4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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43RD YEAR — NO. 19001 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907 —TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Rebel Scythe and Fork No Match For Big Guns

Roumanian Artillery Lays Waste Ranks of the Peasant Army—Women Fight With Rebels—Fierce Assault On Galatz.

Bucharest, March 30.—Field guns, loaded with grape shot, according to the official reports, are winning against the revolutionary peasantry, whose arms are mostly hay forks and scythe blades. The insurgents were able to hold their own against the troops at close quarters and even withstood cavalry charges, doing terrible execution with long pronged forks and scythe blades, strapped to long poles, but the slaughter since the troops used artilley appears to be terrifying them into submission. In the district of Vlashica, where the outbreak was particularly serious, large numbers of insurgents have surrendered and have denounced their leaders to the authorities, with the result that many of the latter have been arrested. The Government hopes that with the leaders in jail the undisciplined bands will soon abandon the field.

Women in the Ranks.

The self-styled "generals" usually turn out to be country school masters and village priests. Numbers of women are fighting in the insurgent ranks and many of them have been found among the killed, side by side with their husbands, sons and brothers.

Details of the attack made by the peasants on Galatz show that a pitched battle was fought. The insurgents, who were several thousand strong, began the assault at midnight, carried the outer earthworks by storm and captured a suburb, which they set on fire, after pillaging it. Three battalions of infantry attempted to stem the peasants entry into the to stem the peasants' etnry into the city iself, but the fork and scythe-armed rustics fought desperately hand to hand, and had almost routed the troops when the field guns, loaded with grape shot, put them to flight.

THIEVES SECURE RAZORS AND CASH

Bold Robbery at a King Street Barber Shop Last Evening.

A daring robbery was committed at Mr. George Campbell's barber shop on King street, near Richmond, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, when some unknown person or persons forced an entrance through a back door and stole about a dozen razors.

Mr. Campbell has closed the shop at 8 o'clock, and was in a nearby pool room watching a game when the robbery was committed. The burglars first cut the netting in a screen door, and then forced the inner door. Once inside they opened a trunk with a pair of scissors, which were broken in the operation. In the trunk they evidently found nothing which they valued, for they went to the shelf in front of the chairs, where they helped themselves to the best razors they could find. Next they took the contents of the cash register and departed.

It was not until 10 o'clock that the burglary was discovered by P. C. Highsted. A large plate glass window in the front of the shop enables one to see the entire interior from the street, and for this reason the burglars must have been very daring as they were in danger of being detected at any time.

Mr. Campbell has no idea as to who the thieves might be, but is confident that the police will round them up within a short time.

ALIEN STRIKEBREAKERS

U. S. Courts Give Important Decision in Favor of Labor.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 30.—Action against the Alaman Manufacturing Company, of Canton, Ohio, charged with importing alien contract labor into the United States for the purpose of breaking a strike, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Taylor in the federal court. The case has been in court three years. The counts were nolled on recommendation of the department of justice at Washington.

The suit was instituted by the organization of the International Iron Molders of America. It was alleged that when the molders were on strike at Canton, the employers imported several hundred foreigners from Canada to take the places of the strikers. The grounds on which the nolle was based was that while the men came here from Canada, and although they had not taken out naturalization papers they had been employed previously in the United States.

SHORT OF SUPPLIES

Railway Surveying Parties in Peril in Northern Wilds.

Ottawa, March 30.—A survey party on the National Transcontinental Railway, who were with Engineer Cotton in the Abitibi country, may be in some danger. There are grave doubts if they have enough supplies to last until spring. One-half of the party, seeing this trouble ahead, started for Ottawa. They tramped over 300 miles on snowshoes, and got to Englehart on the T. and N. O. Thence they came on to Ottawa, a lame and weary bunch, with the above report.

PULL OUT GAS BILL.

Windsor, Ont., March 30.—Hon. Dr. Reaume, at the request of the Windsor Gas Company, has withdrawn the proposed bill recently introduced into the Legislature. The reason was the clause inserted by the private bills committee, giving the municipal commission the right to regulate the rates charged for gas. The company, it is said, would rather do without the legislation altogether than submit to the requirements.

DISASTER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Scores of Miners Blown To Pieces By Exploding Dynamite.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, March 29.—Four white men and 50 natives were instantly killed and three whites and sixteen natives were injured by the unexpected explosion last night of two cases of dynamite at the Dreifontein mine.

One of the white men killed was an American named William Harvery.

The explosion occurred at a time when the mine workers were mustered, preparatory to going to work.

A native tampered with the dynamite, which exploded.

GOES TO MISSISSIPPI

Pere Marquette Superintendent at St. Thomas Gets Lucrative Job.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Thomas, March 30.—F. C. Pickard, of Grand Rapids, who succeeded W. C. Groening as shop superintendent of the Pere Marquette in this city, left this afternoon for Hattiesburg, Miss., where he has accepted a more lucrative position with the Mississippi Central Railroad as general foreman of the shops at that point. The offer reached Grand Rapids the day after Mr. Pickard had left to accept the St. Thomas position. The Mississippi offer was a decided increase, and he at once accepted. His successor here has not yet been announced.

FAVORS CONFESSIONAL

Surprising Statement Made at Induction of Rev. W. J. Clark.

Montreal, March 30.—"I am rather surprised that an institution which exists at present in the Roman Catholic Church has never been introduced into the principles of our church. It is the only true medium by which a pastor can be to his congregation what he ought to be. I refer to the confessional."

This was the significent statement made by the Rev. John MacKay, of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, in his address at the induction of Rev. W. J. Clark to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount.

THE RIDEAU FLOODS.

Ottawa, March 30.—The floods on the Rideau River are subsiding a little today. At Billings Bridge boats are being used to round the farms to feed the cattle. The danger is not over, for the ice jam holds.

THREW HER BABY INTO ATLANTIC

Awful Act of a Demented Mother on Board German Liner.

New York, March 29.—The story of a demented mother who threw her 14-months-old infant into the sea, and then attempted to follow it, was told by the officers of the steamer Konig Albert, which arrived here today from Genoa. The mother is Mrs. Filomena Aquila, who, with her husband and five of their eleven children, embarked at Naples. One son already was in America.

Early in the voyage both Mrs. Aquila and the infant daughter contracted measles and were sent to the ship's hospital. The mother's mind became affected and last Wednesday Mrs. Aquila thrust, the infant through a port hole and attempted to follow. A seaman had seen the body of the child fall from the port hole, however, and while the ship was being stopped attendants found Mrs. Aquila trying to force her body through the port hole. She was rescued. No trace of the infant's body was found.

CARDINAL MACCHI DEAD

Aged Secretary of Apostolic Briefs Succumbs to Apoplexy.

Rome, March 29. — Cardinal Luigi Macchi, secretary of the apostolic briefs, died today after a sickness of only twelve hours. He celebrated mass yesterday morning, complained of illness in the afternoon and died today as the result of an apoplectic stroke. The deceased cardinal was born in Brazil in 1832, and was elevated to the Sacred College in 1889.

ROADS IN BAD STATE

Many Vehicles Stranded in the Mud, and Owners Lose Footwear.

The principal highways leading into London are in a very bad condition, the mud being so deep as to render them simply impassable for a heavy load. At several particularly bad spots along the roads, as many as three wagons have been abandoned by their owners, so deeply mired that they could not be gotten out. Not only are there a few wagons mired, but many of those who were unfortunate enough to get stranded lost their rubbers and top boots while striking out for the high and dry.

Among those who got stranded on their way to the city this morning were Mr. Ross Hodgins and Mr. Alfred Hodgins, of Southgate, who were bringing in a heavily-loaded wagon. They got mired in what is known as Spoke Hollow, about three miles from the city. Fortunately they had no sooner driven into the bad spot on the road than another man came along with a team and assisted them out.

THE LABOR PARTY

Organized and Launched by a Big Convention at Toronto.

Toronto, March 29.—At a convention yesterday in Broadway Hall, attended by over 600 delegates of trades unions from all parts of the Province, what will be known as the Ontario branch of the Canadian Labor party was organized. Its objects, as set forth in the principal resolution adopted, are to safeguard in different ways the interests of the workmen by nominating candidates for municipal councils, the Provincial Legislature and also for the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Walter R. Rollo, of Hamilton, an active figure in unionist circles and who acted as chairman throughout the day, was elected president. The other officers elected are:

Vice-President—Mr. W. A. Kelly, Kingston.

Second Vice-President — Deputy Reeve C. C. Hahn, of Berlin.

Secretary—Mr. W. R. James, Toronto.

Treasurer—Mr. Charles S. Chissus, Windsor.

The assembly of so large a number of labor representatives from Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Brockville, Stratford, Berlin, Guelph, Sault Ste. Marie and many other cities and towns brought together workers in nearly all departments of industrial activity.

Pumped Blood Into Dying One

New York, March 30.—For the first time in this city, transfusion of blood was resorted to yesterday to save the life of a patient, says a dispatch from Philadelphia. Mrs. Peter Anderson was dying from anaemia in the Polyclinic Hospital. The doctors decided on a bold stroke to save her life, and the husband of the dying woman cheerfully permitted a quantity of his blood to be pumped into his wife's veins. The woman was brought back to consciousness, and now has more than a fair chance for complete recovery. Anderson himself, though weakened by the loss of blood and the ordeal of the operation, soon rallied, and bids fare to be himself again in a few days.

Anderson was anaesthetized and the pulse artery in his left arm was severed. The large vein in Mrs. Anderson's left arm was severed and the artery of her husband was inserted in the incision. For an hour the man's heart pumped blood into his wife's veins. Then the arteries were loosened and the proper connection made.

MARCH A SEVERE MONTH ON AGED

Over Half the Deaths in London Were of Persons of Over Fifty Years.

A peculiar feature of the vital statistics compiled by City Clerk Baker for March is that of the 66 deaths recorded, 35 were of people between the ages of 50 and 88.

This is the heaviest death list amongst the aged in any month since the statistics have been kept.

In March, 1906, there were 71 deaths.

During the month about to close there were 65 marriages recorded at the city hall, against 24 in the same month a year ago.

This is a phenomenal increase, and it would no doubt lead to the belief that men had grown tired of single blessedness in London, and were rushing into matrimony, were it not for the fact that more than half the marriages registered this month took place in 1906.

One cleryman brought in a bunch of about 25 marriages performed last year. All of these should have been registered months ago.

In March, 1907, there were 67 births, against 74 in March, 1906.

The natural increase in population of the city, as shown by the registrations of births and marriages, was only one.

The registration of deaths shows that the principal causes were as follows: Scarlet fever 1, Bright's disease 2, heart disease 4, apoplexy 1, tuberculosis 3, pneumonia 5, meningitis 2, cancer 1, violence 1, paralysis 1, old age 8.

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY

Strong Committee Organized to Make Arrangements For It.

Local members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows are early on the move to make the approaching anniversary the greatest ever held in London. Efficient committees have been appointed from the different lodges and encampments. The strength of the committees is sixty, among the members being Past Grand Sire Dr. Campbell, Past Grand Master R. K. Cowan. The committee met on Thursday and elected as chairman Past Grand Past Chief Patriarch W. F. Howell, of Dominion Lodge, secretary, Robert Pearse, of Eureka Lodge, with Past Grand Joseph Sanders as treasurer. It is the intention to make this year a record in Oddfellowship. It is expected that the supreme head of the order will be introduced to London. There will be stirring times in local Oddfellows' circles, during next month. New degree teams are in formation. The uniformed degree is also moving and citizens will have the privilege of again seeing it on parade.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FINE AND COOL.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, March 30—8 a.m.

Today—Fresh westerly to northwesterly winds; fine.

Sunday—Fine and cool.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	14	6	Cloudy
Port Arthur	22	18	Fair
Parry Sound	32	32	Fair
Toronto	40	36	Clear
Ottawa	36	32	Fair
Montreal	40	34	Fair
Quebec	36	32	Fair
Father Point	36	26	Cloudy

The first column in the above table records the temperatures at 8 o'clock this morning, while the second column records the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.

Since yesterday morning showers have occurred generally in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys and locally in the lake region. In the Western Provinces the weather has been fair and cold, with night temperatures below zero in most places.

U. S. FACES A MIGHTY STRIKE MAY TIE UP WESTERN RAILWAYS

Chicago, March 30.—Whether there will be a strike of the employes in the train service of the western railroads hinges on a meeting to be held today between two federal officials and the representatives of the unions and the railroads concerned.

The railroads declared that they had conceded everything possible, and the union representatives asserted that further concession will have to be made or today's meeting will fail to prevent a strike.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the railroads are still trying to settle their differences.

Another meeting was held yesterday between these interests, but no agreement was reached.

The employes, however, say they will not accept arbitration and re-declared their position that nothing short of greater concessions from the railroads will prevent them from walking out.

President Roosevelt, according to advices from Washington, has been following closely the developments in the situation here, and Messrs. Knapp and Neill, chairman of the Interstate commence commission and commissioner of labor respectively, will undertake the delicate work imposed on them by law, with full consciousness that the President is extremely solicitous that all differences be settled by arbitration.

Trouble in Building Trades Not Looked For on Monday

INCREASE PASSED THE MILLION MARK

March a Record Month for the London Clearing House—The Returns.

That March was an exceedingly brisk period in local business circles is shown by the report of the London Clearing House for the month ended today.

The greatest increase experienced since the establishment of the clearing house is recorded.

During March, 1906, the clearings totaled $4,328,695, whereas during the month ended today the total was $5,400,436.

The increase over 1906 is $1,071,741, a weekly average increase of considerably over a quarter of a million dollars.

THESE FOR THE AMERICANS

Bay of Island Folk Object to the Herring Fishery Laws.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 30.—Advices from Bay of Islands today say that a number of fishermen at that station held a public meeting Thursday, and adopted resolutions protesting against the policy of the Government of excluding the Americans from the herring fisheries there. The resolutions call upon the Imperial Government to take measures to secure the unobstructed prosecution of the herring fishery by the Americans. The resolutions were forwarded to Governor MacGregor today for transmission to the British cabinet.

The village of the Bay of Islands was built by the American frozen herring industry.

May Come a Month Hence, 'Tis Said—Plumbers Say They Will Fight Men.

Monday is the 1st of April, and it was understood some time ago that on that date nearly all of the building trades would insist on an increase of wages.

Inquiries made among the employers today, however, elicited the information that there is not likely to be any trouble Monday—that, in fact, most of the trades have informed their bosses that the increases asked for would have to go into effect not later than May 1—a month hence.

It is understood, however, that the painters will insist on an advance from 25 cents an hour to 30 cents on Monday. Some of the bosses are agreeable to the increase, but the majority of those interviewed stated that the men will not get what they ask for. The bosses declare that wages are already as high as a city the size of London can stand. One employer told The Advertiser that he has purposely avoided taking contracts so as to be in a position to fight the men.

Bricklayers Want Standard Wage.

The bricklayers are out for a stand-

(Continued on Page Ten.)

DEATH OF MRS. POTTS.

Wife of the Eminent Methodist Minister Has Passed Away.

Toronto, March 29.—The home of Rev. Dr. Potts was saddened yesterday by the passing away of his wife, Margaret, after a short illness, which assumed a serious aspect a few days ago. Mrs. Potts was born at Kingston in 1840, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Breden. Since her marriage she lived in Hamilton, London, Montreal, and Toronto, the most of the time, however, in this city. Besides her husband she leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn her departure. The funeral is to be private on Monday from the home on Prince Arthur avenue.

EXPECTED TIE-UP OF RAILWAYS MAY HIT ALL WESTERN CANADA

Trainmen West of Fort William May Be Called Out.

Winnipeg, Man., March 30. — There is every possibility that Western Canada will be involved in the expected strike which will tie up the railways of Western America. It was stated in a Chicago dispatch that the men on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. would not be involved in a general strike order, owing to complications which would arise with the authorities because of the provisions of the labor disputes act recently passed at Ottawa. This would appear to be incorrect from information obtained locally. Members of the unions have stated that if a strike orde" is issued all railway employes west of Fort William will be called out.

DEBATE AT HYMAN HALL

Interesting Topic To Be Discussed on Friday Evening Next.

A debate will be held next Friday night at Hyman Hall under the auspices of the Young Liberal Club.

The subject to be discussed will be: "Resolved, that public life offers no inducements to young men of today."

Several well-known speakers among the ranks of the Young Liberals will discuss the subject, and it promises to be one of the best entertainments yet given by the club.

There will also be a musical programme. All Liberals and their friends are invited to attend.

PREMIER SAILS ON APRIL 15TH

Sir Wilfrid Will Be Accompanied By Ministers Fielding, Borden and Bordeur.

Montreal, March 29.—Among the first cabin passengers sailing on the Canadian Royal Mail steamer Empress of Britain, from St. John, N. B., on April 15, will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Lady Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. L. P. Brodeur and Madame Brodeur, Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Misses Fielding, the Hon. Emmanuel Tasse, the Capital lacrosse team, who are to play before His Majesty the King in London, Mrs. Grantham, Toronto; Mrs. Scott Griffin, of Winnipeg; Senator and Madame Choquette, Lady Morley, Mr. R. A. Williard and Madame Williard.

KING CO. REORGANIZED

Syndicate Purchases Movable Assets But Company Retains Name.

Toronto, March 30.—The application of A. R. Clarke and of the Ontario Bank for a winding up order in the affairs of the J. D. King Company, which got into deep financial waters recently, was this morning discussed by Chief Justice Falconbridge on consent of both applicants. A syndicate has purchased the movable assets of the concern, but the company will retain its name and premises. A reorganization of the business is going on.

EAST MIDDLESEX LIBERALS' ANNUAL CONVENTION APRIL 6

Hon. George P. Graham, Leader of Ontario Opposition, Expected To Attend.

The annual meeting of the East Middlesex Reform Associatian will be held at Hyman Hall on Saturday, April 6, at 1:30 p.m., when officers for the year are to be elected and other important business transacted.

An effort is being made to secure the presence of Hon. George P. Graham, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, and it is hoped that he will be able to accept. Should he attend the convention, it will be Mr. Graham's first public appearance in London. That he will be greeted by a large gathering is assured.

Among the speakers for the convention are Messrs. George C. Gibbons, K.C., T. H. Purdom, K.C., J. M. McEvoy and Dr. McWilliams.

Every Liberal of the east riding should attend.

DUNCAN SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS

Ex-Manager of Bank of Commerce at Ayr Punished For Fraud.

Berlin, Ont., March 30.—John F. Duncan, ex-manager of the Bank of Commence at Ayr, was sentenced this morning by Judge Chisholm to four years in Kingston Penitentiary for having committed forgery, fraud and theft.

LIVELY MIX-UP ON THE MARKET

Ald. Cooper and Joseph Brown Exchange Compliments From Rival Auction Stands.

Ald. Cooper and Joseph Brown, auctioneers, had a very warm argument on the market square this morning. At its conclusion it was voted by common consent that Joseph had taken Neil down.

The trouble, it is alleged, was brought about by Mr. Brown. He and Mr. Cooper were selling articles on the market, when the former began sermonizing his hearers.

Ald. Cooper didn't want to listen, but try as he would he found himself hesitating when he asked "How much? Are you all done?" When Mr. Brown reached a point where he said that men are responsible for the sins of the world, and they will seek by every means to get out of paying their just debts, even to the auctioneer license fees, Ald. Cooper felt personally insulted.

Ald. Cooper dropped the sale of things and sailed into Mr. Brown. The number of "h's" lost in the mix-up could not be counted by two men and a boy.

Hypocrite, liar, windbag, fakir and other such choice designations filled the air. The people on the square forgot their business and flocked to hear the row. Ald. Cooper began a defense of his position and why he does not pay his license which in length rivaled that of Warren Hastings.

Mr. Brown came back at Mr. Cooper tooth and nail. The hotter the fight the more pleased Mr. Brown appeared to be. A row to him was like a row to the Irishman in the story — "No throuble at all—a pleasure, indade."

Mr. Brown intimated that Mr. Cooper had no place on the market, as he had no license to sell. Mr. Cooper invited the entire family of Browns, as designated in the city directory, together with any number of Smiths or Joneses who might be lying around loose, to come and put him off the square.

Several people standing in the crowd suggested to Mr. Cooper that perhaps Mr. Brown was right, and that Ald. Cooper had forgotten to pay his license. This angered the alderman, who promptly called one of them a liar. The gentleman remarked that Mr. Cooper looked a little to him like Ananias.

In the middle of the fracas two butchers' dogs got into an argument over the merits of the case, and they began a battle which almost attracted the crowd from the auctioneers. The owners of the dogs only remained away from the first scene of battle long enough to separate the fighting canines. Then they rejoined the merry throng surrounding the auctioneers.

In concluding the argument, Mr. Cooper took occasion to refer to some person as a "pin 'ed." No bloodshed resulted.

After about 30 minutes, Ald. Cooper went on with his sale, and his opponent lapsed into a Brown study.

Later Ald. Cooper was kept busy in the arcade of the city hall, explaining that it was Brown who commenced the rumpus, and that the lawyer says he doesn't have to pay the amount of license fees Inspector McCallum says he owes.

CANADIAN CLUB'S FIRST BANQUET

Arrangements About Completed for Event—Trophies To Be Presented.

Arrangements for the Canadian Club's first annual dinner, to be given on Tuesday night next, are about completed. The committee in charge may be congratulated on the enthusiasm with which the members have entered into the spirit of making the banquet a success. The tickets, which have been limited to 200, are about all disposed of, and many distinguished guests from out of town have signified their intention of being present. Advantage will be taken of the occasion to present the club's trophies offered for competition in connection with the road races and team races on Thanksgiving Day last.

Mr. W. J. Snelgrove, principal of Lorne avenue school, the winner of the school team race, is invited to attend and accept on behalf of his school, the cup won by them. Mr. Stanley Brent, physical instructor of the Y. M. C. A. team winners of the five-mile road race, is asked to accept on behalf of them the trophy which they successfully competed for. The Horton hockey team, winners of the City Amateur Hockey League, 1906, will also be presented with the cup offered by the Canadian Club, and of which they are the winners this year. Mr. George Powell, secretary-treasurer of the team, has been invited to attend and receive the trophy. The Hortons are composed of J. Reynolds, goal; A. E. Carrothers, point; Frank Knott, coverpoint; George Powell, center; J. Abraham, rover; Jas. Carrothers, right wing, and W. Arthurs, left wing.

F. D. Monk, K.C., M. P. of Montreal, Sir William Mulock, and Mr. Thomas Martindale, of Philadelphia, will be the speakers. Music will be furnished by Mr. Fred L. Evans' orchestra, and Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards has consented to assist in the programme.

THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB.—LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, $5 DOWN AND BALANCE $1 PER WEEK. GOOD SCHOOL, CHURCH, SIDEWALKS, SEWERS, SPLENDID SPRING WATER. BUY A LOT WHERE YOU CAN USE IT. CALL AND SEE ME.

RECTORY STREET—Story and quarter brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, storeroom, coal and wood shed, good cellar, veranda, splendid barn, lots of fruit; lot 43.6x243 feet. Only $2,000.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, library, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, gas for cooking, veranda; lot 40x100 feet and right of way, and back lots 40x100 and 33x100 feet; fruit trees.

SPLENDID BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE and three-quarters of an acre, close to city limits; a splendid lot of fruit and flowers; owner leaving city and must sell; more land for sale adjoining; a splendid chance to get a suburban home. Do not miss this chance.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, electric light and fixtures, gas for cooking; piped for furnace, sinks in kitchen and cellar, pantry, veranda; lot 27x130 feet. A snap; only $2,300.

ONE ACRE OF FIRST-CLASS LAND and frame story and half house, with 3 bedrooms with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large pantry, veranda at front and side, spring water, chicken coop, all kinds of fruits. $1,800.

GROSVENOR STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences; lot 33x120 feet. Only $2,750.

WILLIAM STREET—Frame story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, water and sink in house, veranda, fruit trees; lot 45x100 feet. $1,600.

TALBOT STREET — Two-story frame, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 3 large bedrooms, den, bathroom with bath, hot water, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, sink, barn and driveshed; good lot. $2,200.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story and attic, red pressed brick; parlor, dining-room, den, 4 bedrooms and finished attic, oak floors all downstairs, all modern conveniences; attic finished in Georgia pine; newly papered and decorated throughout. If you want a splendid home you should call and see me about this property and get an order to see through it.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, den, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, quartered oak floors downstairs, all modern conveniences; lot 99x155 feet; splendid barn. This is a first-class property. Call and get an order to see through it.

CENTRAL AVENUE—New story and three-quarters brick-veneer, cellar under all of house, with laundry, 4 bedrooms, sewing-room, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, washroom, veranda, all modern conveniences; lot 36x180 feet. $3,200.

EMERY STREET, near Ridout street, north side—New brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, 2 with large wardrobes, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large hall, large windows in parlor and dining-room, cement walks, etc; lot 36x105 feet. $1,600.

WYATT STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shed; lot 40x140 feet. A snap. Easy payments. Only $800.

VICTOR STREET—New story and half brick, cement and stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; good barn; lot 30x240 feet. A bargain, $2,600.

VACANT LOTS—I have a number of vacant lots on Dreaney avenue, Inkerman street, Mamelon street, Hill street, Walker street, Adelaide street, Trafalgar street and other parts of East London. Call and get prices.

RICHMOND STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good repair; lot 50x100 feet. $2,000.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE — Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 44x200 feet. $3,000.

PORT STANLEY—One of the best summer cottages, furnished, in good repair. Call and see photo and get particulars.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences, good barn. A most desirable property and cheap. $4,000.

WORTLEY ROAD, near Normal School—Brick two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, veranda, all modern conveniences; lot 37.6x220 feet. $3,000.

BRIGHTON STREET—Story and quarter brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete; lot 37x106 feet. $1,850.

HYMAN STREET—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms and one finished in attic, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences; lot 36x100 feet. This is a nice modern house in a central locality.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 31x216 feet. A snap, only $2,300.

EDWARD STREET — New brick-veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 36x101 feet. Call at once if you want a nice home cheap.

BECHER STREET—Semi-detached brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 66x132 feet. A splendid investment. Call for particulars.

VICTORIA AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn; lot 50x155 feet. A snap, only $1,000.

RIDOUT STREET—Brick, 2½ stories, slate roof, stone foundation, 6 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and scullery, good cellar. A splendid rooming or boarding house. $2,850.

WILLIAM STREET—Semi-detached two-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, electric light and fixtures; lot 80x120 feet. A splendid investment, $2,300.

PALACE STREET—Frame story and half, stone foundation and cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, shed; lot 25.8x148 feet. Cheap, $1,100.

COUNTRY STORE AND DWELLING, near London—Barns, sheds and poultry houses, one acre of land, fruit. Will trade for city property. Only $1,000.

ARGYLL STREET—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, with bath; lot 66x165 feet. Only $1,200.

RIDOUT STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences, house double-sided and in splendid repair, good barn; lot 96x200 feet. Call for particulars.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I HAVE SOLD A LARGE NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SO FAR THIS YEAR, AND THE DEMAND IS VERY BRISK. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD I CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

BECHER BLOCK—The best lots in the north end. Call at once if you want a choice lot.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences; a splendid locality; lot 40x220 feet to a lane. Call for particulars.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—New brick, two-story and attic, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, library, all modern conveniences; a splendid property, and cheap. $2,900.

ELIAS STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, cement foundation, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, piped for gas, w.c. separate, electric light and fixtures; lot 30x140 feet. A snap, only $2,000.

CLARENCE STREET—Story and half frame, 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, woodshed; a splendid place for a boarding-house; lot 30x110 feet. $1,700.

ONTARIO STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry, kitchen and summer kitchen, clothes closets, porch, modern conveniences; lot 45x190 feet. $2,300.

VACANT LOTS, EDWARD STREET—I can sell you a nice lot on the street railway for $100. Call at once if you want one. They will not last long.

SACKVILLE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 80x160 feet. Only $1,500.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Brick two-story, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 40x145 feet to a lane in rear. Call for particulars.

ELIAS STREET—New two-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, vestibule and hall, large storeroom, all modern conveniences; lot 34x140 feet. A great bargain. Only $2,200.

LANGARTH STREET—Two splendid vacant lots, 60x189 feet each. Will sell very cheap.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 6 clothes closets, all modern conveniences; lot 47x120 feet. One of the best houses on the street.

ENGLISH STREET—New story and half brick, cellar under all of house, divided into three; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom with basin and w.c., piped for furnace, electric light and fixtures, sink, hard and soft water in kitchen; lot 30x125 feet. Only $1,900.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, water and sink in house, woodshed; lot 40x150 feet. Only $1,500.

WAREHOUSE—One of the best, central, red-pressed brick, 3 stories and basement, building 40x80, steam-heated, good boiler. Call and get particulars. A snap.

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY SITES—King street, central. I have several of the best for sale. Splendid chances, good investment.

ADELAIDE STREET—2 story and attic, brick, 7 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences. Lot 54x102 feet. A splendid corner.

WORTLEY ROAD, corner of Langarth street—Some of the best lots in South London. Cheap.

DUNDAS STREET—Central, 2 story and attic, brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. Lot 33x132 feet and right of way. A splendid place for a doctor. Call for particulars.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — New two-story brick, cement foundation, 3 large bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, breakfast-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 46x216 feet. A bargain. Call at once if you want it.

THREE ACRES—Adjoining city limits, and convenient to factories; story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 large bedrooms, storeroom, summer kitchen, good new stable, half an acre of fruit trees; property can be cut up into 20 splendid building lots. Will exchange for city property.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 pantries, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, 2 grates and mantels, fruit trees; lot 84x259 feet. Call for particulars.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story brick, large parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, den, splendid bathroom, heated with combination hot water and hot air furnace, gas and fixtures, basement laundry, with hot water, fruit and ornamental trees and flowers; lot 93.2x216 feet. A splendid chance to get a beautiful home. Call for particulars.

WORTLEY ROAD AND ASKIN STREET—Some of the best lots in South London. Call if you want a splendid lot.

PARKE ESTATE—Just over Victoria bridge; only two lots left. You will miss the chance if you do not hurry up.

CATHCART STREET AND TECUMSEH avenue—I have some splendid lots that will suit you if you want a nice vacant lot.

CENTRAL AVENUE — Vacant lots, 59.8x159. Only $200.

VAN STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large pantry, washroom, hard and soft water, piped for gas, good cellar. Only $1,900.

BAKESHOP—Two ovens, open and closed shed. Will sell cheap. Call.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—New red brick, two-story and attic, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, all modern conveniences, mantel and grate, furnace, electric light and fixtures, veranda, gas; a splendid home, in a good locality. Call for particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—Story and half brick-veneer, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. A good chance to start a boarding-house. Only $2,500.

ELIAS STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation. 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 2 clothes closets, hard and soft water and sink in house, 2 cellars; lot 33x99 feet. Only $1,600.

HOTEL BUSINESS—A first-class opportunity; bar trade averages $50 per day; first-class locality. Call for particulars.

CHESTER STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, henhouse; lot 65x190 feet. Only $950.

VACANT LOTS—Colborne street north; splendid lots and cheap. On easy terms.

MAITLAND STREET—ONE ACRE, FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY. CHEAP.

TECUMSEH AVENUE — New brick veneer cottage, on cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, lot 46x216 feet.

VACANT LOTS—I have some splendid vacant lots which I can sell cheap on easy terms on Elias street, Princess avenue and Quebec street. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS—Louisa street. Call if you want a nice lot.

TWO ACRES IN WEST LONDON—A splendid building site. Only $700.

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

HIGH STREET—Some beautiful lots, 40x200 feet. Call if you want a lot.

VACANT LOTS—Johnston street, Pine Line road and Railway street. Splendid lots.

WANTED— FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

EIGHT ACRES—Black muck and sandy loam, first-class celery and market garden land; 15 minutes' walk from street cars. Only $1,100.

FIVE ACRES—Good two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, drawing-room, library, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete, heated by hot water, barn and stable, soil sandy loam. Only five minutes' walk from street car. Call for particulars.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

WILLIAM AND GROSVENOR STREETS—Two-story frame house, on cement foundation, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 121x186 feet. Good business corner.

DUNDAS STREET—A nice two-story brick house, 6 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 40x220 feet. At a bargain.

ONE AND ONE-FIFTH ACRES, south of the Hamilton road, bounded by three streets. A chance for a speculator. Price, $600.

WE HAVE A GOOD DEMAND FOR COTTAGES AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES. IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US AT ONCE.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, library, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x269 feet. At a reasonable figure.

We have a great demand for cottages and medium-sized houses. If you want a quick sale place your property with us at once.

ANN STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, corner lot. Price, $1,100.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, frame barn, with four acres, which can be subdivided. At a reasonable figure.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, frame barn, with two acres of choice land; very central. Price, $3,500.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; lot 46x216 feet. Price, $2,800. Cheap property.

PHILIP STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 35x119 feet. Price reasonable. Inspect at once. Also three vacant lots.

LANSDOWNE AVENUE—Two new frame cottages, on cement block foundations, 7 rooms each; lots 40x109 feet. Price reasonable.

BRYDGES STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,000.

TWO LOTS ON EGERTON STREET, near Dame street, at a bargain.

CHEAP LOT ON COLBORNE STREET, near Central avenue. Price, $1,000.

BATHURST STREET—Three-story brick house, with basement, suitable for a factory or warehouse; large lot. Price reasonable.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, gas; lot 31x290 feet. Price, $1,400. Cheap.

STANLEY STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, sewer connections; lot 33x120 feet. Price reasonable. Also a vacant lot; price, $500.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, in good order, and 5 acres, close to the proposed C. P. R. carshops. Price reasonable.

THREE STORES ON DUNDAS STREET, close to Richmond street; and three stores on Dundas street, west of Talbot street, for sale.

CHEAP—1½-story brick house, on Princess avenue, East London.

MILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, gas; lot 50x90 feet. Price reasonable. A pretty home.

We have some five-acre blocks which can be subdivided.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 120x189 feet. Price reasonable.

ORCHARD STREET—A new 1½-story brick house; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace; lot 33x202 feet. Price, $2,200. Cheap property.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½ story brick house; parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bath room complete, large cellar, lot 35x150 feet. Price very reasonable for a quick sale.

A desirable lot near G. T. R. station, suitable for a warehouse—price reasonable.

MAITLAND STREET, near Piccadilly street—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, lot 42x110 feet, price $1,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE — Two-story semi-detached brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 29.8x210 feet; right of way. Price, $3,100.

SOUTH STREET, near William street—Two new brick cottages, 7 rooms in one and 6 rooms in the other. These cottages will be sold at a reasonable figure.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick-veneer cottage, on cement block foundation, 7 rooms, cement walks; lot 34x198 feet. Inquire at once.

ST. JAMES STREET, near Colborne street—A neat frame cottage, on a brick foundation, 5 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $650.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, on stone foundation, 6 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 33x137 feet. Price, $1,050.

MAPLE STREET—A two-story modern brick house, 10 rooms, in good order. Price, $3,600.

DUNDAS STREET EAST — A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; good lot. Call at once.

CHEAP LOTS ON CORNER OF ST. GEORGE AND SYDENHAM STREETS.

MILL STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms; lot 60x198 feet.

QUEBEC STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, on cement block foundations, 7 rooms; lot 40x176 feet. Price, $2,200.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame cottage, 8 rooms, sewer connections, frame barn, good lot. Price, $1,450.

CHESLEY AVENUE AND DAME street—Four cheap lots.

WILLIAM STREET, near Princess avenue—A handsome 1¾-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room 2 kitchens, library, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 32x150 feet. At a reasonable figure. Inspection invited.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellars, electric light; lot 33x112 feet. Price, $1,450.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 37x116 feet. Price, $1,200.

ADELAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,400, easy terms. Call and see us.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date home for $3,250.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LARGE STORE, NO. 222 DUNDAS STREET; possession July 1 next; additional room space above, 50x100 feet, can be secured if desired. London Loan and Savings Company, 434 Richmond street. 100tf

FOR SALE—TWO 1½-STORY BRICK houses, Brighton street. Lots on Wortley road, Elmwood avenue and Mabel street. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 45tf-t

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH barn, 44 Craig street; a snap. Apply on premises. 99n

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE AND central property, 347 Dundas street. Apply on premises. 96bu

FOR SALE—IN RIDGETOWN, TWO-STORY frame, brick foundation, cellar, furnace, gas, and one, two or three acres, all kinds of fruit; good barn; must be sold. Apply on premises or J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple, London.

John G. Anderson. David T. Sare.

ANDERSON & CO.

Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 'Phone 2322.

$1,000—William street; frame cottage, 4 bedrooms lot 40x100.

$1,200—Clarence street; frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 33x140.

$1,400—Duchess avenue; frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms; lot 40x180.

$1,400—York street; frame cottage, brick foundation; lot 26x160.

$1,650—Colborne street; 1½-story solid brick, 4 bedrooms; lot 33x330. This is a snap.

$1,500—Talbot street 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens.

$2,100—Waterloo street; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms.

$2,750—Pall Mall street; 1¾-story solid brick, 3 large bedrooms, modern; lot 24½x130.

$2,600—Grosvenor street; 1½-story solid brick, 4 bedrooms, modern; lot 35x150.

$3,500—Pall Mall street; 1½-story solid brick, 3 bedrooms, all modern; lot 47½x150.

$3,200—Oxford street; two-story cement block veneer, 3 large bedrooms, all modern.

$3,500—Waterloo street; 1½-story brick, all modern; lot 44x150.

$4,500—York street; two-story brick-veneer, 6 bedrooms, brick stable, cement walks, all modern; lot 56x260.

$4,500—Askin street; two-story double brick house, 3 bedrooms in each; all modern; terms, $400 cash, balance in monthly payments.

$4,800—Princess avenue; two-story solid brick, 5 bedrooms, all modern; lot 65x132.

STORES.

$5,000—Rectory street; solid brick store and dwelling.

$6,250—Talbot street; three-story brick; rents for $480 per year.

$12,000—Three-story brick on Dundas street; runs through to Carling street.

$20,000—Four-story brick, Dundas street; runs through to Carling street.

Lots on Grosvenor street; $7 per foot.

Lot on Oxford street, 47x181; $600.

Lot on Dundas street, 40x130; $50 per foot.

Lot on Richmond street; $40 per foot.

Lot on St. James street, 40x140; $20 per foot.

We have ten lots for sale on Oxford Park.

These are only a few of the numerous properties we have for sale. Call if you want to buy a nice home.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—New brick cottage, 6 rooms and beautifully finished; good lot. $1,600; $300 or more cash, balance on easy payments.

FOR SALE—1½-story frame house, 6 or 7 rooms; large lot; in good condition. Only $1,400; $200 or more cash, balance on easy payments. South London.

FOR SALE—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 5 rooms, good cellar, large lot; all in good condition; Rectory street. $1,250; $150 cash, balance $12 a month.

FOR SALE—Two 1½-story new brick houses, 6 rooms in each; one on Hamilton road, and one on Inkerman street. These can be bought right.

FOR SALE—New modern two-story brick house, Richmond street, just two blocks from G. T. R. station. $3,600. Don't miss it.

Call and see my large list of over 200 properties in London for sale. I consider it no trouble to spend time to get you suited. You can call evenings if you haven't time through the day.

If you want to sell or rent, list your property with me. Remember, no sale, no cost.

Call, write or phone

SAMUEL WILSON,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent, Mortgages and Rents Collected. Also Valuator for Loans.

OFFICE, 137 WELLINGTON. PHONE 2105.

Real Estate for Sale

No. 5173—50 acres in the Township of Moulton, County of Haldimand, all cleared; soil sandy, 9 acres of orchard (apples, peaches, cherries and plums), one-story frame house, a number of outbuildings, all in good repair; situated seven miles to Dunnville, one mile to Forks Road P. O. Price, $1,500.

No. 5177—220 acres in the Township of Beverly, County of Wentworth; 70 acres cleared, 150 acres timber; soil sandy loam, watered by spring well and cistern. 4½ acres of orchard (apples, cherries, grapes, berries and all kinds of garden stuff), 1½-story frame house, barn on stone foundation and other outbuildings; situated ten or eleven miles to Galt market. Price, $3,500.

No. 5179—230 acres in the Township of Beverly, County of Wentworth; 170 acres cleared; soil clay loam, 2½ acres of orchard, 1½-story stone house, a number of outbuildings, all in good repair; situated two miles to Leslie railroad station and 1½ miles to Clyde P. O. Price, $9,500.

No. 5181—50 acres in the Township of Warwick, County of Lambton; soil clay and sand loam, level, all drained by open drains, 5 acres of orchard (apples and pears), 1½-story frame house, 10 rooms in house, frame barn and other outbuildings. Price, $2,500.

WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF ONTARIO. GET OUR SPRING CATALOGUE OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

No. 1341—Roller and sawmill and chopper in the Village of Kerwood, County of Middlesex; three-story frame building, situated in one of the best farming counties. Price, $6,000.

No. 1342—House and lot in the City of St. Catharines, County of Lincoln; two-story frame house and lot, 37x110; soil sandy loam, sewer connection, cement walk to side entrance of house, veranda on house. Price, $1,750.

No. 1344—House and two-fifths of an acre in the Town of Listowel, County of Perth; soil clay loam, shade trees all around front; 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms in house. Price, $800.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF LONDON, CALL AND SEE US BEFORE BUYING.

No. 495—House and one lot on Emery street; one-story brick-veneer house, 6 rooms in house. This house is new and all finished in oak grain but the kitchen; cement walk from sidewalk to front door and round to kitchen door. Price, $1,600.

No. 496—House and one lot on William street; 1½-story brick-veneer, 7 rooms in house; lot 50x140; soil sandy loam, watered by city water, bath and furnace in house, a number of fruit trees, large henhouse. Price, $2,400.

No. 498—House and one lot on King street; one-story brick dwelling; lot 58x198; soil loam, maple shade trees, frame barn. Price, $3,500.

See Free Press of this date for further list of properties for sale.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited

78 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Telephone 696. b

BUSINESS CARDS.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING plasterers. Agents for Paristone hard wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo. ywt

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY. Fine and Mild.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

A Big Display of White Wash Fabrics for Dainty Summer Waists and Frocks

This spring and summer is undoubtedly going to prove another big White Goods season. Indeed, so confident are we of an immense vogue for white that we have bought heavier in White Wash Fabrics than at any previous time.

And what is daintier, cooler or more serviceable than a good white wash fabric for summer wear? Easily laundered—nothing to fade—a visit to the tub renews its pristine freshness again.

A few suggestions follow:

Persian Lawns

Very fine, sheer materials for delightfully cool and dainty waists and dresses. A favorite material for shadow embroidery work. 32 inches wide. Per yard..*20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c*

India Linen

This is a heavier lawn than the Persian. Very firm. Makes serviceable as well as attractive dresses for ladies and children. 32 inches wide. Per yard, *10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c*

Nainsooks

Nainsook Muslins are used principally for ladies' and children's undergarments. Fine quality, 39 inches wide, at.....*20c, 25c and 35c*

Heavy quality, 42-inch width, at..... *17c and 20c*

Plain Swiss Muslin

This class of fabric is becoming very popular, as it washes and wears so well. Used largely for dresses, and for waists decorated with shadow embroidery. 48 INCHES WIDE — note the width. Per yard..*35c and 45c*

Dotted Swiss Muslins

Very popular materials last year, and indications point to an even greater popularity this season. Ours hail from St. Gall, Switzerland, and come in pin-dots, large spots and fancies. 27 inches wide, at...*20c, 25c* 30 inches wide, at *30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c*

Those with mercerized spots and shamrock patterns, 30 inches wide, are at.....*50c*

White Ducks

Good, sturdy materials for ladies' shirtwaist suits and separate skirts..*15c, 20c, 25c* Mercerized at.... *20c and 25c*

Illusion Linen

This is a fine, sheer, all-linen fabric with checks and crossbars that are one moment in sight and the next moment invisible. Very new and stylishly attractive. Makes beguiling blouses and pretty dresses. 32 inches wide..... *35c*

White Drills

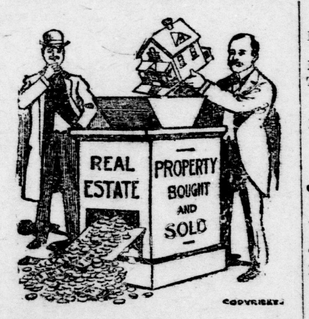
Always a demand for these serviceable goods for ladies shirtwaist suits and children's dresses, also nurses uniforms. PLAIN, at.....*15c, 20c and 25c* SATIN STRIPE, at...*20c, 25c*

Don't Overlook Getting a Supply of Our Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

which are selling at the very low price of 6¼c each. These are made of pure Irish linen and neatly hemstitched. Immense quantity orders secure us an unusually liberal price advantage, which we invite you to share with us.....**6¼c each or 4 for 25c**

Handkerchiefs—Main Floor.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.



Campbell's Cash Converters

will convert real estate into real money. If you want to buy, sell, lease or exchange real estate of any kind, kindly call, when we will be pleased to discuss any real estate proposition, whether large or small.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.

No. 423 Richmond Street.

London, Ont.

C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.

Telephone 642. 95tf-ty

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

$1,500—1½-story frame, 8 rooms, cellar, gas; lot 32x160, and vacant lot adjoining, for $500.

$2,400—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., furnace, hot water for bath and kitchen; Lorne avenue. Call.

$2,900—New two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., hot water in bathroom, furnace, cellar full size; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall.

$2,500—New 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, with closets, bath, w.c., furnace, electric light; large lot.

$2,850—Two-story frame, 8 rooms, bath, w.c., furnace, gas and fixtures, veranda, cement walks; Oxford street, near Richmond.

$3,000—Two-story and attic, with 2 large bedrooms, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, double parlors, etc., furnace, gas, all in good order; two blocks north of Dundas, on Talbot street.

$1,000—Frame store and dwelling, Byron avenue.

$900—Frame store and dwelling, South London.

$2,400—Nice 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, with closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 1 bedroom and bathroom; on Maitland street, near King.

$12 00 per foot—Four extra fine lots, between St. George and Richmond streets.

$5 00 per foot for 106x165 feet, near carshops.

$10 00 per foot—145x132, near Lorne avenue and English street.

$12 50 per foot for fine corner lot, South London.

7½ acres, with new two-story brick, modern improvements, good stable and other buildings; close to city limits, north.

Fine large residence, South London. Call for particulars.

New red brick, slate roof; central.

Two-story frame, stone foundation—Furnace; one, two or three acres; fruit of all kinds; in Ridgetown.

Money to loan on real estate, at reasonable rates, with privileges of easy repayment.

J. F. SANGSTER

112 MASONIC TEMPLE. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — BRICK HOUSE, WITH stable, No. 27 Peter street. Apply on premises or W. C. Fitzgerald, barrister. 96n

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT TIMBER FARM, half-mile west of Byron; good buildings, on main road; three good orchards, spring water. Apply for particulars to Walter Orman, Byron P. O. tyw

FOR SALE—ENGLISH COTTAGE, MODERN; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms; good location; price low for quick sale. Ferguson & Co., 399 Richmond. 95n-tyw

200 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH Dorchester, County of Middlesex, situated on the Hamilton road, 1½ miles east of Dorcester Station village; 150 acres cleared, 50 of first-class timber; soil sandy loam, two-story brick house, 1½-story brick house, hard and soft water in each house, bank barn 40x94, with water for stock within the building, two implement buildings, milk house and other outbuildings, all of which have been recently built, and in first-class condition. Stock and implements can also be purchased. A desirable farm, and sale because of failing health. Apply on premises or to J. P. Cartwright, Dorchester Station P. O., Ont. 35tf-tyw

INSURANCE.

E. J. MacRobert

insures all classes of property at reasonable rates. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. Money to loan on real estate on easy terms. Phone 449. Office, 107 Masonic Temple, London, Ont. ywt

"LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE"

Assets exceed $60,000,000. Fire, Life, Accident, Liability Insurance, Guarantee Bonds. Money to loan.

ED. TOWE & CO., AGENTS.

Masonic Temple Building. Phone 245.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 110 Dundas street, London, teaches bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand and touch typewriting. Individual instruction in all branches. Situations secured for graduates. W. C. Coo, C.S.R., principal. ywt

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing, 349 Princess.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN —Chronic diseases. 534 Richmond street, Phone 1573.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. HARRIS & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO 727 York street. Phone 2504. Dealers in iron, rubber and metals.

The London Waterworks

Sealed tenders will be received at the Waterworks Office up to 4 p.m., Tuesday, April 2, for the following supplies required for 1907:

Cast iron pipe and laying same, lead pipe, hydrants, valves and valve boxes, brass fittings, special castings, stopcock boxes, hardware, coal, oils, lumber, printing and bookbinding.

Further information may be obtained at Moore & Henry's office, Albion block.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN M. MOORE,

Engineer and Superintendent.

F. J. DARCH, Chairman. 961-25,27,28,30,A1

NOTICE

of Change of Corporate Name

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on behalf of the Monarch Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company, under section No. 40 of the Ontario Insurance Act to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in Council, after the publication hereof in three successive issues of the Ontario Gazette for an order in council to change the corporate name of the applicants from the Monarch Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company to the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, Cash

AMUSEMENTS LECTURES, ETC.

BENNETT'S

NEXT WEEK

LOLA COTTON

THE MENTAL MARVEL.

In Wonderful Demonstrations of Mental Telepathy.

SIGNOR ARNOLDO'S

Performing Troup of Jaguars, Panthers and Leopards.

BERRY & BERRY

Eccentric Comedy Musical Artists.

MARLOW PLUNKETT & CO.

Travesty Artists in "A Lesson in Shakespear."

ROBINSON & GRANT, Lilliputian Comedians.

EDDIE MACK, Comedian and Dancer.

KIMBALL & LEWIS, Novelty Contortionists.

GRAND Last Two Times **SHEA**

MATINEE 2:30 P. M., **THE BELLS**

TONIGHT 8:15 o'clock *Dr. Jeykll and Mr. Hyde*

Matinee, 15c to 50c. Night, 15c to 75c.

NEXT TUESDAY

FUNNY ELIX **HANEY** IN

WHEN THE HARVEST ARE OVER DAYS

SPECIAL PRICES

10c, 25c 35c, 50c

JUBILEE RINK

GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON. EVENING BAND.

Skating from 7:30 to 11:15. Grand march, 9 o'clock.

Admission, 25c, everybody. b

C.P.R.

Tickets by the Empress and one class cabin ships for sale by F. B. Clarke, agent C. P. R. Atlantic Line, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. Low rates to Old Country.

ALLAN LINE

Tickets to the Old Country. Fast service. Turbine ships to Liverpool. Also one class cabin service. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 1

C. P. R.

Atlantic Steamship Line, Empress steamers, St. John to Liverpool. Call at head office. W. FULTON, city passenger agent, corner Dundas and Richmond.

Ideal Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlors

Largest Amusement House in the City. EVERYBODY WELCOME. 195 KING STREET. ywt

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TONIGHT

Eighth Number, Y. M. C. A. Course.

DR. C. E. VARNEY, CHICAGO

Substitute for Mr. Driver.

AUDITORIUM, Phone 50. Reserved seat plan open. Lecture, "APPLES OF GOLD." b

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Grand Opera House

THURSDAY, APRIL 4

MRS. LE GRAND REED, Soprano.
MR. KELLY COLE, New York, Tenor.
MR. F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE, Violinist.
MRS. ETHEL CAVE COLE, New York, Pianist.

List of Patronesses.

Lady Carling, Mrs. (Senator) Coffey, Mrs. (Hon.) C. S. Hyman, Mrs. (Hon.) Adam Beck, Mrs. (Bishop) Williams, Mrs. (Dean) Davis, Mrs. (Rev.) J. J. Ross, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. W. C. Barron, Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, Mrs. (Dr.) Drake, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Graydon, Mrs. Jeffrey Hale, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. T. G. Meredith, Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Mrs. T. H. Purdom, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Smallman, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. W. E. Saunders, Mrs. Arthur White, Mrs. Yarker, and the Woman's Morning Music Club.

Plan opens at Nordheimer's, Monday, April 1.

TICKETS, $1, 75c, 50c. b

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, 422 RICHMOND street—Dayton & McCormick, members National Association Masters of Dancing. Private lessons any hour. Phone 1774.

$150 UPWARDS—SPECIALLY CONDUCTED party to Europe, sailing July 19. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street. 2

TONY CORTESE — ORIGINAL LONDON Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple. Phone 1570.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention to waltz and two-step. Lessons any hour.

MEETINGS.

REFORMERS

Of East Middlesex

The annual meeting of the EAST MIDDLESEX REFORM ASSOCIATION will be held at

HYMAN HALL

London, corner Queens and Park avenues,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907

at 1:30 o'clock p.m. A large attendance is requested. JARED VINING, Secretary.
ED. DOUGLAS, President. 2k-tywv

THE LONDON ROWING AND CANOE Club, Limited—Notice is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at the secretary's office, 425 Richmond street, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1907, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, auditors, and for general business of the company. Dated this 23rd March, 1907. EDMUND WELD, honorary secretary. 95u-t

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

DYER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER—Telephone 1277. Coupes, hacks, etc. Open day and night.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN. A. M. HAMILTON & Son, 373 Talbot street, city. b

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR THE MARKING department; steady work all the year round. Apply the Parisian Steam Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 1c

WANTED—ASSISTANT IN PRESS ROOM; one used to Duplex press preferred; also advertisement compositor and makeup man. Apply, with particulars, to Box 14, Advertiser office. 1c

SMART BOY WANTED, FOR DELIVERY. 488 Maitland street. 1c

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE AS COACHMAN and cook. Apply Mrs. Macbeth, 452 Princess avenue. 1c

YOUNG MAN WANTED AS APPRENTICE to carpenter trade. Apply 221 St. George street. b

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY IN PERSON, with application in own handwriting. C. R. Somerville. 1tf

WANTED—MEN TO DIG TRENCHES FOR gas mains on the streets. Apply Gas Works, corner Horton and Ridout streets. 1u-ty

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GENERAL MACHINE hand for factory. George H. Belton, corner Rectory and G. T. R. 1c

BARBER WANTED—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS; highest wages paid. Apply John Cambridge, 244 Dundas street. 1tf

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE MAN AS foreman over a number of men digging trench for gas main. Apply at Gas Works, corner Horton and Ridout streets. b

WANTED—BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. APPLY W. H. Clampitt, 90 King street. 99c

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TINSMITHS. APPLY J. A. Brownlie, 385 Talbot street, at once. 100c

WANTED—PAPERHANGERS AND PAINTERS; steady employment to first-class men. Apply G. A. Burdick & Son, 634 Dundas street. 96c-zwt

WANTED AT ONCE—MALE SECOND waiter; top wages. Apply to Head Waiter, Tecumseh House. 100c

FIRST-CLASS RING-MAKERS; HIGHEST wages. Apply E. H. Allport. 99c

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks, guaranteed. Tuition and tools, $25. Positions guaranteed. Catalogue free. Detroit, Mich., Barber College, 277 Jefferson avenue. tx

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good positions immediately upon graduation. 77tf-t

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK IN Woodland Cemetery; farm hand preferred; a comfortable house provided. Apply to Superintendent of Woodland Cemetery. 99c

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS; steady job; good wages. Apply P. O. Box 249. 99c

WANTED — MEN EVERYWHERE GOOD pay to distribute circulars, advertising matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvassing. National Advertising Bureau, Chicago. 99c

WANTED—MAN WHO CAN PEEL, FEED machine, etc., in a cracker factory. Apply E. J. Kruce & Co., 243 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich. 98k

MEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH BLACKING stoves. Apply F. W. King, superintendent McClary Manufacturing Company, Adelaide street, city. 98tf

BOYS WANTED FOR WRAPPING SOAP. The London Soap Company.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for curtain drapery department. Apply A. Screaton & Co. 94tf

I MADE $50,000 IN FIVE YEARS IN THE mail order business; began small; anyone, anywhere, can do the work in spare time at home; send for free booklet; tells how to get started. Manager, Box 669, Lockport, N. Y.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON MAY EARN $75 to $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; sure, steady work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED BY MAY 1—COMPACT HOUSE; two in family. Write Box 2, Advertiser. 98c-xwt

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND LAWN roller; wood or iron; not too large. Address, stating price, to M., care Advertiser office. 99c

INFORMATION WANTED — ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of a man named George J. Nagel, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., and will inform Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will confer a favor on his sister, Pauline M. Nagle. 1c-tyw

WANTED—HURON AND ERIE AND Agricultural Loan Companies' shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London. Phone 693.

