathan was chosen to act as secretary, and for this he was created a C.M.G. His next promotion was to the governorship of Sierra Leone—"the white man's grave." After twelve months' service the governorship of the Gold Coast fell to his lot.

While on the West Coast he went in search of the famous Golden Stool of which so much was written, and which was made of clay and gilt and human blood. He found and brought home one, but whether it is the genuine stool is doubtful. He had much to do with the settlement of matters after the Ashantee war and was already then remarked as a diplomatist of the first order. It was mainly thru him that Anglo-French relations were satisfactorily adjusted. Since Sir Matthew's promotion in 1903 to the governorship of Hongkong he has increased his reputation. Hongkong is half-way house for the world. Sir Matthew has to receive men of all ranks and nations; from princes downward. He is equally conversant with French, German and Italian, and at his reception at government house, he goes from one guest to the other, speaking each language in turns. At banquets he makes excellent speeches in the different tongues—and this was exemplified in the recent visits of a French admiral and of Prince Adalbert of Germany. Sir Matthew is devoted to children, and one of the first functions he gave in Hongkong was a large children's party, with beautiful presents. He used to take one box of toys for the black children of the West Coast. Sir Matthew is vice-president of the Anglo-Jewish association at Hongkong.

The third brother, William Nathan, did not choose the army, but entered the Indian civil service. He is in the public works department and is doing important railway work in the jungle.

The fourth brother, Robert Nathan, is the one for whom the greatest career is prophesied, for he has just been appointed secretary to Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, and this can be a stepping-stone to the dizzy heights. Mr. "Bob" looks as if he were destined for great things—in fact, it is said that Lord Curzon noticed him at a viceregal dance, asked who he was, spoke to him and eventually secured his services. He is very fond of society, which is an additional advantage in the gayest of countries—India. It is worth noting that he was the only one of the brothers who had a university career—for he went to St. Peter's College, Cambridge. From Cambridge Mr. Nathan entered the Bengal civil service in 1883, and after various local appointments he became under secretary to the government of Indian financial and commerce department. His best known work is "The Official History of the Plague in India," and he contributes articles to the forthcoming administrative section of The Gazetteer of India. He has found time in his career to be called to the bar and has the Order of the Indian Empire. He is unmarried, and is very artistic.

Next upon this remarkable list comes Major Walter Nathan, who also went to Woolwich. He was out in the Boer war and did yeoman service under Sir Percy Girouard—in fact he had the control of all transports for a week. He was in the Burma Border war and is now appointed manager of the Chinese Engineering Company at Tientsin.

The youngest brother, George Nathan, has struck out in a completely different line. He is partner in the great publishing house of Constable, and is an accomplished artist in his leisure hours. He married a sister of G. E. D'Avignon Goldsmid, the late Sir Julian Goldsmid's heir.

This ends the chronicle of an extraordinary family. A strong family resemblance is observable in the brothers. Several of them are tall, dark and distinguished in appearance. One cannot help wondering what effect the record of these seven brothers would produce on the Russian official mind. To the downtrodden thousands within the Pale it would appear a fairy tale—New Era Magazine.

### Something Like a Meal.

St James' Gazette. Certain American sportsmen have been dining off rhinoceros which Prince Henry of Prussia sent them. Short of the guests eating one another nothing would surprise us about Yankee banquets. For freak feasts they like creation. But it is only in vulgar ostentation, in senseless extravagance and quack advertisement of their feeding that they excel. For solid, square feasting our fathers could hold their own with the veriest savages. There exist many wonderful documents, among the old family papers which the manuscripts commission is bringing to light, but for sheer bulk there is nothing, so far as one remembers, to equal a feast of 15,000 at Wynnstay Park in April, 1770. Three coach loads of cooks were carried down from London to prepare the feast, and each coach carried contributions to the feast. As a preliminary it may be stated that the liquor consumed amounted to 86 hogshheads of ale, 120 dozen bottles of ale and enormous quantities of brandy, whiskey and sherry.

