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THE RUSSIAN LEFT WING REPORTED CUT OFF; JAPANESE ARE NOW MARCHING ON MUKDEN; 70,000 MEN HAVE FALLEN IN THE STRUGGLE

An Army of 260,000 Japanese Break Through the Left Flank.

Russian Government Circles Believe Kuropatkin Is Fully Beaten.

Berlin, March 4.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says: "General Kuropatkin, in a telegram which arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening, said 260,000 Japanese had broken through the Russian left wing and that it was cut off from the remainder of the army."

At 10 o'clock came another dispatch from General Kuropatkin which read: "The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous."

In Government circles here today there is a conviction that General Kuropatkin has been fully beaten, that part of his army has been dispersed, and that the railroad north of Mukden will probably be cut.

70,000 HAVE FALLEN

30,000 Russians and 40,000 Japs Perish in Battle.

St. Petersburg, March 4, 5 p.m. — The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. Already one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents places the Russian losses at 30,000 and those of the Japanese at 40,000. It is added that the attempt to draw a net around General Kuropatkin has not yet succeeded, but it is said that the Japanese from Sinmintin are attempting by forced marches to cut the Russian line of communications.

Pressing Northwest.

Tokio, March 4, 4:30 p.m.—An official dispatch received yesterday from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, says: "Many counter attacks in the direction of Hsinching have been repulsed by the Japanese.

In the direction of Bentsiaputze the Japanese pressed the enemy to his main defenses and are now engaging him.

The Japanese have captured Sunmupaotzu and the heights north of Tangchiatum, each of the Shakhe River Railroad, and have since been engaging the enemy's infantry.

About a battalion of Russians attempted to penetrate Shangwafang from the direction of Fenchiapao, but were repulsed.

Paying no attention to the enemy's defenses west of the railroad, the Japanese are pressing northwest. Part of the Japanese force dislodged the enemy from Tamintum and Sinmintin. The Japanese at the latter place captured a quantity of provisions.

Gaotu Pass Evacuated.

St. Petersburg, March 4. — General Kuropatkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Gaotu Pass.

Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, Via Fusan, Friday, March 3. — (Delayed in transmission).—The hotly-contested engagement waged since midnight across the Shakhe River from Witosan is still proceeding late this afternoon under conditions entailing great hardships upon the attacking force, and favoring those defending the entrenchments. A large Japanese contingent, which crossed the plain directly west of Witosan in darkness, succeeded in gaining the first line of the Russian trenches to the great astonishment of the Russians.

The Russians have since been making a fierce resistance in the second line of trenches on the summits of the foothills, and the Japanese are attacking them spiritedly.

The night was bitterly cold and today it is freezing and a thin film of snow covers the earth. The Japanese are obliged to wear the heaviest clothing, which, with the cold and continuing snow flurries handicaps them.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, March 4.—The Russian artillery kept up a heavy fire on the Japanese guns most of the day, and also fired shrapnel at the attacking forces. The Japanese are gathered on the slopes so close to the Russian trenches that in some places their artillery cannot give the best support. It is believed that the Japanese attack will succeed.

Vladivostock, March 4. — Two thousand Japanese troops have landed at Shengudshin, northward of Korea, to which place they were conveyed by steamers from warships. A flotilla of torpedo boats covered the landing.

Poutiloff Hill Carried.

Tokio, March 4. — A dispatch from Gen. Nogi's headquarters says the Japanese have finally succeeded in capturing Poutiloff Hill.

Tokio, March 4. — 4 p.m. — It was announced today from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria that the fighting on the right, center and left is resulting in steady Japanese gains.

The Japanese, it is added, have defeated the Russians at Sinmintin.

New Chwang, Manchuria, 3:10 p.m., via Tien Tsin. — The Japanese have occupied the first Russian station east of the Liao River. The Mukden trail is closed and persons who have invested thousands of dollars in contraband goods are threatened with bankruptcy.

It is reported that there is a large Russian force at the second station east of the Liao.