HELP WANTED.

SECOND COOK, KITCHEN WOMAN, PORTER and young bellboy. Hotel Iroquois, Petrolea. 100c

WANTED — OPERATORS; RAILROADS badly in need. An easy and profitable employment. Trade learned in six months. No time wasted by holidays. College open year round. Positions guaranteed. London College Telegraphy, London, Ont. 77un-tzzv

WANTED—COAT AND VEST MAKERS. Apply Slater Bros., 223 Dundas street. 100u

MAN AND WIFE (NO OBJECTION TO ONE child), to work on farm close to city. Apply R. G. Fisher, 74 Dundas street city. 95c

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

MARRIAGES.

BAPTY—LIND—At the residence of Rev. John Clark, Calgary, Miss Ella Bell Lind, daughter of Mrs. Lind, Colborne street, London, to Walter Bapty, M.D., Langdon, Alberta, March 28, 1907.

DEATHS.

MacARTHUR—At the residence of her brother, Dr. John A. MacArthur, Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday, March 27, 1907, Miss Isabel MacArthur.

Interment at London. Funeral notice later.

SHOEBOTTOM—In this city, on March 29, 1907, Lionel Clyde, infant and only son of Vernie and Nellie Shoebottom, aged 2 years.

Funeral private, from the parents' residence, Elizabeth street, between Piccadilly and Oxford streets, on Sunday, March 31, at 2:30; service at 2 p.m. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

WALL—Suddenly, at Hill End, Alberta, on March 28, Fred H. Wall, in his 54th year.

Funeral notice later. 1u-ty

RICHTER—On March 29, 1907, at the family residence, 398 Piccadilly street, Martha Ann, beloved wife of John G. Richter, in her 50th year.

Funeral on Monday, April 1, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Funeral private.

CORSAUT—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on March 29, 1907, Mrs. James W. Coreaut (nee Miss Sarah Durham), in her 23rd year.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Andrew Bricklin, 143 Simcoe street, on Sunday, March 31, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A NEAT SEWER TO TAKE HOME WORK cut out ready to make; steady work all summer. Apply Box 13, Advertiser. b

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS, COMPETENT to cut and fit. Apply 504 Wellington street. 1c

GENERAL MAID FOR WORK IN SMALL family; no washing. Apply 534 Queen's avenue. b

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; small family. 567 Queen's avenue. 99tf

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL wanted. Apply Dominion House, corner York and Clarence streets. 100c

WANTED — LADY BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer. Apply in own handwriting, Box 5, Advertiser. 99u-wt

AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY AND trimmer for millinery department. Apply J. H. Chapman & Co. 99c

MAID TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK—No laundry. Mrs. J. H. A. Beattie, 90 Ridout street south. 2c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. P. McDonagh, 374 King street. 99c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, for family of four. Apply Mrs. B. A. Mitchell 304 King street. 99c

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER, WITH knowledge of shorthand; state salary. Box 11, Advertiser. 99c

COMPETENT HOUSEMAID WANTED. Apply 498 Queen's avenue. 97n

GIRLS WANTED FOR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS. Apply C. R. Somerville. 97i

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT. Apply McCormick Company. 96tf

WOMAN WANTED FOR REPAIRING DEPARTMENT. Apply the Parisian Steam Laundry. 95tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant. Apply 571 Queen's avenue. 95tf

DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND UPSTAIRS girls wanted; also good pastry cook; highest wages. Apply quick, City Hotel. 94tf

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE SOFA PILLOWS and fancy work at home for us; experience unnecessary. Call Home Work Company, Room 2, 169½ Dundas street. 1c

WANTED—POSITIONS FOR FIVE GENERAL servants, four cooks and two housemaids Engagements can be made from 1 to 4. 309 Dundas street. Telephone 1870.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON MAY EARN $75 to $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; sure, steady work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

LEGAL CARDS.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., CARLING block, Richmond street. Private funds to loan.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 83 Dundas. Phone 99. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC., ROBINSON Hall Chambers.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, ETC., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B. A.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, public, etc. Huron and Erie building.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., corner Richmond and Dundas. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS, Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 418½ Talbot st. Let. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt

R. M. C. TOOTHE, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall, opposite Court House. Specialty, office work and consultations.

SCANDRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Money to loan. 58 Dundas. T. W. Scandrett; W. A. Proudfoot, B.A.

EDMUND WELD—
Barrister, 425 Richmond Street.

W. H. BARTPAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR. Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUP. APPLY No. 2 Hyman street. b

LAWN GRASS SEED, GARDEN SEEDS, Fertilisers. A. M. Hamilton & Son, 375 Talbot street. Phone 662. b

PERFECTION CHICK FEED, JUST HATCHED Chick Feed, Beef Scraps. A. M. Hamilton & Son, 375 Talbot street. Phone 662. b

INVEST $1 PER WEEK FOR 26 WEEKS, or $25 cash and clear $250. Absolute safety guaranteed by all banks. Storeheat Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, Cal. b

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD NEW milch cow, Jersey. Apply Wm. Thompson, Brick street. 96c-zxt

FOR SALE—NEW MILCH COW. APPLY A. Montague, Byron. 99c

FOR SALE — LARGE COVERED TWO-HORSE bread wagon, platform geared, in good condition; very suitable for parties carrying assorted merchandise through country districts; price for quick sale, $60. Johnston Bros., 262 South. 95ti

WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR OTHERS we will do for you—Have made profits of 50% for thousands of investors and settlers. Write for free book, giving names, testimonials and convincing evidence. Hasiam Land and Investment Company, $1,000,000 capital, Fiftieth avenue, Regina, Canada. b

FOR SALE—FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, five horses, six cows, eight yearlings, one registetred bull, at lot 2, con. 9, London Township, April 4, at 1 o'clock. 99c-wty

FOR SALE, CHEAP—TEAM HORSE, EIGHT years old; weighs 1,400 pounds. Apply Green & Co., 495 York street. 98k

FOR SALE—FINE AMERICAN PIANO; also Pianola; very low price for quick buyers. Address Box 7, Advertiser. 98k

FOR SALE—12-HORSEPOWER DOUBLE cylinder gasoline engine. Apply D. McKenzie, 298 Richmond.

FOR SALE—BABY CARRIAGE, PRACTICALLY new. Apply 16 Cathcart street. 96n

COAL AT COST FROM THE 25th TO THE 30th of March. We will sell our No. 2 size first-class chestnut coal at $5 per ton, delivered and paid for when wanted. Green & Co., 495 York street. Phone 1391.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD HORSES ALSO good new milch cows. Apply George Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 94tf

FOR SALE—IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCING; best on earth. J. C. Walker, Odell P. O. 94tf

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING WHITE Minorcas, 10c each. E. A. Bock, 450 Central avenue. 95bu-tyw



A. J. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED TO

113 DUNDAS STREET

ywt

SCISSORS AND CLIPPERS SHARPENED, razors hollow ground and set. Gurd's, 185 Dundas. ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD, SOFT coal and wood dealers. Phone 999. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

LADIES' SKIRTS, COATS, JACKETS, baby carriages, go-carts, furniture, carpets, linoleums, curtains, etc. Easy terms, at Fishbein's, 638 Dundas. ywt

FOR SALE—SIXTY RODS BOARD FENCE, 14-foot lumber. Apply at 621 Waterloo street, London. 99c-wty

GOOD VALUE IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND bicycles. Do not buy until you see them. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

NEW WALLPAPERS—LATEST DESIGNS, richest colorings; prices right. Shuff's, corner Dundas and William streets. 67tf

ONE NEW RAYMOND, DROP-HEAD, ATTACHMENTS, guaranteed, $18. Two Williams machines, $10 and $12. 441 Richmond street.

ONE DOLLAR WEEK BUYS $25 WORTH of household goods and furniture, ladies' spring coats and gentlemen's clothing. Goldberg, 251 Wellington.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST AND BEST rosewood, 7⅓ octaves, overstrung bass, ivory keys, full plate piano in London, for $100; payable $5 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

Let us have an opportunity of figuring on your bill of

LUMBER

door and window frames and house-trim. It may be worth your while. GEORGE H. BELTON, agent for Paroid Roofing. Rectory street, north of Grand Trunk Railway.

Account Books

Made to order. Books to SUIT YOUR OWN BUSINESS. Labor and time savers.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.,
91 Dundas Street.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF ORGANS—$10 ORGANS, $5; $25 organs, $12; $40 organs, $25; $50 organs, $30; payable 50c a week; guaranteed 5 years. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence. 81tf

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BURL upright piano, Colonial style, full music desk, all improvements; used only four months; for quick sale, only $210; other dealers would ask at least $300; easy payments. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence. 81tf

BIG REDUCTIONS IN IRON BEDS, springs and mattresses. See window. Patten, 233 Dundas street.

GREAT SALE OF WALLPAPER AND room moldings now on at Scarrow's, 92 King street. 73tf

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—F. S. ONN, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

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

MOST ECONOMICAL GAS AND GASOLINE Engines on the market. See them. Scott Machine Company, Limited.

WHEN EVERYTHING ELSE FAILS TRY Sunglee for baldness. James Gleeson, 631 Dundas. Phone 2223.

A SNAP — UPRIGHT PIANO, GOOD maker, $225. Sherlock-Manning organ, piano case, nearly new, $85. Good five-octave organs from $10 up. Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas street.

FURS, MEN'S OVERCOATS, BLANKETS and all kinds of furniture on easy terms at M. Hornstein's, 299 South street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND WOOD dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $2 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. Phone 1312.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNITURE AT Keene's, 141 King. New and second-hand.

Be Thankful

If you used ADVERTISER WANTS this year you have much to be thankful for. It's the fellow that don't who is the kicker.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, THURSDAY NIGHT—A GOLD bead necklace. Reward, 95 Maple street. 1u

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION DESIRED BY YOUNG LADY senographer—Could perform the duties of a secretary; references permitted to Mr. Westervelt, principal Forest City Business College. 100c

ARCHITECTS.

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT, Dalfield block (late Toronto). Phone 965.

J. LEWIS THOMAS, CIVIL ENGINEER, architect. Phone 2220. 374 Central avenue. Late Dominion Department Public Works.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT — SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

MOORE & HENRY—
ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.
John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 461 Talbot.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—114 (second floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases women and children.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 388.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL COLLEGE Surgeons, and Licentiate Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenues.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON —Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS—Phone 610. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, and 6 to 8.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 297 King street. Telephone 629.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON —Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 171 Queen's avenue.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh).—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo. Phone 258.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin avenues. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 398 DUNDAS—House: 11-2, 4-8. Phone 1342.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW YORK Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Hospital. Only special work. 109 Maple.

DR. WEEKES, 436 WATERLOO STREET—Hours, 12 to 3, and 7 to 8:30 p.m.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND) —Specialist, surgical diseases. 439 Park avenue.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's. Eye, ear, nose throat.

DR. PINGEL, ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST, 444 Wellington street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES—M. P. McDonough, barrister, 413 Talbot.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN at 4½ to 5½% on real estate security, sums to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 93 Dundas.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas.

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HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE OF 22 ROOMS, with all modern conveniences, at 15 Ingleside Place, suitable for boarding house. Apply to Mr. Harrison, Boswell House. b

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, modern conveniences, with or without stable. Apply 310 Piccadilly. 1c-tyw

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TO RENT—FIFTY-ACRE FARM, FOR PASTURE. Apply Box 45, Advertiser. 96g

TO LET—THREE OFFICES, STEAM-HEATED, in Albion block, Richmond street. Apply T. H. Carling, or F. J. Hammond, Wm. Buckle, Albion block. 43tf-ywt

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STORAGE AND VANS—HEAD OFFICE, 97 Carling; phone 1162; night phone 1167. East London, 772 Dundas. H. Porter & Co.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TWO-CHAIR BARBER SHOP, cigar and tobacco stand; club room in connection; neat, clean and up-to-date; a bargain, in a western town. Apply A. K. Sadler, Lambeth, or C. J. Cummings, Chatham. 97c-ywt

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Auditorium, 4 o'clock

Open Meeting, Men and Women.

DR. CHAS. E. VARNEY, Chicago

Subject, "THE LAME ANGEL."
Silver offering. b

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services, 11 and 7. Evening subject tomorrow, "Easter Illustrated." Baptism at night.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Alfred Brown, morning and evening. Easter themes and music. Praise service at 10 a.m. Cordial welcome.

BETHANY UNION MISSION — SPECIAL services, Easter Sunday, 3 and 7 o'clock p.m. Also a grand Easter cantata Tuesday night, April 1. Come; don't miss it. Only a silver collection. b

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH—Easter services. Holy Communion at 8, 9, 11 and 7. Preachers: 11, Rev. Dyson Hague; 7, the Bishop. Children's service, 3 p.m. Baptisms, 4 o'clock.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S—EASTER DAY. Holy Communion, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m. and noon. Matins, 11 a.m.: Processional hymn, "On, Brothers, On" (W. Spinney); Easter anthem and Psalms (Jones and Hervey); "Te Deum Laudamus" (H. Gadsby), "Jubilate Deo" (King Hall) anthem, "I Will Ransom Them" (F. Adlam); hymn, "And Now, O Father" (W. H. Monk); Holy Communion; "Kyrie Eleison" (J. H. Maunder); "Ter Sanctus" (J. H. Maunder); "Agnus Dei" (J. H. Maunder); "Benedictus Qui Venit" (J. H. Maunder); "Gloria in Excelsis" (J. H. Maunder); recessional hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen" (H. Carey). Preacher, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Huron. Children's service, 3:15 p.m.: preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A. Evensong, 7 o'clock: Processional hymn, "Hallelujah! Hallelujah!" (J. B. Dykes); Psalms (Gregorian) "Magnificat" (King Hall), "Nunc Dimittis" (King Hall); anthem, "I Will Redeem Them" (F. Adlam); hymn, "Jesus Lives" (J. H. Gauntlett); vesper hymn (G. C. Stebbins); recessional hymn, "O Saviour, Bless Us" (W. H. Monk). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A. Collections on behalf of St. Paul's Sunday School.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Easter services. Morning, "Whisperings of Immortality." Evening, "Angels' Voices." Easter music. Welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—VICTOR Gilpin, B.A. Service, 7:30 p.m.; subject, "Resurrection and Life." Readings: Bliss Carman's "The Coming of Spring," Tennyson's "Spring."

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services as usual. All welcome.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—Services by the pastor. Morning, "The Personal Return of Jesus"; evening, "The Light Which Never Dims." Saturday night service at 8.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Special Easter services. Miss Rowe, soloist, will sing, also Mr. Smith, from the Military School. "Hallelujah Chorus" at night. Dr. Daniel will preach.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor, will preach at both services. Morning—Organ, "Funeral March and Chant Seraphic" (Guilmant); anthem, "Hallelujah Chorus" ("Messiah"); anthem, "As It Began to Dawn" (Martin); soprano solo, "The Resurrection" (Shelley); anthem, "The Magdalene" (Warren) organ, "Hosannah" (Dubois). Evening — Organ, Nocturne (Dethier); anthem, "Unfold, Ye Portals Everlasting" (Gounod); soprano solo and chorus, "Awake, Thou That Sleepest" (Stainer); contralto solo, "Easter Dawn" (Harker); anthem, "Awake Up My Glory" (Barnby); anthem, "Hallelujah Chorus" ("Messiah"); organ, "Festival March in D" (Smart). Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. A. J. Bowen. Don't miss special Easter services. Hear Gospel Singer Dunk. Pastor preaches morning and evening.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Easter music and sermons morning and evening. A cordial welcome to all. Bible Class at 2:45.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST) —Services, 11 and 7; Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 and 7. Easter themes and Easter music morning and evening. Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., will preach at both services.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—THE PASTOR, Rev. J. W. Graham, will preach at both services. Morning theme, "The Rent Tomb"; evening theme, "The Hope Sure and Steadfast." Special Easter music will be rendered by the choir at both services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7. You are cordially welcome.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, Easter sermon; 7, "One Thing No Living Man Can Do." Special Easter music.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Morning, Easter service; evening, "The Policy of God." Strangers welcome.

LATTER - DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH —Pastor, W. H. A. Claris. Morning at 11, Easter sermon; evening at 7, Easter song service; sacred cantata. All welcome. Afternoon union Sunday School rally.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAMES Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, "The Resurrection of Christ"; evening, "The Influences of the Risen Christ on Life and Death." Special Easter music. The Minister's Bible Class will not meet tomorrow.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m. and 11 a.m. Morning service at 11: "Te Deum" (Barrett), "Jubilate" (Henley) anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day" (Tours). Evening service at 7: "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Farebrother); anthem, "They Have Taken Away My Lord" (Stainer). The rector, Rev. W. T. Hill, will preach at both services.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BROUGHDALE—Special Easter celebrations. Afternoon, open Sunday School. Evening, musical service and Sacramental service. b

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, minister. Morning, "The Stone Rolled Away." In the evening the pastor will preach on "Why Wait?" Free seats, good music, all welcome. The church reopening April 7.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—SUNRISE prayer meeting, 7:30. Usual morning service. Evening, Easter sermon. Special singing. Preacher, Evangelist Belcher.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. James Livingstone. Morning, five minutes' talk to children. Subject, "Christ's Good Morning"; evening, "Soul's Anchor."

ST. PAUL'S UNITED EVANGELICAL Church—J. C. Tweic, B.A., pastor. Sunday School, 10, 2:30. German service, 12; English service, 7.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West London—Rev. Thomas Nixon, pastor. Services as usual.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ALSO FRAME cottage and store for sale. Apply 200 John street. 1c

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—Lot 25, south Longwoods road, Mosa: on this property, two-story brick dwelling house, bank barn, stable, etc.; well watered; close to church and school. For immediate sale, price $4,000. Apply to Meredith, Fisher & McDonald, London, Ont. 1k-tywt

FARM FOR SALE—125 ACRES, LOT 1, con. 3, London Township; brick house, first-class outbuildings; also first-class building lots in Broughdale, London North. Apply S. Wheaton, Broughdale. in-

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY — WEEKLY
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Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
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The London Advertiser Company, Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

An interesting symposium on "The Englishman in Canada" has been appearing in the columns of the Toronto Globe. It was suggested by severe strictures upon Canadians penned by newcomers in this country, and published by Pearson's Weekly, an English periodical. One of these writers, an Englishwoman, accused Canadians of "beastly customs and no manners." In all the refinements of life she professed to find them years behind the English, whom she said they heartily disliked.

The Globe invited discussion of the subject by newcomers from the old country, and was so flooded with letters that it had to stop their publication. Nearly all the correspondents complained that they had encountered prejudice; some inveighed bitterly against their treatment; others admitted they had received kindness as well as rebuffs, and had done much better here than at home.

The difference in manners is probably more a matter of custom and circumstance than of degrees of refinement. The Canadian visiting the old land is struck by the amount of poverty, squalor and drunkenness, and the spectacle of women drinking in bars and selling liquor. He would be apt to make comparisons unfavorable to the old country by dwelling on the ugliest facts which come under his observation; perhaps he would not have had access to polite society or to the charms of English home life. Similarly, an Englishman coming to this country might generalize rashly, as some of the Globe's correspondents have done, upon some of the ruder aspects of life here. He might be shocked, for instance, by the street car manners of the people. The men elbow the women aside in the scramble to get into a car, an exhibition of boorishness and ungallantry unknown in England, where overcrowding a public vehicle is forbidden by law. He might be offended, too, by the familiarity of Canadians, who are not graded as people are in England; he will find no deference from those whom he is inclined to put in a lower station. The absence of class distinctions here is perhaps one of the most fertile causes of complaint with the Englishmen who have moved in a clearly-defined circle in their own country; but Canadians, except a sprinkling of snobs, would not have it otherwise.

We are so much the creatures of custom that all customs not our own strike us as ridiculous, or peculiar. We think that things which are not done in our way are done in the wrong way. Motives of self-interest should prompt Englishmen and other newcomers, who intend to stay in this country, to imitate Canadians, in superficial matters at least, and call as little attention as possible to their nationality. One sensible chap wrote as follows:

"I don't believe the Canadians are opposed to us as Englishmen, but they feel toward us as schoolboys do to a new scholar. We are stared at and sometimes joked about our appearance, etc. For a time I felt very cut up about this treatment, until I asked a Canadian friend, and he explained as above. But how do they know we are new scholars? I didn't know at that time, but I notice it now. Our wearing apparel is so different. We would not be more easily recognized if we wore a Life Guard's uniform. I listened to what I had been told, and the next week I secured a new suit, put away my leggings for good, and left off that peak cap. I found out that no one recognized me as an Englishman."

This man had the right idea, and the chances are that he is now beginning to feel at home. After all, the bulk of the English newcomers, who now feel they are strangers in a strange land, will be confirmed Canadians in ten years. Their hardships are light compared with those endured by the grandfathers and great grandfathers of the majority of the present generation of English-speaking Canadians. If we bear in mind that our own forbears came from the old sod, and found unaccustomed and often disheartening conditions, and no welcoming hand, it may induce a more sympathetic attitude toward the immigrants of today. Their descendants will be the Canadians of the future.

MEAT EATERS VANQUISHED.

People who have been rigidly observing Lent will probably find comfort in the result of an interesting endurance test recently conducted at Yale College, which shows that vegetarians easily outclass meat-eaters in athletic exercises.

The test was superintended by Prof. Fisher, the college diet expert, who had 49 subjects, divided into three divisions—first, Yale athletes, accustomed to a full flesh diet; second, non-flesh diet athletes; third, medical men and others of sedentary habits accustomed to a pratically non-flesh diet. Among the second class were subjects who had abstained from meat for periods of from four to twenty years, while five had never tasted flesh food.

In the arm test but two of the fifteen flesh-eaters held their arms out longer than a quarter of an hour, while 22 of the 32 abstainers surpassed that limit, fifteen reached half an hour, nine held out for an hour, four exceeded two hours, and one lasted for over three hours. Of the nine flesh-eaters who took the deep knee-bending test, only three were able to bend the knee 325 times, while seventeen of the twenty-one abstainers surpased that number. One solitary flesh-eater reached 1,000, as against six of the abstainers, two of the latter surpassing the 2,000 mark. So, also, in the leg-raising contest, the abstainers made the record of 1,000 times. An arm contest between a meat eater and an abstainer was an easy win for the latter, his opponent succumbing to the strain while he himself holding his arms as straight as when the contest began, and continued to hold them in position for 37 minutes.

While, however, the test is interesting, it cannot be said to be altogether satisfactory. Prof. Fisher gives no data as to the exact regimen of the contestants preliminary to the test, and until that is furnished people will be apt to adhere to the long-cherished belief that animal flesh, properly cooked and thoroughly digested, has no superior, if any equal, as a muscle-builder, and a producer of staying powers. Possibly the cook was to blame, for it is known that his favorite utensil, the frying-pan, is held responsible for many of the ills the American people are heir to. Or it may be that the meat-eater has been having too much of a good thing. It is easy to imagine a hearty athlete, with an appetite like the proverbial plowman, making a meal entirely of beefstek or roast beef, and altogether avoiding the protelds. If such was the rule in this case, it is little wonder the meat-eaters were so easily vanquished, for such a diet, if it produced muscle, would do so at the expense of the most vital organ. The professor should take the public into his confidence on this important point.

Meanwhile the vegetarians will be happy, and the cereal food man may be expected to see where he can profit by the result of the test.

MR. HYMAN'S RESIGNATION.

"It may or may not be that the people of London would like to be spared the bother of another election, but they know Mr. Hyman well enough to understand that when he said he would resign he meant it. He has done his best to get out, and when he comes home he will finish the job. He is that sort of a man, and his opponents, who are insinuating an opposite intention, know it perfectly well."—Montreal Herald.

Just so. Mr. Hyman's first act, upon his return to Canada, will be to make his resignation effective. His political opponents who have been impugning his good faith, do not know the man, or have been merely malicious.

It is quite true the people of London, Conservatives and Liberals alike, would like to be spared the bother of another contested election. An election there must be, but it depends upon the Conservative managers whether there will be a contest. If this question were left entirely to local sentiment, Mr. Hyman would be returned to Ottawa without opposition for the rest of the parliamentary term, but pressure will no doubt be put upon the Conservatives of the city from headquarters at Ottawa to make a fight in order to back up the Opposition's new-found policy of scandal. In that event, a good many decent Conservatives in London will show what they think of gutter politics.

Mr. Bryce's interview with the Ottawa correspondence shows that he is no novice in diplomacy.

The Roumanian outbreak is another evidence that the Balkans have been well named "the cockpit of Europe."

The Montreal Star calls upon the Opposition to cast out Fowler as an unclean thing. The Opposition is too hard up for an issue to purge itself in that way.

A trades union convention in Toronto yesterday decided in favor of organizing a labor party. When the Tory workingmen of Toronto can be induced to vote for other than Tory candidates the movement will be taken seriously.

The population of the United States has increased from 76 to 84 millions in six years. Fully half the increase of eight millions came through immigration. The native Americans are not a prolific people, while the newcomers, who are chiefly from southern Europe, are, as a rule, raiseds of large families. The American type must be undergoing a change through these influences.

There has been an exodus of well-known Ontario journalists to the west. Calgary has been especially fortunate in this respect. Mr. J. H. Woods, formerly of the Mail and Empire, a thorough newspaper man, has taken hold of the Calgary Herald. Mr. Dan. McGillicuddy, who wielded one of the brightest pens in Ontario journalism, when editor of the Goderich Signal, will direct the Liberal daily in the same city. Miss Annie Merrill, who had a reputation for clever work in Toronto over the pen-name of Alice Page, is conducting the Calgary Prairie, a capital weekly, conducted on the lines of Toronto Saturday Night. It is a national advantage that the editorial chairs of the majority of western papers are filled by Ontario graduates. They are not likely to be narrowly provincial or sectional in their outlook, and they are in a position to strengthen the ties between the east and west.

THE BUSINESS INSTINCT.

[Toronto Globe.]

Woman suffragists in Britain are appreciative of the value of advertising. This is one proof of their fitness for the direction of practical affairs.

PASSE.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Men spoke of her as "passing fair";
But Time flies by so fast,
Now some of these same men declare
She's actually "past."

SLEEP.

[Keats.]

O magic sleep! O comfortable bird,
That broodest o'er the troubled sea of the mind
Till is is hush'd and smooth! O unconfin'd
Restraint! imprisoned liberty! great key
To golden palaces, strange minstrelsy,
Fountains grotesque, new trees, bespangled caves,
Echoing grottos, full of tumbling waves
And moonlight; aye, to all the mazy world
Of silvery enchantment! Who, unfurl'd
Beneath thy drowsy wing a triple hour,
But renovates and lives?

A MATTER OF TASTE.

[Chicago Record.]

A short time ago there was organized in Nebraska a society composed of women who pledged themselves not to marry men who were without whiskers. Now another society composed of Nebraska girls has adopted resolutions in which the members pledge themselves not to receive Sunday evening visits from men who are unshaved. It looks as if the men of Nebraska were going to be caught either coming or going.

MODERN SOCIETY.

[Punch.]

"Oh, how is Mrs. Jones today?"
"I don't know, madam. Shall I ask?"
"Oh, never mind. Only tell Mrs. Jones I inquired after her."

THE SHADOW OVER THE FLOWER.

[Boston Herald.]

"My father died a poet," said Talbot Aldrich, son of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, but now departed singer, humorist and cheerer of man. "Only a little while before the end he said: 'I regard death as nothing but the passing of the shadow over the flower.'" Surely as beautiful a gleam of poetic imagery and as illustrative of the essential grain of the man himself as any that ever visited his brain in his happiest hour of health and fortune!

BETTER LOOK OUT.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Mr. Hyman, it is announced, will resign his seat in Parliament as soon as he gets back from the coast. But he had better be careful not to omit any red tape observances, or the committee on privileges and elections might not let him give up.

A HARD JOLT.

[London Tit-Bits.]

Stranger (at Hayrick Farm)—Boy, can you tell me where old Farmer Cornshack lives?

Boy—He's dead.

Stranger—Dead? Why, I've come all the way from Ameriky to visit him.

Boy—He must have been expectin' yer, I guess.

NO LOOKING GLASS.

[Chicago News.]

In British penitentiaries the prisoners are not allowed looking-glasses or even to see their faces in polished metal surfaces. Jabez Spencer Balfour, in his newly-published "My Prison Life," tells how in 1904, nine years after he had last seen his features, he caught sight of himself in a looking-glass in the library at Parkhurst prison. He says: "I started back, for I did not know my own face. It was one of the most amazing and terrifying experiences in my life. I had changed past recognition."

HE WOULDN'T SUSPECT.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

"If my new Easter bonnet comes, pay for it, please, and charge the $50 to sundries on my husband's bill."

The cashier of the apartment house smiled thoughtfully.

"Won't he be rather suspicious?" he asked.

"There is something," murmured the lady, "in what you say. It will be better to put the thirty on his wine account."

EMPTINESS.

[Sam Kiser.]

The empty barrel makes a sound
That echoes when its staves you pound.

Reverberating echoes come
When you beat the empty drum.

Empty ships the highest loom;
Empty pockets have most room.

Wagons weighted down with tons
Rattle less than empty ones.

Winter, summer, fall or spring,
Empty boasts the loudest ring.

A GENTLE HINT.

[Toronto Star.]

Wholesalers in the east complain of slow collections in the Northwest. From time to time it becomes necessary to remind the west that it is impolitic to pay debts with the Chinook wind and put real money into land speculation.

HE COULD RUN SLOWLY.

[Tit-Bits.]

Young Brown (jestingly)—What would you say, Mr Jones, if I were to run away with your daughter?"

Mr. Jones (father of ten, six unmarried)—I should say you wouldn't have to run very fast.

SAW DOUBLE.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Ascum—Is it true there are quadruplets at Luschman's house?

Newitt—No; only twins. Luschman started that rumor because he didn't see them until after he had celebrated their advent.

T. McCORMICK ESTATE.

Will be sold by public auction, on the premises, London South, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, at the hour of 2:30 p.m., magnificent residence, with grounds, formerly occupied by the late Thomas McCormick, Esq. Terms: One-third down, balance mortgage, interest at 5%, if desired. Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, the property on the north side of Grand avenue, at present occupied by one Isaac Jones, with a two-story brick house, almost new. Also block of land on the north side of Grand avenue, adjoining the street railway tracks. For particulars apply to MESSRS. GEORGE G., THOMAS P. or FRANK A. McCORMICK, or to GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, solicitors to the estate.

92b-xt

AUCTION SALE
OF RESIDENTIAL PROPEETY

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, 1907, at 2 p.m., at J. W. Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, London: Double brick dwelling, Nos. 459 and 461 Princess avenue, and brick dwelling, No. 455 Princess avenue, and two vacant lots, one on Princess avenue, having a frontage of 38 feet by a depth of 103 feet, and one on Maitland street, having a frontage of 37 feet by a depth of 100 feet; the lot on Maitland street having erected thereon a brick stable, 21x32, said property being parts of lots 70 and 71 on the east side of Cartwright street (Cameron's Survey), City of London, and having a total frontage on Princess avenue of 132 feet, by a frontage on Maitland street of 140 feet. Terms liberal. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to PURDOM & PURDOM, vendor's solicitors, London, Ont., or to J. W. JONES, auctioneer, 242 Dundas street. 95c-23,30,A2

Auction Sale
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPRIGHT piano, etc., 128 Mill street, on Thursday, April 4, at 10:30 a.m.

J. W. Jones has been instructed by the executors of the late Mrs. Harkness to sell the whole of the household effects, comprising: Grand upright piano (Nordheimer), drawing-room in odd pieces, hand-carved mahogany chairs, gilt reception chairs, easy chairs, center tables, Japanese vases and screens, Benares brassware, antique rosewood sofa, velour curtains, carpets, Persian and Axminster rugs, pictures, brass candlesticks, lady's desk, Wernicke bookcase, Encyclopedia Britannica (complete), Froude's history of England, Shakespeare and other books, hallstand and table, large dinner gong, clocks, mahogany sideboard, dining-table and chairs, Singer sewing machine (nearly new), dinner and tea sets (Copeland's willow pattern), glassware, cutlery, contents of 4 bedrooms, enameled beds, mattresses, springs, bedding, bureaus, stands, antique bureau, toilet-ware, wardrobes, Souvenir range, gas stove, refrigerator, oilcloth, kitchen utensils, etc. J. W. Jones, auctioneer. b

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS BY AUCTION.

On Tuesday, April 2, at 10:30 a.m., at Jones' auction rooms: Parlor suites, easy chairs, leather chairs, wicker chairs, rockers, center tables, shaving stands, chiffonier, sideboards, dining-tables and chairs, hall and umbrella stands, enamel and brass beds, bedroom suites, mattresses and springs, toiletware, writing tables, bureaus, chandeliers, hall lamps, couches, pictures, sewing machines, music stands, clocks, carpets and rugs, baseburners, coal range, gas stoves, etc.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

TURKISH and PERSIAN RUGS
Semi-Annual Sale

By auction at Jones' auction rooms, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 11, 12 and 13. This collection has been specially selected and purchased from the Oriental importers, Courian, Babyan & Co.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Monday, April 1. Contents of house No. 457 Simcoe street, comprising in part: Parlor furniture, carpets, oak sideboard, extension table and chairs, couch, brass-mounted beds, dressers and stands, oilcloth, matting, dishes, Garland range, cabinet kitchen table and utensils, sundry other articles, all up-to-date and only in use a few months. Sale at 10:30.

b NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale
OF VALUABLE FARM

under power of sale contained in mortgage dated April 26, 1899, made by Donald McIntyre, of the Township of Lobo, deceased, to the vendor. There will be sold by public auction ON THE PREMISES, NORTH HALF OF LOT FOUR, CONCESSION SIX, TOWNSHIP OF LOBO, County of Middlesex, 100 acres at 1 o'clock p.m., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907.

Soil is rich clay loam, and in productiveness is not exceeded in the county. Good dwelling house and outbuildings.

Terms: Ten per cent at day of sale, balance within 30 days, or arrangements can be made for portion of purchase money to remain as a first mortgage charge upon the premises. Further particulars and conditions of sale made known at sale, or upon application to GRAYDON & GRAYDON, solicitors for vendor, 419 Talbot street, London. T. F. HAWKEN, auctioneer, Strathroy. 97c-yty

AUCTION SALE.

Of groceries, stock and fixtures. Joseph Brown will sell for Mr. P. Zimmerman, corner Horton and Colborne streets, Monday, April 1, at 10:30, refrigerator, stove, counters, scales, coffee mill, showcases, cash drawer, tobacco cutter, stepladder, lamps, groceries and other articles. Terms, cash. JOS. BROWN, auctioneer. 99u-wt

AUCTION SALE

Contents two-story house. Jos. Brown will sell for Mr. E. M. Minkler, Wednesday, April 3, at 515 Quebec street, one piano, parlor suite, carpets and curtains, center tables, rocker, extension table, sideboard, chairs, sewing machine, linoleum, baseburner with oven, range, writing desk, contents three bedrooms, washing machine, dishes, cans, chamber ware, lawn mower, tools, etc. Terms, cash. Sale at 1:30 sharp. 99u-wt

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION

of farm stock on the premises, north half lot 4, con. C, London Township. Forty cattle, thirty hogs, five horses.

M. LARSEN, Proprietor.
THOS. CLARK, Auctioneer. 99u-wt

AUCTION SALE REAL ESTATE

On Thursday, April 4

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, Mr. D. H. Porter will sell the valuable real estate known as

Nos. 254 and 256 Talbot Street,

London, being the northerly two houses of the terrace on the northeast corner of Talbot and Horton streets. Reserve bid.

For terms apply Meredith, Judd & Meredith, corner Richmond and King streets, 23 Bank of Toronto Chambers, London; or Messrs. Meredith, Fisher & McDonald, No. 73 Dundas street, London; or Messrs. Purdom & Purdom, Masonic Temple, London. 95c-23,30,A3

HER NEW THEME.

"John," said Mrs. Spenders, "I've got lots of things I want to talk to you about——"

"Glad to hear it," snapped her husband. "Usually you want to talk to me about lots of things that you haven't got."

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

It Isn't too Late to Buy Easter Wearing Apparel

Buy It Tonight---Store Open As Usual

Big display of Spring and Easter Wearing Apparel, including every desirable creation in

Eton Suits
Graceful Walking Skirts

Ladies' Eton Suits, the latest designs, from the famous Miladi suit makers, black and white checks, fancy tweeds, and blue, brown and black broadcloth; perfect fitting and well tailored. Prices.....$12.50, $15, $16.50, $20, $25

Handsome light and medium gray Tweed Walking Skirts, graceful hanging, strictly tailor-made, in the newest designs. The most of them are pleated one way or another. Prices..... $4, $4.50, $5, $6.50, $7.50 $8.50

Smart Spring Jackets
Silk Coats

Smart styles in Tan Covert Jackets for present wearing, short box style and tight-fitting style, hip length. Priced at.....$10.50

Three-quarter Tweed Tourist Coats, fancy black and white checks; some have velvet collars. Priced at .....$7 and $8

Ladies' Dressy Black Silks Coats, made of good quality silk, richly trimmed, all lengths. Prices commence at $8.50 and range up to $25.

$1.00 and $2.00 Gloves

Roullion Kid Gloves, fine dressed kid, 2-clasp, in gray, tan, brown, mode, black and white. Fitted and guaranteed. Pair.....$1

Roullion Kid Gloves, 10-button length, in white, brown, tan, gray and black; pliable soft kid gloves, fitted and guaranteed. Pair.....$2

Silk Scarfs $1.50

Hemstiched Silk Scarfs, 2¼ yards long, pink and mauve only.

A large variety of Silk Scarfs.

New Cotton Hose

New black, white and gray Polka Dot Hose, fast dye, full fashioned. At.....35c

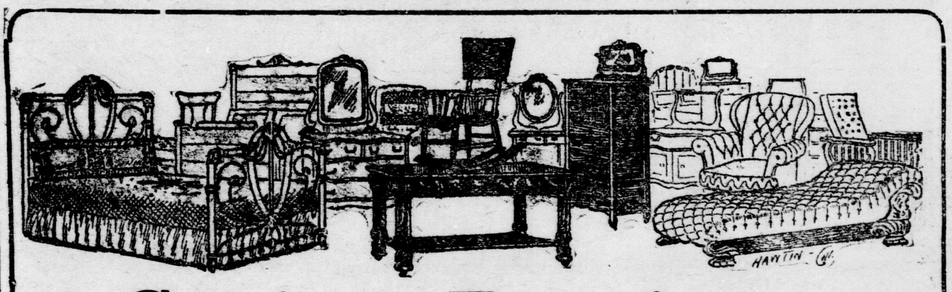
Fine black Lisle Hose, fancy embroidered effects. At, per pair.....40c to $1.25

Plain black Cotton Hose, fast dye, with balbriggan or natural wool feet. Per pair.....25c

A Wonderful Assemblage of Beautiful Hats

Choose your hat here tonight—we're ready for you.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St



Spring Furniture

WE have been making great preparations for this spring's business. For months we have been in touch with leading factories in Canada and United States. Our spacious floors (the largest in Western Ontario) are crowded with a great display of rich and beautiful furniture of all kinds—from a plain chair to a massive hand-carved dining-room suite; from a small table to a magnificently upholstered parlor creation. Furniture for every purpose. Our prices are absolutely the lowest quoted anywhere.

Brass Bed, $26

All brass beds with two-inch posts. Sells elsewhere for $35.00.

Solid Oak Sideboards, $22

Large sideboards, polished, have large British-plate mirrors, two small and one linen drawer. Worth $30.00.

Solid Oak Chiffoniers, $12.50

Highly polished and neatly carved, with large British-plate mirror. Worth $18.00.

Pantasote Leather Couches, $19

Large comfortable couches, with heavily hand-carved frames. Sells elsewhere for $25.00.

Woven Wire Springs, $2.50

If you haven't tried one of these springs you have missed a good thing. Nothing like them in London at $4.00.

Oak Extension Tables, $12.50

Solid quartered-oak tables, polished tops, heavy legs. Sells elsewhere for $18.00.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites, $33

Upholstered in silk damask in our own shop, heavily carved frame, highly-polished. Sells elsewhere for $50.00.

Cotton Felt Mattresses, $9.50

Selected white felt, built by hand, covered in art sateen ticks. Worth $12.00.

Handsome China Cabinets, $22.50

Full bent sides, carved top, highly polished. Well made and finished throughout. Worth $33.00.

Astoria Mattress, $6

Made of three layers of felt and two of palm fibre. The best thing in the country at the price.

Great Lace Curtain Values

Ask anyone who has bought lace curtains from us and they will tell you that our prices are away below the others, and that our assortment is as large as any in the city. If you buy your curtains from us this spring you will save from 50c to $1.00 on each pair.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

HOW AN EARL WON A BRIDE.

The "ashes" were not the only trophy Lord Darnley brought back in triumph from Australia. He brought back a bride as well. At one of the cricket matches the tall young Englishman lost his handkerchief, and the day being extremely hot, inquired of his friends if any one of them had a spare handkerchief that he might loan.

Immediately a very feminine kerchief, sweet scented and of delicate fabric, was handed to him from some invisible source. It was a most agreeable convenience that hot day, and after the match he expressed his desire to thank the kindly lady. An introduction to Miss Florence Morphy followed. She was the daughter of a Victoria magistrate, and a member of Sir W. J. Clarke's household, as governess to the younger children.

The acquaintance so romantically commenced ripened under the kindly chaperonage of Lady Clarke, an engagement following, which stood the test of a long absence in England after the cricketing tour. Then the faithful swain, who is now a representative Irish peer, returned to Australia, claimed his bride, and bore her off in triumph.—Tit-Bits.

The first production of "The Ordhill" (in which Eddie Foy is to star), has been postponed.

Easter Shopping. Where to Buy, Kingsmill's. Why? The Best and Most for Your Money. When? Early in the Day Before the Rush.

Millinery

Today opened case Parisian Novelties. Tuscan, Crimolines, Chips. All colors. Price.....**$1.25 to $5.00**

Shaded Feathers

Champagne to brown, light wedgewood blue to deep wedgewood, mauve to purple.....**$2.50**

Montures

Roses and Foliage, all shades.
Fruit and Foliage, all shapes.
Soft Silk Roses.
Poppies in vials.
Rose Buds and Foliage.....**25c to $3.00**

Novelties and Ornaments

Silver Filigree in diamond triangle, hexagon, octagon shapes. All colors blended. Prices.....**25c to $1.25**

Cases of Gloves Opened Today

All sizes. All makes. All prices. What you want in Gloves you can get at Kingsmill's.

LISLE GLOVES, ¾ length, cream.....**35c**

LISLE SUEDE FINISH, elbow length, musquetaire, navy, brown, gray, beaver.....**60c**

LISLE GLOVES, suede finish, elbow length, musquetaire, gray, white, beaver, black, pastel shades.....**75c**

LISLE GLOVES, extra fine quality; elbow length, musquetaire, white, gray, black.....**90c**

SILK NET GLOVES, elbow length, white, cream, black, ...**50c**

SILK GLOVES, musquetaire, elbow length, cream, black, gray, pastel shades.....**75c**

SILK GLOVES, 24 inch, navy, brown, heliotrope, pale blue, pink, white, and black.....**$1.00**

SILK GLOVES, extra heavy Milanese, 24 inch, cream and black.....**$1.30**

Corsets

Opened today. White Coutil, sizes 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, long hip. Patent non-destructible fasteners, hose supporters, medium bust, lace trimmed **$1.25**

Hosiery

For Children, Misses, Ladies

Every make. Every price.

SPECIAL NUMBER.

BLACK COTTON FASHIONED SHETLAND FEET, sizes 9, 9½. Worth 35c, for.....**25c**

SPECIAL NUMBER.

Black Cotton Hose, clean made, no seams in feet, sizes 9, 9½, pair.....**15c**

Dress Goods

SICILIAN, 46 inches wide. A good useful cloth, golden brown, hair brown, navy blue, moss, cardinal, mid blue, wine. Worth 65c, for.....**50c**

PLAIDS, 44 inches wide, two ways, black and white.....**60c, 70c, 75c, $1.00**

PLAIDS, navy, white, 3 ways.....**75c**

CREAM SERGES, 44 inch, all wool.....**55c, 65c, 75c**

THE NEW PRINCESS TWILL CLOTH, in cream, 48 inch.....**$1.25, $1.40, $1.65, $1.80**

This is an excellent make and finish.

CREAM ARMURE. CREAM ALBATROSS. CREAM PANAMA.

CREAM FANCY SMALL CHECK, all wool, 44 inches wide.....**75c**

Cream Fancy Panamas, 44 inch.....**60c**

Selling fast. Don't miss the 44-inch Fancy Gray Tweeds. Really worth 70c, selling for.....**50c**

Browns are fashionable. A large range today, cannot tell what may be left tomorrow. 44 cloths, all wool.....**75c, $1.00, $1.25**

Kingsmill's Kingsmill's Kingsmill's Kingsmill's

HEALTHFUL

Because of Its Purity and Freedom From Coloring Matter.

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Lead Packets Only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. At All Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Out of the Darkness

Nettie colored and hesitated; she was sure her little scheme was discovered now—it would never do to tell any more fibs about it. "After-thoughts and surprises are sometimes pleasant," she said rather saucily. "We Yorkshire folk are rather famed for our hospitality. We are often given to entertain angels unaware." Nettie knew that the vicar was apt to rebuke her for irreverent quotation, and she rather hoped he would do so now—anything would be better than that stiff silence. But the vicar was determined to hold his peace till a more fitting opportunity.

"Oh, Nettie!" said Mary, much shocked; and then she, too, relapsed into dumbness. Rotha flushed up crimson as she glanced round the circle once or twice rather pleadingly. She was vexed and indignant for them as well as herself. She saw what a trap had been set for them all, and felt humiliated in her own eyes. She turned a little away from Nettie after that flippant answer of hers, and addressed herself to Miss Underwood.

It was no use endeavoring to secure harmonious relations at present—they must fit into their places by and by. Nettie was inclined to take the whole matter rather coolly now. Miss Maturin's dignity made her cross; everyone felt awkward and annoyed, and tried to get rid of this feeling by talking as fast as possible; the circle broke up into twos—a discord of duets jarred everywhere. Garton fenced himself up in a corner with Lumber and tried to teach him tricks. Robert came over to Belle's side and talked sulkily in her ear. Rotha, dropping out of the conversation now carried on between Mrs. Carruthers and Miss Underwood, heard fragments and snatches of the whole.

"Trust—paid for Look at him, Bob; how well he balances my shilling! Miss Nettie, your dog is a paragon of talent. Come, Lumber, sit up again."

"I don't think the new curate will do at all, my dear; that stammer seems inveterate, and is very disagreeable; the old people complain sadly of him."

"What a pity! And he seems such a good earnest young man, Austin."

"Yes, it is lamentable how all good, earnest young men with impediments in their speech think themselves especially fitted for the church. In my opinion even the slightly halt and maimed ought to be debarred from the service of the sanctuary; incompleteness or imperfection there ought not to be tolerated. George Greenhithe is a fine fellow, but to my mind he has mistaken his vocation."

"We can't get the mothers to work, my dear," came in Miss Underwood's deep bass; "some of them have never been taught even to put in a patch."

"You might have classes for the elder women," returned Mrs. Carruthers timidly.

"Yes, and waste all our firing and gas. Bless you! we can't get the mothers to attend. Some are laundresses or charwomen; they go out at 7 in the morning, and never get home till 8 in the evening. 'How am I to mend my children's clothes now?' said one only the other day: 'why, it's 8 or sometimes 9 before I get back, and by the time I've cleared up the place a little, and washed out a few things, and got my master's supper, I'm just clean ready to drop.' And so they are. What those poor creatures have to go through, some of them! And that's why good ready-made linen, that they can buy cheaply with a few pence, is such a help to them. We are making striped shirts for the men now."

"Oh! do let me help, Miss Underwood," exclaimed Rotha eagerly. "Mrs. Carruthers and I do a great deal of that sort of work."

"Aunt Eliza, ain't we ever going to have tea?" broke in Nettie's fretful voice at this juncture; and Aunt Eliza dropped her knitting-needles in some confusion as she started up in obedience to her niece's summons.

There then ensued another awkward pause. "Will you take my aunt downstairs, Mr. Ord?" said Nettie decidedly; "and, Mr. Robert, please give your arm to Miss Maturin. The rest of us can pair ourselves." And she laughed over her shoulder as she took possession of Mrs. Ord. But Mary had not her pleasant smile ready for her.

Belle looked after her lover anxiously as she saw him cross the room on his unwelcome errand; it made him still more angry to see how simply and naturally Rotha accepted his attention—somehow she was always compelling him to admire her dignity.

But, in spite of Rotha's ease and Nettie's talkativeness, it was not a sociable meal. Full justice was not done to the dainty provisions; Aunt Eliza's excellent Souchong had lost its flavor; everyone missed the vicar's merry speeches and droll jokes; Austin was very grave—a sure sign that he was displeased; he talked parochial matters with Miss Underwood, quite ignoring his favorite Nettie. Garton sat between Belle and Mary, and kept up a low-toned conversation with them. Mary tried to include Mrs. Carruthers once or twice, but Meg was shy, and gave blunt, abrupt answers. The jarring elements were not to be reconciled.

Robert talked across the table to them at intervals; now and then he addressed some stereotyped remark to his next-door neighbor. "He hoped she had enjoyed her visit to London?" "No," she answered frankly, "she had been in no mood for enjoyment, but they had made her very comfortable. She had liked Mr. Tracy's wife and daughters very much."

"Rather old-fashioned?" Robert surmised, with a slight sneer.

"Oh, old-fashioned, of course. But she liked such old-world ways; it was rather refreshing after so many foolish novelties."

Robert tried to be politely interested, but the failure was evident. Rotha bent over her plate in relieved silence till the next remark was forthcoming.

"Did she like Kirkby?" Rotha gave a quick, startled flush, and then an odd sort of courage came to her.

"I like Kirkby sands and sea, Mr. Ord," she answered quietly, "better than I like Kirkby Welcome." And at that moment, by a strange coincidence, her eyes met the vicar's. Somehow that look of honest reproach struck the ground from the vicar's feet. He was glad that the sudden ringing out of the church-bell gave him an excuse for withdrawing.

"Why, you are not going to the service, Mr. Ord?" cried Nettie in genuine dismay, as she saw him rise. "It is Mr. Greenhithe's week. Besides, it is too cruel to break up our evening like this."

"I will look in again after church and fetch Mary," was the uncompromising answer; and Nettie's heart sank most unpleasantly as she marshaled her little party upstairs. Garton had his sacristan's duty to perform, and accompanied his brother. Nettie did not like to confess that she had failed, but she felt terribly cross. She left her remaining guests to do what they would, while she seated herself at the piano, and ran off a valse, which jarred sadly with the bells. Nettie always played valses when she was out of temper. Aunt Eliza smoothed her silk dress nervously, and left off talking to Mrs. Carruthers when she heard the flourish of the keys. Robert hummed the tunes softly as he turned over the big scrap-book and album on the center table. Mary and Belle were snugly at their work again. Rotha, lacing and interlacing her long fingers on her lap, suddenly took heart of grace and approached them.

"Do let me help you," she said rather hurriedly, and taking up some work of Mrs. Ord's that lay on the table. "I do so like braiding, and I am so tired of doing nothing. May I take this pinafore and try?" And she looked so pleadingly at Mrs. Ord that Mary could not refuse her. "Thank you; then I will take this to begin on. No, do not disturb yourself," as Mary made room for her on the sofa, "I shall see better by the center lamp;" and she carried off her work and began to sew contentedly.

Robert looked across at her now and then as he turned over the big folio; the lamplight streamed full on her—on her brown hair and long eyelashes and pale face. It was an interesting face, after all, he thought, only too long and thin, but the mouth was very sweet. Those covert glances made him both moody and confused. What was there about this girl, so seemingly gentle, he thought, that turned him to gall and bitterness? Do what he would, he could not make her look conscious or ashamed; there she sat, a stranger and alien amongst them, knowing and owning herself as such, and quietly acquiescing in such knowledge. The very dignity of her meekness tried him sorely; no blame could be attached to the modest reserve in which she had chosen to intrench herself. Hypocritical or real, he felt instinctively that the impression made upon his brother's mind must be a favorable one, and his brow grew blacker at the thought. How was he to prevent himself from hating her? Aunt Eliza's voice struck in most opportunely now.

"Nettie, my dear, Mrs. Carruthers is good enough to say that she will sing to us."

Nettie's waltzing fingers broke over the keys with a final flourish and quaver. "What! Do you sing, Mrs. Carruthers? How delightful!"

"Yes, but only sacred music," answered Meg gravely; and the clear brown light came into her eyes. "Of late years I have cared for little else."