The meal itself was a miracle of plenty. There were 30 oxen, 50 pigs, 50 calves, 80 wethers, 18 lambs, 70 porkers, 51 guinea-fowl, 37 turkeys, 8 capons, 25 pea-fowls, 360 chickens, 75 ducks, 48 rabbits, 15 snipe, 5 stags, 421 salmon, 77

brace of tench, 40 brace of carp, 36 pike, 60 dozen of trout, 108 flounders, 109 lobsters, 56 crabs, 10 quarts of shrimps, 200 crawfish, 60 barrels of pickled oysters, 20 quarts of oyster sauce, 108 hams, 110 ox tongues, 125 plum puddings, 108 apple pies, 104 pork pies, 50 beef pies, 34 rice puddings, 7 venison pies, 60 raisin pies, 80 tarts, 30 mince pies, 24 cakes, 60 Savoy cakes, 30 sweetmeats, 44 seed-creams, 18,000 eggs, 150 gallons of milk, 160 quarts of cream, 30 bushels of potatoes, 6000 bundles of asparagus, 80 bottles of French beans, 30 dishes of green peas, 13 cucumbers, £36 worth of salt butter and jellies, blanc mange and miscellaneous pies galore. The Wynns were ever hospitable, and the record of this member of the family will scarcely be beaten even by an American millionaire.

### BIRDS WILL SUPPLANT MAN.

According to Chicago Professor Herman Race is Doomed to Extinction. Man is doomed to extinction. The creature that now dominates the globe, which rules over the so-called lower animals, which calls himself the favored of the Creator, is going to die out. And in his place some other creature, perhaps some other mammal, perhaps a fish, but more likely than either a bird, is going to dominate the world. This is the "speculative theory" that is advanced by Prof. Samuel Williston, professor of paleontology at the University of Chicago.

"If life continue long enough," says Prof. Williston, "and the earth continues long enough, it is probable that in a few millions of years the dominating type will be one that has had its origin in some type now comparatively low in the list of living organisms." The theory, which has started not only the pupils of the professor but other learned men at the south side institution, is based on the present extreme state of development of the human species.

"Man is already highly specialized," says the professor. "He has reached that stage where, sooner or later, advancement must cease. He cannot change his nature. He cannot grow wings or fins like the birds or the fishes. Being unable to change, he must in time become extinct."

"All types go on to high specialization, and then die out. Every group has its limits. When that limit has been reached the type ceases to advance, and must die out. Following my theory to the last degree, it is certain that man eventually will become extinct. We have examples at present of animals that are going thru this stage of decadence. The catfish, the most highly specialized type of bird now extant, is dying out. The elephant, the most powerful animal of the jungle, is passing away. Likewise the whale, the horse and the cat family—all are becoming extinct."

As to the type that shall take man's place, Prof. Williston hesitates to prophesy. He thinks, however, that it is more likely to be a member of the bird family.

"The types that have succeeded each other," he said, "have arisen in much the same order that science shows they were created. The order as far as we know it is fishes, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and birds. The dominant types have succeeded each other in the same order down to the present."

### Evidently.

From the Chicago News. Green—They say Beck-feller is going to bet a house they will cost \$50,000,000. Brown—Well, I suppose that estimate includes the plumbing.



Harry Clay Blaney, who will be seen in "Across The Pacific" at the Majestic Theatre this week.

# AFFAIRS OF THE STAGE

Signora Duse is arranging another American tour.

F. B. Irving is to play "Hamlet" at the Adelphi Theatre, London, on the 4th inst.

Giles Shine is playing Polonius in Forbes Robertson's production of "Hamlet."

Beerbohm Tree has consented to act as treasurer for a testimonial fund that is being raised in England to the late John Hollingshead.

Mrs. Brown Potter has won success, it is said, at the Savoy Theatre, in London, with Christopher St. John's adaptation of Richépin's "La Du Barry."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sarah Bernhardt will play together in "Peléas and Melisande" in 1906 in London.