St. Petersburg, March 4. — All the new rolling stock, which includes 445 locomotives and 173 cars, just delivered, will be employed to reinforce the main Siberian line, instead of being utilized in general commercial traffic as had been intended. The minister of communications has been obliged to order 15,000 more cars for the various lines in the empire.

A FESTAL DAY AT WASHINGTON

Most Brilliant Pageantry at the Inauguration of President and Vice-President.

Washington, March 4. — Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, were today inaugurated, respectively, President and Vice-President of the United States. A few months ago they were elected with the gratest popular acclaim ever accorded candidates by the electorate of this republic. Today the verdict of the American people rendered on Nov. 8 was confirmed in the presence of such a throng as the national capital rarely has witnessed,and with a setting of brilliant pageantry.

The inauguration of President Roosevelt was made a festal ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony in color. The decorations throughout the city are more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration. Twice as many flags have been used this year as ever were used before, and the splendor of the scheme adopted for the city's adornment never has been surpassed.

HOLDS KING TO LAW

Mayor Rules That Alfonso's Auto Exceeds Speed Limit.

Madrid, March 4. — King Alfonso's automobile was damaged by an electric car recently and a suit was instituted against the railway company for damages. The case was heard by the local mayor of the district, who turned the tables on the plaintiff, holding that the automobile was to blame.

Acting upon various informations the mayor formulated an indictment declaring that the King's automobiles habitually violated the speed regulations, do not carry the distinguishing tablet required by law, and never paid the automobile tax.

The indictment was sent to the mayor of Madrid, whose action is awaited with curiosity. It is stated that the Government is indignant because of the local mayor's action, and has hinted that he had better resign. This he refuses to do, on the ground that it is his duty to enforce the law, to which the King is as amenable as anybody.

MYSTERY MAY BE CLEARED UP

Man in Jail at Grand Rapids for Murder May Be Miss Davidson's Assailant.

A letter received by Chief of Police Williams this morning from a resident of a Michigan city recalls the criminal assault committed on Miss Davidson, of Parkhill, several months ago.

The writer, who is interested in police work, has been following the case through the press, and the circumstances surrounding the arrest of a criminal in Grand Rapids for murder led him to compare the facts of the two cases. It appears that the man, after committing the murder, headed east, and was finally captured in New York State. When caught he had, besides an old bullet wound, another scar on his face, which appeared as if it might have been caused by a person's teeth. Miss Davidson's assailant wore boots with straps on them, and the man who was arrested for the murder wore boots of the same description, but the straps had been cut off. The writer is for other reasons convinced that the man arrested for the murder is also Miss Davidson's assailant. He sent a newspaper portrait of the man, which was slightly blurred, and promised to send a photograph, as soon as he can secure it. Chief Willilams states that should he receive the picture, he will have it shown to Miss Davidson, and there is a strong chance that the mystery may be cleared up.

License Commissioners.

Toronto, March 4. — The Ontario Gazette announces the appointment of license commissioners for 29 constituencies out of 101, the appointments including the following: North Perth, John Read, W. J. Cleland, Philip Siebert; South Wellington, Peter Anderson, H. J. B. Leadley, James O'Brien; South Huron, P. Douglas, W. Delbridge, Joseph Carming; South Norfolk, R. Y. Mabee, George Cruise, Jos. Collinson; St. Catherines, J. D. Chaplin, H. Wise, M. Y. Keating; Lincoln, P. Adams, W. F. Miley, I. Jarvis; South Waterloo, D. Murray, C. W. Christner, J. B. Hagey.

LIBERALS CARRY ANOTHER SEAT

Buteshire, Formerly Unionist, Turns Over to British Opposition.

London, March 4.—The Liberals captured a seat as a result of the bye-election in Buteshire yesterday, when Norman Lamont secured a majority of 34 over the Unionist candidate, Edward T. Salvesen, the Solicitor-General for Scotland. The election was due to the elevation of Andrew Graham Murray to the peerage on his appointment to a judgeship.

$1,000,000 Coal Fire.

South Shields, England, March 4.—Fire last night at the coal landings on the north bank of the Tyne caused damage to the amount of $1,000,000.

Battleships Aground.