The vicar's wife looked up with an approving smile.

"I think we all enjoy sacred music better than anything," said Mary, looking very much like her husband as she spoke. Meg's stoop and eye-glasses were forgotten now; a thrill of suppressed excitement passed through the circle as the grand deep voice filled the little room. Belle put down her work, and her eyes filled with tears, and even Robert looked moved and surprised. The vicar, coming in, took his place at his wife's side noiselessly; only Rotha sat and worked on, seemingly unimpressed.

"Do not leave off; pray—pray give us something more," cried Nettie, delighted.

Meg received their praises as simply as they were given. She sang everything they asked her without stint or limitation. When Garton became urgent with her to repeat a favorite passage, she complied with perfect good-humor and precision. There was quite a circle round the piano presently; even Belle joined it. The vicar drummed with his fingers delightedly as he listened; now and then he left off to watch Rotha sitting so patiently aloof.

The chiming of the church-clock interrupted them all.

"It is very late. I must go now," said Rotha, as she came up again to the little work-table. "I wish I could have finished the braiding for you, Mrs. Ord.' Mary thanked her rather formally. "Good-night," continued Rotha, quite ignoring the eulogium passed on the beauty of her work. Then the vicar rose and held out his hand.

"Good-night, Miss Maturin. Tomorrow I shall do myself the honor of calling at Bryn; that is, if you are not otherwise engaged."

Rotha gave him one of her queer wistful looks, and then something seemed to rise up and choke her, and she turned away.

"Shall you be at home?" he continued, watching her keenly.

"I shall always be at home to my clergyman, I hope," was the low-toned answer. Perhaps it came to our vicar in the light of a reproach, for he drew back instantly.

Rotha concluded all her other adieux in one grave comprehensive bow, and only Garton followed his brother's example and shook hands. She hardly spoke at all till she wished Nettie goodby, and then there was no resentment in her smile and shake of the hand.

"It has been a horrid evening. I am afraid," said Nettie, with a dismal shrug of her shoulders.

[To be Continued.]

Tea drinkers are finding scant encouragement in a report recently made by a large tea exporting house in Yokohama to its American customers. Incidentally it indicates that the United States is not alone in facing increased cost of living. The report says: "Owing to the rapidly increasing cost of living in Japan labor costs more and in consequence cultivation of the tea gardens is less generous and extensive than formerly, and less care and skill are expended in picking and curing the leaf. Hence the average quality of the teas now offered for sale is below that of seasons prior to the war, and for the same reasons we are not likely in the future to see any reversion to the excellence of former years."

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



A NEW FROCK FOR THE LITTLE MAID—4153.

The younger sister as well as the older one likes to have new frocks, and if these must be made at home, the dress shown will prove pleasing. The waist has two tucks extending over the shoulder which lend height and breadth of shoulder, while the skirt is tucked in groups of two. The latter assist the flare of the skirt and prove most becoming to growing girls. The sleeves are pretty with their backward-turning tucks and deep cuffs. A fanciful bertha, which is arranged over the yoke is given in the pattern and may be used when an elaborate dress is desired. The skirt is attached by a narrow waistband which may be adorned with a sash or crushed girdle. Any of the seasonable cloths or pongee might serve, the medium size requiring 3 7-8 yards of 27-inch material.

4153—8 sizes, 5 to 12 years.

The price of this pattern is 10 cents.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust..... Waist.....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern) ....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark, 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

Address—

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

THE NEVER-FAILING medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

It Makes Pure Blood

We are often asked, Why does Hood's Sarsaparilla effect such wonderful cures of cases that seemed beyond the reach of medicine?

An examination of our well-known formula, from which Hood's Sarsaparilla is and always has been carefully and scientifically prepared, confirms the fact that it contains those well-known and valuable medicinal ingredients, which, when intelligently combined and properly administered, are sure to bring about good results.



It is the properly balanced proportion, combination and process in combining those ingredients known to have specific action upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and enable it to produce results unequaled by any similar medicine.

These ingredients are: for the blood, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Yellow Dock; for the liver, Mandrake, Dandelion; for the kidneys, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, Pipsissewa; for the stomach, Gentian, Wild Cherry Bark, Bitter Orange Peel; for the bowels, Senna, Mandrake, Dandelion.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and the results were entirely satisfactory. Several of my friends use or have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and all speak highly of it." MRS. RACHEL BRODRICK, 71 Murray St., Montreal, Que.

"After scarlet fever I was without strength, had defective hearing, running, watery eyes, twinges of pain and exhausting aches, and free perspiration upon the slightest exertion. A sore on my left limb laid me up. In this low condition Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me in a week and in 8 weeks I was in perfect health, my blood cleansed of impurities and the sore healed. My complexion is better now than ever. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for all blood humors and skin diseases." MRS. HENRIETTA EMORY, 34 Dean Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes people well and keeps them well. Get it today.

OU MAY "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS" WITH IMPUNITY IF YOU BREAKFAST ON

SHREDDED WHEAT

It is a natural food, full of nutriment and easily digested. Its delicate, porous shreds are converted into healthy tissue and red blood when the stomach rejects all other food.

It's all in the Shreds."—BISCUIT for Breakfast; TRISCUIT for Lunch

All Grocers—13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

Beauty at Easter-Time

At no other festive season is the desire for beautiful surroundings more predominant than at Easter-time. Your home will have more of the true atmosphere of this joyful holiday if you adorn it with beautiful flowers. We have superb varieties.

Easter Lilies,
Finest Azaleas

DAFFODILS, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
15 Cents to 25 Cents per Pot.

Darch & Hunter

CARLING'S ALE, PORTER & LAGER

TRY OUR

BOCK

IN BOTTLE **BEER** IN WOOD

Special Easter Brew.

This is called the practical age; at all events, it is a time when people like to get value for their money; this is assured when you buy

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL.)

It is absolutely pure, very nutritious and very healthful.

The Cowan Co. Ltd., Toronto

IOWA SPINSTERS LAM MR. CUPID

Riotous Scenes at Anti-Bachelor Law Debate.

HOWL DOWN THE TAX MEASURE

The Unwed Get Week's Respite—Awful Leap Year Outlook.

Fort Dodge, Ia., March 29. — When the anti-bachelor ordinance introduced by Mayor Charles Bennet, came up for discussion tonight it took the strongest half of the city's police force to prevent a riot in the council chamber.

While the smoke of battle was still thick a week's time was asked to consider the ordinance and granted grudgingly. But the balm of this concession was turned to gall, for the spinsters, by the addition of an amendment providing that next year, leap year, they'll have to find husbands or be liable to a tax just like the bachelors.

Every bachelor and spinster who could force his or her way into the room was there ready to fight to the last gasp. All the bachelors and spinsters who couldn't get into the council thronged the corridors of the city hall, telling each other of the infamy of the mayor's proposal.

Spinsters Glower at Mayor.

The man who started the trouble sat on his throne in the council room facing rows of scowling countenances ranged along the side of the room reserved for the spinsters' delegation, while the councilors stumbled nervously through some routine work relating to sewers and sidewalks.

The excited crowd in the room wasn't a bit interested in these things and had worked itself up into a brain storm of impatience when at last the mayor announced that the marriage ordinance would be taken up. Then there was a howl which subsided just long enough to let the clerk read the ordinance.

The ordinance says in part:

"That all able-bodied men between the ages of 25 and 45 years, whose mental and physical propensities and capabilities are normal, and who are not now married, shall be required to obtain a license, and a bride and straightway be exalted to a state of connubial bliss.

"Any person or persons failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined a sum not less than $10 or more than $100, according to the degree of criminal negligence."

For five minutes every bachelor and spinster was standing up, all trying to talk at once, and in the din even the mayor couldn't hear the pounding of the gavel. Finally, with the aid of the police, some order was restored, and Miss Jennie Cameron, leader and spokeswoman of the enraged spinsters, got a hearing.

Miss Cameron, who is a confirmed spinster and principal of a girls' school, seemed about to weep, but steadied herself to say that it would be a horrid thing to pass this law and force women who had dedicated their lives to serious things into unwelcome matrimony. It was robbing them of their rights, and liberty, she said, and she shook a little fist at Mayor Bennett.

Simply Horrid, Spinster Says.

"To be forced into a life contract in violation of all sense of humanity on such short notice would be the direct cause of heart suffering, the waste of useful lives, and the utter ruination of domestic happiness," she went on. The home, she said, could not be in any sense happy, as it is intended to be, and the future would be dark and dismal for those unfortunately illmated by this ordinance. Moreover, she argued, spinsters do not all have the lonely life so many depict them as having. That they have liberties married woman could not enjoy and an independence which they deeply cherished.

"The council had no moral or legal right to deprive spinsters who so choose to enjoy single blessedness, she said, and also it was intruding on sacred ground beyond the jurisdiction of law and order."

When the cheering that this occasioned subsided Harry Semift appeared as spokesman for the bachelors.

"I protest in the name of the bachelors of Fort Dodge against the passage of this ordinance," said he. "It is a degrading and damnable act of injustice to the human race and not worthy of one moment's consideration from the lowest tribunal of the despotic land of the Sultan, let alone from a body of men within a free and enlightened country like ours. That's all."

Another big hurrah, after which Mayor Bennett asked for the report of the committee, and C. J. Crawford, chairman of the committee, announced that the committee had not been able to agree on a report and asked that another week be granted. Mayor Bennett hesitated, but upon motion the time was granted.

Then, while the spinsters looked on, the council did a horrid thing. It added to the ordinance this amendment:

"That ordinance 389 be and the same is hereby amended as follows: That every unmarried woman who has attained the age of 30 years shall, beginning with the year folowing leap year, be amenable to the provisions of this ordinance in the same manner and to the same extent as the bachelors herein defined."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Almost at the same time two different inventors in different places have announced their success with electrical devices for seeing at a distance. They are J. B. Fowler and William H. Thompson. In Fowler's device four wires are required to accomplish the combined effect of distant vision and hearing. Details of the operation are withheld, however, on the plea of getting out a patent. Each inventor uses the name "Televue."

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 957.

NAVY ESTIMATES ROUSE BUILDERS

The Labor Party Will Demand More Contract Work.

EDWARD STRANDED ON ROAD

The King's Motor Collapsed While His Majesty Was Far From His Destination.

London, March 29. — According to present arrangement, only one battleship will be included in the navy estimate for construction in private yards, and the remainder of the contract work will be a few destroyers and submarine boats. The dockyards will have the other large ships—probably two battleships, one each for Portsmouth and Devonport, another boat for destroyers at Pembroke, and some submarine boats for Chatham. The Pembroke boat will probably necessitate the lengthening of the graving dock there.

It will thus be noted that practically the minimum amount of work is to be given out to contract. Private shipbuilders throughout the kingdom are making efforts to bring the question of a larger share being allotted to them before Parliament at the first opportunity. It has become the custom to give the dockyards first consideration in the allocation of new work, and there is some ground for the suspicion that this is in a measure due to the vigilance of the parliamentary representatives of dockyard towns and of the labor party generally. It is difficult to understand why the claims of the Clyde and other shipbuilding centers are not strongly set forth even by the labor party. A glance at the work given out in recent years shows how the contractors have been treated, and proves that there is reason for a protest, so the private builders assent. Under the programme for the financial year 1903-04, it was considered that one armored cruiser would suffice to keep the dockyards fully employed, and the three battleships of that year were to go to contract along with other work, but during the session the voice of the members of Parliament favoring the dockyards was loud, and the result was that the three battleships were ordered, respectively, from Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham.

Private Firms Fared Badly.

In the following year, 1904-05, four cruisers and two battleships were included in the programme, and later when it was found possible to drop out of the list one cruiser, owing to the state of the shipbuilding programme in foreign countries, the work for the dockyards was not reduced; but again private firms suffered, the contract cruiser being deleted from the programme. In 1905-06, again, the same thing happened. Portsmouth got the Dreadnought, but instead of four, only three cruisers were ordered from the great naval establishments owned by companies. In the financial year now drawing to an end there is a repetition of the procedure.

It was in contemplation to build four armored ships—two in the dockyards, and two in private firms. Again the intentions of foreign powers were not fulfilled, and it was found possible to drop one of the ships, and for the fourth year in succession private firms suffered. Thus in four years six vessels which it was the intention of the admiralty to order from contractors when the navy estimates of the respective years were drawn up have been denied to private firms. The hulls of these ships without armor represent about $10,000,000, about one-half of which would have gone for labor. In other words, the working classes in the shipbuilding centers have lost about $5,000,000 in four years, along with the advantage which the distribution of such an amount confers on the district.

The King was delayed for two hours on the roadside near Harpenden the other Sunday afternoon by the collapse of one of the back tires of his motor car.

His majesty, accompanied by Lord Farquhar and Capt. the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, was motoring to Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, to lunch with Sir Julius and Lady Wernher.

The tire burst shortly after passing Harpenden common about noon. It was patched up, but as it was still unsatisfactory, the King was not allowed to proceed in the car.

A messenger was accordingly dispatched to the Railway Hotel, Harpenden, to engage a brougham to drive his majesty the remainder of the journey, and a telephone message was sent to Buckingham Palace for a second car.

King Treated Mishap Lightly.

Meanwhile, Sir Julius Wernher wondering at the lateness of his royal guest, dispatched a motor car to find out what was wrong. This arrived at the scene of the breakdown at the same moment as the hotel carriage, and the remainder of the journey was accordingly made by the King in his host's car, which reached Luton Hoo two hours late.

The King treated his mishap with entire good humor, alighting from the car when informed of the accident and inspecting the spoiled tire. During the interval before the arrival of the car sent by Sir Julius Wernher his majesty strolled about Harpenden common, smoking and enjoying the fresh air.

To his chauffeur he remarked that accidents could not be helped sometimes. It so happened that there were few spectators about at the time, and few indeed were favored by what might have been an excellent view of royalty.

Newspaper readers the world over are apparently just about the same. For instance, one of the leading London dailies is now devoting entire columns to the following question, signed by one of the readers as "Semaj Yrraby, of Grimsby," which is apparently transposed and translated, one "James V. Barry." The question follows:

"While traveling in a train yesterday I happened to notice a fly inside the carriage on the rear parcel rack. Taking flight it flew in the same direction the train was going and alighted on the rack opposite.

"Perhaps one of your readers can tell me whether the fly, in order to do this, flew faster than the tran was traveling.

'My opinion leads me to believe it did, but it is scarcely credible that so small an insect can travel faster than an express train."

ANNIE OAKLEY

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LADY RIFLE SHOT.

USES AND RECOMMENDS

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

THE ORIGINAL REMEDY THAT KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM.

"Traveling as I do continuously, I have been troubled a great deal with dandruff and falling hair, and until I tried Herpicide I never found a remedy that was satisfactory.

"Herpicide is a delightful preparation that fulfills the claims made for it, and no lady's toilet is complete without it. I highly recommend it to my friends.

"(Signed), ANNIE OAKLEY."

It is certainly significant that Miss Oakley, the celebrated rifle shot and theatrical star, who has traveled so extensively abroad, should choose Newbro's Herpicide as the most efficacious toilet remedy for the scalp. No one will doubt her opportunity to choose the best, and those who have seen the natty and winsome Miss Oakley will not doubt her power of discrimiantion in matters of this sort.

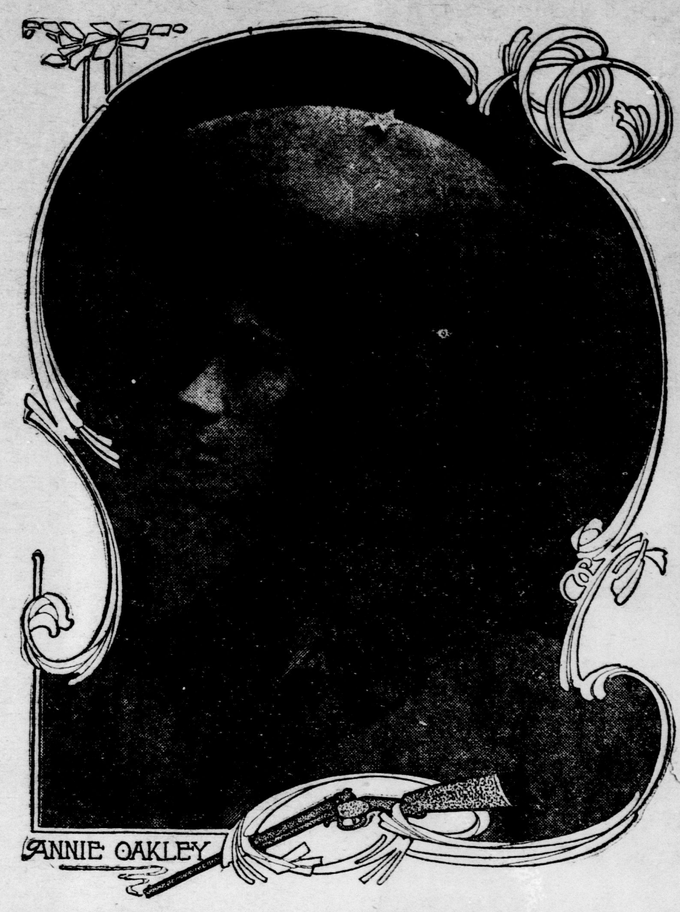
Newbro's Herpicide is a scientific germicide and prophylactic for the hair and scalp. It destroys the germ or microbe that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, after which the hair will grow as nature intended, except in cases of incurable baldness. Extraordinary results sometimes follow the continued use of Newbro's Herpicide.

If your hair is dull, brittle or lusterless, don't wait until it begins to fall, but save and beautify it with Newbro's Herpicide. In addition to its wonderful medicinal qualities, Newbro's Herpicide is the daintiest and most delightfully refreshing hair dressing available. The first application proves its goodness. TRY IT.

Herpicide contains no grease, it will not stain or dye.
STOPS ITCHING OF THE SCALP INSTANTLY.

At Drug Stores—Send 10c in stamps to The Herpicide Co., Dept. N., Windsor, Ont., for a Sample.

See Window Display at
C. McCALLUM & CO.'S, Special Agents



You Are Invited to Attend the Grand Easter Opening of the Enlarged "Nordheimer" Premises.

We trust that you will find time to accept our cordial invitation to attend our Grand Easter Opening of the enlarged "Nordheimer" premises.

Come today if possible, if more convenient come Monday or Tuesday, and visit us in our greatly improved and beautifully redecorated showrooms—the finest appointed establishment devoted to the piano trade in Western Ontario.

And our showrooms should be handsomely fitted up to be in harmony with the high-class nature of the "Steinway" and "Nordheimer" products, for are they not the two leading makers of pianos?

We wish you to feel perfectly at home while you are visiting us, as we shall expect you to feel free to play over your favorite selections on the "Steinway" and "Nordheimer" and judge for yourself their superior tone quality.

We might also mention that we are headquarters for **Victor Talking Machines and Records,** and sole agents for **Sherlock-Manning Organs.**

Everything sold on the **One-Price System.** Easy terms if you so desire.

Nordheimers, Limited

188 DUNDAS STREET.

Human "Steam" Keeping It Up

The Secret of the Tirless Energy Some People Possess.

There is another kind of steam than that in which the boy James Watt, watching his mother's tea kettle, first saw the great possibilities now become realities.

This other kind of steam is human "steam." Some people call it "push," "hustle," or "get-up," and some call it "life." It's the power to do things—a seemingly tireless power which some people possess.

Malta-Vita, the only malted whole-wheat food, fills men and women and children with the power to do things. It keeps up their "steam," because all the rich nutrition it contains is easily digested and taken up by the blood to nourish body and brain.

Malta-Vita is the most nourishing food in the world, because the starch of the steam-cooked wheat is converted, by malt extract, into maltose, which is so nutritious and so easily digested that physicians everywhere recommend it. Malta-Vita, every flake crisp and delicious, is rich in maltose. All grocers, 10 cents.

THE FIRE FIEND

South Carolina Loses Fifty Residences at a Cost of $500,000.

Laurens, S. C., March 29.—Driven by a stiff wind, fire today swept both the business and residential sections of New Berry, a town of 8,000 population, 30 miles southeast of here, and caused a loss that may reach $500,000. Approximately 50 residences were destroyed, and a score of business houses in the heart of the town are in ruins.

Two hours after the fire broke out the entire city water supply was exhausted, and the town was left practically at the mercy of the flames.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES PAY

Another Successful Year of a Leading Canadian Manufactory.

Montreal, Jan. 19. — The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Slater Shoe Company was held at their offices in Montreal a few days ago. The address of the president laid stress on the continuous upward progress of the company's business since the standard price Slater shoe became the feature of their business.

The Slater Company were the first Canadian manufacturers to adopt newspaper advertising as an adjunct to the more economical selling of their goods. In five years their business has more than doubled. In 1906 the increase over 1905 was exactly $200,000. While this year achieves the largest gross increase in a single year, it is also by far the largest percentage of increase in twelve months. The orders for the first two months of their present fiscal year exceed those of the corresponding months of the previous year by $159,000.

Ninety-eight new agencies were opened by the company during the year. Orders came unsolicited from South Africa, the West Indies and from Newfoundland. The president pointed out the need for more factory accommodation. "We have outgrown our present quarters," he said. The directors arranged to hold a special meeting to deal with factory requirements and extension.

The financial report of the secretary - treasurer, with the dividend declaration of 7 per cent on both preferred and common stock, and a substantial balance added to the rest account, was received with approval by the shareholders.

The board of directors were elected as follows: Charles E. Slater (president), William Starke (vice-president), Anson McKim, J. N. McKim, W. F. Borland, William Smith, J. W. Woods and Major Robert Starke.

According to statistics recently submitted by the Universal Postal Union in 1905 the number of letters and postal cards passing through the British postoffice was 78.3 per head of population, while the United States came next, with 67.6 per head. France and Norway, for instance, each with a good school system and a highly intelligent people, stand lower on the list than Austria and Argentine. New Zealand was 66.3 per head, and after that Switzerland, with 59.70.

The rapid construction of a trestle was recently carried on at Galveston, Texas. Fire destroyed 400 feet of the long railroad trestle which extended from the mainland to the city and stopped traffic. The construction forces and materials were immediately started to the work, and by midnight of the same day the trestle was sufficently repaired to allow traffic to be resumed.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her, and she has not been troubled for two years. Yours truly,

J. B. LIVESQUE.

St. Joseph P. O., Aug. 18, 1900.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11:30 p.m., From the west—*5 a.m., **8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart — For the east—*5:05 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m., *11:35 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily.

Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

** From Chatham only.

*** Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart — 7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:25 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., *7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., *3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m., and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m., local, and the 11:20 a.m., and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 goes through to Montreal without change.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m. 11:32 a.m., and 8:01 p.m., expresses run through to Chicago without change.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), stops only at Chatham and Glencoe; 11 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart — 6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:45 a.m., *6:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., !7 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:10 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., !10:20 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change.

Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. !Between London and St. Thomas only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Easter Rates

Single Fare for Round Trip

Tickets good going March 28, 29, 30, 31 and April 1. Returning until April 2. Between all stations in Canada; also to Detroit, Port Huron, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

COBALT SPECIAL

Commencing March 25, special train will leave Toronto daily at 9 p.m., arriving at Cobalt at 8:45 a.m. Returning leave Cobalt at 7:55 p.m., arriving at Toronto at 8 a.m. Through sleepers.

For tickets and information, call on E de la Hooke, C. P. and T. A., or E. Ruse, Depot Agent.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line—New York, Boston and Mediterranean services.

Leyland Line—Boston-Liverpool.

E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent

American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.

Atlantic Transport Line — New York-London.

Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamers—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.

Red Star Line—New York-Dover-Antwerp

Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to

E. De La Hooke or W. Fulton

LOCAL AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RETURN TICKETS AT

Single Fare Today

BETWEEN ALL STATIONS

Good going March 28, 29, 30 and 31 and April 1; returning until and on Tuesday, April 2.

Call at nearest C. P. R. Ticket Office.

Publications Issued by INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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Of Quebec and the Maratime Provinces are with the Printers.

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You can have your name on the list for free copies by writing to

TORONTO TICKET OFFICE
51 King Street East.
or General Passenger Department, Moncton, N. B.

Special Rate to St. Thomas And Hourly Service

Southwestern Traction Co.

Good Friday, Saturday and Easter Monday

Cars leave the Horton street station on the half-hour.



The McClary boys were busy yesterday, and with a road race in the morning and a soccer game in the afternoon the boys had a great day of it. It is quite evident that the Kingsmills are somewhat of a running family for the road race showed that there is at least one other besides Arthur who can hold his own in good company. Considering the condition of the roads the time made was very good and Bob Kingsmill is deserving of a great deal of credit for his game run.

Next Tuesday night at the Canadian Club banquet the champion Horton hockey team will be presented with the silver cup emblematic of their victory. The cup has been suitably engraved and will make a handsome decoration for the club room.

The schedules of both the East End and the city baseball leagues will to made public in a few days.

That "Nig" Jeffries, who has signed up with the Ohio state league, will make good is assured. The class of ball played in that body isn't very much faster than the local city article. Here's luck, Jeff.

Up in Montreal they think pretty well of their baseball outfit, and they are not a bit backward about saying so. Malachi Kittredge has been quoted as follows: "That boy Madigan is going to be the sensation of the Eastern League this season. He's a wonder, hits hard, has good head and his throwing is great. He will be a star of the league. Joyce, Phelan and Madigan will make the strongest outfield of any team in the league. Doc Newton is pushing them over with the speed of mid-season. He's in better shape this year than I've seen him. Simmons is going to deliver the goods at second. Herbst, all wool, and a yard wide. Stanley and Dubois are working hard. In Romer I think I have a clever pitcher. I have the best ever in that Kid from New York, Beckett, who will be found hanging around shortstop. Needham and Hill have failed to report. Wired them today that they must come at once. Just say to the Montreal fans that we have the greatest team the town has ever seen, and we will be found at the top of the pennant column when the season closes."

The Hamilton Times sporting man has come to life again: "Small wonder that Physical Director Brent, of the London Y. M. C. A. is puzzled over the authorship of the story that basketball was to be abandoned by the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country. The tale has been going the rounds of the American popers for a couple of years, and its origin is lost in the misty past. 'Hot air,' he calls it, but it long ago lost the fire of youth."

The Hamilton Tigers seem to be equally at home on an indoor diamond as on a gridiron. Recently they walloped the Thirteenth Regiment indoor baseball team at Hamilton by a score of 14 to 9. Tope caught, while Du Moulin (the retired) decorated second base.

There was a large bunch of cold plunkets won and lost on the recent Stanley tinware games at Winnipeg. Winnipeg people talk of little else than the great game. Bets at 2 to 1, and even as high as 3 to 1, were bet that the Wanderers would win the last game. One Winnipeg man dropped $3,300, while a member of the Wanderer executive cleaned up $1,800 on the series, which has been one of the greatest betting propositions the west has ever had.

Clark Griffith, of the New York Americans, is after two White Sox players, and if either of them is landed the Highlanders will be strengthened considerably for the coming season. The players are Leo Quillin and Mike Welday, both formerly of the Western League. Both men were sold to the Chicago White Sox, but being overstocked, Comiskey tried to get waivers on them. Griffith immediately wired Comiskey his refusal to waive claims, and then began laying plans to capture the players. The deal is now on and likely to be consummated within the next few days. Quillon comes from the Lincoln, Neb., Club. He hit the ball at the rate of .350, and was fourth in fielding with a percentage of .908. Welday led the Western League last season in bitting the ball at a clip of .359.

"Muggsy" McGraw, the king-bee rowdy of organized baseball, is on the warpath against the umpires already. At New Orleans recently, headed by the rowdy McGraw, Bresnahan and Donlin, the New York Giants created a small-sized riot by forfeiting the second game in the series with the Athletics by the score of 9 to 0. McGraw and his two players threatened Umpire Zimmer, but the latter was not afraid of the trio, despite their record, and when they refused to obey his orders, he gave the game to the Athletics. With all National League umpires as firm as Zimmer it would mean less rowdyism on the part of the Giant hoodlums.

By the death of "Chick" Stahl, captain of the Boston Americans, who suicided on Thursday, the American League loses one of its best players. Last year, in a total of 155 who were connected with the various clubs, Stahl stood twenty-first in the batting list with a percentage of .286 for 155 games played, while in fielding he had a percentage of .961. Stahl was conscientious, and it was because he felt that as captain of the team he could not do as well in the outfield as he would like to, that just a few days ago he asked to be relieved of the captaincy.

Newark is the latest place to jolly Toronto about its baseball team. The Advertiser of that place says Joe Kelly, the new manager of the Toronto Misfits, has sized up the league. No doubt of it, but if Joe can make pennant material out of that agregation he is a world-beater. However, Canucks generally would like to see Toronto and Montreal fight for first place this year, instead of for cellar honors as was the case last year.

There are very many people so narrow-minded that they can see nothing but harm in the pastimes they do not care for. In localities where both wrestling and boxing are permitted it is a common thing to hear some reformers howl against boxing, and at the same time patronize a wrestling bout. The Chicago Record-Herald sizes the two games up in this fashion: The actual difference between boxing and wrestling is that in the former you can inflict damage only with a padded mit, while in the latter knees, elbows, forearms and hands can be used as weapons, no holds or blows barred.

Southpaw

BASEBALL.

A HOLIDAY GAME.

A very interesting game of baseball was played on the Hill street diamond yesterday morning between the Dominions and Nelsons, resulting in a victory for the Nelsons by a score of 8 to 7.

HARRY DOLAN DEAD.

Louisville, Ky., March 29.—Harry Dolan, an outfielder of the Boston National League team, died here today of typhoid fever. He was taken ill when the team started south for practice, and was brought here ten days ago from West Baden.

LUCKNOW'S CLUB OFFICERS.

Lucknow, March 29.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Lucknow Baseball Club, the following officers were elected: President, John McGarry; vice-president, J. G. Murdoch; honorary president, James Bryan; honorary vice-presidents, George Anderson and John Joynt; patrons, Dr. Elliott, W. Murdie, G. A. Siddall, A. Macdonald, R. R. McLeod, and F. McCaughey; secretary, James Findlater; treasurer, Will Johnston; captain, Pelt. McCoy; manager, George Smith; assistant manager, R. N. Matheson; managing committee, Geo. Smith, R. N. Matheson and R. Johnston; mascot, Rus. Johnston.

DEFEATED THE GIANTS.

New Orleans, March 29.—The Philadelphia Americans defeated the New York Nationals today at baseball in the last game of their series. Each team won a game and the third went to Philadelphia on a forfeit. New York was scheduled to play two more games with Philadelphia, but refused on account of the forfeited game. Score by innings:

Philadelphia ..2 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0—7 8 0
New York .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 6

Plank, Vickers and Powers; Wiltse, Matthewson, Ferguson and Bowerman.

David Warfield, who appeared at the Acadamy of Music, New York, for four weeks, beginning Feb. 2, played to gross receipts of $98,967 50.

CLAUSE CREATED LITTLE STORM AT THE C. L. A. ANNUAL MEETING

President's Statement About Seniors Did Not Meet With Approval.

Toronto, March 29. — "The withdrawal of the seniors was, in the opinion of a few, going to disrupt the association. You will see by the secretary-treasurer's report that if their withdrawal was made with that intention it fell far short of its purpose, for never in our history have the finances been in such a healthy state," said President John C. Miller, in his opening address at the 20th meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, which was held at the Labor Temple here today.

Mr. J. McEachren moved the adoption of the president's adress, but the above statement brought forth an objection from Mr. John R. Robinson, of the Tecumseh Lacrosse Club, which, with the Torontos, withdrew from the C. L. A. last year.

Went Out for Good of Game.

"I think it is a most uncalled for slur," said Mr. Robinson. "The teams in question went out for the good of lacrosse, and not for the reason given in the president's address."

"I don't say they went out with that intention," said Mr. Miller. "The feeling at the time was that their going out would have the effect of injuring the association."

"There is not a word of truth in the suggestion," said Mr. Robinson, "and

(Continued on Page Ten.)

KINGSMILL WINS M'CLARY RACE

Bobby Covers Thirteen Miles of Bad Roads In 1 Hour and 34 Minutes.

The Hermitage Club runners scored heavily yesterday in the McClary road race, for two of the first three men were Hermits. There were sixteen entries for the event, but only a half-dozen odd faced the starter at 10:10 a.m. at the corner of Wellington and York streets.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, it was not expected that the bunch would make the distance, 13 miles, in anything short of two hours, but expectations went astray, for Bobby Kingsmill, running under the Hermitage colors, came jogging in at 11:44, covering the distance in 1 hour and 34 minutes.

A few minutes later J. Moore showed up, and shortly afterward Jack (Toast) McKellar crossed the line. The latter also ran under the "Recluses'" colors.

The immense throng which gathered to witness the finish of the content, waited some time for the other runners to come in, but there was nothing doing, and the rumor rapidly spread that they had quit and were being hauled Londonward in a wagon.

Three prizes were offered, including a hansome silver trophy, the gift of Col. Gartshore, who act ed as starter.

The committee in charge of the contest, which will be an annual feature in the future, was composed of Messrs. J. K. H. Pope, J. Pirie, F. King, F. Crossley, W. Hayden, and G. Nielson.

LONDONERS WELL UP IN AVERAGES

Roland Day and Bert Glover Tie For Second at the Exeter Shoot Yesterday.

Exeter, March 29.—The second annual shoot of the Huron Indians, held here today, brought out a large attendance of some of the best trap shooters of Western Ontario. Notwithstanding the heavy shower good scores were made. George McColl, St. Thomas, and Harry Scane, of Ridgetown, were tied for high average, with R. A. Day, of London, second, and B. W. Glover, of London, third. F. Conover and F. Halford were the only professionals present.

Event No. 4, the Huron County championship, was won by R. A. Day, of London, with a straight score of 20. The cup, which goes with the event, must be won three time before becoming the property of the contestant.

	Handicap.	Total Shot at	Total Score
J. E. Cantelon	18	120	78
J. Dodds	18	160	126
H. Scane	20	160	145
R. Graham	19	120	98
J. E. Hovey	19	120	96
Fitton	18	30	23
F. Tribner	16	50	39
Carling	17	50	37
D. Hartbelt	18	160	130
W. E. Saunders	18	90	48
B. W. Glover	20	160	141
R. Day	20	160	142
F. Galbraith	20	160	133
W. A. Smith	19	160	138
F. Conover	18	160	100
Kerr	19	130	51
J. Tribner	17	70	72
East	18	80	100
S. A. Webb	17	130	13
W. Johns	17	20	8
R. Hedley	17	20	145
G. McColl	19	160	122
R. Emslie	17	160	80
R. Coffey	18	120	123
G. Lang	19	160	16
John Bissett	16	20	22
McEwan	16	30	39
Stolake	16	40	131
A. Mahler	22	160	113
Weatherspoon		140	101
Kennely		140	

HOLIDAY SHOOT AT SPRINGWOOD

A. W. Bryce Takes Oak Hall Prize For High Average In Five Events.

A thoroughly enjoyable shoot was held yesterday by the Springwood Gun Club at the club grounds, first honors going to Mr. A. W. Bryce, who was awarded a beautiful umbrella, donated by Oak Hall. The winner made the highest average in five events with handicaps added:

Summary:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Handicap.
Bryce	.65	44	39—106
Brock	.65	41	39—102
Parker	.65	50	9— 85
Remington	.65	48	17— 90
Simcox	.65	45	22— 91

	Shot at.	Broke.
Bryce	75	52
Brock	85	59
Parker	75	55
Remington	98	74
Simcox	75	51
Chisholm	10	7
H. Gibson	45	26
McIntyre	20	12
Smith	20	8
Anderson	50	32
Yearley	20	12
Henderson	30	11
Lyne	50	39
Armstrong	20	7
Blackburn	50	40

SOLDIERS GO DOWN TO FOUNDRY MEN

McClary Soccer Team Gets Away With Barracks Kickers 5 to 2.

The McClary soccer football team took a fall out of the Barrack soldiers yesterday afternoon, winning out by a score of 5 to 2.

The contest was very fast, considering it was the first of the season, and some great sport resulted. At times the soldiers looked like winners, but superior condition eventually told and the Barracks' kickers went down with a thud.

At half time the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the McClarys.

The soldiers showed up badly in the last half and their opponents scored three more tallies to the Barracks' 1. Final score, 5 to 2.

WATERWORTH HIGH SCORE TAKES LIBERAL PRIZE

Benny Waterworth was the king-pin bowler at the Liberal Club yesterday, when he landed the prize for the best score during the day. He rolled several good games, but his best was 222. That was heavy enough to take home the jewelry. There was a large crowd on the alleys all day, and some good scores were rolled.

FAVORITE DID NOT MAKE SHOW

Lady Vera, With Miller Up, Caused a Big Upset at Bennings Track.

Washington, March 29.—Good Friday was marked at the Bennings track by a big upset. In the third race Lady Vera, with Miller up, was held at the almost prohibitive odds of 1 to 5, with the layers not anxious for that. Despite this a plunge was made on the favorite. In a field of four she got away from the post last. Workmaid, at 8 to 1, rushed to the front and never afterwards was in trouble. The best the favorite could do was the third place. The time, 1:15 for the six furlongs, was the best thus far of the meeting.

Summary:

First race, selling, 5½ furlongs — Annie Smith, 101 (Miller), 18 to 5, 1; Berkeley, 98 (Notter), 5 to 2, 2; Scarfell, 102 (McCarty), 17 to 1, 3. Time 1:09 2-5. Gentian ran after. Hoot Mon, Percentage, Blackflag, Princess Royal, Tyroten and Ossineke also ran.

Second race, ½ mile—Lady Isabel, 105 (Miller), 5 to 2, 1; Biember, 105 (Hennessy), 5 to 2, 2; Nanno, 105 (Simmons), 20 to 1, 3. Time, 50 2-5. Arkolebee, Inspector Bird, Laughing Eyes, Wedding, Beckon, Toney Lass, Otwell and Glorious Betsy also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Workmaid, 92 (Notter), 8 to 1, 1; Old Colony, 89 (Englander), 8 to 1, 2; Lady Vera, 99 (Miller), 1 to 5, 3. Time, 1:15. Umbrella also ran.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Faust, 109 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 1; Grumbling, 109 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 1; Grumbling Soph, 117 (Klenick), 30 to 1, 2; Lucy Strome, 107 (Miller), 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:24 1-5. Alpenmarchen, The Galloper, Cobleskill, Wagafondo, Isidor, Hirsch, Stony Lee, Chimela and Dairy Maid also ran.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Azelina, 99 (Englander), 7 to 10, 1; Water Dog, 106 (J. Johnson), 20 to 1, 2; Niblick, 114 (McDaniel), 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:30 1-5. O'Arkle, Monacodor, Sandy Creeker and Wabash Queen also ran.

Sixth race, handicap, mile — The Clown, 106 (Miller), 8 to 5, 1; Ormondes Right, 120 (McDaniel), 8 to 5, 2; Sonoma Belle, 110 (J. Johnson), 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:42 3-5. Arimo, Sailor Boy and The Cricket also ran.

RESULTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 28.—Two-mile races were the features of the card today at the fair grounds. The sixth race, at his distance, was won by Etta M., at 40 to 1, the longest-priced winner of the day. The winners: Wild Irishman 9 to 2, Spion 3 to 5, Parisian Model 8 to 5, Etta M. 40 to 1; Nellie Burn, 5 to 1.

OAKLAWN MEETING ENDED.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 29.—After 48 days of racing the meeting at Oaklawn will end tomorrow. The original date for closing was April 13, and for this reason the Arkansas Derby will not be run.

GOLD CUP CASE IS AGAIN IN THE COURTS

New York, March 29.—The famous gold cup trotting scandal, involving the alleged drugging of Lou Dillon in the race against Major Delmar at Memphis in 1904, was again in the New York courts yesterday, when ex-Congressman J. J. Adams made application to the supreme court to have the case against E. E. Smathers dismissed on the ground that the decision of the matter by the National Trotting Association had disposed of the charges.

The application was opposed by the atorneys for Murray Howe, and the Memphis association, on the ground that the Memphis association was not a member of the National Trotting Association, and that any action by that body could not affect its claim. The contention was upheld and the application denied. The case will come to trial within a few days.

Murray Howe, secretary of the Memphis association, is now in the city with fourteen witnesses, including many well known men in the trotting world and some of the leading turf writers, prepared, he believes, to support his original charges of fraud.

JIMMIE COLLINS SUCCEEDS STAHL

Manager of the Beaneaters To Take Place of Captain Who Ended His Own Life.

Boston, Mass., March 29.—It is rumored here on good authority that former Captain-Manager Jimmie Collins will replace Chick Stahl, who committed suicide at West Baden on Thursday, as captain of the Beaneaters with the opening of the season.

Collins, who did his spring training stunts at Hot Springs, and who has been playing spectacular ball since joining the team, was approached by Manager John I. Taylor with a view to the third-sacker again assuming the management of the team while on the field.

The fans are jubilant over the news, claiming that with Jimmie in charge, and Creiger behind the bat, the team will be invincible. Taylor will remain with the club as manager.

Only a few days ago Stahl expressed a desire to be relieved of the captaincy of the team, claiming that the responsibilities of the position interfered with his playing.

Stahl was born Jan. 10, 1873, at Fort Wayne, Ind., and took his initial lessons in the mysteries of the national game as a pitcher. He pitched for Paducah, Ky., in 1889 and 1890, and afterward for Fort Wayne. In 1893 he was with Kalamazoo, in 1894 with the Roanoke club of the Virginia League, and in both of the above-named clubs he had a great record as a pitcher and batsman. In 1895 he was secured by the Buffalo club of the Eastern League largely through the recommendation of Manager Murray, of Providence. Frank Selee secured him for the Boston Nations in 1897. He remained with that team until the formation of the American League, when he joined the new Boston team, together with Collins and Freeman, and had remained since a valued member of that team. He was exceedinly popular with the baseball fans at the Hub.

BASEBALL.

ALL MAJOR TEAMS WON.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia Nationals 9, Altoona 2.

At Atlanta—New York Americans 13, Atlanta 7.

At Lynchburg—Washington and Lee University 10, Columbia University 4.

At Washington—Cale 17, George Washington University 5.

At Savannah—Brooklyn Nationals 9, Savannah 6.

At Macon—Cleveland Americans 9, Maron 6.

RACQUET.

CANUCKS OUTCLASSED.

Boston, March 29.—G. R. Fearing, jun., and H. D. Scott, of Boston, who twice have won the championship, easily vanquished T. S. Gillespie and F. Molson, of Montreal, in the first round of the national doubles racquet championship at the Tennis and Racquet Club today. The score, 15-5, 15-8, 15-1, 15-0.

The most interesting event of the day was that between William Spencer and Edgar Scott, of Philadelphia, who won from F. Rolland and R. E. Macdougall, of Montreal, in a six-game match. Score, 18-15, 11-4, 15-8, 9-15, 15-8.

THE GUN.

DORCHESTER'S SHOOT.

Dorchester, March 29.—At a practice shoot of the Dorchester Gun Club the following scores were made at 25 birds: W. Rennie 15, W. Fifield 19, Roy Wallis 12, Chas. Wallis 10, A. Wallis 15, Dr. Banghart 19, George Neely 11, Charles Richmond 14, J. Cansey 14, J. Rennie 12.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

DOWNED THE CHAMPIONS.

Brantford, March 29.—Brantford defeated the champion Windsor indoor baseball team here this afternoon in a close and exciting game, winning out in the ninth innings after two men were gone. The score at the beginning of the last innings was 6 to 4 in favor of the visitors, but the home team won out 7 to 6. Batteries: Windsor, Bryon and Ruthven; Brantford, McCallum and Stewart. Umpires, Miller and Donaldson.

If Your Work Tires You, Or You Feel Faint Between Meals, Nothing Will Refresh You So Well As

Blue Ribbon Tea

It is nature's own strength restorer. It gently stimulates the nerves, and sets the blood moving.

BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to $1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS

WOODS' FAIR

Woodenware Dept.

We handle practically everything in Woodenware that sells, and we sell standard grade goods only. We ask your trade in this line on the ground that we can save your money on honest goods.

Toothpicks
Our special, 3 boxes 10c
Genuine hardwood Toothpicks box 5c

Rolling Pin
First grade polished maple, full size, revolving handle, each 10c

Chopping Trays
Rock maple, extra heavy, perfectly smooth finish; the common sense tray for chopping meat, vegetables, etc. Two sizes. Prices .... 30c and 45c

Folding Clothes Racks 50c
Folding Clothes Racks, four feet high, three bars on each wing and three wings in entire rack, folds into small space, and a bargain at, each 50c

Chair Seats
Perforated Maple Chair Seats, ball top, made of three layers of maple veneer with grains crosswise, four sizes. Price, each 10c

Towel Rollers
Sensible Towel Rollers, 18 inches long, hardwood, polished. Price 10c

Salt Boxes
Nine inches high, well seasoned white wood, Salt Boxes. Price, each 10c

Tub Stands
Hardwood Tub Stands, painted or plain, just the handiest thing for wash day. Price .75c

J. M. THOMSON.

There's something better and different about

EDDY'S MATCHES

to those of any other make. And while a few grocers in this country, for the sake of a little extra profit, may urge you to buy imitations of our lines, don't be led astray.

Remember, the energy and experience of over fifty years goes into every box of Eddy's Matches. And in the uture, as in the past, all other lines are simply down and out.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd., Hull, Canada

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond Street, London.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W. F. A. ELECTS BLAKE DUFF PRESIDENT

Welland Man Unanimous Choice —Sunday Players Barred— Rules Amended.

Honorary President—R. C. Cheswick, Walkerton.

President—Louis Blake Duff, Welland (acclamation).

Honorary Secretary—D. Forsythe, Berlin (acclamation).

Secretary-Treasurer—S. Lutz, Berlin.

Vice-Presidents — Southern district, W. F. Kuhn, Woodstock; Oxford district, Mr. Coon; central district, F. G. Elliott, Galt; Perth district, D. A. McLachlan, Stratford; Huron, Frank Sells, Seaforth; Bruce, Dr. E. Downey, Mildmay; Grey district, Dr. Merry; Niagara district, D. J. McLaughlin, St. Catharines; Hough cup, G. R. Rogers, Clinton.

Stratford, March 29.—The above officers were elected for 1907 at the 21st annual meeting of the Western Football Association, held here today. The meeting was the largest gathering in the history of the association, being attended by upwards of 50 delegates. President Louis Blake Duff, of Welland, presided, with Harry W. Brown, Berlin, as secretary, and the following delegates present.

Senior Clubs—Seaforth, Frank Silk; Brantford, H. Ganon; Stratford, E. A. Shea; Dundas, H. Chatland; Hamilton, J. Neville; Galt Victorias, W. E. Jauney; Galt, R. J. Spaulding; Waterloo, R. W. Brown; Guelph Scots, David Bentley; Berlin, Otto Vogelsang.

Intermediate Clubs—Galt, A. M. Edwards; St. George, B. J. Patton; Waterloo, C. H. Becktel; Owen Sound, A. P. Brown; Walkerton, A. E. McNab; Mildmay, J. A. Johnston; Clinton, M. Shea; Galt Collegiate Institute, R. S. Hamilton; Woodstock, W. F. Kuhn; Ingersoll, F. C. Poole; Attwood, W. E. Huck; Listowel, E. M. Wiles; Brussels, R. D. Cardiff; Seaforth, Charles Sells; New Hamburg, R. E. Beger; Tavistock and Paris.

Junior Clubs—Geulph Rovers, Robt. Cochrane; Galt, J. M. Bennett; Berlin, F. S. Hodgins; Seaforth, H. Hartry; Attwood, D. G. Anderson; Mildmay, J. G. LaFrance; Waterloo, E. W. Elms; Listowel, Ed. V. Stuart; Owen Sound, J. D. Campbell; Milverton, Dr. Lederman.

Hough Cup—Galt, R. S. Hamilton; Clinton, W. B. Taylor; Seaforth, G. F. Rogers; Berlin, W. H. Williams; Barrie, London, Orillia, Harriston, no representations.

Ban on Preston Removed.

Communications were received from the Chesley Football Club asking to be admitted to the association, providing that Dobbington and Ayton, two nearby towns, were placed in the same district, and from J. W. Ward, secretary of the O. A. F. C., giving notice of amendment respecting the registration of players. These were referred to committee.

The treasurer's report showed receipts of $355 25; expenses of $237 08, leaving a balance of $117 45. The report, along with that of the secretary, was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, president of the Preston Football Club, appeared before the meeting on behalf of a resolution asking that the ban placed on the Preston grounds last year through the action of supporters towards an association referee be lifted. This was finally done.

Life Expulsion Removed.

The question pertaining to the expulsion of Robb and Hanna, of last year's Atwood juniors, who were expelled for life for taking false affidavits as to their age, was taken up in the afternoon. The life expulsion was lifted and changed to read, "for the year 1907."

Mr. Sills, of Seaforth, introduced a motion that, inasmuch as the referee's decision in the Dundas-Seaforth senior final game last year had not been sustained by the executive, and the cup awarded to Dundas, that this meeting change that ruling and have the championship of the W. F. A. senior series for 1906 transferred to Seaforth.

This motion was carried, and consequently the cup goes to Seaforth.

Sunday Players Barred.

A motion by Solon Lutz, of Berlin, seconded by Dr. Doering, of Mildmay, to the effect that "any player registered in the W. F. A., who takes part in any Sunday football game, when an admission fee is charged, shall be expelled from this association," was adopted.

A motion was carried empowering the executive to conduct the series for the Hough cup as it sees fit. This practically means that a series of games will be arranged instead of clubs being compelled to challenge and journey to Clinton in an effort to lift the cup, which has been held there for a number of years.

Several amendments to the constitution and competition rules were then taken up and adopted.

BOWLING.

MISS KERN AGAIN CHAMPION.

St. Louis, March 29. — Miss Birdie Kern, of St. Louis, again won the national bowling championship in the individual class, with a score of 543. Mrs Hill, of Cleveland, scored 453.

STARS WON ALL.

Sarnia, March 29.—A very interesting game of ten pins was played on Crosby's alleys between a picked team from the Cleveland mill and the Victoria Stars. The Stars won every one of the three games, giving them a majority of 294 pins.

LEVY WON OUT.

St. Louis, March 29. — Marshall B. Levy, of Indianapolis, tonight won the individual championship of the American bowling congress by defeating R. F. Matak, of St. Louis, 582 to 383, in three games of tenpins. The men tied with 624 in the recent tournament, and tonight met to decide the championship. Levy gets the title and first money. The second money prize goes to Matak.

Plays, Players and Playgoers

THE GRAND.

Today (matinee) ..... "The Bells"
Tonight .. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"
Tuesday .... "When the Harvest Days Are Over"
Saturday (matinee and night)..... ..... "Shadows of the Past"

BENNETT'S.

All week (matinee and night) .... First-Class Vaudeville

Mr. Thomas E. Shea and his splendid company yesterday afternoon presented "The Corsican Brothers" at the Grand. The play proved a treat. Mr. Shea's artistic interpretation of the dual role of the brothers won the admiration of all present. As usual, he was given very clever support by his company. Miss Charlotte Burket, as Emile de Lespare, was excellent in the role.

At night "The Fool's Revenge" was presented in a manner which greatly pleased the audience.

Londoners have been most unfair to Mr. Shea and his company, and to Manager Bowers. The attendance at the different plays this week has been very meager, and one can scarcely blame Mr. Shea for declaring that he has had enough of London to last him for some years to come.



LOLA COTTON,

The Mental Marvel at Bennett's Next Week.

He came here with two carloads of scenery, costumes worth many thousands of dollars, and a company of players whose salary list would startle local theatergoers if they saw it. His company is not a cheap one. All that is cheap about it is the admission prices. Every play this week has been presented with an artistic finish, an atention to detail, and a successful effort at securing atmosphere, that most essential quality in theatricals, which has won the ardent admiration of all who have visited the Grand. And yet the houses have been small. Holy Week is proverbially bad for theatrical attractions, but Londoners have abused the privilege of staying away on such occasions.

The writer has no hesitation in recommending the Shea company to the people as first-class in all respects. If some critical theatergoers who imagine there can be nothing in classic drama worth going to see if it does not charge at least $1 50, would go to the Grand tonight, they would have their eyes opened. They'll ask themselves one question when they leave the Grand, and that question will be: "How can Mr. Shea do it for the money?"

This afternoon "The Bells" will be presented, and tonight "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'

A party of Londoners had occasion to be in Buffalo this week, and one night it was decided to spend a couple of hours at Shea's Vaudeville Theater. The Londoners at the close of the performance had many complimentary things to say of Bennett's Theater here.

"We get as good vaudeville as you people get," one of the Londoners said to a prominent Buffalonian. "Some of the acts you have here would not go in London, and the best you have have already played in our city."

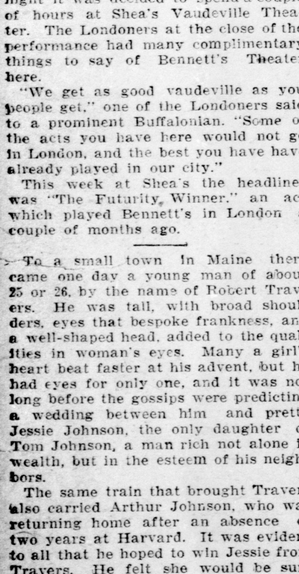
This week at Shea's the headliner was "The Futurity Winner," an act which played Bennett's in London a couple of months ago.

To a small town in Maine there came one day a young man of about 25 or 26, by the name of Robert Travers. He was tall, with broad shoulders, eyes that bespoke frankness, and a well-shaped head, added to the qualities in woman's eyes. Many a girl's heart beat faster at his advent, but he had eyes for only one, and it was not long before the gossips were predicting a wedding between him and pretty Jessie Johnson, the only daughter of Tom Johnson, a man rich not alone in wealth, but in the esteem of his neighbors.

The same train that brought Travers also carried Arthur Johnson, who was returning home after an absence of two years at Harvard. It was evident to all that he hoped to win Jessie from Travers. He felt she would be sure to accept the college-bred man. Hex Huckins, a good-natured country boy, found time to interest himself in Travers' behalf, although he had a love affair on his own hands.

Did Travers win the girl or was Arthur Johnson the lucky man?

The entire story and its ending will be unfolded at the Grand on Tuesday next, when Felix Haney, late principal comedian of the New York Hippodrome, and a carefully selected cast will interpret it in Neil Twomey's new play, "When the Harvest Days Are Over."



MR. FELIX HANEY,

At the Grand Tuesday April 2.