Mrs. Sol Smith, at present with the Southern-Marlowe Co., celebrated her 75th birthday on March 19, at Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell said recently that of all languages she preferred acting in French, and that even when holding a conversation in English she invariably did her thinking in French.

Miss Nancy O'Neill will sail from San Francisco for Australia on May 18. Manager Schoeffel has arranged to send the entire company with her for the 15 weeks' tour at the antipodes.

Clyde Fitch has sailed for Europe to submit the book of a grand opera to Giacomo Puccini. The theme is to be American. Mme. Eames is to create the leading role.

In success for April an interview is given Mrs. Fiske fully representing her position as an independent star, and giving her ideas as to the workings and effects of the theatrical trust on the life and art of the American theatre.

Nat Goodwin, whose season has been highly successful, is thinking of going to London in May for a long stay at Jackwood, his English home, and may possibly try a short season in London, putting on "An American Citizen" and "A Gilded Fool."

Charles Frohman announces from London a flying visit to New York next month by Marie Tempest and her London company, now playing at the Criterion Theatre in "The Freedom of Suzanne." The play has been one of the striking successes of the London season, having passed its two hundredth performance.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell was to have closed her American tour this season with eight weeks of her repertoire after her original bookings in "The Sorceress" had been exhausted. Because of the accident which happened to her, it will take the actress the rest of the season to fill bookings.

The worm will turn. Arthur Dunn, Ezra Kendall's brother-in-law, rises to deny that his rendering of "The Kissing Song" in "The Runaways," while singing which he embraces 12 different girls, is the "cinch" that it is supposed to be. "Each pair of lips is covered with make-up an inch thick," declares the comedian.

Mary Moore and Sir Charles Wyndham not only made money from their theatrical tour in America, says The Dramatic Mirror, but, according to Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, they bought stock of a certain company some weeks ago when it was selling for \$200 a share. They sold at \$370, making a profit of about \$40,000 between them.

Lew Dockstader's company, containing singers, musicians, dancers, electricians and mechanics, numbers over seventy people, while the salary list figures up very close to \$4000 a week. Of course, Mr. Dockstader is the star of his company, as he is recognized as filling a unique position in minstrelsy, there being no one who even approaches him in magnetism, in comedy or reputation.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush" will have its initial English performance on April 3 at the Shakespeare Theatre, Liverpool, under the direction of William Molison, who also will be a member of the company. Reuben Fax, who hails from Toronto, and who has played the role of Posty in the piece for the last four years, has been engaged for the same part.

Mrs. Langtry's daughter, who married Ian Malcolm, M. P., a few years ago, has recently made the beauty actress a grandmother. How Mrs. Langtry will take the honor is a matter for debate. She is a good deal of a philosopher, and doubtless expected that in the course of time she must become one, but somehow it saddens one to imagine her in that role.

In his last letter from Paris Augustus Thomas advises Kirke La Shelle that he has completed a detailed scenario of the new play he is writing for Lawrence d'Orsay's use next season, and that the first act is finished, dialog and all. The locale of the play will be Washington, and d'Orsay will appear as a member of the British Legation. This is the last season for "The Earl of Pawtucket."

Lew Dockstader has ambitious plans for next season, having originated a new scheme of minstrelsy, the details of which he absolutely refuses to disclose even to his own business manager. Meanwhile, Dockstader is having a hard time winning a bet he made with George Cohan that he could go three weeks without even cracking a smile, on or off the stage. The wager is large enough for a new suit of clothes, and Dockstader says he needs the new suit.

At Madrid it is always to-morrow, even in the matter of the theatre. No one begins to think of going to a theatre before nine, and our three hours

traffic of the stage is considered insufficient. Your Madrilenos want four or five. But his aediles think he wants too much to-morrow, and they have therefore decided that all theatres shall close at midnight. The consequence is that none of them has been opened since. The opening has been that of a pretty horological quarrel, and the question of to-morrow has become the thorniest question of to-day.