Korsoer, Denmark, March 4. — The German battleships Mecklenburg and Wittlesback grounded today off Hatten Reef, east of Samsoe Island. The Wittlesbach was refloated but the Mecklenburg remains fast.

Punished the Students.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—Imperial censure has been administered to the University of St. Petersburg in consequence of the disturbances of Feb. 20, when the Emperor's portrait was destroyed. The rector has been reprimanded and all the students have been rusticated, but were granted permission to petition for re-admission.

WILL NOT RESIGN SEAT AT COUNCIL

Ald. Wyatt's Friends Think He Will Cling to His Aldermanic Chair.

If Ald. Wyatt should carry out the intention he is credited with by the Free Press—that of resigning on Monday night—he will merely make room for Mr. Richard A. Bayly, who was thirteenth in the race for aldermanic honors, and who, according to the law, must be called upon to fill any vacancy that may occur in the council. But those who know Ald. Wyatt have no fear that he will resign. In fact he is credited with being prompted to this grandstand play against the mayor by Mr. Beck, who no doubt squirms as his municipal record is laid bare. He is openly accused in some quarters of suggesting this means of drawing a herring across the trail. "It is the voice of Jacob, but the hand of Esau."

Many people express themselves as greatly surprised that either ex-Mayor Beck or Ald. Wyatt should seek to have the overdraft of last year discussed, and the suggestion is put forth that if Ald. Wyatt, as chairman of the board of works, had not spent so much money in front of ex-Mayor Beck's premises and his own premises, on fancy broken stone roads, there would have been no overdraft last year, or the year previous.

In accusing Mayor Campbell and the five Liberal aldermen of running the council and defeating the wishes of the Tory majority, the Free Press reflects greatly upon the class of men in the Conservative ranks. But the organ knows full well that what it says is not true, and it is only squeaking when the powers that he pull the string.

Public Funeral for Clarke.

Toronto, March 4. — The board of control is today making arrangments for a public funeral for the late E. F. Clarke. The funeral will take place on Monday, the body will lie in state for an hour in the Reformed Episcopal Church.

FRENCH ORDER HERE

Missionaries of the Holy Ghost Will Settle in Wright County.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, March 4. — The Agricultural and Industrial Corporation of the Missionaries of the Holy Ghost of France has been incorporated in Canada. This order has purchased property of late in Wright County on the Gatineau. The amount of incorporation is $100,000.

ORE DOCKS COLLAPSE

Several Reported Killed in Accident in West Duluth.

Superior, Wis., March 4.—The ore docks at West Duluth, the second largest in the world, have collapsed, and several persons are reported killed. All available ambulances are hurrying to the scene.

BACK FROM ANTARCTIC

The Charcot Expedition Reported as Having Turned Up.

Buenos Ayres, March 4. — A telegram to the Standard newspaper announces that the Antarctic ship Le Francais, with the entire Charcot expedition, has arrived at Puerto Madrin, Argentine. There is no official confirmation of the news.

WESTERN WHEAT CROP

Nearly Seven Million Bushels Are Not Yet Marketed.

Winnipeg, Man., March 4.—According to a statement issued by Frank R. Fowler, secretary of the Northwest Association, there is yet to come forward 8,907,190 bushels of last year's wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. After allowing for seed and for the amount which it is estimated will be required by the country mills for grinding. The total amount of wheat marketed to date is 35,950,000. The details of Mr. Fowler's statement, showing the wheat situation on March 1 are as follows: Estimated yield, 59,857,190 bushels; inspected to date, 28,750,000; in store at country points, 6,750,000; marketed at Winnipeg, 200,000; in transit, not inspected, 250,000; total marketed, 35,950,000; allowed for seed, 8,000,000; allowed for country mills, 7,000,000; total, 50,950,000; balance to market, 8,907,190.

Expert Shooter Gone.

Chatham, March 4. — Thomas Nichol, one of the best-known marksmen of Ontario, and for 40 years a resident and gunsmith, is dead. He was in his 83rd year, and had won a great many cups put up for shooters in Kent and Lambton Counties. He is survived by a widow and several grown-up children.