Farce comedy, musical comedy, sensational melodrama and erratic society plays all have their passing vogues. Their temporary success depends on the ever-present craving for novelty on the part of the fickle public. An example of the really serious and meritorious legitimate drama, however, always finds an echo of strong sympathy in the breast of the general public as well as in the ranks of the regular patrons of the theater. A worthy example of such a form of higher drama is to be found in the latest composition of Lincoln J. Carter, "Shadows of the Past," which will be offered at the Grand on Saturday next, April 6.

Mr. Carter stands in the unique position of the greatest and most successful theatrical playwright in the country. The mere mention of "The Two Little Waifs," "The Eleventh Hour," "The Flaming Arrow," and "The Hearts of Chicago," brings to mind one of the most pronounced of Mr. Carter's phenomenal hits.

In "Shadows of the Past," the most recent product of his pen, the author has stepped aside from beaten paths, and evolved a play dependent alone on its literary merits, novel treatment of plot, and vivid portrayal of character. The stereotyped method of holding the interest is discarded. No automobiles crash over the embankments, no railroad train topples off the trestle, no office buildings are burned or shops blown up; the heroine fails to be abducted or the hero to be imprisoned on false charges; and, strange to say, the comedian refuses to do a song and dance just before the murder is committed—possibly because there is no murder in the play and no typical bad man to do it.

The plot of "Shadows of the Past" is simple and direct, and tells a story of engrossing interest torn from the pages of life's history. The central theme, the most powerful perhaps of all passion known to the human heart, is that of a mother's love—the love of a mother for her child. For his sake she sacrifices her personal welfare and comfort—even her worldly fame and reputation. But in the end she is nobly rewarded for her self-immolation on the altar of maternal love. The author has realized in strong and graphic treatment the possibilities of such a theme. Interwoven with the main story are a number of sub-plots which heighten and vary its strength; the love of the woman's son, whose noble sacrifices give a title to the play, for a young, sweet, pure girl; that of the girl's father for the heroine; and the love affairs of these latter are treated in a delicious vein of mellow comedy humor quite reminiscent of the best in the old school of comedy, which seems to have been lost in the cheap smartness and flashy wit of the present-day dramatist.

A company which will interpret a play of this character calls into requisition actors of unusual ability. Mr. Carter has spent no little pains in getting together such a company, and every member of the cast has been picked with special reference to his or her fitness for the role to which they are intrusted. Such names as Julia Gray, Harry Andrews, etc., are with the attraction. Altogether "Shadows of the Past" may be looked upon as one of the dramatic events of the season which will visit London.

The coming of Kelley Cole, the American tenor, whose local appearance is announced at the Grand, with Mrs. Le Grand Reed, soprano, April 4, is an event of the first importance. In oratorio and concert Mr. Cole is equally at home, and his work in England, as well as in this country, has given him a place in the foremost ranks of American singers. Mr. Cole's repertory is an extended one, containing a long list of compositions in various languages, and his concert programme may be depended upon to offer some interesting novelties.

"Kelley Cole possesses a voice, vocal method and natural intuitions which it would be difficult to find combined in many of his rivals," was the comment of the Baltimore Sun. Other papers have been equally warm in their praise.

Manager Aloz takes great pleasure in presenting for next week at Bennett's one of the greatest phenomenons that ever appeared in this city. Lola Cotton, the wonderful child marvel, is but 15 years of age, and is a puzzle to the scientific world. Blindfolded, with her back towards an audience, she describes hundreds of articles selected by any person present. She does this without hesitation, and with a rapidity and ease which is astonishing. She can give correct answers to mathematical questions, both in arithmetic and algebra, without an instant's hesitation. All that she does is performed in the presence of her father, J. L. Cotton. The questions answered by her are asked by him, although suggested by other persons. Mr. Cotton says the system is that of thought transmission, that his daughter's brain is in such marvelously intimate communion with the workings of his own that she can follow his thoughts, while his eyes move from object to object, and while they are resting upon some one thing, she will instantly know what it is and name it. Blindfolded and with her back toward an audience she will direct what is called the "Chess Knight's Tour," while the person with the crayon moves it swiftly from field to field, until the entire 64 fields are covered in as many moves, without recrossing, concluding at the starting point. Over this network of figures and lines she leads the crayon-holder a merry chase. This she does without error, although the fact that she starts from any field designated makes it necessary that she should be able to follow 4,096 combinations to a successful finish.

Since the opening of this popular place of amusement several animal acts of all descriptions have given wonderful performances, and marvelous exhibitions, but it can be safely said that Arnoldo's leopards, jaguars, and panthers act, which will be seen here next week, is without exception the best of its kind in vaudeville.

Signor Arnoldo seems to handle his pets with comparative ease and confidence, but is ever on the alert.

A novel contortion specialty will be given by Kimball and Lewis, two well-known vaudevillians.

One of the best all-round dancers on the stage is Eddie Mack, who will introduce his original baseball dance. Mr. Mack stands alone in the dancing line. A new comedy film will be shown, thus making a good, even-balanced and diversified p rogramme.e

Maxine Elliott's next season will begin in London, where she purposes to remain for three months. Her offering will be an original play by Henry V. Esmond.

Amelia Bingham is to begin her engagement in Weber's theater in "The Lilac Room," April 3, instead of April 1, as previously announced.

In an address before the Celtic Club of New York lately, William A. Brady declared that the Irish had supplied most of the brains of the stage.

The producing rights to Ramsay Morris' new melodrama have been secured by James D. Barton & Co. The play is to be brought out in the fall.

Alfred E. Aarons, manager of "His Honor the Mayor," has adopted a system of fines in order that discipline may be maintained in the company. All the fines are turned over to a committee of the players, and at the end of the season the total collection will be donated to a theatrical charity to be selected by a vote of the organization.



SCENE FROM "SHADOWS OF THE PAST" AT THE GRAND SATURDAY NEXT.

George Ade's play founded on his famous character, "Artie," is nearing completion. As soon as the "Artie" play is off his hands he is to write one for W. H. Crane.

John Drew, retailing fancy ties and latest spring shirtings at a toggery booth, will be one of the attractions at the actors' fund fair, in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, May 6 to 11.

Comic opera in repertoire will be played in New Haven, Conn., this summer, under the direction of Mr. S. Z. Poli, owner of a circuit of vaudeville theaters in New England.

Wells Hawks has been elected president of "The Friars," an organization with headquarters in New York, comprising the press representatives of the theatrical business.

Miss Viola Clayton, formerly of the "Piff, Paff, Pouff" company and other choruses, was married recently to Mr. Royal C. Linthicum, of New York, a diamond dealer. The ceremony was performed in Baltimore, where the pair will reside.

Seven companies will be sent out in "Brewster's Millions" this coming season. They will visit five countries, and the play will be done in four languages. There will be two companies doing it in the United States, two in England, one in Germany and the others in France and Italy.

When Cecelia Loftus stars under the direction of Henry Miller, her vehicle will be comedy drama, in which she will introduce her imitations and in which other specialties by members of the company will have a chance, thus uniting straight drama with vaudeville.

Maurice Lehmayer and L. J. Rordiguez have organized the Lee-Rod Amusement Company, principally for the purpose of producing "Noah's Ark," with Harry Bulger in the character of Bre'r Noah.

A $100,000 LOSS IN GRAND OPERA

Conried Finds Hammerstein Must Be Reckoned With.

NAT GOODWIN IN SHAKESPEARE

Makes Good In the South—New York Theatrical Gossip.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, March 30.—A splendid production of the new Pixley-Luders musical comedy, called "The Grand Mogul," is the only absolutely new offering of the week, and it was placed on view at the New Amsterdam Theater on Monday night. The piece, as well as the performance, went with a vim and rush that seemed to set it down as a "hummer." "The Grand Mogul" has been played in other large cities for two months or so, and on this account, requires no description at the present time, beyond the mere statement that it is highly entertaining, with a large number of melodious numbers, a superb setting, a great number of magnificent costumes and a large and excellent company. It has been put on with the customary regal munificence of Klaw & Erlanger in these matters, and seems likely to enjoy the hearty support and goodwill of the metropolis for a long time to come.

The metropolitan opera season is said to have resulted in a loss approximating $100,000, attributed by Mr. Conried in part to having produced "Salome," which was practically a dead loss, and in part to the San Francisco earthquake, which destroyed a great deal of scenery and numerous properties and costumes. The San Francisco disaster did not occur this year, and so those particular losses had nothing at all to do with the present season, but should have been charged up to last year. Mr. Hammerstein's financial statement, on the other hand, shows an actual profit, although not a very big one. Still, it is a profit, where the Manhattan Opera House manager was prepared to lose—and fully expected to lose $200,000 between autumn and spring. The actual result has made it thoroughly certain that his subscription for next season will amount to $300,000 or $400,000 at the very least. This fact, together with the losses at the Metropolitan, proves that Mr. Hammerstein has given Mr. Conried a run for his money such as that manager by no means believed possible. Mr. Conried started in by smiling in a very superior and sardonic way whenever the Hammerstein enterprise was mentioned. But nowadays "it don't seem like the same old smile."

Down South Nat Goodwin has added the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" to one of the short comedies of his repertoire, and his portrayal of Shylock has been received in dead earnest, not at all in keeping with the flippant spirit of the criticisms directed at the first portrayals of the role as Mr. Goodwin presented it a few years ago. At that time a great majority of critics and public conceived it to be impossible that a great comedian should also be a great player of serious roles, particularly those of Shakespeare. Goodwin was disappointed, but not cast down. He kept pulling hard on the oars until finally it seems sure that his ambition will be gratified.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, it must be said with regret, will play their London engagement under more than the ordinary handicap that must be carried by American stars, making their first appearance in the British metropolis. The theater in which they are to appear—the Waldorf—has had nothing but failures from the time it was built, and this is due not alone to the matter of mere chance, but to the facts that the house is very badly situated and is in itself unworthy the name of theater. The seats on the ground floor are bad enough, but those in the gallery are indescribably worse. The pitch of that portion of the auditorium is so steep that the occupants of the top row are practically roosting upon the edge of a precipice, and all that they can possibly see of the actors is the very tops of their heads. Behind the footlights the stage is so meager that it can accommodate only one production at a time, and probably even that in the present instance may have to be cut down in order to fit. There is no scene loft (in London they call it a "dock"), so that the pictorial embellishments of the Sothern-Marlowe repertoire will have to be kept in a storehouse, to be taken out piece by piece when wanted. The dressing-rooms would be considered disgraceful in a water tank theater in America. Even the star dressing-room is a mere cubbyhole, which (at least up to the time of the engagement of Beerbohm Tree at the Waldorf) contained no other convenience than a single cold water tap. Mr. Tree had to send out and buy a gasoline water heating apparatus before he was able to properly remove the make-up from his face. If, under these circumstances, Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe were to fail in their forthcoming London engagement, the responsibility would not rest upon them, but upon the management that has sent them to meet the test of the greatest and most conservative city in the world.

Work upon the new Stuyvesant Theater, to be occupied by David Belasco with new productions exclusively, is being pushed with extraordinary rapidity. The fine weather of the past few days has made it sure that the structure will be fully roofed almost immediately, and from that point onward progress will not be hindered. The Stuyvesant will have a stage of uncommonly large dimensions, fitted with every known modern device, together with several others that are the personal inventions of Mr. Belasco, and are designed for the presentment of "effects," atmospheric and otherwise, such as have never before appealed to the public eye. Mr. Blasco's surprising ingenuity, even with the ordinary facilities, has been subject of amazement and delight for years, and it may be anticipated without undue optimism that given the wholly new paraphernalia to be afforded by the Stuyvesant construction, he will far surpass any of his achievements hitherto noted.

People have been wondering why it was that Fannie Ward, the American actress who married an exceedingly wealthy Englishman and settled down several years ago to domestic life in London, should have returned to the stage. The fact is that Mr. Lewis, the husband in the case, has "gone broke."

The Chicago engagement of David Warfield in "The Music Master" will cover six weeks, having been extended somewhat from the first intention by reason of the stupendous receipts elsewhere. The business done by Warfield, without any exception whatsoever, has been far, very far, in excess of the record of any other star in this country at regular prices. It is the talk of the amusement world.

Mr. Mansfield made a speech before the curtain the other night at the close of his New York engagement at the New Amsterdam Theater, saying that he was not in the habit of pummeling the female members of his company any more than being accustomed to heaving legs of mutton at offending waiters. All this, of course, will be readily believed, as it should be, for Mansfield is very far from being a ruffian. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly a fact that he is often cruel with his tongue, saying bitter and cutting things to those in his employ, male and female, sometimes going so far as to apply epithets that are insulting beyond measure. Personally and out of business hours Mansfield is one of the most charming and companionable men and one of the most delightful hosts in all the world.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Trixie Friganza has been engaged for the leading feminine role in "The Orchid."

A rough-and-tumble fight between the hero and villain is one of the features of the new play, "The Mills of the Gods."

Gertrude Hoffman, wife of Max Hoffman, the orchestra leader, with the Rogers brothers is to be George Cohan's leading lady this summer during the New York season.

Thomas W. Broadhurst's Biblical play, "The Holy City," based on the events of the time of the crucifixion, is being presented as a late Lenten attraction in New York.

Nathan Strauss has donated for sale at the actors' fund fair, the week of May 6, a old statuette of Maud Adams. Over $20,000 worth of original paintings have already been pledged for the fair.

Williams and Walker, the colored comedians, are said to have signed contracts with the Messrs. Shubert, and will appear under their management in an original musical comedy, entitled "Bandana Land."

Clifford W. Grant, of New York, owner and manager of the "London Gaiety Girls," playing in Cincinnati last week, jumped from a third-story window of Homer's Hotel on account of adverse criticism of his company. His right leg was broken and he is believed to be fatally injured.

Marie Doro did not remain long abroad and did not carry out her plan of appearing in "The Morals of Marcus" in London. She is back in New York, and next fall Mr. Charles Frohman will present her in the principal role of "The Morals of Marcus," which is to be presented in this country.

On account of an indisposition which constant rehearsals have served to exaggerate, Grace Filkins has resigned from the cast of "The Ambitious Mrs. Alcott." Wagenhals & Kemper have engaged Dorothy Dorr to replace her. Miss Dorr will play the title role when the piece is produced for the first time in New York on April 1.



KELLEY COLE,

American Tenor at the Grand Thursday, April 4.

Men in Minority in Stage Business

"To woman—once our superior; now our equal," was a toast that was proposed in one of the rattling farce comedies written by the late C. H. Hoyt. It was a fashion of play to which the lighter dramatist of today is working around again. The toast of Hoyt's play could be drunk with better grace at the present day than it could when it was written, for today is the day of the woman in the theater.

She is the equal of many of the men and the superior of not a few. The greatest player in the world is a woman. Women are writing plays, managing companies, running theaters, conducting booking agencies, and agencies for the sale and lease of plays, superintending not only the costuming of big attractions but the lighting of the stage. There are stage managers and advance agents in skirts. Women design many of the lithographs that are used and other women are dramatic critics and artists that illustrate the work of those critics.

There are more women than men stars on the American stage, and there are more women in the acting branch of the theatrical profession than there are men.

And now women have come out more clearly in the managerial end of the business. There is Elizabeth Schober, of the Bush Temple Theater in Chicago, and Mrs. Boyle, of many stock companies, and now there is Mrs. James A Herne, who was called upon to save the acting division of the New Theater. The dances that are used in Anna Held's show, "The Parisian Model," were the work of Gertrude Hoffman. She danced a solo dance herself, besides giving imitations and drilling the chorus. The scenery at more than one theater is painted by women. There used to be a woman stage carpenter at the La Salle Theater. There are several theaters in the country that have women orchestras to play the overtures and the music between the acts. Much of this music is written by women, just as women had most of the work of composing "Mexicans." "The Voyagers," and a lot of other musical shows. When Louis Mann went over to London a little while ago in command of one wing of the American invasion, his only vehicle was "Julie Bon Bon," which was written by his wife, Clara Lipman.

When actors want an engagement or managers want actors, they go to Mrs. Fernandez or Mrs. Packard, or any of the many other women, who are at the head of dramatic agencies. The women have specialized in this branch of the show business more closely than the men, and their agencies are among the most successful in operation.

When a dramatist wants to sell a play or a manager or an actor wants to buy one, there stand Elizabeth Marbury or Alice Kauser, or Mrs. De Mille, or anyone of several other women anxious to supply the want.

John Kendrick Bangs and Balwin Sloane are writing an extravaganza called "The Worsted Man."

Teddy Bears are to be dramatized and the piece is to be put on in the late summer or early fall.

Lulu Glaser has abandoned her plan of starring in "The Small Town Gal." She will not resume her tour until later in the season.

George M. Cohan has agreed to write half a dozen sketches for Klaw & Erlanger. The new tabloid musical plays are to be in one act and two or three scenes without waits. They will employ from 15 to 25 people. One of them is to be a condensed version of "Little Johnny Jones," but all of the rest are to be entirely new.

Richard Mansfield will close his present season April 27.

Grace George intends to appear in "Divorcons" before the season closes in New York.

Marie Tempest will appear in "The Truth" in London the latter part of April, and Clyde Fitch leaves New York for the British metropolis the first week in that month to superintend the rehearsals.

Miss Army Ricard has been engaged for one of the important roles in Mr. James K. Hackett's praoduction of Mr. Ramsey Morris' play, "The Girl in White," now in rehearsal at the Hackett Theater, New York.

Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne has secured from David Belasco the complete productions of "Du Barry" and "Zaza," and will probably appear in these two plays before the close of the present season.

After being engaged for the leading role in "The Orchid" and going through rehearsals for three days, Adele Ritchie threw up her part and now Amelia Stone has been engaged for the role.

Cissie Loftus will retire from Joe Weber's New York company about the middle of May, and, following the conclusion of her engagement, will play a brief season in vaudeville.

Wright Huntington is making a success of the role of Curtis Jadwin in "The Pit," in which he is starring.

Guy Standing has joined the support of Mme. Nazimova, the Russian actress, and it appearing in "Hedda Gabbler."

Nance O'Neill has been engaged for the title role of "Cleo," the play in which Mrs. Carter was to have starred. The play is to have its premiere in April.

Charles E. Blaney, of New York, has purchased the Empire Theater in Pittsburg, and will add it to his chain of houses.

Walter N. Lawrence has added Thomas Q. Seabrooke to his list of stars, and plans to exploit him next season at the head of a large company.

"The Snow Man," a new musical play by Stanislaus Stange, was produced for the first time on any stage at Northampton, Mass., last Friday night.

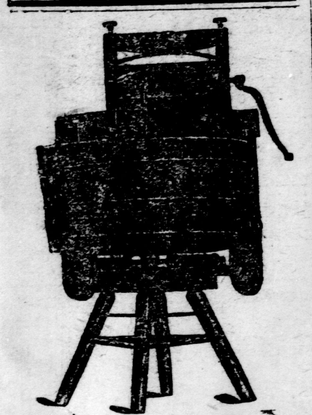


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There are Motor Springs beneath the tub. These springs do nearly all the hard work, when once you start them going. And this washing machine works as easy as a bicycle wheel does.

There are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub.

You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them.

Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down.

This cover has slats on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns.

Now, we are all ready for quick and easy washing.

You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub and, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, till it strikes a motor-spring.

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The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but the motor-springs, and the ball-bearings, do practically all the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill race through the clothes.

The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock.

It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING,—without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with the "1900 Junior" Washer.

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But, if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine.

Then you mail us $3 cents a week till it is paid for.

Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a weakwoman's labor. We intend that the "1900 Junior" Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing.

You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial.

Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overcrowds our factory.

Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you risk. Write me personally on this offer, viz: A. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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The first of next month Will J. Block will present his revised version of "The Land of Nod" in New York. Carrie Demar and Knox Wilson have been engaged for the two principal roles.

THE WOMAN ALPINE CLIMBER; AN ATTEMPT TO SCALE GREPON

Alma Brownlee Gets Nearer Than Any Other Woman to the Summit of the Moody Mountain—Thrilling Experience of Three Porters—Most Difficult Scaling Problem.

Mountaineering—the sport of the few among men and of the very few among women—reached its farthest north of fatalities during last year. Of the 211 deaths reported from various mountain bases of the world, 91 are charged to Switzerland. This is an advance of 26 over the preceding season.

Oddly enough, although the number of women mountaineers has been more than doubled during the past season—187 as compared with 79 recorded a year ago—the fatalities among them were only three more than were reported in 1905-6. At the same time there were nearly 3,000 more men swarming over the Alps this year than ever before, and bare dozen represents the increase in the masculine death toll.

This may argue little or nothing, but judging by the annually increasing number of devotees, the growing popularity of mountaineering can hardly be questioned. For women, as well as men, who exercise a modicum of judgment and caution, there is really no safer and saner recreation, despite the regrettable increase of accidents and fatalities during the season, especially in Europe. While it is statistically true that the above number of persons were injured more or less seriously among the Alps, stress should be laid on the fact that less than 3 per cent of them were experienced mountaineers.

INEXPERIENCED SUPPLY CASUALTIES.

It is the inexperienced—the rash and conceited who venture upon mountaineering as an exploit for which they probably have neither training nor aptitude—who supply most of the casualties. But, as the peril is reduced to a minimum when one is properly guided, a day or so on the skyscraping slopes simply resolves itself into an ideal outing, with just enough chance of disaster and just enough mental, physical, and spiritual exercise to make it an inspiring recreation.

I have had an adventure on the Grepon. That it did not have a serious sequel has been accounted remarkable by those whose relations with this moody mountain are as intimate as possible. Piercing the skies like a gigantic darningneedle, the Aiguille de Grepon has been climbed fewer times than any of the Swiss neighbors. As a scaling problem, it is certainly the most difficult of solution in Europe.

It was early in October when I arrived at Chamounix, at the base of the weird white mountain, and literally nestling in the shadow of its glittering spires. The season was exceptionally far advanced, but, after a dreary week of waiting in the village, during which several minor expeditions were made preliminary to the supreme venture, a Monday morning, following a rainy Sabbath, found me resolved to essay the tantalizing Grepon. It was an ideal day, with a mere suggestion of frost in the air, and with the sunshine beating with dazzling splendor on the far snowy slopes, as we started off through the Blatiere woods. We had taken the precaution to include a fair quantity of kindling wood among our luggage and commissary supplies, as winter was already entrenched in the higher altitudes, and so the first night, which was passed at the Hut, was not uncomfortable, though it was necessary to rise and resume the climb in the small hours of the morning, long before Chamounix or the sun was up.

CROSSING A GLACIER.

Whereas our progress up to this stage had been comparatively rapid, it now became more and more difficult, as we reached the ice zone and began picking a passage over the Nantillon glacier. Besides myself and two guides, Grunfel and Louis, there were three porters in the party, the order of procession being, first, the veteran Grunfel, then myself, followed by the younger guide and the porters, roped together and, of course, in single file. I state this, as it may later be necessary to an accurate realization of events.

Fully an hour we spent in cutting our way over the first snow escarpment, and the work was so difficult that, on scaling the last stairway, even though the temperature was much below freezing, I was warm as though emerging from an oven. At length, however, we had placed that barrier behind us, and were cautiously rounding a narrow shoulder overhanging a crevasse fully 1,500 feet deep when, suddenly, it became impossible for one to see more than an outline of the leading guide, 20 feet away.

This was not only puzzling, but was extremely disquieting, and it was due to the rapid formation of cloud occasioned by the driving wind, which whipped around the ledge with compelling force. So great was its velocity, and so sudden was the encounter, that, ere fully aware of the danger, my foot slipped and I lost my balance, being carried almost to the edge of the precipice when the rope tautened and threw me back on my feet. The whole thing had been so sudden that it was not until we had rounded the turn that I discovered the loss of my ear muffs. By peering into the white depths below us, it was possible to see them swaying from a ledge many feet below—a rather disquieting spectacle, in view of my own narrow escape.

SUNRISE FOLLOWS STORM.

Meanwhile it had begun to snow, but the chief guide, being wise in mountain lore, discovered a sheltering hollow, and we remained there until the storm abated.

All these events transpired so quickly that we had scarcely observed the glorious sunrise—a rainbow-hued halo crowning the neighboring Blatiere, 3,500 feet above us, while darkness still curtained the remote Chamounix Valley, through which occasional lights struggled vaguely, ghostly, silently. On the other hand, the twin spires of the Grepon were sharply etched against the eastern sky directly over the great black bastion which it was necessary for us to mount if we were to reach the goal of goals, the desire and despair of all Alpinists.

Inch by inch we mounted, often stopping to swing our arms in an almost futile effort to restore circulation. Only one at a time could move up the icy staircase with safety, and by noon we estimated that six or seven hundred feet still lay between us and the twin peaks. It was disheartening, and my energy, to say nothing of impaired powers of respiration and attacks of dizziness, was slowly but surely ebbing. So it was necessary to abandon hope of reaching the extreme summit this season. As it was, I am told, no woman had ever come so near to conquering the gray Grepon, and I considered the distinction as being sufficient unto the day. Overhead towered the huge bastion in mocking grandeur, as though to emphasize our humiliation, while 5,000 feet below lay the Mer de Glace with its dull potential menace. One slightest misstep and tumble would certainly have a frightful ending on that remote floor of ice.

THE ALPINE GIANTS.

My nervousness, inspired by this thought, was quickly dissipated, however, by the majesty of the scene. Over and around, as far as the eye could travel, were the famed Alpine giants crouching hugely on their glacier haunches and casting over the marvelous panorama a spell of eerie splendor.

I had already spent a night on the Matterhorn, where the stars point and thrill so wondrously. The spectacle was in many ways more haunting than the view from the Grepon, but hundreds on the Matterhorn had been entranced nocturnally by the pale gossamer of starlight veiling that famous shoulder of the world. Hundreds, among them a few women, had already been mesmerized by the magic Matterhorn, while, on the other hand, here on the lonely Aiguille there was a virginal quality about the scene, an aloofness inspiring sensations such as visit only a pioneer in a trackless waste, and besides which all other forms and phases of mountaineering are hackneyed.

We had barely passed the escarpment on the way back, when our three porters, making merry over the descent and the prospect of soon being with their families, began sliding down the snowy slopes at express speed.

PORTERS' THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Suddenly, however, Grunfel, who was bringing up the rear and stood 20 feet above me, gave a shout of warning. Making a megaphone of his hands he ordered the trio to stop, as they were heading toward a yawning bergschwund which ,owinf to the angle of their descent, they were unable to see. But the warning came too late. Down, down, down went the three mountaineers with ever-increasing speed until, in far less time than the recital takes, they were unable to stop. Faster and faster, with legs and arms flying like semaphores, went the victims, till all at once their bodies vanished over the precipice. It was a frightful spectacle, and even the hardened guides stood as though congealed. Then, to our astonishment, we saw the three dishevelled men, powdered with snow, serenely reappear on the lower slopes. Their momentum had been their salvation, in that it had carried them safely over the 40-foot crevasse and, as the slope eased off, had landed them on a snow-padded plateau—and none the worse for their ordeal.

For the next 30 minutes our route was down the baid south face of the peak, the ice being supplanted by stones which we could only descend by means of ropes—a very tiresome, though not necessarily dangerous procedure. Once, however, when Grunfel and Louis, with the rope hitched about their bodies were lowering me down the side of a ledge, which overhung a sheer depth of 3,000 feet, it was impossible to overcome a sickening sense of dizziness. Suppose the rope should part, or the guides should lose their balance? Even though the rope had been tested and guaranteed to support thrice the weight, one has a curious conviction, among such surroundings and circumstances, that the rope is absurdly frail to withstand such a strain. My sensations were intensified while dangling there in midair by watching an angry hawk take flight from near by and hover threateningly out in space. That bird's gymnastic feats gave the one remaining touch needed to complete my feeling of helplessness.

HAD TO RETRACE STEPS.

Fifty yards further down we were confronted by a fresh predicament—one that brought us, as it appeared, quite to the end of our rope, on the edge of a second precipice which we certainly had not skirted or scaled on the upward journey. Grunfel was puzzled, then frankly bewildered, after trying two or three impracticable passages and finding no way out of the dilemma. Clearly it was a cul de sac; the only course left open being to retrace our steps upward. This was accomplished safely, but as I was exhausted and as the guides were unable to exsplore far from the spot in the gathering twilight, we remained there throughout the night, only to discover early the following morning that we had spent nearly twelve hours within 500 yards of the hut, without knowing it. We descended to the village without further incident.—Alma Brownlee, in New York Evening Post.

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No blood remedy exists that has the power to cure, to heal, to restore like Ferrozone; try it, 50c per box at any drug store

BRITAIN'S GREAT NAVAL STRENGTH.

Some official figures published the other day in the London Times by Sir William White indicate that at the present time Great Britain's sea power is more than equal to the combined navies not of any two, but of any three other countries in the world. The figures cited by Sir William White cover the six years ended on March 31, 1906, and compare the tonnage of first-class battleships built and completed for sea by the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the United States during that period. Great Britain constructed vessels aggregating 348,385 tons; Germany, 143,122 tons; the United States, 110,210 tons, and France, 44,285 tons. It is obvious that the aggregate tonnage built during the sexennial term for the three countries last named fell short of the tonnage created in the same time in the United Kingdom by 59,000 tons.—New York Sun.

SILVER BIRD is surrounded by the greatest producing mines in the Cobalt District.

SILVER BIRD is absolutely inside property, consisting of twenty acres (patented), being the west half of the northeast quarter of the north half of Lot 3, Concession 6, Coleman.

SILVER BIRD is a mine in full operation, with two 25 h.p. boilers, steam hoist, steam drills and all machinery and buildings necessary to complete an operating mine.

SILVER BIRD
WILL POSITIVELY
ADVANCE
TO
50 CENTS
ON OR BEFORE
MAY 10TH.

Recent advice received from Superintendent Gauthier states that the shaft is now down 107 feet, that he has opened up two new veins showing much higher values, and that he will immediately commence drifting. He says he expects soon to encounter the Great O'Brien and La Rose vein.

SILVER BIRD

NOW 25 CENTS PER SHARE

Have you bought any **SILVER BIRD?** If not you had better buy it now. You must buy **SILVER BIRD** now if you want it at the bottom price. It was 15 cents per share last week. It is now 25 cents per share. It will be 50 cents per share shortly, and before long everybody will be buying it at from One Dollar to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share. Take our advice and buy now.

SILVER BIRD has advanced to 25 cents per share. Didn't we tell you it would do so? We tell you now it will be selling at 50 cents per share within the next few weeks. Watch **SILVER BIRD.** It has started and will not stop till it gets above par. Buy it now at 25 cents per share before it advances again. It is sure to do so. Buy it and keep it and you will be able to get One Dollar per share for it within the present year—possibly within six months.

That is our advice. We are in a position to judge. This advance to 25 cents per share is a legitimate, meritorious advance, brought about by recent developments highly favorable to the **SILVER BIRD MINE.** We believe that **SILVER BIRD** is a better and safer purchase at 25 cents per share to-day than it has been in the past at 15 cents. If you have any **SILVER BIRD** shares hold on to them. Don't be induced to part from them. Buy more if you can. Hold them and reap the great profits that are coming to all holders of **SILVER BIRD** shares.

Remember what we tell you. Everybody will want **SILVER BIRD** before long, and will be glad to get it anywhere at from One Dollar to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share. Buy **SILVER BIRD.** Hold **SILVER BIRD.** Watch **SILVER BIRD.**

Considering the inside location of the property, development done, results obtained, low capitalization and the large amount of shares in the treasury, this is unquestionably one of the best bargains (if not the greatest bargain) that have been offered in Cobalt mining shares.

To guard against over-issue and to guarantee to investors the genuineness of the certificates when issued—also the prompt and safe delivery of same—arrangements have been made with The Trusts & Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King street west, Toronto, to act as Transfer Agents and Registrars.

Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed direct to Law & Co., Traders Bank Building, at the expense of Law & Co. Applications and remittances, however, should follow direct by mail to The Trusts & Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King street west, Toronto.

LAW & COMPANY, Fiscal Agents,
523, 524, 526 and 527 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Can.

Telephone Main 2708.

THE SILVER BIRD COBALT MINES, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital, $1,500,000.00

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

President, - - J. F. LENNOX
Sec'y-Treas., - W. A. ABENDROTH

SOLICITORS: LENNOX & LENNOX, TORONTO AND COBALT.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited,
TORONTO, ONTARIO,
Transfer Agents and Registrars.

SILVER BIRD is working two shifts and is in full operation both day and night, sinking upon three veins and in the same formations identically as in the O'Brien, Timmins and Right of Way mines and lying immediately between these mines and the Green-Meehan, Red Rock, Cobalt Contact and Nipissing Extension. The veins are broadening out and are increasing in values with depth, now 107 feet in shaft.

SILVER BIRD has no indebtedness; there are no incumbrances against the property or stock of the company. The capitalization of **The Silver Bird Cobalt Mines, Limited,** is but $1,500,000.00, par value of the shares $1.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable, and no personal liability, with 500,000 shares in the treasury.

APPLICATION (Cut out and forward).

To the Trust and Guarantee Company, Limited, Transfer Agents and Registrars, 14 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

I hereby apply for.....
shares, full paid and non-assessable, of The Silver Bird Cobalt Mines, Limited. You will find herewith draft, cheque,

Postoffice or Expres order for $.....
payable to The Silver Bird Cobalt Mines, Limited, in full payment therefor. Issue and forward certificates to

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
Province or State.....

Real Estate Changes

The Western Real Estate Exchange report the sale of the following properties off their list during the past two weeks:

No. 3553—Herman Yaugh's 50-acre farm in the township of Aldborough, county of Elgin, sold.

No. 4066—Thos. W. Glasgow's 90-acre farm in the township of Mosa, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 5101—John Sutton's 26½ acres in the township of Colchester, county of Essex, sold.

No. 4212—Alvin Malott's 100-acre farm in the township of Tilbury, county of Kent, sold.

No. 4887—Allen Graham's 100-acre farm in the township of Adelaide, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 1263—Jas. Laskey's house and lot in the city of St. Cartharines, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 1229—Mrs. Brown's house and lot in the city of St. Catharines, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 5116—Lachie McKinnon's 100-acre farm in the township of Mara, county of Ontario, sold.

No. 3047—Alonzo McLean's 100-acre farm in the township of Sombra, county of Lambton, sold.

No. 5183—Duncan Mitchell's 50-acre farm in the township of Sombra, county of Lambton, exchanged.

No. 5184—D. H. Tennent's 16 acres in the township of Ekfrid, county of Middlesex, exchanged.

No. 3726—J. A. Klump's 171 acres in in the township of Elma, county of Perth, sold.

No. 264—Effie Wilkins' house and lot in the city of London, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 3092—John Sheppard's 100 acres in the township of Zone, county of Kent, sold.

No. 5185—L. Fortner's 100-acre farm in the township of Adelaide, county of Middlesex, exchanged.

No. 4646—Thos Dillon's 100-acre farm in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, exchanged.

No. 1241—Sarah Williams' house and two lots in the city of St. Catharines, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 3473—Geo. Holland's 160-acre farm in the township of Goderich, county of Huron, sold.

No. 2744—Thos. Lewis' 40-acre farm in the township of London, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 4228—J. A. Patterson's 6½ acres in the township of Louth, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 4659—Samuel Jackson's 50-acre farm in the township of Mersea, county of Essex, sold.

No. 4405—F. T. Grafton's 50-acre farm in the township of Vespra, county of Simcoe, sold.

No. 3998—Samuel Cole's 75-acre farm in the township of Floss, county of Simcoe, sold.

No. 4340—Nathan Elbs' 200 acres in the district of Muskoka, sold.

No. 4926—Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson's 50½ acres in the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex, sold.

WANTED

A live agent or broker to represent us in every town and city in Canada. Correspondence solicited.

LAW & COMPANY
Traders Bank Building, Toronto.
Cobalt Investments.

NAMES WORTH MILLIONS.

Trade Marks Which Have Become Invaluable Through Merit.

All cameras are not "Kodaks."

All piano players are not "Pianolas."

All ready-to-wear clothes are not "Semi-ready."

These three well-known trade mark names have taken a permanent place in the English language, though they did not exist fifteen years ago. They have been made to mean so much that the public applies the name generally to anything that resembles them.

By enthusiastic and intelligent promotion, the owners of a trade mark such as "Semi-ready" have succeeded in revolutionizing an industry and have incidentally created an asset valued in the millions. As a great American millionaire observed, "I had rather own a well-known trade mark than a million-dollar plant."

Important Changes at Muskoka Wharf.

Tourists for Muskoka Lake points, the coming summer, will find a great many changes at Muskoka wharf, which should greatly facilitate the handling of passengers and baggage to and from the boats. An additional 100 feet has been added to the end of the wharf, so that the long trains of vestibule coaches and parlor cars now run by the "Grand Trunk System" can be placed opposite the boats and very convenient for passengers. Twenty feet has been added to width of wharf on the side where the boats tie up, giving plenty of space between boats and train, so that the handling of baggage to and from trains will in no way interfere with passengers passing along the wharf, and at the same time boats will be enabled to run much nearer the ticket office. Another track, running the full length of the wharf, has been provided, enabling the company to place sufficient coaches, convenient to handle a couple of thousand passengers. A number of other changes are also contemplated which will materially add to the comfort and convenience of tourists. 190-u

"The Roundup" is to have its first performance in Chicago early next month, with Maclyn Arbuckle in the leading role.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"SPRING IS COMING"

Come Here For Your Spring Needs

SLEEVE IRONING BOARDS
WASHING MACHINES,
WRINGERS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
STEP LADDERS,
CARPET SWEEPERS,
ROBERTSON'S PAINTS,
JAP-A-LAC,
MOP WRINGERS,
BRUSHES AND DUSTERS.

Westman's Hardware
121 Dundas St. and Market Sq.

THAW MUST FACE NOTED ALIENIST

Dr. Hamilton to Appear Before Lunacy Commission and Tell What He Knows.

New York, March 30.—Resumption of the examination of Harry K. Thaw by the commission in lunacy, which will determine his competency to understand his trial for killing Stanford White and to consult his counsel will take place this morning. Two hours were spent in interrogating the prisoner on Thursday, but how long the commission will take to question him fully is not known. It is conjectured that he will be in the witness chair all of this morning's session and part of the afternoon.

Almost as important as the inquisition and observation of Thaw by the commissioners will be the examination of the alienist, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton. The news that he had been subpoenaed was a surprise, as it had been hinted by Chairman David McClure, on Thursday that no medical experts would be called by the commission. The peculiar position Dr. Hamilton bears toward the case intensifies the interest in his testimony. He was one of the first experts retained by the defense. He examined Thaw not long after he killed White and he was furnished with data gathered in Europe and elsewhere by Thaw's original counsel, as to Thaw's pathological antecedents prior to his shooting White, including his trips with Evelyn Nesbit and the medical history of his family. He was quoted as saying that Thaw was hopelessly insane, and it was while he was on the stand, having been called for the defense, that the appointment of the lunacy commission was applied for. He will probably be examined when Thaw's examination is finished, and will be questioned at considerable length by the commission as to his reasons for believing Thaw a paranoiac. Fresh sensations are looked for in consequence. Now that Dr. Hamilton has been subpoenaed it is rumored that other alienists will follow him before the commission. There is, therefore, much speculation as to when the commission will be able to reach a conclusion and report to Justice Fiztgerald. In any event the hopes cherished by Thaw's counsel and by the prisoner himself that the commission would colse its work with his examination have been shattered.

The persons in the Tombs who have had anything to do with Thaw since he has been confined there will also testify before the commission. Included in this number are Drs. McGuire and Campbell respectively, the present prison physician and his predecessor, and such clergymen as have talked with the defendant.

TROUBLE IN THE BUILDING TRADES

Continued From Page One.

ard wage of 45 cents an hour. Many of the men have been receiving this amount for a year or more, but the bosses declare that some bricklayers are not worth as much as others, and to those who are inferior they refuse to pay the maximum wage. May 1 is set by the bricklayers as the date when the uniform wage must go into effect.

The builders' laborers are also looking for a standard wage of 25 cents an hour, instead of 22½ cents to 25 cents, as has been paid for a year by the bosses. No trouble is looked for as regards the bricklayers or the labprers.

The carpenters, it is understood, are not looking for any increase this spring—at least thus far they have made no demands.

Bosses May Fight Plumbers.

There is likely to be a battle between the plumbers and their employers.

The men demanded a wage of 35 cents an hour, with an increase of 10 cents an hour later, and no maximum wage to be set.

The bosses say they will fight to the last ditch before they will agree to a minimum wage unless the men agree to a maximum amount per hour. The 1st of May is set for this increase to go into effect.

OVER THE FALLS.

Niagara Falls, March 29.—An unknown man jumped to death over the brink of the American Falls at Prospect Park late today. Several people witnessed the tragedy. The woman was about 40 years of age, and was dressed in black.

DUTCH CABINET CRISIS.

The Hague, March 30.—In consequence of the failure of all attempts to form a conservative cabinet in succession to the De Meester ministry, which resigned Feb. 12, Queen Wilhelmina has asked the ministers who resigned to continue in office. This seems to be the probable solution, though it is expected that the War Minister, General H. P. Staal, whose proposals for a reduction of the expenditure on the militia were rejected by the Lower House of Parliament, and led to the cabinet's resignation, will give up his portfolio.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Dispersion Sale
Of Pure-Bred Registered Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.
Also grade cattle, horses and farm implements, on the premises of Mr. T. E. Robson, lot 30, con. 13, Township of London, on Thursday, April 4, 1907. Sale at 1:30 p.m. sharp. T. E. ROBSON, proprietor, London. 1m

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—There was no sitting of the weekly high court for Londin today.

—The trustees of the Protestant Orphans' Home will meet on Tuesday next at 3 p.m. at the home.

—Miss Belle George and Mr. Arthur George, of Toronto, are spending the Easter holidays with Miss Sairbairn, of Colborne street.

—Mrs. J. B. Smith, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy, 66 Byron avenue. Mrs. Smith is on her way to Moncton, to make her home with her father, Mr. Alexander Willis.

—Mr. Alonzo Hall has sold his hotel at Delaware to Mr. William Fraleigh, of Birr, and has moved into this city, where he is going to conduct a boarding stable in connection with the Gustin House.

—A regular meeting of the finance committee of the city council will be held this afternoon. Telephone matters will not likely be touched, as the report of the deputation sent to Buffalo is not as yet completed.

—The London Street Railway Company has just completed the renewing of the deck of the street railway bridge at the foot of Dundas street at a cost of $750. All the bridges used by the company are being thoroughly gone over this year.

—The Woodmen of Hyde Park will conduct their last ball of the season on Easter Monday at Hyde Park. During the past winter the Woodmen have given several very successful balls, and they expect that Monday's will be the crowning event of the season.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Bessie Singleton took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from her residence, 964 Dufferin avenue, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Rev. James Rollins conducted the services, while four brothers and two nephews of the deceased were the pallbearers.

—A special meeting of the county council will be held on Tuesday next. It is the intention of the tuberculosis hospital committee to ask the council for the sum of $6,000 toward the hospital and site, conditional upon the city contributing $6,000, and the Ontario Government $4,000.

—A resident of East London for many years, Mrs. H. Maxwell, passed away this morning at her home, 798 Dundas street. Mrs. Maxwell was in her 59th year, and is survived by her husband, three sons and three daughters, the children being James, of Stratford; Robert, of Buffalo; Mrs. W. Waters, of Rectory street; Thomas, Mary and Susie at home. The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

BOARD MEETING POSTPONED.

The regular meeting of the board of education which should take place on Tuesday has been postponed for a week to allow of several of the trustees going to Toronto.

BAPTY—LIND.

Word has reached this city of the marriage at Calgary, Alta., on March 28, of Miss Ella Belle Lind, daughter of Mrs. Lind, Colborne street, and Dr. Walter Bapty, of Langdon, Alta., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bapty, of this city. Rev. John Clark, of Calgary, officiated.

SOUTH LONDON WHIST MATCH.

At the weekly whist match of the South London Liberal Club held on Thursday night, the first prize was won by Mr. J. M. Shaw, with a score of plus 27. Mr. A. Dutton taking second with plus 17. The prizes were donated by Mr. T. S. Hobbs, and there was one of the largest turnouts of the season.

HOLIDAY JAGS.

For a holiday there were very few drunks yesterday, and by the list of first timers in the dock at the police court this morning it would appear as if the old "soaks" had gone driving on the "Aqua Pura" bus for a day to allow the younger sports to try themselves out. Six of these first timers were gathered in, but all were allowed to go with the exception of one who was disorderly and was taxed $1.

ORGAN OPENING.

Tomorrow will be the first opportunity of hearing the fine three manual instrument, just erected for St. James' Episcopal Church, South London. Special musical services have been prepared, at which Mr. H. C. Schwegler will be the soloist both morning and evening. A formal opening recital will be given by Mr. F. L. Willgoose, the organist and choirmaster, in about two weeks.

WILL TAKE LONG TRIP.

It is announced that the Schubert Ladies' Quartet, of this city, will tour the Western and Southern States this spring at the invitation of the Rock Island and Pacific Railway, giving a concert every day in each town visited. The quartet will be under salary from the railway.

MRS. GARRATT RECOVERING.

Mrs. Thomas Garratt, who, it is alleged, was assaulted by her husband on Thursday night, is recovering rapidly, and will be able to leave the hospital in a day or two. At no time was her condition serious, her injuries being very sight. Garratt was in the police court yesterday, when he was bailed for a week.

WHIST TOURNEY RESULTS.

The results of the morning games at the Canadian Whist Congress at Toronto, yesterday were as follows: Fours championship—First round—Cole, Patterson, Beeton and Hall—plus 14. Ashplant, Connor, T. Doyle and McGuire—plus 5. Burt, Crawford, Frost and Powis—plus 4. Harrison, Smith, McGee and Saunders—plus 4. Connolly, Beharriell, Ledger and Gallagher—plus 1.

BUILDING LOTS SOLD.

Auctioneer Hunt yesterday sold five lots in the Webb estate, corner of Adelaide street and Ottaway avenue, for the London and Western Trusts Company. The prices ranged from $180 to $300. Some of the lots face on William street, and the cheaper ones on the new street about to be surveyed, Webb street. A number of other lots were withdrawn, the price not being satisfactory.

EASTER STANDING.

The following is the Easter standing of pupils in Grade VIII. of Colborne street school. The papers were equally as difficult as those set at the high school entrance examinations. Honor standing requires 70 per cent or over; pass standing 60 per cent. Total, 800.

Honors—Howard Leggatt 615, Lorne Firth 604, Marjorie Underwood 553, Carleton Richardson 569, Victor Wilson 566, Gladys Manning 560.

Pass standing—Roy Wright 540, Ernest Smith 550, Beatrice Cline 548, Vaughn Schooley 548, Laura Dixon 538, Arthur Lawson 529, Ivy Radway 521, Winnifred Lanceley 518, Boyd DeWolfe 509, Charlie Blake 496, Will Wright 493, Harry Chapman 484.

Over 40 per cent—Verdi McCracken 477, Fred Wilson 473, Roy Burridge 464, George Renton 454, Jack Veale 451, Charlie Whittaker 448, Clare Steele 418, Dave Wright 404, Herbert Horwood 398, Lester Blankenship 386, Llewellyn McCredy 360, Geraldine Fitzgerald 358.

Unclassified—Wilbert Scott and Jack Smythe.

SUED FOR WAGES

Scotch Immigrant Has a Difference With His Employer.

Andrew Anderson, a Scotch farm laborer, got in wrong this morning when he had C. J. Mills, of London Township, before Squire Chittick for a claim of wages amounting to $31.

According to the evidence presented, Anderson and his family came from the old country last June. Mr. Mills agreed to pay Anderson $225 a year for his services, with a house and summer fuel included, and with the understanding that if the man proved worth more than the amount mentioned he should receive it..

Mr. Mills had been paying Anderson monthly, although in the agreenment or contract there was no stipulation as to when he should be paid. Things ran along smoothly until a few weeks ago, and matters reached a climax last Monday morning when Anderson demanded his back pay. The employer was unable to produce the money on the spot, but promised to settle up a few days later. Anderson thereupon refused to perform any more work until the money was forthcoming. When they came to settle up there was a difference of $31, whereupon Anderson entered suit.

The case as presented in court was a very complicated one, inasmuch as Mills had bought a lot of furniture for Anderson and had taken it out of his pay. This caused a dispute as to the cost of the goods. Then it developed that when Anderson started to work for Mills he had occupied a house some distance from his employer's farm, and that later Mr. Mills had built a house on his own farm, caused Anderson to move into it, and attempted to charge him for a team for moving him. Later this item, as well as a couple of similar ones, which had been charged up against the plaintiff in reference to the hauling of some kindling wood from this city for the hired man's use, were withdrawn.

Mr. Mills had also loaned Anderson four or five chairs for his house, and for these he wanted either the cost if the articles or rental for their use during the time they had been in the house.

In summing up, it was found that if the plaintiff's figures were to be relied upon, the defendant was indebted to Anderson to the amount of $2 or $3, while if the defendant had figured rightly the parties were "square."

Squire Chittick studied over the maze of figures, some 40 or 50 items, for a few moments, and then advised Anderson and Mills to go along as they formerly had.

To this Mr. Mills was agreeable, but Anderson replied that he did not think it would be very agreeable on either side. Continued persuasion on the part of both the magistrate and Mr. Mills' lawyer, E. Scatcherd, had no effect, and the matter was held over until next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the magistrate will render a decision.

WOMEN POLICE FOR GHENT

Has Dogs on Its Force and Adds New Phase to Work.

Ghent, March 30.—Women police will further protect this city which now has policemen and police dogs. Prefect of Police von Mesemael, the first to establish a corps of canine thief-takers, will add women to the force he commands.

Von Mesemael, who is recognized throughout the kingdom as a good police officer, declares confidentially that Ghent will be the best policed town in Europe when women, men and dogs patrol her streets.

"The combination of masculine strength, feminine cunning—I should say strategy—and canine faithfulness must make certain the most thorough and most effective police service," said the prefect today. "Women are invading every profession and industry nowadays and certainly women are qualified to be police. Remember, there are two kinds of police work—repressive and preventive. Women have certain qualities which fit them admirably for preventive police work. They cannot quell a riot, perhaps, unless the men and dogs help, but with women in the police service there will be no rioting."

TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW

German Empress Wants to Deprive Cecilia of Little Son.

Berlin, March 29.—The Crown Princess Cecelia is suffering from too much mother-in-law. For some reason the Empress has taken a dislike to her eldest son's wife, and makes her life a burden, clouding the matrimonial happiness of the young pair to a painful degree.

The Empress is so suspicious that she insists on the Crown Princess notifying her personally when she wishes to go out, and to tell where she is going, and on her return she has also to report herself personally to her mother-in-law.

The Empress is trying hard to get the little prince out of his mother's control. A favorite remark of hers to the Crown Princess is: "A woman who has been brought up like you were, by a mother like yours, is not fit to raise children—at least not the heir to a throne." The Crown Princess' mother is the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The trip of the Crown Prince and Princess to St. Moritz was really an escape from the Empress' control, the young couple wishing to have a happy time together away from her interference.

The Crown Prince Frederick William is very popular with the children of Potsdam, when he takes his daily walk in the streets. He is always surrounded by a crowd of little ones, and he usually buys candy and chocolate for them.

One day at the end of the month, the distribution of sweeties did not take place, so one of the disappointed youngsters boldly placed himself before the prince, and, his little arms akimbo, addressed his royal highness thus:

"So, it's plain to see that the 1st (of April) is near!"—a saying meaning that one is short of cash at the end of the month.

U. S. TARS ON THE RAMPAGE

Board a Passenger Ship, Wreck the Furnishings, and Put Crew to Flight.

Norfolk, Va., March 29.—One hundred sailors from the United States battleship Connecticut, lying in Hampton roads while en route from Willoughby spit to Fort Monroe on the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company's steamer Ocean View, today, without apparent cause, took charge of the steamer and put the crew completely to rout.

The sailors broke out window lights, broke down doors, smashed the glass in the frames containing the boat's government licenses, drove the cooks from the galley, poured out all provisions aboard the steamer, dumped on deck the fire in the kitchen stove, turned steam on the fire extinguisher in the lamp room, and did other damage.

The officers and crew were powerless, and the sailors, as soon as the steamer landed at Fort Monroe, jumped to the pier and hurried aboard the battleship Connecticut.

Their names are not known, but the Traction Company will make out a bill for damages and send it to Capt. Swift, commanding the Connecticut, with the request that the same be deducted from the pay of the men who boarded the battleship from Fort Monroe immediately after the occurrence.

THE COLTON WRECK

Twenty-three Dead Through Derailment of the Sunset Limited.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—As a result of the disastrous wreck of the westbound Southern Pacific Sunset express, in the East Colton yards, late yesterday afternoon, 23 dead bodies lie today in an undertaikng establishment, eight terribly injured persons are in the Colton Hospital, and more than 50 others, whose hurts are less serious, have been taken to Los Angeles on special trains. The dead were all passengers on the wrecked train with one exception.

The dead:

Albert W. Shie, mail clerk Los Angeles.

George L. Sharpe, Muncie, Ind.

F. I. Walters, Sacramento, and 20 Italians, of New York and New Orleans, on their way to San Francisco.

One of the persons in the hospital is sure to die, and several others may not survive.

Among those injured in the hospital are two boys, 6 and 9 years old, respectively, sons of Mrs. S. Giacoma, the only woman killed. The woman and her children were on their way to join her husband at Point Richmond.

The exact cause of the wreck cannot be determined until the coroner's inquest is concluded. The train was running 40 miles an hour when it struck the open switch. The road is still blocked. Ten of the fourteen coaches of the train were derailed, and three of them were demolished.

The Italian passengers, who numbered a hundred, were in two old immigrant cars, which were literally crushed into kindling wood.

The passengers in the Pullman cars escaped uninjured.

THIS IS HARD LUCK

Alien Saved From Gallows, But Guards Can't Tell Him.

Michigan City, Ind., March 29.—John Lapidat, a Roumanian, and Constantine Stahacopolus, a Greek, prisoners in the city jail, under sentence of death for murder, were saved from death tonight by Gov. Hanly, who commuted their sentences to life imprisonment.

The men were to have been executed at midnight and had given up hope of a respite. When the respite order reached the prison the death watch went to Lapidat's cell with the good news. Lapidat speaks no English and no one in the prison speaks Roumanian. The guard tried to convey his news by signs, pointing to his neck and shaking his head. This Lapidat took to mean that he was about to be led off to the gallows. He screamed in terror and fainted. Up to a late hour tonight he was still in a semi-unconscious condition, ignorant of the fact that his life had been spared.

The Greek murderer was told of his escape through an interpreter. The escape of the two men from death is due to Gov. Hanly's resolve made when the last legislature refused to abolish the death penalty that there would be no more hangings if he could intervene.