The task of playing one part continuously for several years—of repeating the same speeches thousands of times—must be a nerve-racking one, and most actors assert that it is nothing less than torture. Maude Adams has appeared as Lady Babble in "The Little Minister" more than a thousand times, and confesses to being heartily weary of the character, while Phoebe Davies has almost succumbed to the strain of seven years' connection with "Way Down East." Joseph Jefferson, Denman Thompson and James O'Neill are not known to have expressed themselves about "Rip Van Winkle," "The Old Homestead" and "Monte Cristo."

"A Friend of the Family" is what the management calls a screamingly funny farce, and it is recommended to theatre-goers as the greatest laugh-provoker presented on the stage in years. This is the second season of this farce in this country, and its record has been sensational, one, consisting of crowded houses and audiences that have laughed and applauded themselves into a stage of hysteria. Nothing like it has been known in years. The play bristles with ridiculously awkward situations that never fail to bring a hearty laugh. The plot is not only interesting, but probable, and the lines are crisp and bright.

"The Fatal Wedding" is booked for the Majestic at an early date. The plot is a powerful one, and deals with the adventures of a scheming woman, who, assisted by a male accomplice, designs the ruin of a happy family, and the separation of a wife from husband and children. In order that she can contract a marriage with the husband and thereby gain his fortune. She is prevented from doing this, however, by the timely interference of two characters, a Frenchman and an Irish servant woman, who, in their respective parts, create no end of amusement for the audience. An unusually strong cast, headed by Julia Ralph, will interpret the play.

Maurice Campbell's recent matinees of "When We Dead Awake" were so well received at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, that arrangements have been made for a series of evening performances of the play. The company which Mr. Campbell selected is an excellent one for the production of such a play as this one of Ibsen, which has been called his valedictory. It includes Frederick Lewis, who will be remembered in the production of "Ghosts" two years ago, and was the Orlando of Miss Crossman's fine production, "As You Like It," Miss Dorothy Donnelly, whose work in the title role of "Candida" was pleasantly commented upon, and Miss Florence Kahn, who has had wide experience in plays of an intellectual character.

A story of man's cruelty and woman's suffering is graphically told in Spencer and Aborn's new emotional melodrama, "A Wife's Secret," which comes to the Majestic at an early date. It concerns a young wife whose husband, believing the tongue of malicious scandal against her, turns her from his door

with a chance to explain and dispel his suspicions. Her subsequent trials, persecutions and misery and ultimate victory against fearful odds, with many exciting events of thrilling interest, form a most absorbing and soul-stirring story. Contemporary press comments pronounce the production a most elaborate and complete one, and the company of the highest standing. The cast is headed by Miss Lansing Rowan, the well-known emotional actress, as the young wife, and it is said to be one of the best roles she has ever played.

For many seasons the Hanlons have imported each year one of the English pony ballets. This year the Messrs. Hanlon decided to form an all-American ballet and the cast of pretty girls included in the new all-American ballet has fully justified expectations. These girls were selected from among over a hundred applicants, and were rehearsed in New York during the entire summer. They form perhaps the highest-salaried and most effective octet upon the stage and are attracting attention everywhere. One of their numbers is in the Parisian dance in which they introduce musical numbers, cake-walk dancing on the toes, in-step dancing, bending, acrobatic work and similar things. Another effective dance is in the Dutch maidens, a typical number with special music written for "Superba" and led by Miss Belle Gold and William Zinell. Still another dance is the "Poodles," an acrobatic "pony ballet." A weird effect is attained in the "Revels of the Poodles in Shadowland." "Superba" comes to the Grand the week of April 10.

The story "By Right of Sword," which Ralph Stuart will present for a return engagement at the Grand, is taken from A. W. Marchmont's stirring novel of the same title. The scenes are laid in Russia, and the plot revolves around the adventures of a young American named Richard Hamilton, who is mistaken for Alexis Petrovitch, lieutenant in the Moscow Hussars. This person is about to quit Russia to avoid a duel with one of the officers of his regiment, Major Devinski, and other complications resulting from his clandestine love affair with the wife of the chief of secret police, his membership in a Nihilist society and numerous pressing debts. But it happens that he has a very pretty and spirited sister, for whose sake the young American consents to masquerade as Alexis Petrovitch, until he can escape beyond the borders of the czar's land.