NINE MONTHS' REVENUE.

Ottawa, March 30.—The nine months' fiscal period of the Dominion closes today. The customs revenue amounts to $39,653,898 as compared with $34,946,030, an increase of $5,697,868.

The collections for March were $5,101,537, an increase of $678,870.

For the Little Ailments
of life we carry a complete line of the Standard Homœopathic Specifics—a different remedy for each disease.
Having an assortment of these specifics on hand for use in cases of emergency is just like having a doctor in your family.
If you favor Homœopathic Remedies, let us supply your needs in this line.
Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.
Apply any test you choose to Strong's Baking Powder, you'll find it pure and perfect. 25c pound.
Call and get one of our free Cook Books, seventeenth edition.

THE PEARLS DID IT

Duplicate of Eames' Necklace Brought on Estrangement.

New York, March 29.—This is the latest story of the beginning of the quarrel which has led Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Julian Story, to the divorce court.

More than a year ago, said a friend, Mme. Eames and her husband were guests of the Hotel Astor. Mme. Eames was coming down in the elevator and Mr. Story was waiting for her in the hotel office. With the prima donna in the elevator was an acquaintance, and the two were engaged in conversation. Mme. Eames was wearing a splendid rope of pearls.

"I have seen that rope of pearls before," the man is reported to have said.

"I don't think you could possibly have done so," said Mme. Eames.

"Oh, yes, I am positive I have. As a matter of fact I brought it over from Europe for Mr. Story."

"I am sure you must be mistaken," Mme. Eames remarked, "for I purchased it myself in Paris."

"If that is the case, then there is no doubt that I am mistaken, but I am positive I brought over one exactly like it for Mr. Story."

With this the discussion ended, but the mystery surrounding this duplicate necklace, and its ultimate destination is now said to be practically the beginning of the estrangement.

WHITE'S TREASURES

Wonderful Art Collection Will Go To Pay Off Architect's Debts.

New York, March 29.—It was learned today that at the direction of Mrs. Stanford White the proceeds of the sale of the former home of the Whites at 121 East Twenty-first street, and the great quantity of art treasures it contains, are to go to McKim, Mead and White to pay, at least in part, the debt which Mr. White owed that firm when he was killed by Harry K. Thaw on June 25, 1906. Also, it transpired that Mrs. White had given instructions that the amount received from insurance on her husband's life should be applied to the same account.

A short time after the murder it was said that Mr. White had overdrawn his account with the firm, but the amount was not stated. One report was that it was $500,000. The lawyer for the White family declined to discuss the subject, saying an announcement would be made at the proper time. No such announcement ever has been made. It was ascertained today, however, that the amount overdrawn was about $600,000.

The sale, which will begin on the afternoon of April 4 and continue until everything in the house has been sold, will be in charge of an auctioneer, who will knock down to the highest bidders the wonderful works of art gathered by Mr. White, a widely recognized connoisseur, in all parts of the world.

In few homes in the country, perhaps in no other, is there such a choice collection of treasures. Tapestries, marble bas reliefs, antique furniture, wood carvings, musical instruments, lamps, wedding coffers, newels, water jars, urns, an Italian renaissance fountain, rare marble columns, a carved marble fireplace, and many famous paintings—these are but a few things which will go under the hammer.

Mrs. Stanford White, it is understood, has been well provided for by her relatives, who are wealthy.

FRENCH NAVY IN BAD WAY

Admiral Tells the Chamber That the Government Hampers the Officers.

Paris, March 29.—During a debate in the chamber of deputies today on the Jena disaster Vice-Admiral Bienaime, who represents the second arrondissement of the Seine, made a vigorous, almost bitter, attack on the administration of the navy for not permitting line officers sufficient powers to justify the responsibility to whch they are held. To this refusal of sufficient authority to enforce discipline and of sufficient voice in the construction of naval vessels and equipment he attributed the present disorders in the navy and many of its misfortunes.

Vice-Admiral Bienaime read letters from navy men who did not dare to speak before the civil commission or the ministerial inquisitors. These included one from a victim of the explosion on the Jena.

Several members supported Vice-Admiral Bienaime.

Prime Minister Clemenceau and M. Thomson, minister of marine, in responding, had little to say.

The chamber determined to appoint a committee to investigate the explosion on the Jena and held an evening session to select the members.

EMBRO.

Embro, March 30.—Mrs. A. J. Kirkpatrick and child, of Woodstock, spent the weekend at the home of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's mother, Mrs. McMurphy.

Mr. John Rolands, who for the past two years has been on the staff of the Traders' Bank, has been transferred to the branch at Tottenham. His successor here is Mr. Wright, of Beaton.

Messrs. Charles Clayton, Walter Brackstone and Ferguson Murray have returned from the lumber woods in Muskoka.

Mrs. Joseph Prentice and daughter Fanny, of Drumbo, are visiting at Mrs. Hector Morrison's.

Mr. Garfield Murray, of the Toronto Dental College, is practicing with Dr. H. B. Atkinson, V.S., during the Easter holidays.

Mr. A. W. Kennedy, principal of Embro public school, is spending the Easter holidays at his home in Oshawa.

Miss Irene Kirkpatrick has returned to her home in Woodstock, after spending a month with her grandmother, Mrs. John McMurphy.

Rev. Mr. Barber, of Arthur, preached in Knox Church on Sunday. Mr. Barber taught in Youngsville school a number of years ago, and his many friends were pleased to see him again. He remained over a few days visiting friends.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. T. Gunn, of Toronto, is spending the Easter holidays with Embro friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Sutherland and Mrs. Wm. Abernethy were in Ingersoll on Wednesday, attending the funeral of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Patterson.

Miss E. Ross, of Woodstock, spent Good Friday at her home here.

Mr. John Hamilton left on Tuesday for the west.

Mr. A. D. Sutherland, of Fort William, is visiting his sister, Miss Kate Sutherland, John street.

The Royal Scots Concert Company made their second appearance here on Tuesday evening, but owing to the bad roads and stormy weather the audience was not as large as expected. Those present were delighted with the entertainment.

Mr. Wm. Spinks, photographer, of Woodstock, was here on Friday on business.

Miss Ray Ross, of London, is spending the holiday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ross, of Woodstock, are visiting at Mr. David Ross'.

Mrs. (Rev.) Cunningham and children, of Welland, are visiting Mrs. Yool, mother of Mrs. Cunningham.

Mrs. M. McGougan is spending the holiday in London.

Mr. Simster, of Stratford, formerly of the Traders' Bank staff, spent a few days with his friend, Mr. D. J. McMurphy.

Mr. Donald McIntyre, of Alvinston, spent a few days at Mr. M. McGougan's. He and Mrs. McIntyre returned on Thursday to their home.

KAISER'S SON IN HARVARD?

Reported That Prince Oscar Will Enter the University Next Fall.

Cambridge, Mass., March 29.—A German resident of this city who is closely identified with college affairs is authority for the statement that Prince Oscar, Emperor William's fifth son and next to the youngest, will probably enter Harvard University in the coming fall.

The information comes from a relative of the Cambridge man. A letter received by him from Germany says:

"At table I am sitting opposite the playwright Fulda. He tells me that the German Emperor takes a keen interest in Harvard University and that in a recent interview Emperor William had said that he expected to send his son Oscar to Harvard for a course of study. I am not sure, but I am under the impression that he said the prince would go to Cambridge this coming fall."

At the college office this report could not be confirmed. Secretary Greene said that although the office had heard rumors to the effect that one of the German Emperor's sons was coming to Cambridge as a student it had received no official advices in the matter.

EIGHT MORE OF THEM.

Toronto, March 30.—The incorporation of eight more mining companies with an aggregate capital of $5,200,000 is announced in this week's Ontario Gazette.

The BANK OF TORONTO
Capital, $4,000,000.00. Reserve, $4,500,000.00
Assets, $37,000,000.00.
Notice to Depositors
In future interest on all
INTEREST-BEARING ACCOUNTS
will be paid
FOUR TIMES A YEAR
as follows: February 28, May 31, August 31 and November 30.
OFFICES IN LONDON:
Corner King and Richmond Streets; Corner Dundas and Adelaide Streets; Corner John and Richmond Streets.

The Bank of British North America
LONDON - - - ONTARIO.
MAIN OFFICE AND SUB-BRANCH.
Corner Richmond and Queen's Avenue. Market Square.
Until further notice will pay Interest on Savings Accounts Quarterly, instead of half-yearly, as heretofore.

The Dominion Bank
Capital Paid-Up - - - $3,400,000
Reserve Fund - - - 4,400,000
Total Deposits - - - 35,000,000
LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS AND TALBOT STREETS
Gives notice that in future
Interest Will Be Payable on All Savings Accounts 4 Times a Year
$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT.
Absolute security to depositors and highest rate of interest paid.
M. E. HOLDEN, - - - - Manager
89m-tx

Begin Economizing
by placing any amount you may be able to spare—and a little more—in our savings department. But every day you delay is a day gone forever. Why not
DO IT NOW
Our 3 per cent interest on all amounts from $1 upwards, credited quarterly, takes no vacation—it works weekdays, Sundays, holidays and nights, and the principal simply couldn't be safer than in
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A TIP TO TRAVELERS
When you come in at the end of the week bring us your shoes. We will fix them while you wait.
The Modern Shoe Repair Shop,
472½ TALBOT ST PHONE 2310.

"I see be the papers," said Mr. Hennessey, "that the spring painting has begun." "Yes," replied Mr. Dooley, "and it's a funny thing, Hinnessey that the only pure paint and the only one that will stand the sun, wind and rain is the Sherwin-Williams brand. They started to make paint 25 years ago; they made it pure then and they've niver changed their minds since. Talk about children cryin' for Peruny, it ain't in it with the way an old home will groan and creak in every joint until a couple of coats of S.-W. P. are applied, when it subsides into a peaceful existence and to the naked eye is a thing of beauty and a joy forever."
"And where do you get it?" asked Honnessey.
"It's made in Canada," replied Mr. Dooley, "and you buy it at
COWAN'S HARDWARE
127 DUNDAS ST.

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TORONTO 301

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, March 30.

As a rule the Easter market ranks second to the Christmas market. The farmers say that the roads were never in such bad shape. Even those who came in with light loads had a difficult job in reaching the city. For the reasons mentioned it was suprising that there were so many farmers present at the market today. Of course the feature of the market was the large supply of eggs, as nearly every vehicle put its quota on board. There was a good demand in every line, and prices as a rule were firm, especially for oats, which advanced 3c to 5c per cwt.

Grain—While there was quite a large supply of oats, there was a brisk demand, as there has not been many loads offered during the week. Sales were made today at higher prices, from $1 25 to $1 30 per cwt. Wheat sold at 70c per bushel.

Hay and Straw—A couple of loads were brought in, which sold at $14 per ton. There should be an excellent demand for hay at Monday's market. Straw should also sell well next week.

Butter and Eggs—There was quite a large supply of butter offered. The demand was brisk at 25c, and occasionally 26c for choice pound rolls; for crocks 25c was most frequently paid. Eggs were firm at 18c per dozen at the early part of the market. Latter on there was a lot sold at 16c, and several large lots sold at 15c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were quite freely offered; sales were fairly brisk at 80c to 85c per bag wholesale, or 90c for a single bag. Rhubarb sold at 90c per dozen, or 3 bunches for 25c. Lettuce, 25c per dozen. Celery, for small bunches, 40c per dozen. Cucumbers $1 per dozen. Onions, 40c per dozen. Turnips, 35c per bag. Parsnips, $1 per bag.

Poultry—The supply today was quite large; sales were fairly brisk, and prices were a trifle lower at 16c to 17c per pound for dressed turkeys. Old fowl sold at 10½c to 11c per pound alive, or 13c dressed. Ducks went at $1 to $1 50 per pair dressed.

Dressed Hogs—A rather slow demand for what were offered; sales were made at $8 50 to $9 per cwt.

Live Hogs—Prices for Monday will be 25c per cwt. lower than last week, at $6 50 for selects; small pigs sold today at $6 50 to $7 50 per pair.

Butchers' Meat—The supply was very small; prices were unchanged.

Maple Syrup—There was a big demand for what was offered; sales were made at $1 25 per gallon. There is not likely to be much more offered, as the trees have started to bud.

COBALT
All mining stocks bought and sold. Private wire to Toronto, New York and Boston stock exchanges.
H. C. BECHER 432 Richmond Phone 213

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30.—The markets are quiet this morning. Manitoba wheats are more active, but Ontarios are quiet, with a tendency to weakness. Barley is scarce and firm.

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 red, 73c asked outside; No. 2 mixed, 72½c asked outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern offered for May delivery, on track at Goderich, at 81¼c, spot; No. Bay at 90c asked; No. 1 hard, 87c to 88c at lake ports; No. 2 northern, 85c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40c asked outside; No. 2 mixed, 38c.

Rye—No. 2, 63c bid east.

Peas—78c to 78½c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, American, 52½c to 53c, Toronto and west; Ontario, 45c to 46c, Chatham freights.

Buckwheat—57c to 58c outside.

Barley—52c to 52½c outside; No. 3 extra, 51c to 51½c; No. 3, 50c to 51c.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents, $2 70 asked, $2 67 bid; Manitoba, first patents, $4 50; seconds, $3 75; bakers, $3 90.

Bran—$23 bid at Montreal.

Butter—Very firm.

Eggs—Easy.

Cheese—Firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, March 30.—Cattle—Dull and prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 300 head; active, 25c lower, $4 25 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $6 95 to $6 90, mostly $6 90; roughs, $5 75 to $6; stags, $4 50 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,400 head; slow; sheep steady, lambs 25c lower; lambs, $5 to $8 75; yearlings, $7 50 to $7 75; wethers, $6 25 to $6 75; ewes, $4 75 to $6 25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $6 25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, about 300 steady; beeves, $4 20 to $6 75; cows, $1 75 to $4 80; heifers, $2 70 to $5 35; calves, $5 50 to $7 65; good to prime steers, $5 50 to $6 75; poor to medium, $4 20 to $5 45; stockers and feeders, $2 80 to $4 90.

Hogs—Receipts, about 7,000; 10c to 15c higher; light, $6 40 to $6 70; mixed, $6 40 to $6 72½; heavy, $6 30 to $6 70; rough, $6 30 to $6 45; pigs, $5 80 to $6 60; good to choice heavy, $6 50 to $6 60; bulk of sales at $6 60 to $6 65.

Sheep—Receipts, about 6,000; strong; natives, $4 25 to $6 50; westerns, $4 25 to $6 50; yearlings, $6 25 to $7 35; lambs, $6 to $8; westerns, $6 to $8.

STOCK MARKETS.

HOLIDAY ON 'CHANGE.

The New York, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges are closed today.

NEW YORK.

H. C. Becher, stockbroker, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, March 30.—Exchange closed. Bank statement: Reserves increased $8,421,825; loans increased $6,555,600; specie increased $10,685,300; legals increased $2,154,700; deposits increased $17,672,700; circulation decreased $100,300.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	86⅝	89¼	85⅝	83⅞
Amer. Locomotive	61	62	60¼	62
American Sugar	122	123½	122	123¾
American Smelting	116½	120¼	115½	119⅞
Anaconda	60¾	63	60⅝	63⅛
Atchison	88⅝	90¼	88	89⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	95	98	95	97⅛
Brooklyn Transit	50¼	53⅛	50⅛	52
Canadian Pacific	167	182½	167	182¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	33½	35½	33½	34¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	41	41⅞	40⅝	41¼
Chicago & G. W.	13¼	14	13¼	13⅞
Rock Island	20¼	21¼	20⅛	21
St. Paul	128⅞	132⅜	128½	131½
Erie	23⅞	25⅝	23⅝	24⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	58⅝	59½	58	59½
Erie, 2nd pfd	39	40	39	40
Illinois Central	141	141½	141	141½
Louisville & Nash.	116	118	116	118
Lead	55	58⅞	55¼	58½
Manhattan	133	134	133	134
Mexican Central	21	22	21	21¼
Missouri Pacific	72⅞	74½	72¾	74½
Kansas & Texas	34½	35½	34¼	35⅞
Kansas & Tex., pfd	64	64¼	64	64¼
Norfolk & Western	76½	...	...	...
New York Central	116½	117¾	116	117½
Ontario & Western	37⅞	39	37½	39
Pennsylvania	121	123	120½	122⅛
Pacific Mail	24½	...	...	...
People's Gas	88½	89	88½	89
Pressed Steel Car	33½	35	33½	35
Reading	103	105	101⅞	104½
Republic Steel	24¾	25¾	24½	25
Southern Pacific	79	81⅝	78⅝	80¾
Southern Railway	21¼	22¼	21¼	22
Tenn. Coal & Iron	135	139¾	135	139¾
Texas Pacific	26⅞	28½	26⅞	28½
Twin City	93	94⅜	93	94⅜
U. S. Leather	27¾	29⅝	27¼	29⅝
U. S. Steel	34¾	36¼	34½	35⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd	96⅜	98	96⅜	97⅞
Union Pacific	132	135⅞	131⅝	134⅞
Wabash, pfd.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Western Union Tel.	80⅝	...	...	...

A. E. CARPENTER
16 MASONIC TEMPLE.
Correspondent Ennis & Stoppani.
STOCKS and BONDS
For Cash or on Margin.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, March 30.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$ 75½	76⅞	75½	76⅛
July	77¼	78⅝	77½	78¾
September	78¼	79⅝	78½	79⅝
Corn—				
May	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
July	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
September	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜
Oats—				
May	42⅞	43	42¾	43
July	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
September	32¾	33	32¾	33
Pork—				
May	16 37	16 40	16 30	16 30
July	15 25	16 35	16 25	16 35
Lard—				
May	8 97	9 00	8 85	8 95
July	9 07	9 10	9 05	9 05
Short ribs—				
May	8 72	8 75	8 70	8 70
July	8 92	8 92	8 85	8 85

"INSURANCE THAT INSURES"
J. A. Nelles & Son
INSURANCE
Have removed to 380 Richmond St., Opp. Masonic Temple.

NICHOLS AND WHITNEY

What Transpired at Interview Still a Matter of Surmise.

Toronto, March 29.—Mr. Frederick Nichols' interview with Premier Whitney and the members of the cabinet, is still a topic of conversation on the street, although it is impossible to do more than guess what transpired.

Hon. Adam Beck was not present at the meeting between the representative of the Niagara power companies and the cabinet.

One report is to the effect that Mr. Nichols is endeavoring to persuade the Government to allow the companies to build and operate the transmission lines under certain terms and regulations.

Just what view the Government would take of such a proposition it is impossible to say. The cost of building the transmission line will run into several millions of dollars. One serious objection likely to be raised against the companies being permitted to transmit the power is the difficulty which would always be present of compelling them to carry the power to the smaller communities.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 29.	Reported at.	From.
Astoria	New York	Glasgow
Napolitan Prinz	New York	Palermo
Lancastrian	Boston	London
Campania	Queenstown	New York
Monmouth	Liverpool	St. John
Vaderland	Antwerp	New York
Amerika	Cherbourg	New York
La Touraine	Havre	New York
Republic	Algiers	Boston
Pannonia	Naples	New York
Neckar	Naples	New York
Koenig Albert	New York	Genoa
March 30.		
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
Numidian	Glasgow	Philadelphia
Corinthian	Halifax	Glasgow
St. Laurent	New York	Havre
Graf Waldersee	New York	Hamburg

About Charges

One thing that deters people from the free use of the Trust Company is the fear of heavy charges.

If the increase in our business (nearly half a million per annum) is not sufficient guarantee, write or interview the manager.

The London and Western Trusts Co'y, Limited.
LONDON, ONT.

CLAUSE CREATED A LITTLE STORM

Continued from Page Seven.

It would have been better had Mr. Miller's statement been distinguished by courage rather than by cunning."

"I can assure you that so far as the Torontos are concerned," said Mr. James Murphy, manager, "that there was no intention on their part."

C. A. Irvine, of Brampton, thought the insinuation was a slur on men who had tried to build up the association, and moved that it be struck out.

The amendment was lost and the president's address adopted.

Residence Rule Defeated.

At the afternoon session the proposed amendments to the constitution were discussed.

The proposal of O. E. Eby that every player in the intermediate shall be a bona fide resident of the city, town or village in which his club is situated since the 1st of May in the season in which he plays, except where a player lives in a rural district, when special provision might be made for making a ten-mile limit, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

President Miller's motion to strike out section five of article three of the regulations under which the club winning the championship of the senior series of Toronto Lacrosse League (provided such club is a member of the association) should be entitled to play as a district winner in the intermediate or junior series at the option of the association, met with similar fate.

Senior Committee Remains.

Mr. Miller moved to strike out the clause in the constitution providing five clubs, that the clubs entitled to play for the senior championship shall be the club which competed for it in the preceding year, the winner of the intermediate championship for the preceding year, and such other clubs as may be admitted by the senior committee or management, was also lost. The association by a large vote decide to retain the senior commitee, and not place the government of the affairs of the senior series in the hands of the general executive, as proposed by Mr. Miller.

The president moved that the deposit of the senior clubs be reduced from $50 to $25. The association decide in favor of a ten-dollar fee.

Some Amendments.

The following other amendments were carried:

That in all protested games ordered to be played over the association shall collect 10 per cent of the gross gate receipts.

Providing there be no contest in the senior or any intermediate or junior district, the year following the awarding of any championships, the club holding any trophies of the association may retain such trophies.

That field captains be allowed in the senior series.

That the home team provide a large gong, to be under the control of the referee's timekeeper, who shall sound it at the expiration of each quarter at the request of the competitors' timekeepers.

That no grounds in the city of Toronto or other places shall be considered neutral grounds as between teams in a play-off or final game when one of these teams represents Toronto and such other place against an outside team, unless such outside team agrees to play the game on such grounds.

Junior Age Limit Increased.

The amendments of C. A. Irvine to fix the limit of the age allowed in the junior series of 22 years, instead of 20, was lost, but an amendment fixing it at 21 years was carried. The latter was moved by F. C. Waghorne.

It was also decided that the president should continue to appoint the referees, the amendment proposing that this should be done by the secretary being lost.

The election was exciting. H. S. Cameron, of Beaverton, defeated J. D. Bailey, of Toronto, for the presidency by a vote of 122 to 106.

C. A. Irvine, of Brampton, withdrew from the contest and J. M. Kearns, of Arthur, was declared elected first vice-president by acclamation.

J. F. Doyle, of Newmarket, snowed under Blaney McGuire in the contest for the second vice-presidency, the vote being 154 to 61.

The New Council.

The following council was elected: A. H. Krausman, Elora; J. J. Kelly, Brantford; J. K. Forsythe, Toronto; C. A. Irvine, Brampton; G. G. Green, Bradford; A. M. Regan, Peterboro; John McEachren, Toronto; O. S. Eby, Hespeler; A. J. Wright, Hamilton; J. Tegart, Toronto.

At the meeting of the council in the morning the claims of the Cannington Lacrosse Club against Uxbridge for $18 75 was allowed and Uxbridge was suspended until they pay up.

Collingwood must pay Orillia $30 10, the expenses of a defaulted game.

Bradford's claim against Brampton was allowed. This was the expense of a defaulted game.

Mount Forest was suspended until it pays Durham's claim of $24 40.

The claim of Preston against Elora for the deferee's expenses was withdrawn. This was a case where the official referee arrived too late on the ground and the game was started under another referee. Elora was suspended until the amount is paid.

The Woodbridge claim against the Young Torontos for the referee's expenses, amounting to $5, was withdrawn.

The members present at the council meeting were President Miller, J. D Bailey, J. M. Kearns, T. F. Doyle, J. McEachren, O. S. Eby, B. McGuire, T. L. W. Tegart and J. K. Forsythe.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

MY, WHAT A FUSS

Londoners Created It In Galt, Although They Went Merely to Buy a Horse.

Fire Chief Clark, Dr. Tamlin, V.S., and Ald. Garratt were in Galt on Thursday to buy a horse for the fire department, and according to the Galt papers, they created quite a fuss. Says the Reporter:

Chief Laurence Clark, of the fire department; Ald. Joshua Garratt, member of the fire and water committee; Dr. Tamlin, V.S., of the health and fire departments.

The aforegoing civic officials of London are in town today on a business visit, their mission being to buy a new horse for the city fire department. They found one that suited them, among a lot of newly-arrived horses at Cowan & Barlow's, and if the figure, something less than $300, is thought right the object of the visit will have been attained and the fire brigade horses of the Forest City will secure an acquisition that nobody will dare to question. Dr. Tamlin pronounces the horse perfect, and believes he will fill the vacancy in the stalls exactly.

Chief Keyes, an old London boy, acted as cicerone to the party, whom he dined at the Imperial. Hitching up one of his best teams to a swell turnout, Chief Keyes drove the visitors all around town, showing them the most notable institutions and points of interest. They dclare they had a most enjoyable day.

"You have one of the neatest, cleanest and most business-looking towns I ever visited," said Ald. Garratt, who, by the way, is an extensive traveler and a keen observer. The alderman is the hero of the famous suit aimed to unseat him on a technicality as to his nomination. He enjoys the distinction of election for several terms on his merits, he being an absentee during the campaign. He is fat and jolly, and says the unseating procedure doesn't fiz on him.

Chief Clark expressed himself as surprised and delighted with the appearance of Galt and complimented Chief Keyes on the fire hall equipment.

Dr. Tamlin was equally eulogistic of the town, and declared that he had seen ample evidences of the fact that the housebuilding industry was encouraged in Galt.

The party were joined by Mr. Quirk, agent for the Metropolitan, and an ex-member of the London fire brigade. Mr. Grainger, of the Merchants Bank, late of London, also called at the hotel to pay his respects to the visitors.

HIT BY LOW BRIDGE

Strange Fate Overtakes Three Robbers While Escaping With Booty.

Somerville, Mass., March 29.—Three men, two of them dead, and the other fatally hurt, were found in a heap on top of a freight car at the local Boston and Maine Railroad station today. Apparently, while riding on top of the car, the men had struck an overhead bridge.

The unconscious man revived sufficiently to state that his name was Thomas Donovan, and that he and the other man had robbed a tobacco store at Leominster. Before he could give the names of his associates or tell a longer story, he again became insensible and the physicians say that he will die.

THE LATE NICOL McCOLL

Remains of Young Strathroy Barrister Interred at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, March 29.—The remains of the late Nicol McColl were interred here today. The interment took place in St. Thomas Cemetery, the officiating clergymen being Ven. Archdeacon Hill and Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon.

The honorary pallbearers were Messrs. Geo. A. Stewart, Richardson, Thompson, Dr. McDougall, Close and Stuart, of Strathroy, and the active bearers were Messrs. Geo. Rowly, H. Underwood, A. R. F. Gilbert, Fred. S. Ferguson, Ralph Crocker and Fulton Risdon.

Among those present from outside were Messrs. Follinsbee, of Strathroy; and Bartram, of London, the law partners of the deceased; F. G. McDiarmid, M.P.P.; D. A. Hugill, Rodney; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Black, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Black, Dutton; Duncan Patterson, Angue Patterson and Colin Kerr, Iona; Mr. and Mrs. Archie Kerr, Alex. McPherson, London; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kerr, Shedden; John McIntyre, Miss McIntyre and Henry Killins, Lawrence Station; Duncan McIntyre, Iona.

Among a large number of lovely floral tributes were wreaths from the lawn tennis club, Strathroy; the West Middlesex Conservative Association, the West Elgin Conservative Association, local Knights of Maccabees and a floral club from the members of the hockey club.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

DELHI.

Delhi, March 30.—Miss Patterson spent Sunday in Simcoe.

Mr. C. Stoddard, of Toronto, was here this week.

Mr. Howard Lehman left on Thursday for Conneaut, Ohio.

Miss R. Kitchen is visiting her brother in Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynes spent Friday in Waterford.

Mr. William Crysler, of Simcoe, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. William McGuire, of Glen Meyer, was in Delhi over Sunday.

Mr. John Kellum, of Toronto, is home here for the Easter vacation.

Mr. Howey, of Mount Pleasant, is visiting friends in Delhi this week.

Miss Maggie Feruson, of Hamilton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Smith.

Mr. Ed. Walters, who has been visiting in Fisherville, has returned to Delhi.

Soap has been in use for 3,000 years and is twice mentioned in the Bible. A few years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii, having been buried beneath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city in the year 79 A. D. The soap found in the shop had not lost its efficacy although it had been buried 1,800 years.

MAURY SCHEME WEAKEST YET SAY REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION

Titus Plan Only One That Gives a Clear Idea As To Cost.

The Real Estate Association held its regular meeting last night, but owing to the holiday the attendance was light.

The water problem, telephone franchise and the reading supplied the public libraries were amongst the subjects discussed.

The members expressed themselves pretty plainly as regards the Maury scheme, which they declared to be the weakest thing yet placed before the city.

No resolution was passed, however, and the matter will be taken up at the next meeting.

It is hoped by that time to have more information on the Titus scheme. If Mr. Titus is prepared to give the city as much water as it at present uses, and if he will agree to increase the pressure at the hydrants sufficiently to meet the requirements of the underwriters, and thus have the insurance rates reduced, the real estaters feel that the city should get down to business with him at once.

"The Titus scheme is the only one which is plainly before the people as to cost," one of the members said. "We want a little further information as to what he is going to give us for the money, and then we will be in a position to make a recommendation to the commissioners."

The Telephone Question.

As regards the telephone matter, the facts gleaned by the civic deputation to Buffalo were informally discussed, and though no resolution was passed, one of the most prominent members of the association today stated that he new sees no reason why the council should not defer the matter of telephone competition for five years.

The following resolution regarding public libraries was passed: "Resolved that this association approves the action of Premier Whitney in calling the attention of the officials, the Legislature and the people to the conditions existing in many of the free libraries of the Province as to the trashy and what cannot prove to be other than unwholesome reading issued to the youth of our country, and further, we believe that the act should be amended by reducing the population limit from 100,000 to 50,000 for the library tax rate of ¼ mill on the dollar, as we believe that once a library has acquired a first-class standing of scientific and other works, by cutting out the usual annual trash, ¼ mill will be ample for all places with over 50,000 people, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier and to the local press."

CROCKER ESTATE AFTER HARRIMAN

Endeavor To Prevent U. P. Directors Voting On Southern Pacific Affairs.

Chicago, March 29.—Attorney Henry Crawford, of this city, announced today that a bill in equity on behalf of the Crocker Estate Company of San Francisco and Thomas H. Hubbard, of San Francisco, has been filed in the circuit court of Austin, Texas, asking that the Southern Pacific Railway Company be restrained from paying dividends upon its common stock, amounting to $4,000,000.

The court is asked to decree that the Union Pacific Railroad controls and operates a system of railroad, which is in constant and natural competition with the Southern Pacific between San Francisco and New Orleans, "contrary to public policy and in violation of the laws of the United States and the laws of Texas."

The bill asks that the court enjoin the Union Pacific Company and its officers and agents from hereafter voting on any stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, or exercising any direction or control over the Southern Pacific road or over its finances, including the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Company.

It is said by the complainant that to fully protect the liens and priorties of the second mortgage "west division bonds," that the court will either appoint a receiver for the "western division" or direct the mortgage trustees to enter into possession and operate the lines under the direction of the court.

The complainants say that they hold more than $2,000,000 of the total of $6,354,000 of second mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Company, and aver that the interest and sinking fund installments past due amount to $2,500,000, and claim that inasmuch as the Southern Pacific assumed and agreed to pay the interest and sinking fund installments, the bondholders have the right to enforce their claims against the Southern Pacific Company.

It is claimed in the bill that the railroad paid interest on bonds and declared dividends when they should have paid the interest on the mortgage bonds, and the court is asked to decree accordingly.

EVELYN MAY FACE TRIAL

New York, March 29.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's indictment and trial for perjury committed to save the life of her husband, which is now mooted, would probably be the most sensational and startling aftermath of the Thaw trial. Certain court moves indicate that it is District Attorney Jerome's aim not to spare the young woman punishment if she must be sacrificed to vindicate Stanford White's memory.

The incidents in the mirror room of one of White's retreats, she swore, took place on the night subsequent to the day upon which she had posed for certain photographs.

By the photograph, the day of the month when the pictures were taken was ascertained. Although he could not introduce it as evidence, Jerome, aided by White friends, has proof, it is said, that White on the night named by Evelyn, was in his apartment in the Madison Square tower, receiving election returns.

LEFT HIM $6,000,000

Deserted Son Was Remembered in His Father's Will.

Thompsonville, Ct., March 29.—Word has just been received here from Chas. L. Van Wert, until recently a jeweler of this place, that he has just been left a fortune of $6,000,000 by the death of his father in Kentucky, James Van Wert.

About 25 years ago Van Wert deserted his wife and young son heir. Nothing was heard from him until the announcement of his death, and that he left an estate of $18,000,000, principally in mining and coal lands located in Virginia and Kentucky.

In his will, the elder Van Wert remembered the son he had deserted by giving him a third interest in his large estate

HONDURAS STILL FULL OF FIGHT

President Bonilla Prepares To Wreak Revenge On Victorious Nicaragua.

Washington, March 29.—Active telegraphic correspondence has been in progress between the Washington officials and the diplomatic representative in Central America and Mexico, for the past 48 hours relative to the Central American embroglio.

No statement of the negotiations could be obtained for publication. Captain Fullam, commander of the gunboat Marietta, reported by cable from Puerto Cortez that everything was quiet on the north coast of Honduras and that he was sending a long report by mail. The news that Costa Rica had recognized the provisional government of Honduras lacked confirmation up to the close of the day, and was accepted with reserve.

At least 60 days will be required for the election of the president by the provisional government in Honduras, and the establishment of the new administration on such a basis that it can command the general recognition of the world powers.

This delay will necessarily make the conditions in Central America even more uncertain, according to Latin-American diplomats, who have advices that President Bonilla has no thought of giving up the fight, but is busily reorganizing his army in the hope of reversing his former defeat.

EX-PREACHER HANGED

Preaches His Own Funeral Service While on the Gallows.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 29.—Thos. Harris, a young white man, formerly a Baptist preacher, was hanged in the jail yard at Gaffney, S. C., today for the murder of Mrs. Hortense Morgan, an aged white woman, last November. Before the black cap was adjusted Harris preached his own funeral sermon. He killed Mrs. Morgan by cutting her throat, after which he took $800 from her clothes.

Harris narrowly escaped being lynched at the time of his arrest, and was brought to Spartanburg for safe keeping.

CATS ON THE PAY ROLL

Railway Company Is to Install Rat Catchers at Its Stations.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 29.—The Euclid avenue station cat of the Pennsylvania Railroad is to receive official recognition on the pay roll. He will receive a monthly appropriation large enough to pay for his milk, and perhaps a lunch of fish now and then. Then, if he doesn't keep the rats out of the baggage room, he will be discharged and another cat will be employed to do the rat catching about the station.

President McCrea has issued the order. It is general, and requires that a cat be maintained at every passenger station in the system. Rats tear baggage in transit, and the cats are to stop this damage.

The Euclid avenue station cat has been on the job without pay for longer than a year, and has seemed satisfied to work for his keep.

FRANCE TALKS PLAIN

Moroccan Sultan's Representative Informed That He Must Be Good.

Tangier, March 28.—M. Regnault, the French minister, accompanied by the commander of the French cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, yesterday presented to Mohammed El Torres, the representative of the Sultan, France's demands for reparation in the case of the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. Mohammed El Torres was warned that he would be held fully responsible for the carrying out of the French demands and for any anti-European movement which might result therefrom. The representative of the Sultan offered no objection.

ADRIFT, HELPLESS ON THE ATLANTIC

No Word of Missing Sealer With Nearly Two Hundred Hands Aboard.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 29. — The Newfoundland Government yesterday arranged with the underwriters and owners of the costal steamer Portia, to have that vessel sail to search for the sealing steamer Greenland, which, with 183 men on board, is probably drifting helplessly on the Atlantic.

Captain Knee, of the steamer Grand Lake, which, upon her arrival here, reported the accident to the shaft of the Greenland, conferred with Captain Fitzpatrick, of the Portia, for several hours last night, and gave him all the data he possessed.

No word of the missing ship has been received, and mariners believe the prevailing winds and current have driven in a southerly direction and towards the track of ocean liners, beyond Cape Race.

If this theory is a correct one, it is thought that some trans-Atlantic steamer may sight the vessel and assist her to reach port.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 12, Windsor, Ont.



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SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

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LANGLEY, MY VALET — CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 263 Dundas. Phone 1721. Wagon calls.

PERSONAL.

LOVE, MARRIAGE, BUSINESS MADE clear, and also how to win the durable affection of the other sex against all rivals. Send your birth date and 10c. J. Grant, Box 257, Lachine P. O., Que. b

KNOW THY FUTURE—GET A PERFECT picture of past and present, absolutely free, with forecast for the year. Be benefited by what the stars can tell you. Send birth date and year, with 5c silver, to Varon Melva, Syracuse, Indiana. b

PRETTY WIDOW, VERY AFFECTIONATE, alone, large fortune, wishes husband capable of managing her extensive business affairs. Box 405, St. Joseph, Michigan. b

FREE—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD, FUTURE and past revealed, surprising, by America's eminent philosopher, astrologist, clairvoyant, St. John, 12 Sheldon street, Chicago. Send birth date and stamp. Know thyself. b

YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD FREE BY America's greatest psychic astrologer; all revealed about business, courtship, love, marriage, changes, travels, etc. Send birth date, with stamped, addressed envelope. Prof. H. Houmaire, 2329 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. b

MIDDLE-AGED CAPITALIST, RICH, LONESOME, desires companionship of loving wife; rich or poor makes no difference. Box 425, St. Joseph, Michigan. b

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JAMES CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House. Violin, cornet, trombone. 523 King.

GEORGE C. PHELPS WILL RESUME teaching April 16.

W. A. BLEUTHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

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GEORGE C. PHELPS, KING STREET, between Wellington and Waterloo. Telephone 999.

CHARLES E. WHEELER—PIANO, ORGAN, harmony and singing. Private studio, 422 Waterloo. Telephone.

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Every pair of glasses fitted by us are made on the premises under the care of the examiner, thus insuring a perfect correction.

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All the nourishing elements of the highest grade materials. It's a pure food that's not only delicious, but wholesome and sustaining. Specify Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread at your grocer's.

JOHNSTON BROS. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. McKee of Glen Oak, is visiting friends in this city.

—Roy Harris is lying seriously ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Harris.

—Messrs. D. H. Elliott and Victor Mallory, of Toronto, are visiting their parents in this city.

—Misses McMechan and Miss Muriel Vardon, of Springfield, are visiting Mrs. Buchner, city.

—Miss Eva E. McMahen returned home last night from Hamilton, where she had been visiting her sister Mrs.

—Mrs. F. H. Heath, who has been in the hospital for several weeks, has returned home greatly improved in health.

—Mrs. Jas. Campbell, of 155 Wharncliff road, West London, is spending the Easter holidays with Detroit relatives.

—Mr. Dunk, a gospel singer of considerable prominence, will assist at the services in Egerton Street Baptist Church tomorrow.

—Miss Florence Hamilton, of Wellington street, who has been visiting friends in Hamilton and Toronto, has returned home.

—Mr. Fred H. Price, superintendent of the Grand Trunk car service, Montreal, formerly master of transportation here, was in the city yesterday.

—Mrs. (Rev.) H. Beverley Kitchen, of Hamilton, accompanied by her baby daughter, May, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. McMahen, of Colborne street.

—The Bishop of Huron the Right Reverend David Williams, D.D., will be the preacher in the Memorial Church at the Easter evening service at 7 p.m.

—Miss Isabelle Peace, of Strathroy, will sing at both services in Chalmers Church tomorrow.

—"Easter Illustrated," will be Rev. T. T. Shields' subject tomorrow evening in Adelaide Street Church. A number of persons will be baptized.

—James Osborne, a young man employed at Thompson's livery stable, was found lying in the hay mow of the stable in a serious condition yesterday, and was removed to Victoria Hospital. It was found that he was suffering from pneumonia.

—Mr. David McCorquodale and family are leaving Embro for this city. The member of Embro Star Lodge, No. 229, had an "At Home" in their rooms this week, at which Mr. McCorquodale was presented with an address.

—The breaking of a trolley wire on Richmond street, near Central avenue, at non yesterday tied up the service over that district for an hour. To patch the break it was necessary to insert new wire from Central avenue to Albert street.

—Mr. Julius Cahn, business manager of "Are You a Mason," the farce comedy which played the Grand in St. Thomas last night, passed through London today on his way to Brantford, where the company plays tonight. Mr. Cahn will be remembered as the gentleman who with Mr. J. R. Stewart, conducted Springbank Theater last summer.

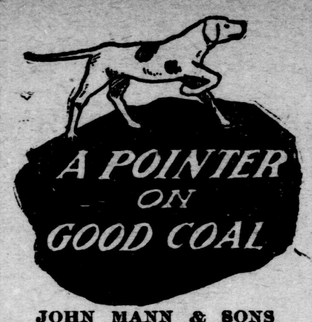
—The death occurred in this city on Thursday afternoon of Mrs. Katherine McDonald, in her 40th year. Mrs. McDonald resided in Delaware, but was visiting relatives in this city when she died from the effects of pneumonia from which she had been suffering for some time. The funeral took place from Ferguson's undertaking parlors to the G. T. R. station. Interment was made at Delaware yesterday afternoon.

—Special services are being held in the Salvation Army Citadel today, tomorrow and Monday. These services will be conducted by Captain Matier, the traveling financial officer for this district, who is a splendid vocalist, and a very interesting speaker. A special knee-drill is being held at 7 o'clock on Easter morning, when the band will be in attendance, leading a rousing march at 6:30 a.m. On Monday night a very interesting lantern service will be given by Captain Matier, entitled "Ben Hur."

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We have now a most complete assortment of **Bon Bon Dishes, Pin Trays, Hair Receivers, Vases, Berry Sets, Salad Dishes, etc.,** any of which would be an acceptable Easter gift.

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Nothing but the best flour and yeast used.

'PHONE 929.

Caution!

The popularity of the new toilet lotion, Hazel-Rose, has encouraged a host of imitators, who endeavor to sell some article of their own manufacture when Hazel-Rose is wanted and asked for.

This new toilet luxury is a secret and scientific combination, and differs entirely from any other lotion. It is healing and soothing, and keeps the face and hands delightfully smooth and velvety; prevents tendency to wrinkles, improves and beautifies the complexion. There is a charm about the use of Hazel-Rose that you do not find in any other preparation for the skin.

Only 25 cents a bottle.

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Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

UNION EASTER RALLY.

A congregational union Sunday school rally will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Southern Congregational Church, in which the First and Southern Congregational Sunday schools will participate.

PRESENTED WITH PURSE.

A number of friends of Mr. J. Hodgins, of Layard street, who has severed his connection with the firm of Lawson & Jones to accept a position in Chicago, presented him with a purse before his departure. Mr. Hodgins was very popular with a large circle of acquaintances, and all are sorry to lose him, though they wish him every success in his new field.

MR. CLARK'S INDUCTION.

The induction of Rev. W. J. Clark as pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, took place on Thursday evening in the presence of the congregation and the following members of the Montreal Presbytery: Rev. Dr. Jas. Barclay, Rev. Dr. Robt. Campbell, Prof. Mackenzie, Rev. Dr. Mowatt, Principal Scrimger, Rev. A. S. Ross, Rev. Dr. E. Scott, Rev. Dr. J. Fleck, Rev. John Mackay, Rev. Mr. Cruickshank, Rev. K. J. Macdonald, Rev. J. R. Dobson, Rev. S. J. Taylor. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. S. Ross, Rev. Dr. Barclay addressing the pastor and Rev. John McKay the congregation.

GREAT TRADE IS POSSIBLE.

Mr. John Lawson, of this city, who accompanied the delegates from the Canadian boards of trade which visited the West Indies, to examine into trade conditions, was in Ottawa yesterday on his way home. He states that with proper care in shipment a great trade can be worked up between Canada and the islands. Mr. Lawson has made large contracts for the shipments of West India fruits to Canada.

NEW HORSE SECURED.

Fire Chief Clark, Dr. Tamlin, V.S., and Ald. Garratt were in Galt on Thursday and practically concluded a deal for a fine horse for the East End fire hall. The animal stands 16.2 hands, weighs 1,400 pounds. The price agreed upon was $250, the sale, however, being subject to the approval of one of the owners who was away when the committee was at Galt. The fire chief also had an opportunity yesterday to secure a team for $600. The price was too high.

INVITED FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

A pleasant surprise party was held at the Methodist parsonage, Charing Cross, on the evening of March 26, when, on behalf of the choir and congregation, Mrs. Salton was presented with a beautiful chatelaine, and well-filled purse, accompanied with an address expressing appreciation of her valuable services as organist of the church. The pastor, Rev. S. Salton, has been cordially invited by the trustees to remain with them a third year. Mr. Salton was at one time stationed in London.

LONDONERS ON PROGRAMME.

The Provincial Educational Association meets in Toronto University next week. The Deputy Minister of Education and Editor Winship, of Boston, will address the general public meeting in the evening. The following London teachers appear on the programme for addresses in several of the sections: Messrs. J. A. Dickinson, J. Dearness, M.A., F. W. Merchant, B. A., D. Paed, C. B. Edwards, B. A., and S. Pickles. Miss Maud Hotson and Miss Gertrude Bapty will give papers in the kindergarten department. Mr. Dearness is chairman of the training department, and Mr. Pickles of the manual arts section.

THE HOLIDAY IN LONDON

Weather Ideal, and the Day Was Pleasantly Spent.

Good Friday weather was ideal, and the people of London passed the day very pleasantly.

In the morning and evening special services were held in many of the churches. The afternoon was given over to amusements.

For a time in the morning the weather was threatening, but as day wore in, Good Friday became a day of May-like temperature. This fact prompted many people to choose a walk rather than the theaters in the afternoon.

As a consequence the attendance at the local matinees was very disappointing. At night, however, both houses played to good audiences. At Bennett's standing room only was available.

Railroad traffic for the Easter holidays has been very heavy, and yesterday all trains into London and out of London were crowded.

Livery business was poor, owing to the muddy condition of the roads.

The roller rinks did a land office business.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

$9 to New York and Return.

Erie Railway, April 5, tickets good ten days, returning. For Pullman accommodations, write J. R. Cathcart, 309 Main street, Buffalo 96m

Easter Postcards.—Our collection of these comprises not only charming and suitable flower and general subjects, but also a variety of designs well adapted for the juvenile population, in which chickens, hares, rabbits and Easter eggs form the leading features. Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane, city.

Stylish Rubber-tired Victorias.—Hueston's Star and Bon Ton Liveries.

Pianos to Rent.

Pianos rented from $2 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Nordheimer Company, Limited, 188 Dundas street.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ACCEPTS LAMBETH CALL

Rev. A. J. Thomas To Take Methodist Pastorate There.

The quarterly board of the Lambeth Methodist Church has invited Rev. A. J. Thomas, of this city, to the pastorate of the church for the coming conference year.

Mr. Thomas has accepted subject to the sanction of the stationing committee. He succeeds Rev. A. G. Harris.

YOUNG LADIES' AT HOME

Mission Circle of First Methodist Realizes Over $100.

The annual "At Home" of the Young Ladies' Mission Circle of the First Methodist Church was a great success. Wesley Hall and the tea-rooms were handsomely decorated, and the pretty waitresses and large and representative audience made a gathering which adequately rewarded the enthusiastic promoters of the entertainment. In a social way, and in an increased interest in mission work, the gain cannot be overestimated, whilst the substantial result amounted to considerably over $100. Mrs. Jordan and the Misses Boomer, Field and Weldon arranged the following programme, which was rendered in an artistic and enjoyable manner: Piano duet, Mr. Jordan and Miss St. George; vocal solo, Miss Ella Deacon; piano solo, Miss Boomer; vocal solo, Mr. Harding, vocal solo, Miss Emma Kidner; vocal duo, Misses Ellar and Mountjoy; reading, Miss Pauline Ivey; violin duet, Mrs. McCully and Mrs. Jordan; vocal solo, Mr. Beech. Accompanists, Mrs. Jordan and Miss Boomer.

HOLIDAY ORGAN RECITAL

Mr. Jordan and First Methodist Choir in Choice Programme.

The Good Friday organi recita given last evening in the First Methodist Church by Mr. Albert D. Jordan, assisted by the choir and others, proved one of the most enjoyable musical treats of the whole season. It was well attended. Mr. Jordan was at his best and in his several renderings, particularly in the "Death and Resurrection of Christ" by Malling, and Chopin's Funeral March, held the closest attention of his audience.

Mr. Maurice Poure, in his two violin selections, especially the Adagio Religioso in D minor, captivated his listeners. Miss Pearl Ellar, contralto, and Miss Taylor, soprano, also added materially to the evening's enjoyment by their solos, and the choruses by the choir were highly appreciated. They showed most careful attention and training on the part of the leader. The programme was as follows:

Fantasie Dramatique ..... Mailly
Aria ..... Bach
Ave Maria ..... Schubert
Mr. Poure.
"He Was Despised" (Messiah) ..... Handel
Miss Ellar.
Grave E Cantabile .... Joseph Haydn
A Legend—"Christ When a Child," ..... Tschaikowsky
The Choir.
"The Death and Resurrection of Christ" ..... Malling
"O, Come Near to the Cross"..Gounod
The Choir.
"Funeral March" (by desire) ..Chopin
Adagio Religioso (Concerto D minor) ..... Vieuxtemps
Mr. Poure.
"I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" (Messiah) ..... Gounod
Miss Taylor.
Sposalizio ..... Liszt
"Unfold Ye Portals Everlasting" (Redemption) ..... Gounod
The Choir.

SALE REALIZED $8,000

Stock of Mr. A. G. Stroyan Disposed of at Auction.

A. M. Hunt, the auctioneer, sold in five hours and twenty minutes, the livery stock of A. G. Stroyan, of Wellington street. The sum of $8,043 was realized.

Buyers were present from Welland, Seaforth, Mitchell, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Toronto and many other places.

Prices were very good, horse flesh being especially high.

Twenty-six horses were disposed of at an average of $144 each. One animal brought $300.

A large number of hacks, coupes, buggies, cutters, robes, etc., were also sold. One robe brought $52, and one set of harness $70.

Mr. Stroyan intends leaving for the west shortly.

DON'T SQUEEZE YOUR FEET FOR beauty. Our $3.50 shoes will overcome that difficulty and still retain their beauty. WM. PAXMAN, 290 Dundas street.

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WAGES OF GOOD "SMELLERS."

There are several trades which provide men and women with good livings simply because they enjoy an exceptionally keen sense of smell. Scentmakers, for example, need someone with a very delicate sense of smell to aid them in mixing the ingredients of perfumes in proper proportions. Queen Alexandra's favorite perfume—violet—costs £10 per ounce bottle, and it has to run the gauntlet of five professional "smellers" before it is passed as being correctly blended and ready for her majesty's use.

Some of the leading firms of perfume makers pay their "smellers" from £4 to £7 a week. Contractors for the lighting of streets, large public buildings and pleasure grounds very often engage "smellers" to find escapes of gas, one shilling being generally paid for each escape reported. Some of these men frequently make over £3 in a single week, the result being that in many cases the fee has been reduced to ninepence per escape reported.—London World.

A Strange People Are the Eskimos---The Voyage of the Dominion Steamer Neptune

Spent the Winter With the Tribes on the Northwest Coast of the Hudson Bay—Heathen Practices and Rites—Family Relations and Morals Are Loose—Odd Amusements.

As fascinating as a novel is the narrative of the cruise of the Dominion Government's steamship Neptune to Hudson Bay and the Arctic Islands. The report is written by the officer in charge, Prof. A. P. Low, of the Dominion Geological Survey. The voyages took place in the seasons of 1903 and 1904, but the report has just been issued in book form. The most entertaining chapters deal with the Eskimos, who are scattered along the northern coast of Labrador and of Hudson Strait, and on the east and west sides of Hudson Bay. The following are extracts from Prof. Low's book:

ANNUAL ROUTINE.

The Eskimo, even to a greater extent than the Indian, depends upon the chase for his existence. The Indian is dependent, in the uncivilized state, on the animals he kills for food and clothing, while the Eskimo must not only get his sustenance and raiment by the chase, but also his fuel, which is either obtained from the blubber of seals and whales, or from the fat of the barren-ground caribou.

The yearly round of life of the Eskimo differs but little anywhere, except on the Atlantic coast of Labrador, where it has been modified by the missionaries. A description of the annual life of the Eskimo of the east coast of Hudson Bay is typical of that of the other tribes, and only accidental variations occur, due to the prevalence of particular game, such as the musk-ox, in some regions.

During the winter the Eskimo lives in a snowhouse or iglo; in the summer in a tent or tupik, made of seal or deer skins. The year begins with the lengthening days of January, and this is usually a period of hard times, lasting for a couple of months. The Eskimo of the southern regions is then on his yearly journey to the trading post, where he will exchange the proceeds of the past year's hunt for ammunition, tobacco, and a few luxuries of clothing and tools. The ice along the coast in January does not extend far from the shore, and the seals keep in the open water, where they can only be killed by being shot from the edge of the ice. This is a very uncertain subsistence for the native, owing to the storms of the season, which either break the ice from the shore, or crowd its edge with small floating cakes, forming an impassable barrier to the open water. If a good supply of deer meat has not been laid by during the fall, periods of starvation are now frequent; these, when severe and prolonged, result in death or disaster, more natives dying at this time than throughout the rest of the year. The annual journey is made in stages; the native remains in a suitable spot for killing seals until enough of these animals has been secured to met the requirements of food for the family and dogs, for a few days; then everything is securely lashed on the long, narrow sleds, and the party, usually consisting of two or more families, travels slowly southward along the shore ice, a woman often walking ahead of the dogs to encourage them. The men wander about on the ice in search of seal-holes, and occasionally secure a seal while on the journey. In the evening a halt is made and the men build a small snowhouse with blocks cut from a convenient bank. These small houses, built only for the night, seldom exceed nine or ten feet in diameter, and it is only when a considerable stay is expected that larger houses are built.

During the month of June the weather is generally fine, and ducks and geese are plentiful in the open water of the ponds and sea. The ice becomes very rotten towards the end of the month, and soon breaks away from the shores, when the kyaks come into use. This is the most pleasant season of the year for the Eskimos, and they always sing about its pleasures in their sing-songs, to be described later. Game of all kinds is abundant; the deer come to the coast at this season; seals are plentiful in the open water, and walruses are floating about on the loose ice; the Arctic salmon swarm in the shallow water along the coast, and thousands of eggs of the sea fowl may be collected from any of the smaller outer islands. A little later the white porpoise enters the mouths of the larger rivers in schools, and is killed with the harpoon and gun from the kyaks.

THE HEATHEN TRIBES.

The natives of the Labrador peninsula and those of Cumberland Gulf, under the influence of the missionaries, are gradually giving up many of their ancient beliefs and customs. At present these can only be studied among the tribes as yet unvisited by the missionaries, such as those of the northwest coast of Hudson Bay, who, although long acquainted with the whalers, have not been so influenced by them as to change their superstitions and beliefs.

The writer spent the winter of 1903-



AIVILLIK WOMAN IN GALA DRESS

04 among the Aivilliks and Kenipitus, on that coast, and paid some attention to these matters, deriving at the same time a large amount of information from Capt. George Comer, of the whaling schooner Era, wintering alongside the Neptune. Capt. Comer had already made several voyages to Hudson Bay and Cumberland Gulf, on all of which he had made ethnological collections and notes for the American Museum of Natural History, New York. A considerable amount of his information has been published by Dr. Frank Boas. With the exception of the Rev. Mr. Peck, at Cumberland, Capt. Comer is probably the greatest authority upon the manners and customs of the Eskimos.

The different tribes of Eskimos have no hereditary or elected chiefs. Each tribe is divided into a number of small bands, usually close blood relations. The head man of each band is nearly always advanced in years, and holds a sort of patriarchal sway over his sons and younger relations, altogether due to their willingness to be guided by his advice and experience, and not to any sense of duty. At other times, when the older men are not forceful in character, a successful young hunter largely influences the actions of the band. The authority of the leader is not great, and he never asserts it by direct orders issued to the other men; if he wants anything done he asks them if they are willing to do it; any member is quite at liberty to refuse, and to follow his own judgment or inclinations.

The head man is usually an Angekok, conjuror or medicine man, and in consequence derives some power over the band through their superstitions. It is not quite clear if more than one angekok belongs to each band, but they are quite numerous, and it seems likely therefore that the number is not limited to one.

FAMILY RELATIONS LOOSE.

As regards the family relations among the uncivilized Eskimos, the marriage tie is very loose, and can easily be broken by either party. This is often done for the most trivial cause. The Eskimos practice polygamy, and in some tribes, polyondry, where there are fewer women than men. Many of the men have but one wife, owing to their inability to support more, the successful hunter being known by the number of his wives, although two is the usual limit. There does not appear to be any ceremony in connection with marriage, beyond a present to the nearest male relative, who gives his consent to the union.

Divorce is common, the chief causes being failure to produce male children and incompatibility of temper. When a woman is divorced she returns to her family, taking her children with her, and both parties are free to form a new alliance.

Jealousy caused by infidelity on the part of the wife is exceedingly rare, the man taking rather a pride in the appreciation of his wife's charms by others. The women are jealous of one another, and I have seen a wife take away her husband whom she found dancing on board the ship with another woman.

An exchange of wives is customary, after certain feasts, or after the angekok has performed his conjuring tricks, either to cure sickness or to take away the effects of the breaking of some of the many taboos. These customs make polyandry easy where it is found necessary, as in the case of the Nechilliks, or where one woman accompanies a hunting party.

As a rule the women are treated fairly by their husbands, and it is only in the case of a shrew, or of constant neglect of attention to the cooking and other household duties, that corporal punishment is resorted to; but when administered, it is severe.

The missionaries are exerting their influence to make the Eskimos monogamous; this is probably a mistake. In a greater number of the bands there are more women than men. Under their old customs, a man had as many wives as he could support, and all of them were nearly on an equality. Under the new practice he has but one wife, and the other women whom he supports have no standing in the household being domestic drudges and concubines.

FOND OF THEIR CHILDREN.

The Eskimos display a great deal of affection for their children, especially if they are boys. Corporal punishment is rarely or never inflicted, and does not appear to be required. In the case of orphans, or where a man is childless, adoption often takes place, a child sometimes being bought from its parents. Adopted children are rarely treated harshly. Instances of the destruction of female children are known, but they are rare.

The aged are respected, and as a rule well looked after. In cases of starvation, the aged sometimes voluntarily elect to be left to starve, or die of cold. In rare cases of this kind, old people, or cripples, have been known to be abandoned, but it has generally been a choice between being embarrassed by these weaklings and all perishing, or of leaving them on the chance of the remainder of the party surviving.

Cases of murder and cannibalism during periods of starvation have been authenticated among the natives of the west shore of Hudson Bay, and have been reported among other tribes, but are resorted to only in extreme cases.

Murder from private reasons is very rare, and entails a blood feud unless a settlement cap be made by presents to the nearest relatives of the murdered man.

If an individual becomes dangerously obnoxious, or insane, a consultation of the men of the band is held, and one or more of them are deputed to remove the criminal or lunatic; in such a case the individuals acting are held blameless in the matter.

Supposed incurables commit suicide; which is not looked upon as a crime, as suicides are supposed to go, after death, to an upper heaven along with other good people.

STRANGE BURIAL RITES.

When a death occurs, the body is sewn up and kept for some time in the iglo, after which it is drawn to a convenient spot on the land, and there covered with boulders as a protection against dogs, wolves and foxes. The body is removed from the snowhouse through a hole cut in the side, and not through the door. The reason for keeping the body a few days is due to the belief that the spirit hovers about it during that time before departing, and might be dipleased if it were buried immediately.

There appears to be a great deal of doubt in regard to the action of the soul after death, and at times one is led to think that the Eskimos believe in a dual soul, one of which leaves the body and its surroundings shortly after death, the other remaining in its environment and gradually departing for longer and longer periods as the body decays.

A number of customs are observed after death among the Aivilliks and Kenipitus. No work or hunting is permitted for five days, and the women confine themselves closely to the house. During this period the snow must not be scraped from the ice window, the bed must not be shaken, nor the willow mats disturbed; the drippings from the lamp must remain, and snow for melting must not be cut. The women are forbidden to wash faces, comb hair or dry boots. The men must not work on iron, wood, stone or ivory. Some of these regulations extend beyond the period of five days. The belongings of the dead are not used by the others, and, if they cannot be traded to the whites, are abandoned. When a man dies, his gun and hunting implements are laid beside the grave and allowed to remain there for a certain time, until his spirit is supposed to have no further use for them, having ceased to remain with the body, or until the spirit is supposed to have forgotten about them. In the case of a woman, articles of a personal nature of use to the spirit are put alongside her grave. For some time after death visits are made to the grave, and one-sided "conversations" are held with the spirit there to show respect, and to keep it from becoming lonely; at the same time small presents of tobacco or other articles are left at the grave.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Eskimos are firm believers in the old adage that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and all join heartily in outdoor and indoor sports. Football is the popular outdoor amusement, and men, women and children join in kicking about the ice a ball of feathers or deer hair covered with deerskin. There do not appear to be any rules, each playing for himself. There is another ball game, where the ball is batted with the open hand backwards and forwards, the object being to prevent it from touching the ground. Wrestling is indulged in by the young men; in this no tripping is allowed, and a throw must not be made from a shoulder hold. Boxing as we understand it is not practiced, but they have hitting contests, where one man stands unguarded and allows another to hit him as powerful a blow as he is capable of, on the understanding that the blow may be returned under similar conditions. When such a contest takes place between strangers it often leads to the vanquished one, if at home, revenging himself upon the stranger with his knife, and altogether this is a rather dangerous pastime for grown men, although good for boys. The children play out-of-doors during the daylight, having usually miniature sleds to which they attach themselves or the pups.

A common amusement, accompanied by more or less ceremony, is the sing-song. When such a performance takes place all the natives of the band congregate in one of the larger houses, sitting around on every available spot. The writer attended one of these sing-songs given in honor of some visiting natives at Cape Fullerton. The ceremony commenced by an elderly native standing out in the middle of the floor space and beginning to hop gently about. His wife then started the song, being accompanied in the chorus by the other women of his band. The song is sung a line at a time, in a minor key, the air being confined to about three notes. After each line the chorus of two lines is sung, and is somewhat like, 'Al yea yae yaeyaeya yae," repeated twice. While the song is in progress the man dances and hops about the floor, occasionally uttering in a loud voice, "We-hew! We-hew!" The song belongs to the man, and is his own composition, and is composed in a rough meter to suit the air, but does not rhyme, and no great attention is paid to the rhythm. The sentiments are at times poetic. In this particular song praise was given to the spring-time, and a longing was expressed for its arrival; mention was also made of the trials of women at childbirth, and wishes were formulated for good luck to the hunters. The song continued upwards of an hour, after which one of the strangers was invited to sing, and on his taking the floor was presented by the old man with a hatchet as a mark of courtesy. The stranger was a Kenipitu from Chesterfield Inlet, and as he was not accompanied by his wife he had himself to sing his song, which he did in a loud voice. The Kenipitu women of the neighborhood loyally supported him in the chorus. He first thanked the donor of the hatchet for his magnificent present, of which he would make much valuable use. He next described the country from whence he came, and said that he was acquainted with the hunting of the sea animals. He expressed a wish to be a great and successful hunter, and deprecated the waste of animals killed for food. By this time he was fairly exhausted, and his voice became very hoarse. He was followed by another of the Aivillik tribe, but as there is a limit to the amount of foul air and pungent odor that a white man can stand, it was at this stage of the proceedings that the writer fled.

The songs sometimes are varied; when the singer ridicules his neighbor (and an Eskimo's joke is often much broader than it is pointed), the song is liable to breed ill-feeling; on this account the Christianized Eskimos of the east side of Hudson Bay no longer indulge in this amusement, but sing hymns instead.

During the absence of the men on hunting expeditions, the women sometimes amuse themselves by a sort of female "angekoking." This amusement is accompanied by a number of very obscene rites, which are better left unrecorded.

GARMENTS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

The winter garments of the Eskimo are made from the skins of animals, while only those who can procure European clothing wear anything but skins throughout the year. For winter clothing deerskin is by far the best, and is always used where it can be obtained. When this material is not available, sealskin, or the skins of foxes, wolves, bears and dogs is used, and sometimes the skins of birds. For the summer garments, sealskin is the common material, while watherproof clothing is made from the intestines of the Big seal.

The clothing of both sexes consists of a coat, breeches, stockings and boots. In the winter two suits are worn, the inner with the hair next to the body, and the outer one with the hair exposed. The man's coat is usually made to descend a short distance below the hips, and is cut plain on the bottom. There are no openings in the coat, and it is drawn on over the head. It terminates above in a hood, provided with a drawing-string, so that in cold weather the opening may be closed tightly about the face. The bottom is often provided with a fringe hanging several inches below the garment, and made by cutting a band of deerskin into narrow thongs. This fringe becomes entangled with the hair of the lower garment and serves as a wind-break. The coat, or kulitang, varies somewhat in shape in the various tribes, and the style seems at times to be due to the fancy of the individual. On the east side of Hudson Bay the coats are of a moderate length; among the northern Eskimo of Greenland they are quite short and barely reach the tops of the breeches when the man is standing upright, while a wide section of the back is exposed when he bends over. Along the west coast of Hudson Bay, among the Aivilliks and Kenipitus, the men's coats are long, and often have a short apron and tail like those of the women. They are also ornamented by the insertion of white patches of deerskin in the backs and on the sleeves. This white skin is only worn by the women of other tribes. The inner suit is made from light summer skins, while the outer ones are heavy and thick, and are from the deer killed late in the autumn.

The breeches are made loose, and reach from the thigh to a short distance below the knee, where they are quite open to provide ventilation. They are secured to the body by a string in the waistband and have no openings.

The winter boots are usually made of the skins from the legs of the deer, carefully matched and sewn, and the feet are made with the hair inside, so that a pair of low shoes may be worn over them when traveling on the sled. Deerskin socks are worn inside the boots; they are both long and short, and are worn with the hair inside. A pair of deerskin mitts, worn with the hair outside, complete the ordinary costume of a man, but sometimes, in very cold weather, a pair of dogskin shoes are slipped over the ordinary



INTERIOR OF SNOWHOUSE AT FULLERTON.

footgear when traveling on the sled, as the Eskimo is very careful that his extremities are kept warm and dry.

A man's summer clothing of sealskin corresponds closely to his deerskin suit. All the garments, except the boots, are made from skins dressed with the hair on, and the hairy side is worn outside. The skins of the fetid seals are commonly used for this purpose, and it is only a very fortunate swell who has a suit from the skins of the harbor seal. The boots are made of skins from which the hair has been shaved off. For the tops, the skin of the fetid seal is used, the bottoms being made from the thicker skin of the big seal.

The women's clothing consists of garments similar to those worn by the men, but they are cut differently. The coat, in the body, is much looser, and the hood is larger and more open, being prolonged into the back to form a receptacle for the baby, which is carried naked there, the weight being supported by two thongs sewn to the shoulders in front, and which, crossing the breasts, are attached under the arms. Unlike the men's coats, those of the women have an apron, reaching nearly to the knee in front, and a longer tail behind. The inner coat is often ornamented with beads or fancy strips of skin, while the outer garment is decorated with strips and patches of white deerskin, all very neatly applique. On the east side of Hudson Bay the women wear breeches and boots very similar in cut to those of the men, but on the west coast they are quite dissimilar. There the breeches are very loose, and reach almost to the ankles, where they are gathered in. Between the knee and ankle they have a curious bag on the outer side of the leg, which is used for their feet when seated within the snow-houses, the footwear being removed and the feet withdrawn inside the breeches and thrust into these bags—a very comfortable plan. With such long and clumsy-looking breeches, short shoes and socks must be worn.

The women arrange their hair in different fashions, often attempting to follow those set by their more civilized sisters of the trading stations. For example, the prevailing fashion on the east side of Hudson Bay is to wear the hair cut short, like that of the wife of the officer of the Hudson's Bay Company at Great Whale River. About Cumberland Gulf the hair is usually put up in a knot on the back of the head, and this is sometimes varied by small side knots over the ears. Among the Aivilliks and Kenipitus the prevailing fashion is two rolled braids wound with string or ribbon, one over each ear. The hair when dressed for native state occasions is separated into two side locks, each of which is covered by a highly ornamented covering sewn with beads, and worn as long cylinders hanging down over the breasts.

MORAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The Eskimo as a rule is strictly honest, and the occasional thief is looked down upon by the wild native as well as by the partly civilized one. Not quite as truthful as they are honest, they still compare favorably in that respect with the white men. When the source of a lie is traced it is found to be due to a mistaken politeness, the native intending to please by answering in a manner which he thinks will be agreeable to the questioner. Another cause is due to the etiquette of the people, whereby a man always belittles his success in hunting or other actions. When these reasons are unknown to the casual stranger among these people he classes them as liars, when the case is not so, for the Eskimo seldom or never makes a false statement to shield himself from the consequences of ill-doing. Of course, there are black sheep in every flock, and the Eskimos have their share of them.

Judged by the standards of sexual morals of civilization, the Eskimo is a minus quantity; but who is to say what is right in this respect among a people situated as they are.

In temperament they are phlegmatic and slow to anger, being good-natured rather than otherwise, but like all savages, liable to ungovernable bursts of rage when roused. As a rule they are proud and independent, with a greater sense of gratitude for favors received than their Indian neighbors

NOT A CLEAN PEOPLE.

They are not cleanly in their habits, and this is not surprising, considering that for the greater part of the year they must melt all the water they use. The length of time required for the decay of animal matter in the cool northern regions renders personal or culinary cleanliness a matter of sentiment, and not of health, and they do not pay great attention to sentiment.

Being accustomed from childhood to the strong odors of seal blubber and rancid meat, they are not at all delicate in their senses of taste and smell, and it occasionally happens that their liking for tainted meat ends disastrously, especially when a rotten porpoise furnishes the food. The writer knows of several deaths due to poisoning from this cause.

As a people they are very hospitable and kind; but like other savages would probably soon tire of continuous efforts to support helpless whites cast upon them, especially when the guests assume a superiority over their hosts.

BOOKS AND MICROBES.

The habit of pampering books is a characteristic vice of the age, and we are glad to find Sir Lauder Brunton, in the Lancet, writing in a way that shows him to harbor no weakness of that kind. Sir Lauder has discovered that dust is often responsible for so-called cold in the head. Whenever he turned over the books in his library he found that a cold followed. His remedy is to sponge the top of a book with a solution of cabolic acid before opening it.—London News.

BRITISH MONARCHS ARE LONG-LIVED

The Present Dynasty Tops All Other Houses—Average Fifty and a Half Years From Alfred the Great to Edward VII.

British sovereigns have the expectation of a long life. During an investigation of much interest, we have found that ten Saxon and Danish sovereigns who ruled over England or parts of it from 871 A. D. to 1066, lived a total of 404 years, or an average of 40 2-5 years apiece. Not a bad average at all for those turbulent times. The oldest was Edward the Confessor, who lived 62 years, and the youngest was Edwin, son of Edmund, and nephew of Athelstane, who died at 18, after reigning three years. Alfred the Great, of this dynasty, died at 52, after reigning 30 years. Athelstane died at 55 and reigned 24 years. Canute died at 40 and reigned 18 years. The House of Normandy was the next dynasty, and gave England four kings, whose average age was 55 years. William the Conqueror died at 60, after reigning 21 years, while Henry I. died at 67, after a reign of 35 years. The dynasty of Plantagenet lasted during the reign of eight monarchs, whose combined age was 423 years, or an average of 52⅞. The oldest and most distinguished of this line was Edward I., who lived to be 68 and who reigned 35 years. John, of evil memory, died at 50, and reigned for 10 years; and he is our only King John, for there is never another before nor since. Edward III. died at 65 and reigned 50 years. The longest reign in this long reigning dynasty that of Henry III., son of John, sat on the throne for 56 years and died at 65. Richard II., of this dynasty, was the shortest lived. He was murdered at the age of 34 after reigning two years.

The House of Lancaster gave three kings to the country, who lived to the combined age of 130 years, or an average of 43 1-3 years. Henry IV. lived to be 47 and reigned 13 years. Henry V. died at 34, after a brilliant reign of only nine years, and Henry VI., his only son, lived to be 49 years old and reigned 39 years. The unfortunate House of York was responsible for three rulers, whose combined age was 89 years, or an average of 29 2-3 years each. The infamous Richard III. lived to be 35, but occupied the throne which cost him so many murders only two years. Edward V. died at 13, and Edward IV. died at 41, after a reign of 22 years. The strenuous House of Tudor gave us five sovereigns, two of whom were queens, the first women to reign in England in modern history. There were five in this dynasty, of a total age of 238 years, and an average of 47 3-5. Good Queen Bess, the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, lived to be 70 and reigned 44 years; Henry VIII. himself lived to the age of 56 and reigned 38 years; his other daughter, Mary, died at 43, after a reign of only five years, while his only son, Edward VI., died at the early age of 16, after a reign of six years. The founder of the line, Henry VII., lived to be 53, and sat on the throne 24 years. The romantic and on the male side, after Charles I., profligate House of Stuart, gave the country seven sovereigns, two of whom, Mary and Anne, were women. Their combined ages amounted to 363 years, or an average of 51 6-7. James II. lived the longest, to 68 years, but he only reigned an unhappy three. Charles I. was beheaded at 48, after a reign of 24 years, his father, James I., having lived to be 59 and having reigned 22 years. But the House of Hanover tops all other houses in the way of longevity. There were six of this house, beginning with boorish George I., and ending with benign Queen Victoria, and their aggregate ages come to the astounding total of 446 years, or an average for each life of 74 1-3 years — an almost incredible average. George III. and Queen Victoria lived to the same age, 81, while Victoria reigned 63 years and George III. 59. George I. died at 67, George II. at 77, George IV. at 68 and William IV. at 72. King Edward, therefore, who is the seventh of his name to reign in England, and the first of his line, that of Saxe-Coburg, comes of long-lived stock, and, at 65, he is only comparatively a youth. May he live as long as his illustrious mother and leave as sweet a memory. Of the 47 sovereigns who have reigned over England from Alfred the Great to King Edward the Peacemaker, we find that their total years number 2,378, or a grand average of 50½ years.

There is an enormous number of small landholders in Egypt, 5,000,000 acres being cultivated by over 1,000,600 landowners, on an average, a little over 100 acres. Nine hundred and forty peasants hold under five acres each, or 23 per cent of the whole cultivated land; while 12,000 men of means have holdings above 50 acres, their total being over 2,250,000 acres, or 44 per cent of the whole; proprietors of between five and twenty acres having 21 per cent.

MR. BRYCE ASCENDS MOUNT ARARAT

The British Ambassador's Great Mountain-Climbing Feat—Reached a Height of 17,325 Feet—Abandoned by Guides.

It may not be generally known, or at all events it has probably generally been forgotten, that the Hon. James Bryce, his Britannic majesty's new ambassador extraordinary to the United States, is one of the very few human beings who have ever set foot upon the summit of the mountain where the ark rested after the flood. In 1876 Mr. Bryce made a journey through the Caucasian countries and portions of the Turkish Empire, including the region about Ararat; and in September of that year he made an ascent of the celebrated mountain, setting out with a party of thirteen persons, all of whom fell by the wayside, leaving him alone to attain the highest peak.

This was really a remarkable achievemenet in mountaineering. Ararat is 17,325 feet in height. The last of Mr. Bryce's Kurd and Cossack escort abandoned him at an elevation of 13,600 feet; and he had to choose between giving up his attempt to reach the summit and going on by himself. Although opposed to the doctrine of mountaineering without guides he concluded that he was justified in resorting to the practice under the circumstances, inasmuch as guides were not to be had. The Kurds and Cossacks refused to go any further, and they had proved useless either as guides or helpers as far as they had gone. They were terrified by the legends of Ararat which prevail in the surrounding country before they started on the expedition, and their experience of its solitude and silence in their climb upward had only served to increase their dread. It is apparent from Mr. Bryce's narrative, which was published in the year following the ascent, that he was glad to get rid of them, being convinced that a climber would be able to get along just as safely alone as with a party.

Mount Ararat was first ascended in 1829 by Dr. Frederick Parrot, a Russian of German origin, who was a professor in the University of Dorpat. In 1834 it was again ascended by a Russian named Aftonomof, whose purpose was to verify the truth of the report that stars were visible at noonday from the highest mountain tops. In 1845 the third ascent was made by Hermann Abich, an eminent German geologist, who made the most careful study which exists of the structure of the mountain. Two other ascents besides his are recorded by Mr. Bryce; one by General Chodzko while engaged in the triangulation survey of Transcaucasia; and another by a party of Englishmen in 1856. Notwithstanding these recorded ascents Mr. Bryce says: "I am persuaded that there is not a person living within sight of Ararat, unless possibly some exceptionally educated Russian official in Erivan, who believes that any human foot since Father Noah's has ever trodden that sacred summit."

The view of Ararat from the surrounding plain is peculiarly impressive by reason of the absence of other mountain ranges, and the great height of abrupt elevation. "There can be but few other places in the world," says Mr. Bryce, "where so elevated a peak (17,000 feet) rises so suddenly from a plain so low, 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea; and consequently few views are equally grand. The mountain is an extinct volcano; but we are told that whether its fires became extinct 6,000 or 60,000 years ago is a mere matter of guess. No eruption has been recorded in historic times, but there was a great earthquake on one flank in the year 1840. The snow line is remarkably high for the latitude—14,500 feet above the sea level. The snow even at the summit was soft at the time of Mr. Bryce's ascent. A thick mist hid everything from view just as he reached the top; but it blew away suddenly and in a short time he obtained a vew of the vast plain below. The height was so great that the distinctions of hill and valley in the landscape was almost lost; and Mr. Bryce declares that the view in spite of all the associations it evoked and in spite of the impressions of awe and mystery that it gave was neither beautiful nor splendid, but rather stern, grim and monotonous.

What seems to have impressed Mr. Bryce most was the constant crumbling away of the mass of the great mountain itself. With the memory of the scene fresh upon him he wrote:

"Every moment some block thunders from these crags into the glens below. Day by day and night by night frost, snow and rain are loosening the solid rock, and the ceaseless action of chemical forces is dissolving it into primal elements, setting free the gases and delivering over the fragments to torrents that will sweep them down into the plain. A time must come, if the world lasts long enough when even the stately peaks of Ararat will have crumbled away and be no more. 'Of old hast thou laid the foundations of the earth, and the heavens are the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou shalt endure; they all shall wax old as doth a garment; and as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed; but thou art the same, and thy years fail not.'"

It is interesting to read these memories of a mountaineer in the light of the subsequent distinguished career of the writer. In the well-known "Speaker's Commentary on the Bible," we are told that the claim of Ararat to be the site of Noah's landing place has been disputed by many Biblical critics; but whether Noah landed there or not, it is certain that Bryce has been there.—New York Sun.

COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE.

The movement set on foot to purchase as a national memorial Coleridge's cottage at Nether Stowey is now near its consummation. It is now 110 years since the poet wrote those prophetic words to his friend, John Thelwall: "The light shall stream to a far distance from my cottage window." This is the cottage in question, and Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, the poet's grandson, has taken up the theme in his felicitous "Inscription from the Coleridge Cottage at Nether Stowey:

Stranger, beneath this roof in bygone days
Dwelt Coleridge. Here he sang his witching lays
Of that strange Mariner, and what befell,
In mystic hour, the lady Christabel.
And here what time the summer breeze blew free,
Came Lamb, the gentle-hearted child of glee;
Here Wordsworth came, and wild-eyed Dorothy!
Now all is silent, but the taper light
Which from these cottage windows shone at night
Hath streamed afar. To these great souls were given
A double portion of the Light of Heav
—London Chron

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

BY MARION HARLAND



The Convalescent's Tray



Listening to the Story of the Little White Hen

The Honored Guest on Easter Day.



An Individual Bed Table



An Individual Bed Tray

ONE of the best amateur sailors I know, who has always been "absolutely unable to comprehend why one should be seasick," made a voyage on the same steamer with me some years ago. His theory, expounded ad nauseam to the pale-faced occupants of deck-chairs which had not been unfolded for the first days of the tour, was simple and admitted of no peradventure. Seasickness, according to him, was a malady of the imagination.

"Look at me!" he declaimed, standing with his back to the guards on the promenade deck, on a cloudy day in mid-ocean, when at least half of us were too faint with dread of yet rougher seas to open our eyes upon anything. "I have crossed ten times, and in all sorts of weather. I have been over that most villainous of waters—the British Channel—every time I have come abroad. I spent five days on the Mediterranean once, when each day brought storm of a different complexion, and I have never missed a meal on shipboard. Yet my internal makeup can't be unlike that of everybody else. I tell you, it is the mind—the spirit, the will—that renders me immune!"

MATTER CONQUERS MIND

A fortnight later compensating Fate sent me across the Channel, from Dover to Calais, and the immune lecturer by the same boat. All the night we had lain in our beds at the Lord Warden Hotel, hearkening, in the intervals of uneasy slumber, to the booming of thunderous waves against the chalky cliffs of Albion

"And we sadly thought of the morrow."

The sun arose out of a sea that was wondrous smooth after the passion of the midnight. The short, chopping waves we had come to dread through horrible experiences had rounded into low, long rolls that looked benignant. Before we were out of sight of land half of the passengers had found out what was meant by "a ground swell." Midway in the passage I heard a jolly chuckle from the companion nearest my deck chair.

We had read "Tartarin of Tarascon" on the Atlantic voyage and laughed, as every one who has a spark of humor must laugh, at the braggart's rush to the guard—"And France was disgraced!" This was what my companion said between the chuckles that made me lift weary lids from sick eyes.

"And France was disgraced!"

For the ground swell had got the better of Mind; had floored the Spirit; had beaten down the barriers of Will. The immune man had succumbed to circumstance, and as I opened my eyes it was to behold him hanging like a limp rag over the rail.

The scene has come back to me a hundred times since, when I have watched the passage of the invalid through the ground swell of Convalescence to the terra firma of Assured Health.

Thirty years ago, when the care of a household, including young children, and the diseases to which human flesh is heir, bore heavily upon my mind, I penned this admonition:

"When, the rack of pain having been removed, the dulled perceptions of the mind reawaken to sensitiveness, and there comes to the sufferer's mind the bugle call of Duty—sharp, imperative! when every idle moment speaks to him of a slain opportunity and the no longer strong man shakes his fetters with piteous cries against Fate—do not despise or be impatient with him. You see but the poor wreck left by the demon as he tore his way out of him at the Divine command. Gather it up lovingly in your arms and nurse it back to strength and comeliness."

TACT IS REQUIRED

Because I meant it so much then; because I meant it so much more now that added years have borne in upon me with far greater force the truth of what I thought the youthful matron comprehended to the full—I claim the right to copy yet other extracts from my talk upon "Convalescence."

"Do not ask your charge what he would like to eat. He will, of a surety, sicken at the thought of selection, and say, 'Nothing!'

"Watch for the slightest intimation of a desire for any particular delicacy, and if you are assured that it cannot hurt him, procure it, if you can, without letting him suspect your intention.

"Feed him lightly and often, never bringing into his sight more than he may safely eat. A big bowl of broth or jelly will either tempt him to imprudence or discourage him.

DAINTINESS A PREREQUISITE

"While he is very weak, feed him with your own hand, playfully, as you would a child, talking cheerily of something else than his food, beguiling him into taking the needed nutriment.

"As soon as his meals are over remove every vestige of them from the room. Even the glimpse of a soiled spoon lying on table or bureau may offend his fastidious appetite. Cover the stand or tray from which he takes his food with a spotless napkin, and serve his food in your daintiest ware.

"A hired nurse is a useful, often a necessary, attendant, but, while you are upon your feet and mistress of your own house, delegate to no one the dear task of catering for the beloved convalescent."

This catering is an art in itself. Success in it depends upon natural aptitude to some extent, but skill and tact may be acquired. Cook nothing in the room where the convalescent sits or lies. If you have friends who understand and practice what I call "kitchenly kindness," make much of the unexpected delicacy you display proudly at the time of "feeding." It is mysterious, yet invariable, the charm that attaches, in the invalid's fancy, to anything cooked out of the house in which he abides. One could imagine that a flavor of the love that prompted the gift goes with and informs it. Fruit, jellies, broths, game, accompanied by flowers—God's own message to His weak and restless child—are the choicest decorations love and friendship can devise for the world bounded by the four walls of the convalescent's chamber.

Very often the capricious appetite of a child can be coaxed by a combination of an attractive tray service and a story. An ordinary white china egg receptacle, with a carved hen on the cover, may be used to advantage if the mother will take time to humor the little convalescent. For instance, the story of the little white hen that laid a fresh egg every day for the little sick boy may be made very realistic at just the right moment by lifting "Biddy" from her nest and disclosing the egg. Of course, the child will want to sample the fresh egg that was laid on purpose for him, and as the wonderful story progresses he will forget that he is eating, and the dreaded task will soon be accomplished.

Another treat which will please a convalescent child at any time, but which will greatly add to his enjoyment on Easter, is a "surprise pie." Take a large baking pan and set into it a dainty tray with the little invalid's breakfast. Cover the pan with ordinary manila paper, putting a dab of water-color paint around the edges and in the centre to simulate a bona fide pie. Or cover the pan with a huge daffodil made of crepe paper. This can be done easily if precautions are made beforehand, and the surprise will certainly be effectual.

SURPRISES TEMPT PALATES

Let the youngster survey the treat, then tell him to play he is a little Jack Horner, to put in his thumb and pull out a plum. Of course, he will enjoy the joke, and when the pie "crust" is mutilated a dainty tray, decorated with pussy willows, those harbingers of spring which all children love, will be disclosed, and the food thereof he will surely partake.

An invalid, too, may be made the guest of honor on Easter Sunday, and some little surprise should be planned in her behalf. A dainty tray with a few different blossoms, a chocolate service, and a few slices of thin, crisp toast or a "Panada" will entice her into the humor of eating and brighten her whole day.

Marion Harland

EASILY PREPARED FOOD FOR RECOVERING INVALIDS

PREPARATIONS OF ARROWROOT

Arrowroot Water Jelly

IMPRIMIS—Do not let yourself be deluded into buying any but the best Bermuda arrowroot. I get mine from a responsible druggist, and in small packages. Keep it in a dry place.

Stir two tablespoonfuls into as many tablespoonfuls of cold water until it is smooth. Have ready over the fire a cupful of boiling water in which you have dissolved two teaspoonfuls of white sugar and a pinch of salt. Add the dissolved arrowroot and continue to stir until it is clear, keeping the water at a boil all the time. Add a teaspoonful of strained lemon juice and take directly from the fire. Turn into small moulds wet with cold water, and when cold, set on ice. To prepare for eating, empty mould upon a saucer; strew with fine sugar and drench with cream. Should the invalid like the flavor of rosewater, season delicately with it.

If wine be allowed by the physician, you may substitute a small glass of it for the rosewater. In this case, heap the teaspoon with dry arrowroot, in measuring, as the liquid will make the jelly less consistent. Both of these preparations are delicious and nourishing.

Arrowroot Blanc Mange

Wet two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot with four of cold water and work into a smooth paste. Heat a large coffee-cupful of milk to scalding, dropping in a tiny pinch of salt and the same of soda. Dissolve in it two teaspoonfuls of white sugar; stir in the arrowroot and cook for three minutes, stirring all the while. The three minutes should be counted from the instant the boil recommences. Flavor to taste. Form in small moulds wet with cold water. Keep on ice until you are ready to serve. It should be eaten with sugar and cream.

Arrowroot Custard

This is a heavier preparation than the jelly and blanc mange, but nourishing and palatable.

Wet three tablespoonfuls of arrowroot with four of cold milk, and stir smooth. Heat a pint of milk to scalding, adding a pinch of soda; stir in the arrowroot and cook three minutes after the boil begins anew. Turn into a bowl. Beat in an egg which has been whipped light with two tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Set the bowl in a saucepan of boiling water, put back on the fire and stir for two minutes after the water in the saucepan begins to boil again. Form in small moulds. Serve alone, or with cream, as desired.

Forbear to make any of these light foods too sweet, or the patient will take a dislike to them.

Old-Fashioned Panada

Get six of the square, old-fashioned Boston crackers our babies used to cut their teeth upon. Split them and lay in a deep bowl, sprinkling salt scantily and sugar rather bountifully among the layers. Cover with water that is freshly boiled. Our mothers and nurses laid stress upon this last condition. The water must cover the crackers two inches deep. Fit a close cover on the bowl and set in a saucepan of boiling water on the range. At the end of an hour you should have a bowlful of a jellied cereal. It should be eaten from the bowl with more sugar and a very little mace or nutmeg dusted over the panada.

Convalescent children are usually very fond of this dish, if it is properly made. It is very good for mothers of babies under a month old. They generally like it, too.

Always provided it is panada, and not mush. Not a cracker should be disintegrated.

Chicken Jelly

Clean a tender chicken, wash well and split down the back as for broiling. Set one-half away to be broiled another day. Pound the other half with a wooden mallet, cracking every bone and reducing the flesh to a paste. Put into a saucepan with a close cover and cover with a quart of cold water for two pounds of the chicken. Set where it will not come to the boil in less than an hour. Then let it simmer—never actually boiling—for three hours more. It must be so closely covered that the steam will not escape. Do not uncover until it has been off the fire so long as to be quite cold. Then strain, pressing hard, through a cheesecloth bag, getting out every drop of nourishment. Season the liquid to taste, return to the fire, bring to a quick boil to throw up the scum and drop in the white of a raw egg. Boil one minute, strain again and set away to cool. Then leave in ice until you are ready to serve. Eaten with unleavened wafers or with thin bread and butter, it is very good and full of nourishment.

Unleavened Wafers

Chop a teaspoonful of butter into a pint of flour; salt slightly and make into a dough with a scant cupful of milk. The dough should be stiffer than that of biscuit. Roll out thin, cut into round cakes and roll each of these as thin as paper. It should be as large as a teaplate. Prick with a fork in a dozen places and bake in a pan that has been floured—not buttered. Bake in a quick oven.

The wafers should be brittle and dry. They are appetizing and general favorites.

The Housemother's Exchange

IN RESPONSE to several requests for a recipe for "entire wheat bread," I will send mine.

Two tablespoonfuls of sugar; one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt; two even tablespoonfuls of shortening; one and a half tablespoonfuls New Orleans molasses; one quart of water; three-quarters of a cupful of yellow cornmeal; one cake of compressed yeast; one part white flour and the same quantity of whole wheat, or three parts of whole wheat and one-quarter white. The larger proportion of the dark flour takes longer to raise and makes darker bread than when equal quantities are used.

Dissolve the shortening, molasses, sugar and salt in a little hot water; add the required quantity of water, or half milk, half water. If milk be used it should be first scalded, then cooled. Dissolve the yeast in a little lukewarm (sweetened) water. When the yeast foams, stir into the liquid mixture, then into the flours, which have been sifted together four times. As soon as the dough is fairly mixed, knead it and set it to rise. When it has doubled in bulk knead again lightly on the board and form into loaves. Let them again double their original size, and bake in a steady oven. It will take longer than bread made entirely of bolted wheat flour.

Mrs. T. D. (Chicago).

A Suggestion for Canning

I have a word for the member who, a long while ago, complained that her canned fruit tastes of the rubber. Now, I know from experience that if one puts the rubbers into the jars after they are emptied, washed, rinsed and covered before setting them away, it will make the fruit taste very "rubbery."

And this, no matter if you scald the jars before putting more fruit into them.

May I come again?

Mrs. M. (Milwaukee, Wis.).

Assuredly you may, if you bring more explanations as simple and rational as that we have here. I shrewdly suspect that you have given the key to the trouble. I know that notable housewives have a way of making sure of finding next season's rubber bands in good order and laid ready to hand when needed by shutting them up in the jars after the latter are emptied. It is a wise precaution to fit on the top of each that has served its turn. One of the minor housewifely worries is that few hirelings may be depended upon to do this. The jar "comes convaynient" for so many purposes during the intervening seasons that tops get lost or bruised out of shape. The moral of our Milwaukee woman's story is: Keep the rubber bands out of the jars and the tops on.

A Proposed Exchange

I should like to ask if any of the constituents have an old typewriter they would exchange for some reading matter, including an English and German dictionary, a Greek grammar, "Emerson's Essays," a number of novels and some numbers of Collier's, Woman's Home Companion and other magazines.

E. W. F. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

The request does not seem to belong strictly to our Corner. Yet, why not? It is a proposed exchange, and comes from a householder. I hold his address.

Never Uses Corporal Punishment

Your letter about my wee "baby to be" was wonderfully helpful. Now that she is actually here, she is such a treasure I just wish everybody to share in my happiness. I pondered long upon your advice concerning teaching a child obedience in the cradle. I finally decided that I didn't know how. Somehow, our girlie seems to like to obey, for I haven't had any trouble with her thus far, and when most children of her age eat like little pigs, and do not know what "No" means, she obeys implicitly.

I usually try to interest her in something else when it is necessary to object to what she is doing. But when she is playing with something she should not have, I merely tell her to give it up, and she generally does.

Of course, she is still "wee," and another child might not be so easy to control. Our plan is never to use corporal punishment.

INQUIRER (Grand View, Ky.).

Some children do not need corporal punishment or harsh measures of any kind. To do right "comes natural to them," say the happy parents. One might as well look for two leaves that are exactly alike as for two human creatures who resemble one another in every trait and taste. Every mother who has two or more children will testify to the truth of this statement. It is a great natural law to which there has never been an exception. Even with twins, one is as often the opposite of his fellow in character and behavior as that the two are alike in these respects. My contention in the matter of family discipline is that the parent cannot begin too soon to train the plastic little being in absolute obedience. The training is needful for the child, for the household and, in the future, for the good of the community in which the man or woman is to live.

When the mother has taught the boy that he is to yield his will to hers and that his ignorance is to be guided by her wisdom, she has done much more than secure temporary comfort for herself and other members of the family. The child has begun the work of self-control and of obdience to lawful authority, and entered upon the duties of a good citizen. The parent is instructing him in the habitual practice of self-denial for the welfare of others. The first duty of a leader of men is to know how to obey the law, which is higher than self-will, and to be master of himself.

Viewed from this standpoint, a spoiled child is a crime against the community and the weakly indulgent mother is his worst enemy.

Recipes for Soap

I saw the request in your exchange for borax soap, and as I make my own I will send you two recipes upon which your correspondent may rely:

No. 1. White Borax Soap (Hard).

One quart and a cupful of water in which dissolve one can of potash. (N. B.—Be sure the potash is dissolved.)

Melt five pounds of grease, and, when cool enough to bear your hand in, blend the potash and grease thoroughly, stirring all the time. Then add one quarter of a box of borax dissolved in water and a cupful of household ammonia. Stir these into the grease and potash until the compound is quite thick. Pour into pans lined with cloth. When it is firm, cut and set away to harden. This soap will float in water.

One cupful of kerosene, or of naphtha, may be added if you wish.

No. 2. Hard White Soap.

("It floats!")

Five and a half pounds of clean grease, melted and cooled until you can bear to put the hand into it. One can of lye, dissolved in a quart of water. One quarter of a box of borax, dissolved in a pint of water. Mix grease and potash together and add the borax.

Stir until thick, when pour into shallow boxes lined with cloth. In half an hour cut into squares and set away to harden.

Mrs. I. M. A. (Woburn, Mass.).

Your letter is the more opportune for the brace of importunate queries that have come to me within a few days demanding just the information you have sent in. These and half a score more of the same sort have disabused my mind of the impression, long entertained, that domestic soapmaking has gone clean out of fashion. The work was a familiar sight to me in my childhood. In consideration of the fierce reign of adulterants that extends to every branch of manufactures in our country, I hail with pleasure indications that housemothers are resolving to have pure products, if they have to make them with their own hands. The old-time soaps did not riddle our handkerchiefs as with a volley of birdshot, or rot our linen sheets until they tore like tissue paper. It is bad enough not to be able to buy such stable cottons and practically indestructible linens as were the pride and comfort of our foremothers. When the best that money can buy go to pieces in the wash before they are half worn out, the wrong is an affliction.

Why, then, not make our own soaps? They will float, as several trustworthy members of our league assure us; they are pure; they are cheap. Why not get up a rage for compounding laundry and fancy soaps, and report progress to the exchange from season to season?

Let the soaps ripen thoroughly before taking them into use. Dry upon boards laid on the garret floor. The cakes or bars should not touch one another, and they should be turned every other day, until they are really hard. If left for six months to "cure," they will be better than if used in six weeks from the day of making.

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST.

Berries, cereal and cream, fishballs, popovers, brown toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Veal loaf, Boston brown bread (heated), asparagus salad, crackers and cheese, custard and cake, tea.

DINNER.

Pea puree, braised round of beef, mashed potatoes, Bermuda onions, tomato and lettuce salad, prune jelly and whipped cream.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST.

Berries, cereal and cream, calf's brain fritters (from the head cooked on Saturday), stuffed potatoes, plain white bread, brown toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Fricasseed eggs, onion souffle (a left-over), baked sweet potatoes, peanut-butter sandwiches, blanc mange and cake, cocoa.

DINNER.

Mock turtle soup (based upon liquor from calf's head), potatoes a la Parisienne, fried salsify, beef a la mode (left over from Sunday, larded and steamed in its own gravy), canned peach pie and cream, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Granola, cereal and cream, fried bacon, Indian meal muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Scrambled eggs, with tomatoes; cold beef (a left-over), fried bananas, bread and cheese, flummery, tea.

DINNER.

Fish chowder, smothered chicken, baked hominy, asparagus, strawberry shortcake, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, hominy and cream, bacon and eggs, rice muffins, brown toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Chicken and oyster scallop (a left-over), rice croquettes, potatoes, boiled plain, with butter and parsley sauce; warm gingerbread.

DINNER.

Tomato cream soup, baked chops, with mushrooms; mashed potatoes, spinach, cottage pudding, with wine sauce; black coffee.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, clam fritters, Graham bread, white toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Savory omelette, fried hominy, stewed potatoes, lettuce and cream, cheese balls salad, chocolate blanc mange, tea.

DINNER.

Tomato and pea soup (partly left over), baked shad, potato souffle (a left-over), creamed spinach (a left-over), strawberries and cream, sponge cake, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST.

Berries, cereal and cream, fried shad roes (a left-over), corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Breaded sardines, scalloped potatoes, fish salad (a left-over), crackers and cheese, oatmeal scones, baked custard, cocoa.

DINNER.

Cream of spinach soup (without meat), halibut steak, whipped potatoes, rice croquettes, lettuce and tomato salad, snow pudding, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, rice cooked in milk, and cream; fried bacon, boiled eggs, brown and white toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Creamed halibut (a left-over), browned potatoes, quick biscuits, crackers and Swiss cheese, cream cake, coffee.

DINNER.

Macaroni soup, with Parmesan cheese; roast lamb, green peas, stuffed Bermuda onions; lettuce salad; crackers and cheese, strawberries and cream, cake, black coffee.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

India's trying climate has been too much for Lady Minto, and she sailed last week from Bombay, bound for England, and will spend four or five months recuperating her strength in Europe, before returning to India the latter part of the summer. The Mintos have so many friends here, acquired during the term of office of the earl as Governor-General of Canada, that the news of the countess' breakdown will cause much regret. Lady Minto is accompanied on her voyage home by her two elder daughters, the Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliot, while the youngest of the three, Lady Violet, will remain with the viceroy, to do the honors as hostess in the place of her mother, during the latter's absence. The Mintos have achieved no end of popularity in India, among the Europeans and natives alike; more so, indeed, than any vice-regal family since the Dufferins, and they seem to have given universal satisfaction out in the Orient, as well as at home, by the extremely successful manner in which they have managed the state visit of the ruler of Afghanistan."

Old Lady Doneraile, who has just died at the age of nearly 80, at Nice, was brought home to Doneraile Court, in County Cork, and it was there that her funeral took place. Doneraile Court had been her hime since her marriage, 57 years ago, and when her husband succumbed there, in 1887, to hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a tame fox—a fate identical with that which overtook the fourth Duke of Richmond when governor-general of Canada in the early part of the last century—she retained possession of the place, although her husband's peerages passed on to distant relatives. In fact, I understand that Doneraile Court, which for centuries has been the ancestral home of the St. Leger family, will now pass out of its possession and become the property of the late Lady Doneraile's son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Castletown, who have lived with her ever since their marriage.

Doneraile Court is familiar to Freemasons in all parts of the world as the scene of the episode which led to the initiation into the order of the only woman who has ever been admitted to membership of the craft. The lady in question was the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of the first Viscount Doneraile. But there is no truth in the story according to which she concealed herself in one of those huge time-pieces popularly known as 'grandfathers' clocks."

What really took place was this, and this version is given on the authority of the late Lady Doneraile, and of her son-in-law, Lord Castletown. It seems that the first Lord Doneraile, who was an enthusiastic Mason and master of his lodge, was wont to hold lodge meetings from time to time at Doneraile Court, using a large room on the ground floor of the house for the purpose. Adjoining this room is a small library. At the time when the incident occurred some alterations were in progress, which necessitated the removal of the paneling of the larger room. The bricks behind this had been temporarily replaced, without mortar, in the position they were ultimately to occupy. On this particular afternoon Miss St. Leger had been reading in the library, and the light of the winter afternoon having failed, fell asleep. The sound of voices in the next room restored her to consciousness, and from her position behind the loosely placed bricks of the dividing wall, and from the light which penetrated through the interstices, she realized that one of those Masonic meetings which had so greatly excited her curiosity, was taking place in the adjoining apartment. It naturally followed that she quietly removed one or more of the loose bricks, without attracting any notice, and was thus enabled to watch the proceedings of the lodge and to hear what was going on.

For some time her interest in what was transpiring proved sufficiently powerful to hold her spellbound. But suddenly she became awake to the consequences of her indiscretion, and determined to make her escape. Unfortunately, the door of the library and the door of the room where the meeting was being held adjoined one another, and when she emerged she almost fell into the arms of the tyler—that is to say, the functionary who, with drawn sword, was posted at the entrance to prevent intrusion. On catching sight of him she gave a loud shriek and fainted dead away. The tyler happened to be the old family butler, and being aware of the condition of the wall between the library and the room where the lodge meeting was being held, he at once realized what had occurred, and, not knowing what to do, summoned Lord Doneraile.

According to Col. Alcock Stawell, the grandson of the lady in question, the members of the lodge were at first disposed to put her to death for having thus surprised their secrets, and were only deterred therefrom by Lord Doneraile, who, as master, absolutely refused to sacrifice his daughter. But the late Lady Doneraile and Lord Castletown scouted this story, pointing out that among the members of the lodge present on the occasion were several of the girl's brothers and other relatives, who, Masonry or no Masonry, would never have been a party to her murder.

What really happened was this: The members of the lodge, after carefully discussing the situation, came to the conclusion that, inasmuch as the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger had inadvertently became possessed of the secrets of the craft, the only thing to do under the circumstances was to bind her down to secrecy by the same oaths that are imposed upon members of the craft—in one word, that she should be initiated as a member of the order. This was put into execution, and Miss St. Leger became a full-fledged Master Mason, this being in the year 1720. She subsequently married Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, County Cork (ancestor of the present family of Aldworth, of Newmarket). Later on she assumed the presidency of the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum at Dublin, and on the occasion of benefits and analogous functions on behalf of the institution was accustomed to appear adorned with the insignia of the craft, among the other Masonic dignitaries. Fortunately, her husband was a distinguished Freemason himself, so that she could discuss Masonic matters freely with him. But there is no record of her ever having imparted to any outsider, least of all to any other member of her sex, the secrets of the order.

As for Lord and Lady Castletown, who now become owners of Doneraile Court, they are well known on the other side of the water, for they have traveled all over the United States, especially in the remote northwestern districts, know Wyoming better than most Americans, and have spent season after season in the Rocky Mountains in pursuit of big game. Lady Castletown roughing it along with the remainder of the party, and acting as cook, until she almost poisoned the entire outfit by using in mistake a box of tooth powder instead of baking powder in baking bread. Lord Castletown is chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland, president of the Irish Forestry Society, and has directed the meetings of several Celtic congresses. He served in South Africa during the Boer ward and in Egypt in 1882, and is descended from Barnaby Fitzpatrick, who killed Rory Oge O'More, and who was the whipping boy of Edward VI. Barnaby Fitzpatrick was a son of the last King of Upper Ossory, and was compelled to give his son into the custody of King Henry VIII. as a hostage for his own good conduct. The lad was about the same age as the then Prince Edward, and the boys were brought up together, the young Irishman receiving, as in duty bound, the whippings incurred and deserved by his English chum. When Edward VI. succeeded to the throne he loaded his friend Barnaby Fitzpatrick with honors and estates, some of which latter are today in the possession of his descendant, Bernard Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory. That Lord Castletown is of an original turn of mind may be gathered from the fact that he spent his honeymoon with his bride yachting within the Arctic Circle, endeavoring to get near the north pole, if possible.

English newspapers are somewhat misleading in announcing that the young Duke of Leinster has entered upon his 21st year, for they convey the impression thereby that he has attained his majority, which is not the case, as his minority terminates only in March, 1908. He is tall and good-looking, presenting a striking contrast in this respect to his rather stunted and homely father, having taken his looks, as well as his stature, from his mother's family, a house renowned for its comeliness. He is the premier peer of the kingdom of Ireland, and though on attaining his 21st birthday he will become entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, he will have to yield the pas there, not only to other Irish dukes, but also to Irish marquises and earls, since the peerage which gives him a seat in the gilded chamber is the English viscounty of Leinster.

His father's death occurred when he was a boy of 6, and during his long minority his estates have been administered so successfully by the executors and trustees that next year he will find himself in possesison of a large fortune, his trustees having taken advantage of the lands acts to sell a portion of his Kildare estates for a sum amounting to about $6,000,000, which will be at his disposal. Should he marry an heiress, therefore, he certainly will be under no imputation of having been influenced by any fortune which she may possess.

Besides being good-looking and pleasant-mannered, the boy possesses far more experience than most lads of his age, much of his youth having been spent in foreign travel, by reason of the fears which were entertained at one time that he had inherited the seeds of that malady—consumption—to which both his father and mother so prematurely succumbed. He has visited America on several occasions and also has been for some time in Australia, staying with an uncle, Lord Charles Fitzgerald, who makes his home at Kiddle's Creek in Victoria, where he has married a former actress of Greek origin, dropping his title and living in the most democratic fashion.

The duke is the head of the great Irish house of Fitzgerald, among the most interesting and ill-fated of the members of which was Lord Edward Fitzgerald, leader of the United Irishmen, husband of the celebrated and mysterious "Pamela," and who, betrayed by Samuel Turner, the most infamous of Irish reformers, died in prison of wounds received in resisting arrest for high treason. The house of Fitzgerald was founded by a Florentine noble of the name of Geraldini, who was a favorite of King Edward the Confessor, and whose grandson settled in Ireland.

The present duke, while still a little boy, had a narrow escape from being burned to death while staying with his grandfather, Lord Feversham, at the latter's country seat at Duncombe, when it was destroyed by fire. And this serves to recall the legend according to which the monkey which figures so prominently in the armorial bearings of the ducal house of Leinster owes its place there to the fact that one of the young duke's ancestors, John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, first Earl of Kildare, having been forgotten in his childhood by the servants at the time of the destruction of the castle of Woodstock by fire, was rescued by a pet ape which had been the little fellow's playmate. The London mansion of the dukes of Leinster is now the home of Mrs. John W. Mackay.

The choice of Lord Curzon as chancellor of Oxford is one which is particularly suitable. For he is, undoubtedly, one of the most brilliant sons of the university, and has made a particularly splendid use of his gifts, especially when viceroy of India, whereas Lord Rosebery, though, perhaps, equally talented, somehow or another, conveys to friend and foe alike the impression that he does not put his talents to best use. In fact, although he has been premier, he is a disappointment, and an exasperating one at that, just because it is felt that, with all his cleverness, he could do so much that he leaves undone. Yet he was far more popular as an undergraduate at Oxford than Curzon, who excited the ill-will of his fellow-townsmen by his affectation of superiority, which led to the circulation of the familiar squib:

"My name is George Nathaniel Cuzon,
I am a most superior person;
My hair is sleek, and vast my cheek;
I dine at Blenheim once a week."

Curzon was president of the Oxford union, or debating society, and one of its principal orators, and graduated with honors, whereas Lord Rosebery left without graduating. This was not, however, because Lord Rosebery was "plucked" at any of the examinations, but owing to a difference of opinion with the dean of Christchurch, that is to say, the master of the college, the late Dean Liddle. The earl was called to task by the majestic dean for keeping a racing stud while an undergraduate of the alma mater, on the ground that it was contrary to the university rules and bylaws.

"You must choose," said the dean, "between Oxford and your stud."

"Very well, Mr. Dean," was the prompt reply of Lord Rosebery, "I will choose the stud," and he took his departure from Oxford the same evening.