Thereupon ensues a series of adventures, as surprising to the friends of Alexis Petrovitch as to the young American who impersonates him. Instead of being a coward, as has been suspected, the new Petrovitch proves to be a regular dare-devil, and a champion with the sword. Becoming cognizant of a plot to kill the czar by derailing the imperial train on its way from St. Petersburg to Moscow, he manages to effect a rescue, and in the end quits Russia with decorations galore, and Olga Petrovitch as wife in stead of sister.

Maurice Barrymore, whose death was announced a week ago, was born of English parents in India, 58 years ago. His real name, Herbert Blyeth, probably was known to comparatively few who knew him as one of the most popular actors on the American stage. Educated at Cambridge University in England, young Blyeth early prepared himself for the civil service in India, and later took up the profession of law. He was admitted to the bar, but soon forsook that pursuit for the stage. Through his long American career he had a leading part in many of the great successes of the stage. Mr. Barrymore also was well-known as an author and playwright. Among his plays were "Nadzedda," which was written for Modjeska, and the "Robber of the Rhine." In 1878 Mr. Barrymore married Georgie Drew, a daughter of Mrs. John Drew, and sister of John Drew, the well-known actor. Ethel Barrymore, the actress, is his daughter and John and Lionel Barrymore his sons. His breakdown took place about four years ago, while playing at the Lion Palace Theatre in New York, when he suddenly lost his lines and began to talk incoherently. Later he was removed to a sanitarium. Mr. Barrymore made his first appearance in America Jan. 23, 1875, at the Boston Theatre, at a benefit tendered C. Leslie Allen. The part he played was Ray Trafford in "Under the Gaslight." He was immediately engaged to play Capt. Molyneux in "The Shaughraun." From that on his career was one of success in many parts.

The New York Times editorially recently said of Forbes Robertson: "Shakespeare now has no other single interpreter in the theatre who surpasses Forbes Robertson in maturity of intellect, in poetic sympathy, in lucidity and elegance of diction, or in personal grace. In other subtler attributes he has no living equal. In the view of many good judges he is the best actor now living in the English poetic drama. But we need not argue from that particular point of view to argue logically that his portrayal of a Shakespearean role for which he is fitted alike in his mental and his physical endowment, deserves the hearty support of all high-minded theatre-goers, especially in an hour when the dearth of intellectual achievement in the theatrical world is so generally and vociferously lamented."

Forbes Robertson is a finely equipped actor in the golden prime of his career. His performance of Hamlet is a true interpretation, undoubtedly competent to rank with the eight or ten other exceptionally fine portrayals of that much-discussed, much-abused role in the history of the stage. In conception it is sound, wise, understandable; in execution it is tasteful, moderate and beautiful. All persons who cling to the old belief that acting is an art, who still have faith in the educational influence of the drama, should see these representations of "Hamlet" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. To all others we say confidently that a view of Forbes Robertson's performance of the

Prince of Denmark will do them good. It is a pity so great an actor ever played so manly a part as the last he essayed in Toronto.

In The Washington Post the past week appeared this: "Wanted—School children who can write, to call at the New National Theatre, Saturday morning at 9.—Lew Dockstader."

The card attracted nearly 3000 children and it took several policemen to keep the line which formed and kept busy in front of the theatre. A reporter asked Rogers, the manager known as "Yours Merrily," after it was all over, what it meant. He looked at him in a guileless way, and winked.

"No children now are to be seen on the streets—all are at home writing for a prize," said he.

"What is the secret?" he was asked.

He handed the reporter a printed slip 2x4. It read: SCHOOL GIRLS AND BOYS.