It was just a question whether Lord Curzon's election to the chancellorship of the University of Oxford may not affect his recently expressed determination to re-enter the House of Commons, the fact that his peerage is an Irish instead of an English or Scotch dignity, rendering it possible for him to sit in the Commons for an English, but not for an Irish, constituency. While I am not aware that there is any specific statute or bylaw of the university requiring its chancellor to be a peer of the realm, still I am inclined to think that it would be contrary to time-honored tradition and usage—in one word, contrary to unwritten law—for the chancellor of the University of Oxford to sit in the lower instead of the upper house of the national legislature.

Lord Monson's little son, whose birth has just taken place in England, will constitute another addition to the ever-growing number of English peers and foreign nobles who, through their transatlantic mothers, are half-Americans. Heading the list are the Duke of Manchester and Lord Vernon in England, and the Duc de Richelieu in France.

It is as yet too early to form any judgment as to the extent to which this admixture of American blood will affect the strain of the old European aristocracy in a physical and intellectual sense. But from the phenomenal success already achieved by that precocious young statesman, Winston Churchill, who is the offspring of Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, and of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, the living results of these international alliances bid fair to prove extremely interesting.

The arrival of the Monson baby, of course, puts out of joint the nose of Sid Edmund Monson, former British ambassador at Paris, and who has until now been the next heir to the peerage, the baronetcy and the estates of his nephew, the present Lord Monson. The Monsons are an ancient family, and, save in one particular instance, have always been high in favor at court. The exception was William, Viscount Monson, who, although a member of the household of King Charles I., betrayed his royal master, for which, after the restoration, he was dragged with a halter around his neck on a hurdle to the gallows at Tyburn, and then imprisoned for the remainder of his days in the Tower of London.

King Edward, by promoting Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson to the rank of admiral of the fleet, which is the naval equivalent of the military office of field marshal, on the eve of the day under which he was slated to retire, on the score of age, has succeeded in retaining him on the active list. For admirals of the fleet, like field marshals, possess the privilege of remaining on the active list without regard to age limit until death. It is generally understood that Sir Arthur, the most capable commander of the British army, is slated to succeed Admiral Sir John Fisher as first sea lord of the admiralty.

Sir Arthur is a Crimean veteran, having served in that war, off Sevastopol, as a 12-year-old midshipman. And four years later he took part in the storming of the Taku forts in China. But it was at the battle of El Teb, on the Red Sea coast, during the Soudan campaign that he won his Victoria Cross by a feat of bravery as gallant as any that figure on England's roll of honor—namely, the list of its Victoria Cross heroes. For, when, at a critical moment, a corner of the square had given away under the fierce onslaught of the dervishes, Capt. Wilson, as he was then, sprang into the gap, and, single-handed, held the foe in check until some men of the York and Lancaster regiments rushed to his assistance. While laying about him with his sword the blade snapped almost at the hilt, and thereupon Wilson let out with his fists, right and left, bowling the enemy over like ninepins, and, marvelous to relate, escaping with a few relatively trifling wounds. Needless to say that his fellow-officers presented him with a superb sword of honor to replace that which he had broken on the Fuzzies, while Queen Victoria decorated him with the Victoria Cross.

Sir Arthur Wilson may be said to come from a fighting stock. For he is heir to the baronetcy which his uncle—Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson—won during the great Indian mutiny by the capture of Delhi, the name of which famous Indian city is borne in conjunction with the baronetcy. The present holder of the baronetcy is Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson, who is professor of Indian law and history at the University of Cambridge. He has no children, and the new admiral of the fleet is his younger brother. Another brother was killed in one of the most sensational of the many tragedies that figure in the annals of the Alpine Club, during an ascent of the Riffelhorn, in Switzerland, some 40 years ago.

England's lords have again, for about the dozenth time, thrown out by a large vote the bill pased by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, authorizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This bill has again and again been enacted by the House of Commons, and as often defeated by the House of Lords, nor is there any prospect of it ever becoming law as long as the upper chamber of the national legislature remains as now constituted. This is all the more awkward as matrimonial alliances of widowers with the sisters of their dead wives are perfectly legal well-nigh anywhere in the British Empire, save in the United Kingdom.

The action of the House of Lords in this matter has been ascribed to the influence of the archbishops and bishops occupying seats in the gilded chamber, not as spiritual peers, but as lords of parliament, and who naturally consider it to be their duty to champion the cause of the canonical law of the established church. But this is misleading. There is another and much more important reason for the animosity of the Upper House to the bill—an animosity which the reigning house has been powerless to allay. Queen Victoria made no secret of her wish to have the bill passed. For it would have permitted the marriage of her widowed son-in-law, the late Grand Duke of Hesse, to her youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, a match upon which her heart was set, and which would have provided his motherless girls with a suitable guardian in the place of her dead daughter, the Grand Duchess Alice. Aware of her views, the present King, when Prince of Wales, his brothers, namely, the late Duke of Edinburgh and Coburg, also the late Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Connaught, as well as the present Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Clarence, and the late Duke of Cambridge, have all cast their votes as peers of the realm in favor of the bill, and, what is more, have vigorously championed its cause, and endeavored to canvass support for it among the hereditary legislators, but without success.

The true reason for the objection of the House of Lords to the bill is that it would affect the succession of a number of peerages and would raise all sorts of troublesome questions as to the validity of titles. In fact, there is no end to the disturbance which it would create in the peerage. Until the early part of the last century marriages with deceased wives' sisters were voidable, though not ab initio void. That, at any rate, was the construction placed by the House of Lords, sitting as a court of final appeal, upon the canonical prohibition of matrimonial alliances of this nature. That is to say, the marriages were valid until declared void by the ecclesiastical court, which took no action unless anyone went to the trouble of setting the tribunal in motion. Now, to put a court such as that in motion was an expensive process, and only those invoked this action who were anxious to prevent titles of nobility and estates from passing into other hands.

It was Lord Lyndhurst, who, when lord high chancellor, secured the passage of an act in the beginning of the nineteenth century decreeing marriages with deceased wives' sisters as invalid and void without any recourse to the tribunals, ecclesiastical or civil, and this was known as the Lyndhurst act.

In order to appreciate how this matter affects the succession of peerages I may mention that for a time the claims of Henry de Vere Vane to the barony of Barnard, and to Raby Castle and the valuable estates which go therewith, were placed in doubt, owing to the fact that he was descended from the second Lord Barnard's grandson, Morgan Vane, and from the latter's third wife, Catherine Brooks, who had been the sister of his second wife, Sarah Brooks. The committee of privileges of the House of Lords, after lengthy deliberations extending over a period of many months, came to the conclusion that at the time when Morgan Vane

Continued on Page Sixteen.

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There are now 1,073 women with the title of vivandiere, or cantiniere, regularly enrolled in the French army.

These will all be dismissed; they will return to private life and the post of cantiniere will be abolished after a dramatic career of 117 years.

Just as much a part of the army as the men who bore arms, Mme. La Vivandiere, as she is called whenever the standards of the third republic float, was entitled to wear her uniform and remain with the troops, either in garrison, on the march or in the stirring time of battle.

Before the Red Cross organization was formed the position of vivandiere was created to fill the need that is now met by the universal organization.

It is only because of vastly better and more modern methods of caring for the sick and wounded, through the improved and extended Red Cross service, that Mme. La Vivandiere retires to private life.

Carrying little kegs of brandy at their sides and possessing a sufficient knowledge of first aid to the injured, these women of war, the dearly loved "daughters of the regiment," accompanied the soldiers wherever they went.

When the dashing sons of France plunged into battle, the uniformed nurse corps was always at their heels, ministering to the wounded and looking after the identity of the dead.

Upon long and heavy marches the scarlet and blue garbed women of the cantinniere service were constantly with the men, cheering them on their way, succoring the sick and exhausted and looking after stragglers.

In camp they were veritable mothers to the men, many of whom, mere youths, had been dragged away from home to serve ther periods of enlistment.

WOMEN WHO FIGHT.

But Mme. La Vivandiere could fight as well as nurse; there are stirring stories of her prowess in battle that will always be entwined in the annals of French military glory.

Women followed the armies of the Bourbons and did excellent service in supplementing the work of the rude field hospitals of those times, but the cantiniere, as known for over a century, is regarded as having come into being in the person of Felica Loguet, wife of a cuirassier of the time of the French revolution.

Although she was 57 years old when she became the first viviandiere, her exploits and service continued to be the admiration of French soldiers for over two decades.

Strapping a small barrel of brandy on her hip, this eighteenth century amazon followed her husband to the frontier.

It is said that she "had limbs like a panther; her arms were bare and knotty; her voice like that of a beast of prey, shrill and broken with cries of tumultuous rage."

Yet she possessed a womanly heart and her kindness to the sick and wounded of the command made her an object of veneration with her husband's comrades.

DEEDS OF DARING.

But it was her deeds of daring upon the battle field, the ferocity with which she plunged into conflict, with never a sign of fear or shrinking from the terrible scenes of carnage about her, that won her an enduring place in the affections of the men who valued martial glory above all.

At Toulon Mme. Louget performed services that caused the entire army to ring with her praise. Like Molly Pitcher at Monmouth, she sprang to a cannon at which all the gunners had been shot down and continued to load and fire it with her own hands.

While the battle of Hohenlinden was raging she busied herself upon the field caring for the poor fellows who were writhing in agony from their wounds.

As she bent over two desperately-wounded hussars to give them a drink of water a rifle ball tore away a finger.

"No matter," she remarked, coolly, "I have still nine left for my country," and she continued her work of relief.

She was 77 years old when the grand army followed Napoleon's eagles into Russia, but she kept resolutely along with the ranks. In the dreadful retreat from Moscow she was an angel of mercy to the poor fellows who were struggling wearily back to their beloved France, but scarcely hoping to ever see it again.

At the battle of Bautzen Mme. Louget was wounded, but the army had not seen the last of her. During the campaign of 1814 she turned up again, although she was so old that she was compelled to travel in a cart.

A writer tells of having seen her after one of the battles. Sitting in her cart, her clothing in rags, her feet stuffed into cavalry boots, an officers' cap settled over one eye, she was coolly wiping her glasses with a captured flag.

Soon after the star of Napoleon went into eclipse at Waterloo this remarkable old woman died. It is said that grief over the fallen fortunes of her idol rather than old age was the principal cause of death.

One of the best known of all the French vivandieres was Therese Jourdan, wife of Sergt. Patrus of the Sixtieth Half Brigade.

FOUGHT LIKE A MAN.

She followed the onsweeping standards of Bonaparte through the Egyptian and Italian campaigns, at the battle of the pyramids she fought in the front ranks, and as bravely as a man.

In one of the fights about Moscow she saw her husband killed, but she remained with the army and shared in the hardships and conflicts that attended the fearful retreat.

During the remaining campaigns of the Emperor in France Mme. Patrous was soldier, nurse, companion and mother to the battle-scarred veterans and new recruits alike. It is said that she fought as fiercely as anyone at the battle of Waterloo.

This, however, did not end her military career. In 1823 she took part in the Spanish war; later she saw service in Algeria, perhaps under much the same conditions as little Cigarette. In 1860 she began duty at the regimental depot in France, where she died two years later at the age of 91 years.

The story of Catherine Rolmer is another that is frequently related about French camp fires. Born in 1783, she was the daughter of a vivandiere who was killed at Fleuris. Thus at the age of 11 years she found herself alone in the world and so became a true daughter of the regiment.

TRUE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Marrying the drum major of the Sixty-third Regiment, she went with him through the Spanish campaign, fighting boldly at Saragosso.

Catherine Rolmer was in the thick of the fight at Wagram, where she was wounded. Her martial ardor did not abate, however, and she went with the troops on the fateful Russian campaign, emerging safe and sound from the great retreat.

At Chalons, Brienne and Montmirail she fought with courage and then devoted herself to the care of the wounded. When Napoleon was banished to the island of Elba Mme. Rolmer went with the troops composing the fallen Emperor's bodyguard; she returned with him to France and was present at the battle of Waterloo.

This, however, did not end her career with the army. Later she went through the Spanish campaign, where she saw her husband stretched lifeless upon the field.

About a year later she married again, her second husband being a soldier also. With him and accompanied by her sons she went to Algeria. At L'Affaire de la Maison Carree she saw her husband and her sons killed and was herself badly wounded.

It is to be regretted that this heroic soul, who had two husbands and four sons offered upon the altar of patriotism, fell upon evil days toward the end of her life and died in actual want.

Seventeen campaigns in all were participated in by Marie Tete De Bois, who married a grenadier. She, too, saw her husband fall upon the gory field of Montmirail.

Later, while attempting to recover the body of her dead son under the walls of Paris, she was severely wounded.

Other brilliant chapters in the history of the vivandiere were written during the second empire. In the Franco-Prussian war Mme. Saurien of the Third Zouaves aroused the enthusiasm of the army by slaying a German officer who attempted her capture.

Badly wounded at Strasburg, she was out of service during the remainder of that short, sharp campaign, but when the troops went to Algeria, the following year she was at her post, as brave as the bravest, as full of fight as any man in the ranks.

DECORATED BY NAPOLEON III.

With his own hand Emperor Napoleon III. decorated Mme. Cros of the Foot Chasseurs of the Guard upon the field of Solferino, where she had displayed remarkable heroism.

During the campaigns of 1861-62 the vivandieres of the First Zouaves, the Thirty-fourth Regiment and the Empress' Dragoons all received medals of honor for daring and conspicuous services.

It was, however, rather for the tender, womanly devotion with which they succored the wounded under fire than for amazon deeds upon the battle field that the vivandieres of the Franco-Prussian conflict will be remembered.

While ever brave and unmindful of personal peril, not all the vivandieres were marked by the savage and unwomanly instincts that led them to fight in the ranks to deal injury and death as well as care for the victims of the enemy's guns.

There were many who emulated the daring deeds of Mme. Loguet, Mme. Patrous, Catherine Rolmer and others who wrote chapters of blood into the history of the vivandieres, but there were more who were peers of Florence Nightingale in their womanly devotion to the relief of suffering.

Romance of a softer kind has occasionaly invaded the ranks of the vivandieres. More than one "Daughter of the Regiment" has captured the heart of a general, an ambassador or a peer and has exchanged her scarlet-faced uniform for the silks and satins of the fashionable salon.

BABY'S DOCTOR.

"With a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand I feel just as safe as if I had a doctor in the house." This is the experience of Mrs. John Young Auburn, Ont. Mrs. Young adds: "I have used the Tablets for teething and other troubles of childhood and have never known them to fail." Hundreds of other mothers are just as enthusiastic in their praise. Colic, indigestion, diarrhea, worms, constipation and other little ills are speedily cured by this medicine. It is absolutely safe—always does good—cannot possibly do harm, and you have the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company., Brockville, Ont.

CAKEWALK IN AFRICA.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from pygmy land, on the Upper Congo, says:

"One thing I discovered was that the 'cakewalk' did not originate in America, but on the Congo. The wild natives have the cakewalk festivities—all but the cake. The gyrations and movements are almost the same as a genuine cakewalk in this country.

"A traveler who attendes to his own business can explore the country without fear. Though there are cannibals, they eat only one another in their tribal wars; they seldom eat a missionary or a white man.

"The pygmies are three and a half to four and a half feet high. They live along the sources of the large rivers in the upland. They subsist chiefly by hunting."—New York World.

WORK CUT OUT FOR AN ENGINE

WHAT RAILROADS EXPECT A LOCOMOTIVE TO DO.

Fixing the Responsibility for Failure to Perform Work Cut Out for It—Careful Record Kept of Each

When a locomotive is built it is expected to make a certain mileage before it receives a general overhauling. When that overhauling is done it is again required to maek a definite mileage.

A modern passenger locomotive is expected, says the Ohio Magazine, to cover 100,000 miles between general "shoppings," intermediate repairs being made at the various roundhouses.

Responsibility for the failure of a locomotive to perform the work cut out for it is easily fixed by means of a system of records. The superintendents of shops is responsible for all power cut out of service on the road and placed inside the shop grounds, and this responsibility does not end until the locomotive is ready for service again. From the time that it is ready for service until it is once more cut out for repairs in the shop the master mechanic shoulders the responsibility.

When the locomotive is ready to leave the shops it is inspected jointly by the shop inspector, under the superintendent of shops, and an inspector working under the master mechanic. Every workman who has any part whatever in the handling of the locomotive is responsible to his immediate foreman, just as the foreman is responsible to his superiors.

In spite of the many intricate parts of a locomotive the company records show less than one engine failure for every 16,000 miles. An "engine failure" is a delay of one minute or more to any train, provided it is caused by a failure of the machinery of the locomotive.

EACH ENGINE HAS INDIVIDUALITY.

Each of the many locomotives of a big system—790 in one case—has a decided individuality in the eyes of the railroad. At headquarters is known not only the cost of original construction, but the cost of labor and materials used in repairs and the entire expense of maintenance down to date.

The labor of every man who works for even an hour upon a certain engine is charged to that engine, each mechanic recording his labor upon a slip of paper known as a daily time certificate, which in turn is certified to by his immediate foreman and forwarded to the general timekeeper. The records of the road enable the officials to show the exact cost of labor and material for each mile that a locomotive travels or each ton hauled.

In the case of collisions of wrecks, where the fault is not one of defective workmanship or material, the locomotive may enter the general shops for rebuilding, even though it may not have completed the mileage assigned to it, and no responsibility attaches itself to those on whom it would otherwise fall. The locomotive is simply repaired and is allowed to complete the mileage originally assigned it.

When a locomotive is brought into the shops for work it is first stripped by the stripping gang. This gang immediately takes off such parts of the engine as are necessary for the respective job.

The parts to be repaired are cleaned in a vat and the work is then distributed among the various employes of the machine and blacksmith departments, each part when repaired to be returned to the erecting side of the shop, to be mounted again on the locomotive by the date on which it is scheduled to go on the road. The dates are posted in a conspicuous place convenient to each repair gang.

LIGHTHOUSES AS VILLA RESIDENCES

THREE ALONG ENGLISH COAST ARE NOW OCCUPIED AS SUCH.

By a curious coincidence no fewer than three English lighthouses have come on the market almost simultaneously as "desirable villa residences." Two of these are at Portland Bill, and the other is at the South Foreland, Dover. The one at Dover has already begun its career as a dwelling house. Our Dover correspondent telegraphs:

"Quite a pleasant bijou residence has been made of the abandoned Lower Lighthouse at the South Foreland. The principal difficulty was the question of utilizing the lantern room, for I was informed today that Trinity House stipulated that the tenant should never have a light in the lantern house unless a thick green curtain is placed over all the glass. The object, of course, is to prevent any mistake in the lights by shipping.

"The lantern room has been fitted up as a study and library. The rooms below, which were used by the chief lighthouse man, are not high pitched, but with the alterations that have been made the proprietor of the lighthouse has a pleasant residence of the bungalow order."

In the other cases, by the erection of the splendid new lighthouse on Portland Bill, the corporation of Trinity House has found itself with two old lighthouses, locally known as the Higher and Lower Loghthouses, on its hands. A Weymouth firm of auctioneers has now received instructions to offer the two buildings for sale by auction early in February. Both stand in small compounds, inclosed by substantial stone walls, and there are two keepers' houses attached to each, with long passages communicating with the tower. According to the auctioneers, they are "most substantially erected, and capable, with a small outlay, of being converted into bungalow residences, the situation being exceptionally charming and the healthiest along the seacoast."

These two lighthouses were built in 1869, and the High Light replaced an edifice which was built by Trinity House in 1789.—London Daily Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

PICTURE OF LANGUOR AND WEAKNESS

Tired in mind and body—Worn out by the monotonous and debilitating indoor life of winter.

To a great many people spring is anything but a season of joy and gladness. True, there is relief to think that the cold and storm of winter have passed, but on the other hand, there are weeks of weariness and languor which are almost more than the run-down system can stand.



Just at the time when the buds are bursting forth, when the birds are chirping merrily on the trees, and all Nature is sending out the notes of joy and gladness, are felt most strongly the debilitating and enervating effects of indoor winter life.

But Nature has provided certain restoratives to be used at this season of the year, and they are probably nowhere combined in such happy proportions as in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Thousands of women, and men, too, have learned to escape this time of weakness, depression and discouragement by the use of this great food cure.

Loss of appetite, indigestion, headaches, lack of energy and ambition, weakness and dizziness, shortness of breath, depressed spirits and irritability of temper are some of the accompaniments of spring ailments which arise from the weak, watery condition of the blood.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food naturally, gradually and certainly overcomes these symptoms by the actual formation of rich, red blood.

Vitality is increased, strength and confidence return, buoyancy is felt in every movement of the body, and the glow of health and vigor is restored to the pallid cheek.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

the greatest of blood-builders and spring restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT by its remarkable soothing, healing qualities, relieves and cures itching and irritation of the skin, eczema, salt rheum, scald head, chilblains, old sores and wounds. 60 cents a box, at all dealers.

WHERE A JEWELER GETS HIS GOLD

VARIOUS SOURCES OF THE PRECIOUS METAL HE USES.

Refineries, old jewelry and banks are the sources from which the jewelers draw their gold supply. From the refiner the gold comes to the factory in the form of buttons or granules. The refineries take the waste of the jewelry shops and the sweepings, and by burning off the material portions and proper treatment of the residue, recover the gold that otherwise would have been lost. That this saving of even the infinitesimal particles of gold dust is worth the time and labor is attested by the number of refineries here, says the Attleboro Sun. The output from the refineries alone amounts to figures in a year that would enable an ordinary man to retire from active work with a fortune.

The Government, however, provides the greater part of the raw gold for the use of the manufacturer. For a long term of years there was a steady drain on the gold coin in circulation, caused by the using of the coin by jewelers as raw material. The fact that the Government turned out a coin that after passing through the Government assay was of 22 karat fineness—only two karats below the pure gold standard—and which also had been worked over, the silver and copper forming the alloy thoroughly mixed in the gold before the coin was minted, made the gold coin particularly inviting to the jeweler.

There was no trouble to the manufacturer when the gold coin was used, as the alloy had always been combined with the metal, and all that was necessary was, if needed, to alloy sufficiently to bring the gold down to the point required.

Then, too, it did away with considerable bookkeeping and the tying up of a considerable amount of money by the small manufacturer in the raw material. There was some difference between having $40 or $60 represented by two or three double eagles in stock and having a bar or brick of gold, worth from $200 to $500, according to size.

It meant working with a small stock, it is true, but considerable space can be filled in by a $20 gold piece, and the Government was a never-failing source of additional supply. Later the Government made up the pure gold in brick or bar form, and it is in that shape that the greater bulk of the supply is now found.

Thousands of dollars pass between the banks and the manufacturing jewelers in New England in the form of bars of gold, the banks handling the bars for the benefit of their customers. The bricks vary in value according to weight from $200 to $500, and come with the Government assay stamp as a guarantee of purity and fineness marked upon them.

The handling of this valuable supply, however, is not conducted with any ostentatious display of guards in going to and from the banks. A $500 bar of gold can be stowed safely away in the coat pocket, wherein it is comparatively inconspicuous, although a trifle weighty.

The United States sub-treasury sends a considerable amount of gold bars direct to the manufacturing jeweler. The express companies often have a very large fortune in their care, transporting bricks to the value of many thousands of dollars to the large establishments.

The amount of old gold that finds its way into the jewelry shops would be astonishing if the total could be ascertained. It is impossible to obtain definite figures relative to sources of supply, but one manufacturer stated that there is a large amount of old jewelry utilized each year, he himself handling old jewelry valued in the thousands.

The imperishable nature of gold, with its steady standard of value, is exemplified in the disposal of stolen jewelry by thieves to the "fences," as the receivers of the proceeds of burglaries and robberies are styled. A few hours in a crucible after the stones have been wrenched from ring or brooch finds the golden circlet or the elaborately designed breastpin melted into a shapeless, unrecognizable mass that is easily disposed of through any one in many different ways.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway will sell low one-way second-class settlers' tickets, daily, from March 1 to April 30 to many points west. Rate from Toronto to San Francisco and Los Angeles, $43.70; to Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., $41 95. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. For full particulars and folders, write B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 95-1-t-x

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

Continued From Page Fifteen.

married his deceased wife's sister, such unions were voidable, though not ab initio void, and, thanks to this view, the former $1,000 a year Government clerk is now Lord Barnard, master of Raby Castle, and in possession of an income of $250,000 a year.

A case still more complicated was that of the seventh Duke of Beaufort, who, in June, 1822, married his deceased wife's half-sister—that is, her sister by the same mother. He had no male issue by his first marriage, but an only son by his second marriage, who became the eighth duke and father, therefore, of the present duke. Now the eighth and late duke never would have been permitted to take possession of the dukedom and estates without a bitter contest had not his father, the seventh duke, effected a compromise and private understanding with his only brother, Lord Granville Somerset, in connection with which a large amount of money and property passed to Lord Granville, thereby impoverishing the dukedom. Had it not been for this, legal proceedings inevitably would have ensued, and Lord Granville Somerset undoubtedly would have claimed both the dukedom and all the entailed estates, on the ground that the marriage of his elder brother to his deceased wife's half-sister was within the canonical prohibition. Just what view the courts and House of Lords would have taken of this controversy it is difficult to say, but sooner than lay bare all the affairs of their family in court, the two brothers agreed to settle the matter privately between themselves. Lord Granville left five children, three sons and two daughters, and as the sons have no male issue, all the property thus alienated from the ducal house of Beaufort thus will pass out of the family to the children of Lord Granville's married daughters.

Lord Monkswell's only brother, the well-known painter and royal academician, John Collier, whose dramatic picture, entitled "The Cheat," was the sensation of the academy exhibition two years ago, married, first, one daughter of Prof. Huxley, and, after her death, his wife's sister, going abroad for the purpose. His only son by the first marriage, Joyce Collier, now 23 years of age, is in the line of succession to the Monkswell peerage. But Lawrence Collier, the son by the second marriage, a lad now 17 years of age, is barred, according to the existing laws, from inheriting the family titles and estates. In fact, in the eyes of the English law, both he and his sister Joan are subjected to all the civil disadvantages of illegitimacy.

This is but one of the many similar instances I could cite. And women who have married the husbands of their real sisters enjoy an exceedingly equivocal position, are barred from court and are frowned upon by society.

Consul A. K. Moe writes from Dublin that imitations of Irish poplin goods are being placed in many markets and even in Ireland, the quantity of this imitation material has grown so large that vigorous steps are being taken to discourage the sale and require shopkeepers to state distinctly whether the "poplin" they are selling is genuine Irish or foreign make, and under the term "foreign" is included British manufacture.

THEY ARE A POWERFUL NERVINE.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centers.

WAS NOT INTENDED TO CREATE PANIC

Some of the Young People Asking Rather Exciting and Embarrassing Questions—But It Is Not a Joke.

The question was recently asked in these columns, "Will kissing be prohibited?" The writer has been much embarrassed by many questions on this subject. In reply to these inquiries, the highest scientific authorities in both Europe and America are of the honest and sincere opinion that legislation on this question will have to be passed for the protection of the public health, and especially that of the children. People who are strong and well may be able to repel the malignant microbes, 40,000 of which Dr. Nalpasse has counted upon a square centimetre of the lips of a perfectly healthy individual; but if you are run down, then look out for the danger. To those who prefer kissing to health they say: "Use some first-class germ-destroyer and system-builder such as Psychine. It is a perfect protection not only against all germ diseases, but is the most remarkable tonic and restorer of waste tissue known to medical science. If you must kiss, you must be strong and free from disease. Psychine is your greatest protection." La grippe, colds, catarrh, and all such diseases are very infectious through kissing.

"Two years ago, when living in Simcoe, Ont., I suffered from an attack of la grippe, which left me with a pain in my chest and a severe cough which sometimes lasted for hours. I tried several kinds of medicine, but they did not seem to do me any good. I took one bottle of Psychine and one of Coltsfoot Expectorant. The pain and cough left me entirely and have never returned. I think Psychine is the best medicine I ever used."

"MRS. SAMUEL BARKER,
"Saginaw, Mich."

Psychine cures coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis, catarrh, pneumonia, night sweats, stomach troubles, and wasting diseases, and is highly recommended for consumption. For sale at all druggists, 50 cents and $1 00 per bottle, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum's, Limited, 179 King street, west, Toronto.

LIFE STORY OF ADELINA PATTI; CLOSE OF A GREAT CAREER

It Sounds Like a Fairy Tale — Made Her Debut at the Age of Fifteen—Her Castle in Wales.

So Madame Adelina Patti is really closing her stage career. It sounds like the end of a fairy tale, the most wonderful fairy tale that has been lived or dreamed. Everything about the diva has been on the international scale. Her mother was a Roman, her father a Sicilian; she was born in Spain, and arrived at New York before she was two months old. She speaks English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Russian. "I love the Italian language," she tells us, "the American people, the English country, and my Welsh home." Still more cosmopolitan and universal has been her triumph all over the globe. Emperors, kings, students, workingmen, all have vied with one another to do themselves the honor of offering her their homage. Canaries have been let loose in the Spanish Opera House to hear her greeting; roses have been scattered in the frosty air of St. Petersburg before her feet.

THE PROPHECY.

And even the beginning of her story is like a fairy tale. "I remember," she has told us, "once creeping into my mother's bedroom when she was out and dressing myself up in one of her gorgeous dresses, with a mimic crown upon my head. Then I placed several of my dolls upon chairs with imitation bouquets in their hands, composed of colored paper, and I sang and danced for them, trying to imagine that I had before me such an audience as I have been my mother delight in. Then, just as I was in the middle of a grand air, my mother came into the room, accompanied by those never-to-be-forgotten artists Alboni and Sontag, and they stood watching me! Madame Alboni prophesied to my mother that I should one day become a great singer, and wanted to take me in hand almost immediately to train my voice. My parents, however, guarded me jealously, and would not leave me out of their sight till much later." At seven she gets up a concert to raise money for her sisters to be sent back to school, and to redeem the favorite scarf-pin of Signor Patti. A little later a still greater excitement comes into her life; she is waiting for the debut of Mario and Grisi in New York. She has told the story herself: "I saved up my every cent to buy a bunch of camellias, which I intended to offer to Grisi as a proof of my admiration. At length the great day arrived, and I cannot tell you with what joy, what fear and trembling, I clung to my mother's skirts as we went together to the artists' room at the close of the performance to be introduced to the gifted couple. Tightly I clutched my bunch of flowers, and, with my eyes fixed on Grisi's face, advanced to lay my little tribute in her lap. I cannot say whether Grisi, in the press of people around her, quite realized my breathless expectation. With a wave of her hand she moved aside to speak to an acquaintance standing near by. Quivering with pride and disappointment, my fingers tightening on the precious offering, I turned away. Someone caught me in his arms. My eyes were too blinded with tears at first to realize who my champion was. But Mario himself proved the kind comforter. 'Give me the flowers, little girl,' he whispered in his kind, gentle way, 'and I will always keep them for your pretty sake.'" Years afterwards she met Mario and Grisi again, and became their friend.

THE FIRST ROMANCE.

Mme. Patti made her operatic debut in "Lucia di Lammermoor" at fifteen, but four years before this romance had come to her: "I was seated one evening on a balcony, dressed in a little pink frock trimmed with ribbons, waiting for my turn to sing, when suddenly my attention was attracted by a massive door being opened on the opposite side of the way and a tall, handsome, young man stepped from under a huge portico, rolling a cigarette between his fingers as he sauntered atong. How well I remember the occasion. He looked up at me, our eyes met and I noticed that the cigarette fell from his hand as he stood for a moment gazing up to the balcony." It was love at first sight, and the unknown, a M. de Rios, proposed for the child diva's hand to her father, who naturally refused. Five years later, when singing at the town hall in Bath, she saw her old admirer, who had followed her to England, still eager to plead a hopeless suit.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Everybody knows the extraordinary charm that Adelina Patti has given to "Home, Sweet Home"; on one occasion it seem almost to have turned her chef's head. "One afternoon," she tells us, "he disappeared, and was nowhere to be found. I happened to be walking in the corridor leading to the concert hall, when I heard strange sounds emerging from the orchestra. I entered, and to my surprise I found the cook sitting at the piano in his white cap and apron, trying to play 'Home, Sweet Home'! When he saw me, he was, of course, deeply confused, and stammered some incoherent words to the effect that he was so great a lover of music that he begged me to forgive the liberty he had taken in entering the hall." Madame Patti was so touched by his devotion to music that she allowed him to have a piano in his room.

SAVING A BRIDE'S LIFE.

Once at least that strange charm has averted madness. In San Francisco, in 1889, a young American of good position had been so seriously ill that it was doubtful if his brain was sound. On being told one night that Madame Patti would sing, the invalid had a seat taken for himself, and, unknown to his doctors, carried a revolver. He was heard to say, as if in jest, "I feel that I should like to shoot someone tonight," and close to him, in a box, there was a young bride, who had also come to hear the diva as Violetta in "La Traviata." The madman selected his victim, groped in his pocket for the revolver, and then paused, for Madame Patti had come upon the stage. Her exquisite voice on that night literally saved the young bride's life. The would-be murderer told the story to his doctor, who was an old friend of Madame Patti, and repeated it to her.

CRAIG-Y-NOS.

The beautiful Welsh home in itself worthy of the fairy tale, and here the great singer shows her wide range of human interests. "Madame Patti," said a writer in the "Ludgate" some years ago, " has so many letters and business matters which require her undisturbed attention that she finds it best to keep her mornings quite for herself, so although she is always up by eight o'clock she does not appear until luncheon; unless, her correspondence finished, she walks in the grounds with her husband, or one or two of her guests. She is very fond of exercise, and is never happier than when in the open air; she waltzes as enthusiastically as a girl at her first ball, and is as light as the proverbial feather on her partner's arm." Time is reckoned within quite a large radius by such signs as "Before Madame Patti did this or that—went abroad or returned to the castle." "There was one dark, drizzling day," wrote Mr. Arthur Warren some time ago in "McClure's Magazine," while I was at Craig-y-Nos. To the men this did not matter. The wet did not interfere with their projected amusements. But every lady wore some precious jewel which Patti had given her that morning—a ring, a brooch, a bracelet, as the case might be. For the generous creature thought her fair friends would be disappointed because they could not get out of doors that day. How could she know that everyone in the castle welcomed the rain because it meant a few hours more with Patti?" One remembers the difficulties in which poor young James Crawley found himself when he smoked in his bedroom at his aunt's house in Brighton. A guest at Craig-y-nos caused an even greater disturbance. Opening his bedroom window to enjoy a peaceful pipe, he found to his amazement that the grounds were filled with gardeners and attendants, and that the whole castle was in a state of excitement. He had accidentally touched a cord which set in motion all the alarm bells, and everybody was looking for burglars in the fairy's palace.—T. P.'s Weekly, London, Eng.

ROMANCE OF LANGUAGE.

"Influenza" was originally an Italian word for "influence" of the stars, which manifested itself balefully in epidemics of disease. Hence "Influenza di febbre scarlattina," for instance, meant an "epidemic of scarlet fever." And so, when eighteenth-century Italy was prostrated by the sneezing, snuffling scourge and passed it on to England, it was naturally spoken of as "the influenze—"the epidemic, though on the way through France it acquired also the name of "la grippe," in allusion to its ferocious way of seizing its victims.

Two centuries ago two little girls called their toy dolls "poppets" or "puppets" instead of "dolls." Probably "popsy-wopsy" is simply another form of the word. "Puppet" is descended from the French "poupee" and the Latin "pupa," a little girl or doll, from both of which have come other English words. "Poupee" has given "puppy," so called because the tiny dog was naturally petted as a plaything; and the Latin word survives in the sense of a chrysalis, and has a descendant in the "pupil" of the eye, the "baby" that any one may see reflected in it.

"Helpmeet" has had a curious history, which began with the biblical account of the creation, when "the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help meet for him." That is to say, a fit assistant. But the two words have become curiously combined into a "helpmeet," and they are constantly used as one. Moreover, the confusion is increased by the corruption of the words into "helpmate," and Macaulay writes of the waiting woman who has "generally considered as a most suitable help mate for a parson."—Chicago News.

THE ANCIENTS DID THINGS

"We are losing all our secrets in this shabby age," said an architect. "If we keep on the time will come when we'll be able to do nothing well.

"Take, for instance, steel. We claim to make good steel, yet the blades the Saracens turned out hundreds of years ago would cut one of our blades in two like butter.

"Take ink. Our modern ink fades in five or ten years to rust color, yet the ink of medieval manuscripts is as black and bright today as it was 700 years ago.

"Take dyes. The beautiful blues and reds and greens of antique Oriental rugs have all been lost, while in Egytian tombs we find fabrics dyed thousands of years ago that remain today brighter and purer in hue than any of our modern fabrics.

"Take my specialty, buildings. We can't build as the ancients did. The secret of their mortar and cement is lost to us. Their mortar and cement were actually harder and more durable than the stones they bound together; whereas ours—horrors!"—New York Press.

EGGS KILLED HIM.

"The vicissitudes of we actors," said James K. Hackett, "are incredible."

He smiled pensively at the luminous glass table of his New York house's diningroom, a table with electric lights so ranged beneath it that its glass surfaces emitted a glow now pink, now orange, now scarlet.

"Incredible," he repeated. "There was Brown, who went touring in south Africa last year. I met Brown's cousin yesterday.

"'Well, how is Jim?" said I.

"'Jim?' said the cousin, 'Body o' me, man, Jim is dead.'

"'Dead?' I cried. 'How did he die?'

"'Pelted to death with eggs at Cape Town,' the cousin answered.

"'But eggs don't kill,' said I.

"He smiled sadly, and murmured: "'Ostrich eggs do.'" — New York Tribune.

STRANGE WEAPONS OF WAR USED IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Machine Devised for Breaking Through the Enemy's Ranks—Dragon for Attacking Towns—Ancient War Carts—Monster Cannon.

The ingenuity of man has been taxed to the utmost to contrive new and more deadly means of killing and wounding his fellow men, and science has now brought our modern weapons to such perfection that it seems almost impossible to imagine any advance in their effectiveness. If we except the cold steel, which still has its uses, if we are to judge by the recent war in the east—there are but three classes of offensive weapons: the gun and its projectiles, the rifle and the mine or torpedo. In the process of their evolution from the stone and club of our prehistoric ancestors an enormous number of contrivances have been invented by the fertile brains of soldiers, mechanics and scientists.

Some of these, such as the "hand gonne," Edward III.'s "crakeys of war"—the cannon he took against the Scots—and the engineer Giannibelli's "devil ships of Antwerp," may be regarded, writes Lieut.-Col. C. Field, in the Scientific American, as being the direct ancestors of the rifle, gun and torpedo of today. But there have been hosts of others, which have either become entirely obsolete after a very short reign, have never "caught on," or in very many cases have never had any actual existence outside the plans and ideas of their sanguine inventors.

Many of these warlike appliances, especially those belonging to the Middle Ages, are af the most grotsque description. As at no distant date the making of hideous grimaces to strike terror into the heart of an enemy was cultivated as a branch of the military art by the troops of the Celestial Empire, so in medieval times the grotesque seems to have been considered at least as much a desideratum as the practical by the inventors of offensive and defensive weapons. So we have such extraordinary contrivances as a "machine to break the ranks of the enemy" and other dragonlike edifices.

How the former—which appears to be a kind of medieval motor car—got over the ground, and how its brought its formidable array of spikes to bear upon those who had the hardihood to oppose its progress, must be left to the imagination. The other machine is merely a grotesque edition of the movable towers that played such an important part in the sieges of ancient and medieval cities.

CURIOUSLY NAMED.

Ancient warriors had a great penchant for naming their various warlike engines and machines after animals, real or imaginary. Thus we have the Roman "musculus," or "little mouse," a machine for undermining the walls of a besieged city; the battering ram, the sow, the scorpion for discharging big arrows from a powerful bow, the onager for hurling stones. The onager, according to tradition, was an animal that had a pleasant trick of kicking stones with great violence at its pursuers. Again, the Roman warships were equipped with a spiked gangway known as a "corvus" or "crow," which on being let fall upon an enemy's ship grappled her and formed a bridge for boarders.

Medieval soldiers made frequent use of the "wolf" in the defense of castles and towns. This was a species of huge harrow, made of balks of timber with wooden spikes at the intersections, which set up outside the walls could be thrown down and forward to crush the besiegers as they crowded to the assault. When cannon were invented their names became legion. A ship or a train of artillery contained a perfect zoological garden of birds, beasts and fabulous animals. There were basilisks, drakes, dragons volant, falcons, serpents and pelicans, not to mention "double dogs," and partridge mortars.

WONDERFUL WAR DOGS.

We have of late years seen a good deal in the newspapers about the training of dogs for military purposes, such as scouting, giving notice of the approach of an enemy and searching for the wounded. In former days this intelligent animal was also employed in warfare, not only as a watch dog. One method of "letting slip the dogs of war" was to equip them with a pot of blazing resin, a collar of spikes and a jacket of leather scales to protect their backs from the fire, and send them among the cavalry, much to the confusion of the horses.

An Arab writer describes some wonderful war dogs which belonged to the Grand Seignior, which he says were as big as donkeys, were clad in rich cloth, silver collars and neck rings, and a circle of iron points about the neck. Some were even clad in armor. They were equal to tackling wolves, dragons in the fire, eagles in the air, and crocodiles in the water, to say nothing of being able to bring down a man from horseback "however stout a fellow he may be." Dogs equipped in much the same manner were also used for incendiary purposes to set villages on fire, as were also cats and pigeons.

ADVENT OF FIRE ARMS.

With the advent of artillery and firearms, all kinds of queer weapons were from time to time invented. Many of them distinctly foreshadowed our modern repeating and rifled weapons. Not a few revolvers, repeaters and rifled muskets were made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but as the whole affair had to be made by hand their cost precluded any general adoption of these ingenious devices. The earliest cannon were breech loaders, and like our modern guns were built up rather than cast. But even after the invention of cast iron and brass cannon the smaller pieces were generally made to load at the breech. A couple of such weapons mounted in a kind of cart were used by Henry VIII. against the Scots, and would appear to have been quite practical little affairs. They evidently could be wheeled like hand-barrows; the sloping shield would afford excellent protection to the gunners and probably contained a receptacle for ammunition.

War carts or charlots were uot unusual at this time, especially in Germany. They generally took the form of a rude machine gun, several musket barrels being placed together in the center, and a great array of curly, murderous-looking spears and halberds arranged on either side. The Lyoners is a later type without musket barrels and intended for blocking a narrow passage. Sometimes a whole sheaf of musket barrels were fixed upon a stand or carriage. These contrivances were called orgues, from their resemblance to the pipes of an organ, or sometimes thunder carriages.

MONSTER CANNON.

Monster cannon were an early form of extravaganza in military weapons. There are several accounts of such pieces of ordnance. A traveler in 1742 stated that he had seen at Brunswick a gun or rather mortar cast in 1411. It was made of brass, was 10 feet 6 inches long, and no less than 9 feet 2 inches in diameter, and was said to be capable of throwing a 1,000 pound shell. India boasted several of these monstrosites. One still to be seen at Kubberpore is said to be no less than 21 feet 3 inches long and 5 feet 6 inches around the muzzle. It is called Jaun Kushali, or destroyer of life, by the natives, and was probably cast somewhere in Persia.

Another Indian piece, cast by Chuleby Koomy, Kahn of Ahmednuggeer, about the year 1500, has such a tremendous bore that the interior is now fitted up as a kind of summer house. A cannon made at Bruges in 1346 had a square bore and fired cubical shot. Guns were made of all kinds of materials, though all such may be regarded as freaks or experiments. The leather guns invented by an officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus had a certain vogue on account of their lightness. Some were effectively used against us by the Scots under Gen. Leslie at the battle of Newburn Ford in 1640. They were made by wrapping rope and twine around copper cylinders strengthened by iron rings. They were then coated with plaster and finally covered with leather. They very portable, but unreliable and short lived. Guns have been made of wood hooped with iron, not only in ancient times, but quite recently in the Philippines, where they were used against the American troops.

BAMBOO GUNS.

The Chinese had a gun made of bamboo in 1259, but only the other day the Japanese were making effective use of wooden mortars bound around with bamboo for throwing explosives into the Russian works at the siege of Port Arthur. Guns have been made of glass and even of ice. Some of the latter, made for saluting purposes at the marriage of the Russian Prince Gallitzi in 1739, are stated to have been "fired more than once without bursting." Guns have even been made of the precious metals. In 1663 there was in the arsenal of Verona "a greater gun found in Candia, all of gold and silver." A golden cannon was captured at Pekin in 1860, and King Thebaw of Burma was the possessor of another, which was also incrusted with precious stones. The early calliver was little inferior to a cannon in clumsiness, as it took three men to carry it and a fourth to fire it.

When firearms became somewhat more portable and especialy when pistols were introduced, we find them mounted in the most extraordinary fashions. Shields or targets not infrequently had a pistol fixed in the center with a small grating for aiming through, but there is an account of a shield at Genoa which had no less than 120 pistols connected with it. Rather a heavy affair to handle, one would imagine. The Emperor Charles V. had a curious shield which he carried when walking about at night; "a spear came out of the side of it, besides that in the middle; if any thrust was made at the shield, the sword's point was caught in it and broken."

Another surprising medieval contrivance was an iron hat or helmet, which is described as having "two crowns, each with four pistols." A volley of eight shots from an opponent's headpiece must have been very disconcerting—probably to all parties concerned. A curious mortar in the Tower of London is square in front and has no less than nine separate bores. The eighteenth century was distinctly the epoch of sieges. The attack and defense of carefully fortified places was carried out in the most methodical and patient manner.

THE FIRE POT.

There were many inventions at that time especially applicable to the attack and defense of fortified towns. The petard was much used. It consisted of a bell-shaped iron receptacle filled with powder and clamped down to a block of hardwood. It was intended to be fixed to doors and gates for the purpose of blowing them in. Another device was the pot a feu or firepot, which was a kind of ball or globular jar filled with old tarred rope, which was thrown upon the enemy's works, to light them up at night and enable fire to be directed upon them. Loaded pistol barrels were attached to these to prevent anyone from picking them up and extinguishing them. The pistol a reveille could be set to explode a mine at a given hour.

But all said and done, we need not dive into the past to find extraordinary ideas and weird warlike appliances. Our modern inventors are quite capable of keeping up the supply. Leaving aside the steam guns, which were intended to spurt out streams of bullets after the fashion of a Maxim gun, which were invented by Perkins in 1824, by Winans in the sixties, and the very similar compressed air gun patented by one Sturgeon in 1887, none of which realized its inventor's expectations, we can find plenty of extraordinary contrivances.

The wire bullet-proof screen behind which the soldiers advancing to the attack defies any projectile smaller than a three-pounder, is as far fetched an idea as anything produced in the Middle Ages. The reservoir helmet, a French scheme, is about as quaint as anything we have noticed. The lower part of this eccentric headpiece forms a species of tank or reservoir, into which the water (and pipe clay?) drains from the upper surface of the helmet. The soldier's head is therefore kept cool in the tropics—though the weight perhaps may be rather trying—and when athirst all he has to do is to remove his helmet and fill his cup from the tap at the back.

One of the most important qualifications of a good soldier is to be able to march well, but it is doubtful whether the wearing of a pair of spring soled boots, such as a recent inventor has suggested, would add many miles to the day's march. These "seven league boots" have an outer sole, which is pivoted to the one made on the boot just below the ball of the foot. A strong spiral spring is fitted between the two at the heel. To see a whole regiment charging a position wearing these boots and bounding over the ground like kangaroos or wallabys, would indeed be a remarkable sight.

Another remarkable invention is a cannon that takes completely to pieces. It consists of a series of strong steel rings, which fit over the inner tube, which is, of course, rifled internally. Externally it tapers slightly, so that it is bigger and thicker at the breech end. The rings slide down on this tube in their proper order, the central ones having projections to form the trunnions of the piece, and are screwed tight up by means of four rods and nuts fitting into a massive framework at either end of the gun. The rear one of these carries the breech closing mechanism.

MODERN INVENTIONS.

Invisibility has been pretty well secured by the invention of smokeless powder, and now inventors are trying to do away with the noise of the explosion into the bargain. This was effected in ancient days, according to an Arab writer, by the "powder which explodes without sound," made at El Meidaun, the ashes of human bones taking the place of charcoal. The making of this propellent is now, at any rate, a lost art, but the same object to a certain extent attained in other ways.

Col. Humbert, of the French army, has invented a species of tube which, affixed to the muzzle of a field piece, prevents either flash or sound, while a rifle invented in America has a big cartridge containing water, which interposes between the bullet and the powder charge in its base. This is supposed to regulate the escape of the powder gas and to minimize the report without diminishing the force and the velocity with which the projectile leaves the barrel. The great addition which this system would make to the weight of the ammunition is quite enough to put the weapon out of court for military purposes.

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Eliph Hewlitt and the Easter Hat Problem

The Solution of the Millinery Question by Jarby's Encyclopedia—How Timbuctoo Fashions Came Into Sandburr, Iowa.

[Copyright by Ellis Parker Butler.]

"Why, how do you do?" said Mrs. Billup as she opened her door and saw the clerical looking little man with the sandy whiskers on her front porch. "Come right in. I suppose you are Brother Smith, that is goin' to preach tomorrow, ain't you?"

"Well, no'm," said Eliph' Hewlitt apologetically, but walking into the parlor at the same time. "No'm, not exactly, though I am spreading the good word, as I may say. My name is Hewlitt, Eliph' Hewlitt, and I'm selling in this neighborhood a work in one volume——"

"I don't want no books," said Mrs. Billup shortly, while her smile of gratified welcome changed to a frown. "And I can't afford to buy none if I did feel like it." She glanced toward the center table as she spoke, and Eliph' Hewlitt saw there a new hat, as gorgeous as an autumn sunset. If there were any kinds of flowers, or any colors that were not worked into the composition of the hat, it was because a knowledge of them had not reached Sandburr, Johnson County, Iowa. Miss Florilla Casey had made use of all that she had any knowledge of, and it seemed as if she had a rather wide knowledge.

"Easter comes early this year, earlier than usual," said Eliph' Hewlitt, gently caressing his whiskers. "Some years it does, and some years it doesn't but I don't know that I ever saw a richer looking hat than what that is. It must have cost considerable. Looks like it would be becoming to your complexion. Did you get it from Paris?"

"No, I didn't," snapped Mrs. Billup, "and you needn't think to soft-soap me by praisin' up my hat. It won't do you no good, because when I say I won't buy a book I mean it, and that is the end of it!"

"Now, if anybody had asked me I would have said that was a Paris hat," said Eliph' Hewlitt, taking it in his hand for closer examination, "but I suppose your milliner studied in Paris, didn't she?"

"No, she didn't," snapped Mrs. Billup again. "Florilla Casey ain't ever studied nowhere, but right here in town, and all the Paris she will ever see you could put in one eye. If you aim to sell books I guess you might move right along to the next house. You won't sell me none."

"It was the style of it made me think it was a Paris hat," said Eliph' Hewlitt, kindly. "I should judge that that has fifty different colors on it, and I never knew any but Paris milliners put so many on one hat at one time and not make you feel that it was overcrowded. I can see that this hat has a sort of lavishness about it, and it ain't skimped for trimming. That is the way I like a hat. Get a big hat to begin with, and then put plenty on it. That is why I don't like New York hats. Now, you never see a hat like this in New York."

"I told you I didn't want any books," said Mrs. Billup, "and I don't, and if that don't satisfy you I'll say right here that I can't afford none. I paid——"

"Stop!" said Eliph' Hewlitt; "let me guess! I guess you paid $25 for it; maybe $30. but I'd say that was too much. Twenty-five would be about right for a hat like that."

Mrs. Billup looked at the hat and folded her arms, but she said nothing. She had paid Florrilla Casey $5 for the hat, and had been feeling that she had paid too much, but as she looked at the hat now it suddenly dawned on her that she had a bargain. She smiled slightly.

"This book, 'Jarby's Encyclopedia of Knowledge and Compendium of Literature, Science and Art,'" said Eliph' Hewlitt, quickly, "which I am selling for the small sum of ——"

"I don't want no books," interposed Mrs. Billup instantly. "I told you I didn't want——"

"No, ma'am," said Eliph' Hewlitt, "I was only going to tell you about the hats I made for my twenty-five wives when I was——"

"Twenty-five wives!" exclaimed Mrs. Billup. "Don't you try to fool me with any nonsense about you ever having twenty-five wives."

"Yes, ma'am," said Eliph' Hewlitt, "Twenty-five, no more, no less; that being the custom of the country in which I was, as you can see by looking on page 745 of this work, which I am selling, giving, among other things all the odd customs of the strange countries of the world, together with the flora and fauna of all continents, as well as the mysteries of the depths of the sea. And a terrible time I had with them twenty-five wives, too, the women of Timbuctoo being by nature easy to anger."

"Was you ever in Timbuctoo?" said Mrs. Billup. "I don't believe there is such a place."

"It's in Africa," explained Eliph' Hewlitt, "and this book on my knee tells all about it, as well as useful information on one thousand and one other subjects, comprising all the wisdom known to man, a most invaluable volume, as you may know when I tell you that the Bible and 'Jarby's Encyclopedia of Knowledge and Compendium of Literature, Science and Art' were the only two books I took with me when I went to be professor of universal knowledge at the university at Timbuctoo. This one book was all I needed, for it contains all: what isn't in it isn't worth knowing. But I made my error when I began to teach them poor benighted savages. I began at the wrong season."

"I don't see what difference the season would make," said Mrs. Billup.

"I began along during Lent," said Eliph' Hewlitt, "and I had taken board and lodging with a man that had twenty-five wives and I told the ladies they had ought to give up something, but they wasn't the kind that would give up anything they cared for, I argued hard, but the only thing they would give up was their husband. They thought less of him than of anything they had, so they gave him up, and when twenty-five women unite to give up one man about all that man can do is to desert that family and go and look for another that hasn't got the giving up habit; so he went.

"My mistake was in telling them about Easter. You see, I had told them about the way ladies all got new hats at Easter, and how the children had fancy colored eggs on that day, and they sort of took to the idea, although they didn't rightly understand it. They was as simple as children, them wives was, and they would ask me if all women where I came from had new hats at Easter and did their husbands have to give them new hats; and I said I guessed the ladies got hats if they wanted them, and they always wanted them, so they always got them. And at that that whole lot of dark brown wives gave up their husbands and clung to us. They took to the Easter hat idea and liked it and said they would have Easter right there in Timbuctoo, with hats and colored eggs. That was all they was able to understand of the religion that I was trying to teach them—new hats and colored eggs at Easter. They wouldn't go any further into it. They said they liked that part so well they would stick right to that part and that I needn't mind the rest. They had a way of saying it that was part talk and part war club exercises that made me think they meant it. So I began to make hats."