To encourage rapid and distinct penmanship, the management of the Lew Dockstader Minstrels will give a private box to the boy or girl who distinctly writes:

"Lew Dockstader is my ideal comedian"

the greatest number of times, and delivers same at box office of the New National Theatre at 4 p.m., Monday, March 27, 1905. To the next fifty (boys or girls) who comply with the above, two tickets each will be given.

"Oh," said the reporter, "that's it, is it? Very ingenious, forsooth."

"It is stated," said Rogers, impressively, "that a lie can be told and retold until the liar believes his story to be true. This it is reasonable to suppose that children writing this sentence a number of times will believe the advertisement to be true, and the idea will stay with them as they grow into manhood and womanhood."

Mary Manning, wife of James K. Fackett, tells this story: "Last autumn some thieves came one night and stole some brass fittings on our stoop. The next night they came and stole some of the ironwork. It was rather bold, and certainly annoying. A report of the occurrence was printed in the newspapers, and then it seemed that word was read by every friend we happened to meet the next few days. They all laughed about it and were incredulous enough to ask who invented the story. Mr. Hackett was furious; I was indignant."

"The next night we did not go to bed till late; in fact, it was so very late, I am sorry to confess, it was nearly daylight, when we heard a noise down stairs in the areaway."

"I'll get them this time," said Mr. Hackett as he grabbed a revolver loaded for the occasion and rushed down stairs.

"Soon I heard him calling up softly: 'Come down; bring a light and arm yourself.'"

"I obeyed; that is, I lit a candle and picked up a golf stick; it was the only formidable weapon I found in the room, but I haven't the slightest idea what I thought of doing with it. When I joined Mr. Hackett in the basement he had the window covered with his revolver, while I locked the side door to prevent the burglar escaping that way. We were both in our night clothes, and I presume looked rather determined. Then Mr. Hackett said in a loud tone: 'Come in now; I've got you covered.'"

"The window was slowly raised and the milkman set one quart of milk on the sill. Mr. Hackett lowered his pistol. 'You're taking big chances delivering milk that way,' said Mr. Hackett.

"And what do you think that milkman said? Why, that we were also taking big chances in shoving loaded pistols in people's faces."

"Then we went up stairs, and in about half an hour there was another noise in the basement. Mr. Hackett was for going down again, but I remonstrated."

"Don't," I said; 'remember there is the baby's milk yet to come. Well, that's all there was of it, except that our stoop is not yet repaired.'"

Richard Wagner's sacred dedication festival play, "Parsifal," which will be given in English at the Princess on April 24, 25 and 26, is the work for one stage in which the applause of the audience is unwelcome. The singers who take part in it know that the usual sign of public approval will be lacking and the management, not only in America, but in Bayreuth, does everything possible to discourage it. The reason for this is easily found in the music-drama itself. "Parsifal" is not an opera in the ordinary sense of the word. It is something greater, higher and better. It has, to be sure, dramatic action and all the decorations and paraphernalia of the stage, to say nothing of much of the most beautiful music that was ever written; yet, these, so to say, are but the garments of a loftier element. "Parsifal" is the preachment of a great moral lesson, and while at times the beauty of the magic garden scene in the second act, with its luring, seductive damsels, and its fascinating music, moves an audience to bursts of approval, one never hears applause after the first and third acts. One would think as much of applauding a beautiful service in a cathedral, as to applaud the two Grail scenes. In those, the audience is brought face to face with the passion of Christ. In those two acts, each one in the audience will see before him the soul of a repentant and sinful man. The response of the Grail to the prayers of Amfortas in the first act and of Parsifal in the last act, together with the invisible celestial choruses, affects one not as a theatrical show, but as a truly religious ceremonial. For these reasons and in order that the reverent atmosphere may be maintained, it is most earnestly requested by the management that no attempt may be made at the end of any of the acts to call the artists before the curtain. The prices for the engagement of "Parsifal" will range from \$1.00 to \$3.00.



Miss May Irwin and Edgar Atchison Eby in "Mrs. Black is Back," at the Princess Theatre.