"You didn't make the hats, did you?" asked Mrs. Billup.

"Yes'm," said Eliph' Hewlitt. "I had to. Nobody in Timbuctoo had ever seen a lady's hat, and them wives wasn't in the habit of working, so I had to do it. I had a busy time. I trimmed hats every morning and hunted cassowary eggs every afternoon, the cassowary being the only bird in them parts that eggs could be got from fit to eat, and them wives insisted that all the children I had inherited from their recent husband, should have a dozen eggs apiece. That made two hundred and forty-one dozen. I had to go out into the desert to get them eggs, and when I had them all gathered and piled up it made a pile as big as this house. I was glad when I got them twenty-five hats all trimmed and them eggs all colored, I can tell you."

"I should think you would have been!" exclaimed Mrs. Billup.

"Yes'm," said Eliph' Hewlitt, "and I didn't get it all done until the night before Easter. I went to bed early that night and it made me proud to see them twenty-five hats all in a row, ready for my wives to wear the next morning. There was no two of them alike, and all decorated with birds of paradise and tropical flowers, and calico, and buckles I had made out of old tin cans. I was proud but tired."

"You well might be," Mrs. Billup assured him.

"And that night," said Eliph' Hewlitt, "the house burned down and every hat was burned. Not a hat was there left for any one of those wives of mine to wear the next day; but they took it real kindly. They said it didn't matter—that I could make some more and that they would postpone Easter one week for my especial benefit. Some women would have cried and fretted to lose their Easter hats that way, but they didn't. They just said: 'Put Easter off a week and make some more hats, and see that you are quick about it.' So I started in and made another lot."

"How did they look?" asked Mrs. Billup.

"Lovely," said Eliph' Hewlitt. "They were all big hats, like that one you have, although not so artistic, and they were the only hats in Timbuctoo; so the other women were awfully jealous. My wives were awfully pleased. I was glad to see how pleased they were, but I was sorry enough for it afterward."

"Did it make trouble with the other women?" asked Mrs. Billup.

"No'm," said Eliph' Hewlitt, "not that, but my wives liked Easter so well that they told me they were going to have it every Sunday, and that until further notice I would have 25 new Easter hats ready every Sunday morning. It wasn't a proper life for a university professor, but I had to do it. It was a strain on my health to create twenty-five hats and gather 241 dozen cassowary eggs every week. I should have broken down if I hadn't had this priceless volume with me, giving on Page 564, the Guide to Health, so that I was able to cure myself when I felt sick, and on Page 864, the "Five Hundred Ennobling Thoughts from the World's Greatest Authors," to cheer me when depressed. I got so I could trim hats with my hands, while my eyes were reading the "Lives of All the World's Great Men," from Adam to Roosevelt, Page 437, with the dying words of them that is dead. New dying words added as fast as they die. In fact, there is nothing known to man that is not in its pages, and the price, neatly bound in cloth, only $5, $1 down and $1 a month until paid."

"How long did you have Easter every week?" asked Mrs. Billup.

"It's seven dollars and fifty cents if you prefer the leather binding," said Eliph' Hewlitt. "And I kept that Easter business up for eight years before I was able to get away. That is fifty-two Easters a year, and eight years and twenty-five hats an Easter, a sum easily reckoned by the use of the Ready Reckoner, or Short Cuts in Arithmetic, on page 34, which gives quick methods of working all sums, saving the price of the book in that way alone in less than a year, the answer being five thousand two hundred hats, no two alike. It was many years before I was able to look upon an Easter hat without tears for my lost time, and to this day I cannot see a cassowary egg with any pleasure. A picture of the cassowary bird is shown on page 752 of this volume, the other illustrations including the steel engravings of President Roosevelt and the allegorical frontispiece in three colors. This," he said, handing the book to Mrs. Billup, "is the picture of the cassowary bird."

"And how did you ever get away from them twenty-five wives?" asked Mrs. Billup.

"On page 265 we find the map of Africa, showing the location of Timbucto, as well as all mountains, rivers, lakes, et cetery," said Eliph' Hewlitt. "And the way I got away was that they gave me up one Lent just after a missionary came who happened to have a magazine with some pictures of the kind of hats that was the style that year. It seems that the hats I had just made for them was a year old in style, so they gave me up and told me to go, and I went. That shows the difference between them savage wives and the civilized."

"Yes," said Mrs. Billup. "Civilized folks don't give up husbands that easy."

"I wasn't thinking of that," said Eliph' Hewlitt. "I was thinking that if a man had been furnishing a civilized wife with last year's style hats for Easter he wouldn't be able to go away if he wanted to, after she got through with him."

"Well," said Mrs. Billup, "you can't expect much of poor ignorant savages. You say you sell this book for one dollar down. That ain't much."



I SUPPOSE YOUR MILLINER STUDIED IN PARIS

LONELIEST ARTIST'S STUDIO IN WORLD

MME. BOBERG HAS IT ON AN ISLAND IN THE FAR NORTH.

Perhaps the loneliest artist's studio in the world is that which a woman, Mme. Anna Boberg, has had built for herself on a lonely island called Farven, lying off the Norwegian coast and within the winter ice belt. She has chosen this spot not as a summer resort alone. This year she is spending the winter there.

Mme. Boberg is a Swede and her home is in Stockholm. She has been engaged in art work for about fourteen years, having started by making designs for tapestry and graduating into water color painting.

She is the wife of an architect and her love for the Arctic wilds dates back several years to a pleasure trip which they made together to the northerly part of the Scandinavian peninsula. She was so delighted with the wonderful coloring of the Arctic seas and skies and the marvelous play of light on ice and snowfield that she determined to make a specialty of painting Arctic land and water pieces.

The island which she has chosen is reached only by sailboat in open weather. She spends long periods on it with no companion but a man-servant from one of the larger islands near by. The studio is situated on the summit of a crag overlooking the sea, but she spends a comparatively small part of her time in it. Most of the time she devotes to excursions in search of the picturesque.

Clad in a dress of reindeer skins and carrying her painting kit on her back she makes her way over snow and ice to distant points, sometimes being overtaken by night, when she sleeps in deserted fishermen's huts or dugouts in the snow, living on dried fish, sea birds' eggs and black coffee, for which she always carries the materials.

When the snow is deep she travels on skis, and she has invented a sail which she spreads when the wind is favorable and allows herself to be blown along over the slippery wastes. Her trips are not without danger.

More than once she has been in danger of losing her way, and she has had bad falls. Once she slipped through an unexpected gap in the ice into the water, several feet below. Fortunately it was in a shallow inlet and the tide was at ebb, so that she was able to stand on the bottom and hoist herself on the ice. Her reindeer costume, of course, saved her from freezing to death after her wetting.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS With Us.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are aways the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

HUNTING A LIONESS; DEATH OF MAN-EATER

UNIQUE ARMAMENT OF PURSUERS—EXCITING MOMENTS.

Far away on the confines of the northernmost Praza of Portuguese Zambesia lies a little village nestling among the trees at the foot of a huge rock. Like other native villages in this part of Africa it consists of a few round huts placed anyhow in a more or less imperfectly cleared space in the forest and is inhabited by a happy, careless population.

One May morning it was the scene of a fearful tragedy, only too common in such villages. Four men had been hoeing in the mealie patch along the side of a neighboring kloof, when suddenly a lioness sprang among them, seized one man by the leg and endeavored to drag him away. Whatever vices these natives may have, cowardice is not one. Two attacked the lioness with their hoes and were frightfully mauled in the melee. A third took up his bow and sent two arrows into her side.

It was of no avail. The lioness stuck to her quarry and carried him off, shrieking with agony, which was mercifully ended by his death, and the horrified villagers carried the survivors back to their homes and applied such remedies to their hurts as their limited knowledge of medicine dictated. The hunting men went out to track the animal to her lair; the other rapidly erected a stockade around the village, long experience of similar occurrences having taught them the futility of delay in this matter; the appetite for human flesh, when once cultivated, is never appeased, and the raids of a man-eating lion can only be ended by its death.

It happened that next day five white men found their way to the village. They were new to the country, and not long out from home, and all being keen sportsmen they naturally jumped at the chance of having some excitement and ridding the country of such a pest as well. On their arrival they had a lengthy indaba with the head man and were promised the help of the entire male population of the village as beaters if they would go out and kill the lioness. The bow and arrow champion of the previous day agreed to act as guide, and daylight next morning saw a lengthy procession following a fairly evident blood spoor from the garden into the bush.

I must now describe the men and their armament, as the latter is probably unique in the annals of African lion shooting. A, the leader, a short man, brave as a gamecock, was armed with a double-barreled cordite .450 rifle, which kicked like a mule and developed a muzzle energy which would bowl over an elephant. Around his middle was suspended a Webley revolver, loaded with hollow-pointed bullets, and from his belt hung a huge knife, compasses, watches, notebooks and other impedimenta, "recommended to sportsmen." Behind him stalked a doughty heathen carrying a second rifle, a Lee-Metford carbine, loaded, at full cock, and with the cutoff open. B, a larger edition of A, was, with the exception of the knife, similarly armed, and had also an attendant carrying a second rifle.

Next in order came X, wearing a white helmet and armed with a Lee-Metford rifle and revolver, a fiery man, keen as mustard and eager for the fray. Y followed him, a man of elephantine build, whose rubicund countenance glowed with excitement. Z, armed similarly to the others, took up the rear. Behind followed a mixed crowd carrying shotguns, spears, axes, knobkeries, cameras on stands, luncheon baskets and other impedimenta, eagerly scanning the bush and ready to drop their loads and clear at the first sign of danger. The bow and arrow man in his capacity as guide led was a pool of water. Into the grass the Near its center was a clump of tall grass, and one side and to their rear tnem to an open clump of tall grass, blood spoor led. 'Alipo!" (he is in there!) said the bow and arrow man.

A hurried consultation followed. It was decided to advance on the clump in column and to deploy to the left in front of it, while the beaters from the other side drove the brute out into the semicircle of rifles. The maneuver began. With all rifles at full cock, A led the column toward the clump of grass, then turning to the left procedeed to take up his position. B followed. Conspicuous by his white headgear, X approached too near the grass. There was a sudden rustle, a couple of bounds, a magnificent spring and a huge lioness dashed at him.

He received her on the muzzle of his rifle, holding it at the ready, as if to repel a bayonet attack. Though it raked her from stem to stern, the bullet missed her heart. Simultaneously A's and B's rifles cracked, or rather boomed. The beast died in midair as she made her spring. She fell on X, laying him out on the ground. She never even twitched a muscle, but X's troubles were by no means over. A tremendous fusillade from all rifles except those carried by A and B was opened on the corpse as it lay on top of X. One boy completely emptied his magazine before the firing was stopped. X was extricated, shaken but not hurt, and unscathed by bullets.—Correspondence London Field.

THE MEDICINAL VALUE OF FRESH FRUIT JUICES

One of the Greatest Wonders of the Age.

Hundreds Have Been Made Well by Taking Advantage of an Ottawa Physician's Discovery.

Everyone knows how beneficial fruit is, when eaten regularly. Fruit is nature's laxative—the finest kidney regulator—and the ideal skin tonic. Unfortunately, the medicinal principle of fruit occurs only in minute quantities. In order to consume enough fruit to relieve Biliousness, one would also consume a large amount of woody fibre or pulp, which would upset the stomach and impair digestion.

An Ottawa physician discovered a way to get around these difficulties. He pressed the juice from apples, oranges, figs and prunes—and then forced one more atom of the bitter principle from the discarded orange peels, into the concentrated juices. This formed a new compound, having all the curative effects of fresh fruit—and in a highly intensified degree. Then valuable tonics and internal antiseptics were added and the whole pressed into tablets.

These are "Fruit-a-tives" the wonderful Liver Tablets you hear so much about. "Fruit-a-tives" cure the most obstinate cases of non-action of the bowels, biliousness, headaches, sleeplessness, nervousness, kidney trouble, rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia. They are the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world, while their action on the skin, in clearing and beautifying the complexion, is nothing short of marvelous. Ask your druggist for "Fruit-a-tives" and see that you get them. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. By mail, postpaid, from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 113

A BRITON'S BREAKFAST.

A distinguished author once described an unripe persimmon as a fine incentive to generosity, since we would rather give it to another man than eat it ourselves; and perhaps the persimmon may be likened to the early meal in a British household. Not but that the food is good and substantial, but there is a sameness year in and year out about the dishes that is trying indeed to an American. Here is a list of eatables and drinkables made up from the breakfast menu of ten middle-class English households and ten purely English hotels.

Porridge, served with sugar and milk; ham and eggs, eggs and bacon, grilled ham, boiled and poached eggs, fried sausages, dried fish (herring or haddocks), dry toast, white or brown bread and butter, marmalade or jam, tea or coffee.

The man or woman who has been accustomed to break the fast with wheat cakes and maple syrup, followed by grilled bluefish and a juicy porterhouse or pork tenderloin, helped out by freshly ground coffee, cranberry jelly, Virginian honey and a choice of a hundred or more delights in the way of bread and freshly baked cakes, sits down to breakfast in England with a sigh.—Derrick's British Report.

SUDDEN TRANSITION from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price, 25 cents.

GUARANTEED LIQUOR CURE

No Detention From Work or Loss of Time—Desire for Drink Destroyed by Orrine.

When one of our most reliable druggists makes a positive statement that he will guarantee to cure the liquor habit if Orrine is used in accordance with directions or refund the money, it shows his great faith in the treatment. It is in this way that Orrine is sold by the leading druggist in nearly every city and town. In every box is a registered guarantee which entiles you to a refund of your money if Orrine fails to effect a cure.

No other cure for the liquor habit has been sold in this way and the remarkable guarantee shows how far superior Orrine is to the ordinary sanatorium or home treatment. There is no detention from work or loss of time when Orrine is used. It destroys the desire for liquor, so that the drink is not missed, also cures the deranged stomach, weakened nerves and other ill effects of excessive drinking, restoring the patient to perfect health.

Orrine is prepared in two forms. No. 1, the secret remedy which can be used in food or drink without the knowledge of the patient; No. 2 for those who like the remedy of their own free will. Both forms are absolutely guaranteed.

Treatise on how to cure drunkenness free on request. Orrine Company, Washington, D. C. The price of either form is $1 a box, making the cost of the complete cure less than one-teeth what is usually charged at sanatoriums, with a guarantee that the expense will be nothing unless a cure is gained. Mail orders filled.

Orrine is for sale by C. McCallum & Co., corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

Dodd's Kidney Pills have discontinued the use of rely advertisements. The public may rely on our statements. Sold only in boxes

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SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS and CONTUSIONS



If you are troubled with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or pain of any kind get a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief; follow the directions you find with the bottle and you will secure instant relief from pain—a record of more than

FIFTY YEARS

as a cure for Sore Throat, Quinsy, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Lumbago and all Congestions and Inflammations.

In every family this invaluable Specific Remedy for all inflammatory diseases should be constantly kept on hand. The expense is a mere trifle, and saves more than twenty times the amount in doctors' or druggists' bills.

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For Internal & External Use. Perfectly Safe, containing NO NARCOTIC or Dangerous Ingredient.

There is no necessity for using uncertain and dangerous agents, such as opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine, etc., when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least danger in either infant or adult.

Radway's Ready Relief sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., Jacques Cartier Square, MONTREAL, CAN.

AN INTERESTING PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Adopted Daughter

A Story of Colonial Times

by Mary E. Wilkins

Samuel Wales died three years after Ann Ginnins went to live with grandma; when she was about thirteen years old. Grandma spared her to Mrs. Polly for a few weeks after the funeral there was a great deal to be done, and she needed some extra help. And, after all, Ann was legally bound to her; and her lawful servant.

For several days, Mr. Aaron Whitcomb, and Mr. Silas White were stalking majestically about the premises, with note books and pens.

They pried into everything with religious exactitude. Mrs. Polly watched them with beseeming awe and deference, but it was a great trial to her, and she grew very nervous over it. It seemed dreadful to have all her husband's little personal effects, down to his neck-bands and mittens, handled over, and their worth in shillings and pence calculated. She had a price fixed on them already in higher currency.

Ann found her crying one afternoon sitting on the kitchen settee, with her apron over her head. When she saw the little girl's pitying look, she poured out her trouble to her.

"They've just been valuing his mittens and gloves," said she, "at two-and-sixpence. I shall be thankful when they are through."

"Are there any more of his things?" asked Ann, her black eyes flashing, with tears in them.

"I—think they've seen about all. There's his blue jacket he used to milk in a-hanging behind the shed door—I guess they haven't valued that yet."

"I think it's a shame!" quoth Ann. "I don't believe there's any need of so much law."

"Hush, child! You mustn't set yourself up against the judgment of your elders. Such things have to be done."

Ann said no more, but the indignation sparkle did not fade out of her blue eyes at all. She watched her opportunity and took down Mr. Wales' old blue jacket from its peg behind the bed. "There," said she. "Mrs. Wales shan't cry over that!"

After a few weeks, grandma said she must have Ann again; and back she went. Grandma was very feeble lately, and everybody humored her. Mrs. Polly was sorry to have the little girl leave her. She said it was wonderful how much she had improved. But she would not have admitted that the improvement was owing to the different influence she had been under; she said Ann had outgrown her mischievous ways.

Grandma did not live very long after this, however. Mrs. Polly had her bound girl at her own disposal in a year's time. Poor Ann was sorrowful enough for a long while after grandma's death. She wore grandma's beloved gold beams round her neck, and a sad ache in her heart.

For the next two years, Ann's position in the family grew to be more and more that of a daughter. If it had not been for the indenture lying serenely in that tall wooden desk, she would almost have forgotten herself, that she was a bound girl.

One spring afternoon when Ann was about sixteen years old, her mistress called her solemnly into the foreroom. "Ann," said she, "come here, I want to speak to you."

Standing there in the foreroom, in the august company of the best bed, with its high posts and flowered-chintz curtains, the best of drawers, and the best of chairs, Ann listened to what Mrs. Polly had to tell her. It was a plan which almost took her breath away; for it was this: "Mrs. Polly proposed to adopt her, and change her name to Wales. She would be no longer Ann Ginnins, and a bound girl; but Ann Wales, and a daughter, in her mother's home.

Ann dropped into one of the best chairs, and sat there, her little dark face very pale. "Should I have the—papers?" she gasped at length.

"Your papers? Yes, child, you can have them."

"I don't want them!" cried Ann, "never. I want them to stay just where they are, till my time is out. If I am adopted, I don't want the papers!"

Mrs. Polly stared. She had never known how Ann had taken the indentures with her on her runaway trip years ago; but now Ann told her the whole story. In her gratitude to her mistress, and her contrition, she had to.

This adoption meant a good deal to Ann; for besides a legal home, and a mother, it secured to her a right in a comfortable property in the future. Mrs. Polly Wales was considered very well off. She was a smart business woman, and knew how to take care of her property, too. Still she hired Phineas Adams to carry on the blacksmith's business, and kept her farm-work running just as her husband had. Neither she nor Ann were afraid of work and Ann Wales used to milk the cows, and escort them to and from pasture, as faithfully as Ann Ginnins.

It was along in the spring time when Ann was adopted. The next Tuesday, right after dinner, she was up in a little unfinished chamber over the kitchen, where they did such work when the weather permitted, carding wool. All at once, she heard voices down below.

Then there was a heavy tramp on the stairs, and Captain Abraham French stood in the door, his stern, weather-beaten face white and set.

"When did you see anything of our Hannah?" asked Captain French, controlling as best he could the tremor in his resolute voice.

Ann rose, gathering up her big blue apron, cards, wool and all. "Oh," she cried, "not since last Sabbath at meeting. What is it?"

"She's lost," answered Captain French. "She started to go up to her Aunt Sarah's Monday forenoon, and they haven't seen anything of her." Poor Captain French gave a deep groan.

But Ann was flying over the fields, blue apron, cards, wool and all.

"Oh, Ann!" Mrs. Polly cried after, "where are you going?"

"I'm going—to find—Hannah!" Ann shouted back, in a shrill, desperate voice and kept on.

She had no definite notion as to where she was going; she had only one thought—Hannah French, her darling tender little Hannah French, her friend whom she loved better than a sister, was lost.

A good three miles from the Wales home was a large tract of rough land, half swamp, known as "Bear Swamp." Many a time the two little girls had remarked to each other with a shudder. "How awful it would be to get lost in Bear Swamp."

Anyway, Ann went straight there, through pasture and woodland, over ditches and stone walls. She knew every step of the way for a long distance. When she gradually got into the unfamiliar wilderness of the swamp a thought struck her—suppose she got lost, too! But Ann had quick wits for en emergency. She had actually carried those cards, with a big wad of wool between them all the time, in her gathered-up apron. Now she began picking off little bits of wool and marking her way with them, sticking them on the trees and bushes. Every few feet a little fluffy scrap of wool showed the road Ann had gone.

But poor Ann went on, farther and farther—and no sign of Hannah.

"I'll go till my wool gives out," said Ann Wales; then she used it more sparingly.

But it was almost gone before she thought she heard in the distance a faint little cry in response to her call: "Hannah! Hannah French!" She called again and listened. Yes; she certainly did hear a little cry off toward the west. Calling from time to time, she went as nearly as she could in that direction. The pitiful answering cry grew louder and nearer; finally, Ann could distinguish Hannah's voice.

Wild with joy, she came, at last upon her sitting on a fallen hemlock tree, her pretty face pale, and her sweet blue eyes stained with terror.

"O, Hannah! O, Ann!"

"How did you ever get here, Hannah?" cried Ann at last.

"I—started for Aunt Sarah's—that morning," explained Hannah, between sobs. "And—I got frightened in the woods, about a mile from father's. I saw something ahead I thought was a bear. A great black thing! Then I ran—and, somehow, the first thing I knew I was lost. I walked and walked, and it seems to me I kept coming right back to the same place. Finally, I sat down here, and stayed; I thought it was all the way for me to be found."

"O, Hannah, what did you do last night?"

"I stayed somewhere, under some pine trees," replied Hannah, with a shudder, "and I kept hearing things—O, Ann!"

Ann hugged her sympathizingly. "I guess I wouldn't have slept much if I had known," said she. "O, Hannah, you haven't had anything to eat! Ain't you starved?"

Hannah laughed faintly. "I ate up two whole pumpkin pies I was carrying to Aunt Sarah," said she.

"Oh, how lucky it was you had them!"

"Yes; mother called me back to get them after I started. They were some new ones; made with cream, and she thought Aunt Sarah would like them."

Pretty soon they started. It was work, for the way was very rough, and poor Hannah weak. But Ann had a good deal of strength in her lithe young frame, and she half carried Hannah over the worst places. Still, both of the girls were pretty well spent when they came to the last of the bits of wool on the border of Bear Swamp. However, they kept on a little farther; then they had to stop and rest.

Ann hardly knew what to do. She could not carry Hannah herself—indeed her own strength began to fail; and she did not want to leave her to go for assistance.

All of a sudden, she jumped up. "You stay just where you are for a few minutes, Hannah," said she.

She was not gone long. When she came in sight, she was laughing, and Hannah, weak as she was, laughed, too. Ann had torn her blue apron into strips, and tied it together for a rope, and by it she was leading a red cow.

It was very hard work to get Hannah on to the broad back of her novel steed, but it was finally accomplished. Betty had been a perfect pet from a calf, and was exceedingly gentle. She started off soberly across the fields, with Hannah sitting on her back, and Ann leading her by her blue rope.

It was a funny cavalcade for Captain Abraham French and a score of anxious men to meet, when they were nearly in sight of home; but they were too overjoyed to see much fun in it.

Captain French and his friends had, in fact, just started to search Bear Swamp well armed with lanterns, for night was coming on.

It was dark when they got home. Mrs. French was not much more delighted to see her beloved daughter Hannah safe again, than Mrs. Polly was to see Ann.

She listened admiringly to the story Ann told.

"Nobody but you would have thought of the wool or of the cow," said she.

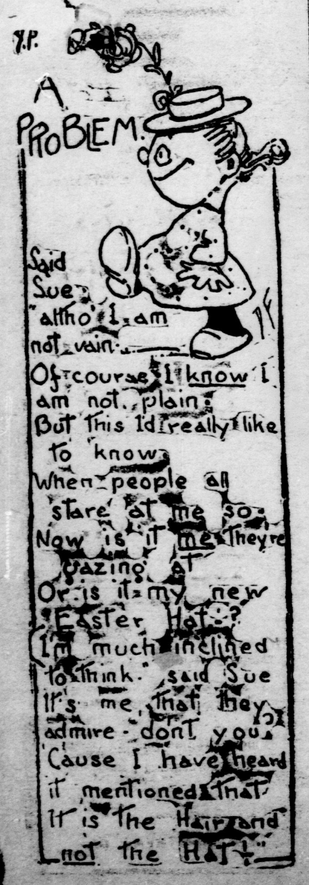
"I do declare," cried Ann, at the mention of the wool, "I have lost the cards!"

"Never mind the cards," said Mrs. Polly.

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A CONVEYANCE IS FOUND.



Grandma's Moroccos

Grandmother was showing the girls, Lena, Jennie and Edna, how to "sugar off." They had five rock maples tapped up in the pasture. The snow was deep, but they brought the sap down over the hard crust in pails. Pretty hard work, but they wanted to make some little sugar cakes to nibble through the spring.

So grandma was helping them to cleanse the syrup with a little new milk, boil it down thick, then stir it till it "grained" into sugar, with the girls all the time "tasting" with whittled sticks until grandma said there wouldn't be enough left to make a "sheepskin."

"When I was a little girl," said grandma, stirring the syrup briskly to keep it from running over, "my brother 'Lisher made sugar one spring at the halves for Uncle Enoch. His farm joined ours, and the pasture where the maples grew wasn't more than half a mile off. 'Lisher promised, if I would help him, to get me a pair of morocco shoes. That was the height of happiness. None of the girls in our neighborhood had anything better than stout calfskin shoes, made by the neighborhood cobbler, and that was what I always had.

"It was a beautiful spring, freezing hard crusts at night and thawing days. Uncle Enoch had a little camp, with a stone arch inside for boiling sap. I used to help 'Lisher empty the sap troughs, bring the warm dinners from home, and tend the fire when he was busy.

"We got along splendid, till one night after we had been sapping about two weeks 'Lisher had gone home, as usual, to do the chores, and after building up a bright fire under the great kettle, for it always got real dark before he could get back, I shut the camp door—it was a shaky old door, with a great crack up and down it that you could run your hand through—and sat down before it cracking acorns and thinking of my new shoes.

I hadn't sat there very long when I heard a great tramping on the snow outside. I thought sure it was 'Lisher, and jumped up to open the door, for I was dreadfully hungry waiting for the supper of bread and sausages that mother used to send me.

"Just then away went the steps around the camp—crunch—crunch—crunch! in the crust. My heart flew into my mouth! That wasn't 'Lisher. He had on snow-shoes, and couldn't run. What could it be?

"In a minute back came the tramping—crunch—crunch—crunch! Now down to the ash head, now out to the sap barrels, and I could hear them rolling over and over on the crust; then back to the camp.

"'Oh, dear! It was coming nearer—nearer! Now it ran along under the little window, now it got to the door.

"'Snuff—snuff—snuff! when a great nose up and down that wide crack. I could see it, and the creature pressed so hard against the rickety door that it bulged in and I was afraid the wobbly old button would fly off every minute.

"There was no doubt in my mind now. 'Twas a bear; and I just scooted under mother's great washtub that 'Lisher had to keep sap in, and let it drop down over me.

"The next minute the button did fly off, and presently heavy feet scurried over the creaky floor, then the same great nose went smelling around the tub.

"That set me off, and I screamed and beat on the tub with all my might.

"'Woosh! whoosh!' Mr. Bear wasn't prepared for such a racket, and off he shuffled into the woods, still hooting.

"When 'Lisher came he dragged me out, half dead from fright and suffocation. I wouldn't stay any more nights, but I got my moroccos, for 'Lisher said it was worth a pair of shoes to be scared so."

THE PICTURE O



Miss Bussy had a great big hat
She wanted to display,
And so she had her picture taken
Just the other day.
But oh dear me! that stupid man
He couldn't get it in,
And here you have Miss Bussy
Minus hat and mostly grin!

ELEPHANT A FINANCIER.

Gumbo, the trick elephant of the Bronx Park Zoo, and Jack Gleason, his keeper, have been in the banking business for several weeks under the name of "Gumbo & Gleason." This partnership was almost dissolved yesterday in consequence of the discovery by Gleason of the business methods of his associate.

A cigar box bearing the sign of the firm, "Gumbo & Gleason" hangs in front of Gumbo's stall in the Zoo. In this visitors are expected to drop their pennies and nickels. Gumbo acknowledges their donations by ringing a little bell.

Of late Gleason has noticed that receipts have been falling off, though attendance at Gumbo's levees was as large as ever. Accordingly, Gleason put nails into the cigar box in such a way that, should his old friend and partner be robbing him, the nails would scratch his trunk. Still, returns were small.

Gleason resolved on strategy. Seeing yesterday that Gumbo made several trips to his back room, Gleason closed the door, leaving Gumbo outside. A careful search among the rafters then revealed nearly fifty nickels and thirty pennies.

"I ought to dissolve partnership after that," said Gleason, "but as the money is refunded and I know the hiding-place, I guess you'll find us at the old stand."—New York Times.

Swedish Methodists are to erect a new $50,000 theological seminary at Evanston, Ill.

OUT FROM FAIRYLAND



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The fairies stole me in the wood,
And carried me away;
I only stayed in fairyland
A single night and day.

For all the wondrous things I saw,
For all the things I heard,
I only brought away with me
A feather from a bird.

When I came back from fairyland,
I scarcely knew the way;
I thought that things were strangely changed
In just one night and day.

My baby sister wa so tall,
My mother's hair was white;
They told me seven years had passed
In that one day and night.

Now, whether I'm at work or play,
My heart feels sad and sore;
I wish that they would take me back
To fairyland once more.

—By Katherine Pyle.

"Carried Away to Sea," Or "The Adventures of a Crusoe Boy"

CHAPTER IV.

When Joe Carney came to realize that he had been plotted against and trapped, and that he was helpless to do anything in the matter, it was only natural that he should feel very indignant and defiant. Plenty of men have been kidnapped in the same manner he was, and have set out to make trouble for the captain of the ship, but they have made more trouble for themselves instead. Once get a man or boy aboard ship and out at sea, and the captain can use him as he will.

Having lived in a sea port and had many a talk with sailors, Joe knew this and it was well for him that he did. He began his duties at once and gave Captain White no excuse to punish him. He acted as cabin boy and ship's boy and assistant to the cook, and he had been a week at sea before he made a friend among the crew. The whalemen were all strangers to each other when they came aboard. At least half of them had never been to sea before, and these men were terribly seasick for the first three or four days. The one whom Joe made friends with had been a farmer in Pennsylvania. His name was Henry Thomas, and he was a man about forty years old. He had lost his farm on a mortgage, and being discouraged had thought to try a whaling voyage. One evening Joe told him the whole story, and when it had been finished he said:

"It is a shame the way you have been used, and I hope you will return home to punish all connected with it. As I see it, your uncle has bribed the captain to carry you off and see that you are not aboard when the ship gets back home. In other words, you must be on the watch or some accident will happen to you. It will be an accident that the captain or mates will bring about in order to get rid of you. If I were you I would not speak of your case to anyone else. If the captain should hear that you were talking you can't tell what he would do. Do your work the best you can and give him no excuse to punish you."

This was good advice and it was followed. I am not going to describe the boy's life aboard the whaler for the next year. Although all the men got to know and like him, it was a dog's life. The officers of a sailing ship regard the crew as so many cattle, and you would have to read a great many books to find one single case where they had any sympathy for a boy. The best that could be said of the boy's treatment was that he had plenty to eat, such as it was, and he found himself growing taller and stronger.

For the first three months the captain never spoke a word to him regarding what had passed. Then, seeing that the boy was making friends among the crew, he called him into the cabin one day and began:

"Well, young man, have you got over dreaming?"

"I don't understand you, sir," replied Joe.

"Why, the night before we left New York, you said I had primised to send you to a military school. You wanted to be put ashore. You said you had an Uncle Peter and Aunt Sarah at a place on Long Island called Stony Brook. You talked so queerly that I saw you were dreaming and locked you up for the night. You have got over that dream, haven't you?"

"I didn't know it was a dream, sir,"

"Well, you'd better know it or I'll give you something to make you. You never saw Stony Brook nor Port Jefferson. You were a New York gutter-snipe. You sneaked aboard here, and I let you stay out of pity. If you tell any of the men any different then look out for me."

Joe had told only the one man—Mr. Thomas, and he was now glad of it. Two or three days later, when he told Thomas what the captain had said, the man thought it over for a few minutes and then replied:

"I can't exactly make out what he meant, but I am sure it was nothing good for you. If you should be lost overboard he will enter it on the ship's log that you were a boy from New York and try to hide your real name. Go right ahead and do as you are doing, but keep your eyes open for danger."

For a year the ship cruised in the South Atlantic, taking quite a number of whales and all aboard keeping their health. Then she ran into the Port of Bahia for a supply of vegetables and fresh water and remained for a week. The men were allowed to go ashore by watches, but Joe was refused permission to go with them.

It was only on the forenoon of the last day that the mate ordered him to come along with him to help bring back some supplies for the cabin. This man's name was Williams, and he and Captain White had had a private talk in the cabin before he set out. Instead of going to a ship chandler's when they got ashore, he led Joe up one street and down another for half an hour and then ended by taking him into a low dive and pressing him to drink. The boy had never touched anything stronger than a glass of lemonade, and he also found himself afraid of the mate. He respectfully refused the pressing offers, and after taunting him with being a softy and namby-pamby the mate ordered him to wait where he was for half an hour.

The officer was hardly out of the place, saying that he had got to buy some tobacco, when a firece looking fellow entered and charged Joe with being a thief and said he had come to arrest him. The lad sat still for a moment and then made a swift and sudden dive for the door. The man grabbed, but failed to catch him, and away the two went racing through the streets. Joe had no idea which way he was running, but he put his best foot foremost and soon left the man behind. Fortunately, he was headed for the wharves, and he arrived after a hot run and boarded his ship. Captain White saw him come aboard and greeted him with a scowl, and when the mate arrived he was very abusive. When Mr. Thomas was told what had happened, he said:

"Boy, you fooled them both. They meant for the ship to sail without you."

(To Be Continued.)

THE RIVALS

[By Edith M. Thomas.]

Last evening the rivals were telling their mother
How much they loved her, first one, then the other—
Little sister and little brother:
"I love you millions!"
"I love you millions!"
Millions—billions!
Trillions—quadrillions!
So on they go, up through the great numbers counting.

"I love you decillions," said little brother.
"And isn't the last of the counting decillions!"

"But, mother, I love you—oh, mother,
I love you beyond the last of the counting!"
Rosy and earnest cries little sister.
Her mother bent down (no wonder!) and kissed her.

(Copyright, 1907, by Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Co.)

A BUSINESS GIRL.

In Naples there is a girl eleven years old in the fruit business, and she is doing so well that she employs twelve men and boys. She began in her father's fruit stand at six years old. She is now accounted one of the sharpest buyers in the trade, and it is predicted that by the time she is fifteen she will be one of the richest. She cannot read or write, but has to sign her name by making an X. Several fruit dealers have been fined in court for trying to injure her business.



OLD WADSWORTH IN YORKSHIRE

SOMETHING ABOUT HENRY W. LONGFELLOW'S MATERNAL ANCESTRY.

Poet's Mother Descendant of the Ancient Wadsworths of Wadsworth Town—Ancient Reminders.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow inherited a famous name through his mother, for her father, Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, had writ the name Wadsworth on America's scroll of fame by his brave deeds in the war of independence. The general's mother was a great-grand-daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, of the Mayflower. The story of their courtship and marriage will live for many more hundred years, in the writings of their great descendant.

The ancestor of the Wadsworths was one Christopher Wadsworth, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Duxbury, Mass., some time prior to 1633, the date when he was chosen first constable of the town.

Wadsworth, on the western borders of Yorkshire, is a sparsely populated district, situated about midway between Leeds and Manchester. The Pennine Range, dividing the two counties, rises to 1,500 feet in the higher hills, and a large area of Wadsworth comprses these heather-clad highlands. They have been allowed to remain in their primitive state for the sake of the grouse shooting—Lord Savile owns mile after mile of the moors. These moorlands are as virgin and untamed as America was in the Pilgrim Fathers' time; after a heavy rain has washed the peat away in places, it is possible to find flint arrow heads and chippings that have lain undisturbed since prehistoric times.

NESTLED IN THE "CLOUGHS."

Deep and beautiful ravines have been carved or cloven out of these hills, which are known locally as "cloughs"; and these wooded cloughs with their noisy moorland brooks are as picturesque as the more famous glens of Wales or Scotland. Chief among the characteristics of this district is the fact that these wildernesses are surrounded by a belt of the busiest manufacturing towns in the world, and they give recreation to those who are obliged to live in those congested areas. Work is lightened to many by the knowledge that through the clouds of steam and smoke it is possible for them to snatch peeps of the hilltops, and that within an hour they can find fresh air and uncontaminated nature. The large towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire have impounded the mountain streams in large reservoirs, to obtain their water supplies, and these lakes are dotted among the hills.

From old deeds it is known that there were a John de Wadsworth and a Richard de Wadsworth living there in the thirteenth century, and that was before surnames were in general use.

When Richard II. came to the throne a poll tax was levied on everyone, save mendicants and priests; the common people paying fourpence each. Robert de Waddesworth, being a merchant, had a shilling to pay. His son is entered as having paid 4d, and is described as Richard, son of Robert. So that, if he had taken a surname, his family would have styled themselves Robertsons or Dobsons, and not Wadsworths.

It is only in quite modern days that surnames have been used in Wadsworth. There are men yet living who are known by such titles as "Bill-o'-Dick's-o'-Bob's-o'-Joan's, that is, "William, son of Richard, son of Robert, son of Joan." A couple of generations ago such patronymics were universally used in these parts.

SURVIVALS OF PURITAN DAYS.

Wadsworth has been left high and dry above the tide of civilization, and it is very little altered since the Puritan days, when Xtofer Waddesworth set out to make a new home across the seas.

There are several seventeenth century homesteads still standing. One of these, for example, "The Akroyd," is built on the edge of a hill, almost 850 feet above sea level. It enjoys a prospect that is comparable with the views of Bettws-y-coed in North Wales. The wooded glen of the Hebden and the picturesque clough of Crimsworth Dean can be seen from the farmyard, while beyond are the bold hills that mark the Lancashire border.

The name means the oak clearing, and tells us that the first settler had to hew down the oak trees, when these hillsides were one huge forest, in order to prepare a site for his house. These seventeenth century homesteads were massively built of the local grit stone, with many gables and long, low windows, deeply mullioned. The glass was leaded into the stonework in diamond panes; in one of the windows at The Akroyd are zealously preserved fragments of an old stained glass window. "Folk come from t'other side o' Lunnon to look at it," the farmer informed me, and in his ideas, the other side of London represents the end of the earth.

Another farmhouse named Broadbottom has several very interesting features. To all appearances it was built in the same style as The Akroyd and others. But when you enter the porch you discover oak beams and posts behind the stonework. The house was originally timber-built, and the stone front was added in the seventeenth century, because the old timbers were decaying. So that it is really a mediæval building, dressed in a Puritan's coat.

At Broadbottom is a stone oven in excellent preservation. It is of beehive shape, about three feet high, and is situated in the yard, and was used before coal was common fuel. The oven was filled with charcoal and the stones made hot. Then the charcoal was raked out and the bread put in to bake.

AN OLD INVENTORY.

The outward appearance of these old halls has been very little altered during their 250 years, and from old inventories we can refurnish their interior. The following one was made during the seventeenth century:

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis, his apparell and money in his purse	1	8	0
Item. One amrey and pewter thereunto belonging to ye house	0	7	6
One chest and two tables	0	8	0
Five chears and five quishins	0	0	6
Pans and pots in ye house ..	0	12	6
One bed and bedding thereunto belonging in ye pareler	1	10	0
One chest and two desks	0	10	0
One bed and bedding thereunto belonging in ye chamber above ye pareler	1	0	0
One chest	0	10	0
Wool yarn and oyl	4	12	0
One bed and bedding thereunto belonging in ye chamber above ye house	1	0	0
Oat meal and beef and bacon.	4	0	0
One chest and five sacks	0	13	0
Two little arks	0	8	0
One pair of looms and furniture thereunto belonging in ye shop	0	13	0
One small kersey	1	8	0
Spinning wheels	0	4	0
Wool vessels and pots in ye dairy house	0	10	0
All husbandry tools	0	13	0
One cart and cart wheels	1	0	0
One gelding and two saddles and other furniture belonging	3	5	0
Four cows 12		0	0
Graveing and harrowing (implements) and the seed corn	3	16	6
Lime and tillage	3	0	0
Coales and fuell	0	6	0
One rang iron	0	4	0
All other houslements	0	3	0
Summa bonorum	44	4	6

In this instance, there were evidently two rooms—the living room, called the "house," and the parlor for the reception of visitors and also used as a sleeping apartment. Above were two bed chambers. The two looms for weaving kerseys, the spinning wheels, and yarn would be kept in a separate building. It was impracticable in those days to make a living from farming alone, and, before the advent of the power loom, such places as Wadsworth were famous as manufacturing centers.

The furniture of the "house" consisted of a round table, a chest, some chairs with cushions, an ambry (a kind of cupboard with shelves and rails for pewter), and an ark or small box.

Wadsworth, at first sight, gives the casual visitor the impression of being bleak and uninteresting; but those who are familiar with its beauty spots and its old-world nooks never tire of visiting it.

The northern boundary of Wadsworth marches with the bounds of Haworth, and there is a fine drive from Hebden Bridge, through Wadsworth, and over the Cockhill Pass to Haworth. From this road one can get a bird's eye view of the Bronte country; but those who are acquainted with the moorland tracks can penetrate the very heart of the land that inspired the famous sisters.

Their novels, particularly Emily's "Wuthering Heights," contain many word-pictures of the country around Haworth and Wadsworth, and those who wish to know more of this district can turn to their works for fuller descriptions of the land and people.

Longfellow, like Shakespeare, is a world's poet, and cannot be confined to one section of the English-speaking race. England soon will be celebrating the centenary, and among Englishmen the natives of Wadsworth will be able to claim a little of the glory that the great singer shed over the name—New York Post.

HEALTH IN SPRING

Nature Needs Assistance in Making New Health-Giving Blood.

Spring is the season when your system needs toning up. In the spring you must have new blood just as the trees must have new sap, Nature demands it. Without new blood you will feel weak and languid; you may have twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, occasional headaches, variable appetite, pimples or eruptions of the skin, or a pale pasty complexion. These are sure signs that the blood is out of order. A tonic is needed to give new energy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic in all the world. They make new, rich blood—your greatest need in spring. They clear the skin, drive out disease and make tired, depressed men and women bright, active and strong. Mrs. John McAuley, Douglastown, Que., proves the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in building up people who have been weakened and run down. She says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great help to me. My blood was weak and watery and I was badly run down. But through the use of the pills my health was fully restored. I always recommend them to my friends who may be ailing."

There are fraudulent imitations of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to protect yourself see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. Do not take any other so-called pink pills. If your dealer has not got the genuine send to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and get the pills by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

WRECK OF A FORGOTTEN SHIP.

A mystery of Port Phillip, Australia, has just been solved. For many years shipmaster and port authorities were perplexed by the fact that while the anchorage at Port Phillip Bay had a good bottom a ship could not cast anchor in a certain place without the anchor becoming so tenacious that no amount of winch power could bring it to the surface.

Recently an experienced diver was sent down to investigate the matter, and on his return he stated that he found the remains of a clipper ship 200 feet long. He was unable to climb into her and examine the inside of the hull, because it had been turned into a sort of forcing frame, from which seaweed had grown to a height of 50 feet like a gigantic submarine cornfield.

There are no records of any wreck in the vicinity, but it is supposed that the vessel was one arriving at Port Phillip during the earlier days of gold discovery. The hull is to be torn away with dynamite, and when the growth of seaweed is removed the interior is to be examined.—South China Post.



SING N. SING, "LITERARY TRAMP."

The many friends of Mr. Saint N. Sing, the clever India journalist, will be pleased to hear that he has been cordially received in Chicago. His pen is in constant demand by United States newspapers and periodicals.

Saint Nihal Sing was born in Northwestern India, the Punjab, and educated at the state university of his native province. As a boy he impressed the people, being a studious "bookworm," but exhibited strong likes and dislikes. He was a passionate student of literature, economics and the philosophy of history, and showed a great fondness for poetry. At college he stood at the head of his class in subjects he liked; at the tail-end in studies he did not care for.

Mr. Sing is the son of a man comfortably off, who has held many respectable Government positions, and is now the secretary of a large municipal corporation of an important town in India. Of an adventurous turn of mind, a hater of an easy life and of dependence upon somebody else, the youth left home with one cent in his pocket, and has made his way ever since he was 18 years of age. He worked as a clerk, bookkeeper, typewriter, stenographer and proofreader, and finally went into journalism. He talks eight languages and writes four. The author of several books in his own mother-tongue, he now employs English exclusively for his articles.

Mr. Sing inherited from his father a roving disposition. His father being a railroad man, has traveled extensively, and the love for traveling is an inherited trait. His father is also of a literary character, has been in journalism, and is the author of five or six books, one in English. The son has worked through the newspaper mill, from bottom to top, on monthly, semi-monthly, weekly, semi-weekly and daily publications, as reporter, correspondent and editorial writer. At present he writes for the Indian Review, the Hindustan Review, the two best literary publications of India—and a host of Indian papers—all in English. His articles read with great interest for their entertaining and instructive style—short, clean, crisp sentences and short paragraphs, with no attempt at "glazing" over. He is a very popular writer in his own country, his articles being translated into several India vernaculars.

He left India two years ago, on a 500,000-mile trip of the world. He has tramped through every Oriental country this side of India, throughout Canada, and is now touring the United States. He will take in Mexico and the West Indies, every country in Europe, some countries in Africa, passing on to Australia and New Zealand, and returning to India in eight years from now, via the Philippines. He has written for three English papers in South China, two in North China, three English papers in Japan, and a number of Japanese publications.

Mr. Sing is a literary tramp in the most literal sense of the word. He lives right with the people; hates superficial knowledge; is a well-read man, but believes in gaining knowledge first-hand. The many who heard him in London can testify to his talent as a speaker. As an individual he is a warm, friendly fellow, not conceited, and a believer in plain living. He is an advocate of autonomous government for India, but is not a revolutionist, and is a great admirer of British institutions.

PAIN IS A PUNISHMENT.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity, and takes up its abode in a man, and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flees away.

Voltaire could not have owned more than a fraction of the walking-sticks that have been sold as his, and a tradesman in France used to boast that he had disposed of 132 "last walking-sticks" carried by Jean Jacques Rousseau. A Paris tradesman for a long time did an equally lucrative business in "the last pair of trousers worn by Victor Hugo."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

A recent fight with briands in Chalcidis resulted in the death of a soldier. The brigands sent $2,500 to his widow. Bushrangers who held up a favorite Australian official, discovered later the identity of their victim. They returned his horse, with his wallet tied about his neck, and his money and watch inside. Even the Chinese pirates have some honor, a consul reports, and will pay for the hire of vessels which they have commandeered for their expeditions.

DO NOT LET A COLD settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

LADIES NEGLECT THEIR WATCHES

EXPERIENCE OF A NEW YORK DEALER IN TIMEPIECES.

Wind Them Only When They Run Down, He Says—And Forget Them for Days at a Time.

As a general thing women are careless of their watches. At least that is the opinion of some of the leading watchmakers.

A man connected with one of the pioneer watch factories of this country let in a good deal of light on the subject when approached by a Sun reporter. The reporter had been a few hours earlier a witness to the following incident:

A woman sailed into a Fifth avenue jewelry establishment and made for the watch department. Evidently she was a regular customer.

"Something ails this watch," she began in an injured tone. "Half the time it refuses to go and this is one of the times. And I paid enough for it, goodness knows."

"Do you wind it regularly?" asked the man behind the counter.

"Why, certainly," answered the woman, with an inflection which clearly meant, "What a silly question."

The man took the watch and began turning the stem. He wound and wound and wound and presently the thing began to tick.

"The watch was run down," he observed mildly.

"I don't understanding how that could be. I'm positive I wound it last night," the owner insisted with some asperity.

"The spring indicated that the watch had not been wound in more than 24 hours," commented the man.

"Well, I certainly thought I wound it last night"—this in a less confident tone.

"If you will leave the watch, madam, I will have it looked over carefully and put in perfect condition," was the rejoinder, and the customer swept out.

"No use in the world," the clerk commented, "to insist that all the watch needs is to be wound regularly. Every watchmaker, every repairer of watches, has this experience often, and there is none who has ever met a woman who did not resent being told she was careless."

"As a rule," explained the man first referred to, "the watch is the most abused article in the world. Women in particular are almost criminally careless in their treatment of a timepiece. Generally speaking, a man wears his watch all the time. A woman, on the other hand, wears her watch one day and keeps it in a top bureau drawer for the next two or three days, where it has every chance to get filled with dust. In the meantime she forgets to wind it up. Ask most women and they will confess that they never think to wind their watch until it is run down.

"As for taking a watch once a year to be cleaned and oiled, probably not one man even in a hundred dreams of doing such a thing and never a woman. The usual mode of procedure is to wait until the watch begins to stop unexpectedly or to lose time.

"A good watch needs only one drop of oil a year to keep it in first rate condition, but that one drop it must have and seldom or never gets.

"The small wheel of a watch in one year covers as much space in its revolutions as would bridge the distance from here to London, and all it asks and doesn't often get in return is a drop of oil and a dusting out once in twelve months.

"This carelessness is of comparatively recent date and an outcome to some extent of the increased supply of watches and their lower cost. If women now treated their watches as women treated them 50 years ago it's scarcely likely that 20 per cent of the more than 3,000,000 watches manufactured in the United States last year would have been designed for women. Why, in 1861, I think that was the year, when the first woman's watch of American make was turned out in Waltham, Mass., and presented to Mrs. N. P. Banks, wife of Gen. Banks, a woman lucky enough to possess a watch treated it as if it were a prize. It was kept in a case when not worn, which was only on state occasions, and to let it knock around in a bureau drawer or on top of a dressing table would have been considered sacrilege.

"Although it is possible in these days to get a watch to keep practically exact time, the average woman is satisfied to have her watch gain or lose several minutes a day.

"Business women are almost as careless as are the idlers of fashion. One of the former, at the head of the workroom of a large manufacturing concern, was amazed when I told her one day that were she employed by a railroad she would have to carry a watch that kept time.

"'What do you mean?' she asked. 'I consider that my watch keeps excellent time. It is only four minutes fast now.'

"'Four minutes,' I repeated. 'Why, 20 seconds a week is all the deviation from correct time allowed by the railroads, and to gain this end the trainmen, conductors, brakemen, engineers and other employes connected with 110,000 miles of the railroads of this country are obliged to submit for inspection their watches at least once a month, and each much carry, say, a seventeen jeweled watch adjusted to at least three positions.'

"No, such a watch need not be expensive. In a silver case the price would not be much over $20, or less than one-third what it would have cost 50 years ago. There are pretty little fancy Swiss watches for women which may be bought for a very few dollars, American competition having brought down the prices of foreign makers. An excellent timekeeper in a silver case can be bought for $10.

"Of the value of watch cases, though, I can't speak with authority, that being another branch of the business."

The Fifth avenue dealer, on the contrary, was primed with information as to the style of watch cases most in demand for fashionable women at least.

"Take it all in all," said he, "women care a good deal more about the outside looks of their watch than about whether it gains or loses minutes or hours a day.

"One of our customers, for instance, was looking at necklaces the other day when her friend said hurriedly, "I believe I must go.'

"'Oh, no,' said the other, turning around her chatelaine watch. 'It's only 4.'

"'Why, it says half past 4,' the other remarked.

"'Yes, I know it does, but it's half an hour fast.'

"No, I never knew a man who would carry a watch which was half an hour fast and make no attempt to set it back.

"When it comes to a question of the case, though, our women customers are much more fastidious than most men, and for this reason the elaboration of the watch case becomes more marked every year. Hosts of New York women now wear chatelaine watches costing anywhere from $200 to $2,500. In most of these the pin may be separated from the watch and worn as a breastpin, but this is not often done.

"To get down to the plainer styles, however, the enameled chatelaine watch is practically out of style, its place taken by the gold chatelaine watch, engraved with a monogram or showing a gold dial open face.

"The very fashionable woman when selecting an ordinary watch for use rather than ornament chooses a gold open face watch, jewel size, which means a little more than one inch in diameter, and this she wears tucked in her belt. Attached to the watch is a ribbon chain about one-third of an inch wide, decorated at intervals of four, five or six inches with a jeweled clasp. These clasps are of imitation jewels as well as of real stones, and the chains are for more stylish than the beaded affairs so long in vogue. As between the plainer chatelaine watches and the belt watches of gold or silver the latter are by far the smarter just now.

"When it comes to elaborate chatelaine watches, that is another story. These are more fashionable, if possible, than ever, and they represent scores of designs showing precious stones in all sorts of groupings. Three of these designs lead all the rest, and here they are."

The dealer took from a drawer three watches and spread them out on a piece of velvet. The first was covered entirely with diamonds—small diamonds set so close together that not a glimmer of metal showed between. The pin of the watch, in a flower and leaf design, was also solidly of diamonds. Watch and pin were $2,000, which, the dealer explained, was really cheap for the thing.

The second design was paved with pearls, meaning that small pears were split and applied to the gold, not quite touching, giving a checkered effect, the same idea being carried out on the chatelaine pin, which represented a winged bird. The price was $2,500, some designs of still smaller pearls costing only half so much. Larger whole pearls set on in a circular row near the edge of the watch, or studding it, are always a favorite decoration for chatelaine watches, it was explained, but their cost puts them beyond the reach of any but the wealthy.

The third design was a single large opal nearly one inch in diameter surrounded with a border of seed pearls. The shading of the opal was magnificent. The pin of this watch was of fine pearls only.

"Isn't there a prejudice against the opal?" the dealer was asked.

"I don't often run up against it if there is," he answered. "Opals have had quite a vogue of late. Besides, opals are not considered unlucky if they happen to be the wearer's birthstone."—New York Sun.

SURE REGULATORS.—Mandrake and dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are.

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"Matrons who toss the cup and see
The grounds of fate in in grounds of Tea."
—Churchill.



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