MORE TUNNEL TALK

G. T. R., C. P. R., Marquette and Wabash May Unite to Build.

Detroit, Mich., March 4. — It is quite possible that unless a change of sentiment occurs the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Pere Marquette and probably Wabash, will unite to build another tunnel or a bridge. It is definitely announced that the Michigan Central will build a tunnel, but as a prominent railway man here expresses it, the tunnel should be an international project, so constituted that all roads would have the use of it on the same conditions. If all the roads use the Michigan Central tunnel the Michigan Central, with the heavy traffic at the point, would soon own the tunnel, at no cost to itself, the cost having been paid for by tolls by the other railroads.

TO HELP TEACHERS

MacDonald Plans to Aid Those in the Rural Districts.

Montreal, Que., March 4. — Sir William Macdonald, accompanied by Prof. Robertson, met Hon. Sydney Fisher and members of the Protestant council of public instruction in this city today in reference to the carrying out of the plans, which Sir William has in view respecting financial aid to elementary education. Very little in reference thereto has yet been made public, but it is known that the idea is to better fit teachers in rural districts for educating along the lines most needful to the young men who are to become farmers.

MARTIN MUST DIE

No Hope Entertained of Baby-Murderer Escaping the Gallows.

Toronto, March 3.—Alexander Martin, the man condemned to be hanged one week from today for the murder of his infant child, has been informed by Rev. Mr. Heathcote, his spiritual adviser, that there is positively no hope for the exercise of executive clemency, and the death watch has been set. Martin is in a big cell, and his actions are watched night and day by a turnkey in the apartment with him. Sheriff Mowat is communicating with the department at Ottawa with a view to securing the services of Radcliffe, the official hangman.

New Whaling Company.

Ottawa, March 4. — The Gulf Whaling Company is the name of the company of Montreal capitalists formed to engage in whaling with a capital of $295,000.

His Maiden Speech.

London, March 4.—An interesting incident of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was the promising maiden speech of Viscount Turnour, who is not yet 21 years of age. He was warmly congratulated by many members, including Sir Edward Grey, who complimented him on sharing the record with the boy premier, William Pitt.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE TO HAVE A VOICE IN GOVERNMENT

Czar Issues a Decree Permitting Them to Assist in the Framing of the Laws.

MOVE MAY PAVE THE WAY FOR A CONSTITUTION

St. Petersburg, March 3. — In the Alexandria Palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, surrounded by the ministers and a few members of the court and the Empress at his side, Emperor Nicholas today affixed his signature to a rescript containing his majesty's decree to give elected representatives of the people an opportunity to express their views in the preparation of the laws of the empire. This is the autocracy's final response to the agitation in favor of participation by the people in the government, which has brought Russia in the last few months almost to the brink of revolution. Its import must not be misunderstood. For the present, at least, it involves no change in the regime of autocracy, and it means neither a constitution nor a national assembly. At the same time it recognizes the principle of the people's right to be heard regarding laws under which they must live. Whatever the result may be, the document is sure to mark an epoch in Russian history as important, if not more important, than the signing of the emancipation manifesto, the 24th anniversary of which it was intended to signalize. The signing of the document came at the end of a dramatic scene, the climax of which was an impassioned speech by Emperor Nicholas to his ministers, in which he declared that he sought only the welfare of his subjects.

"I am willing," the Emperor said, "to shed my blood for the good of my people."

From the lips of a high personage, who was present when the rescript was signed, the Associated Press is able to give this authoritative statement: "The action of the Emperor is not a step toward, but the actual grant to the people of the means whereby their duly elected representatives can place before his majesty their views upon every important measure affecting them and recommended by the Council of the Empire. Moreover, if you will read the rescript carefully, you will see that it contains a distinct promise of something more in the future. Its small beginning will not involve the surrender of the principle of the autocracy now. What it may evolve in the future only the future can determine. We do not expect that it will meet the wishes of radicals and extremists of any class; nothing would satisfy them but the complete overthrow of the existing regime. We do hope, however, that after mature deliberation it will meet with the approval of moderate men who are sincere well-wishers of the country. The manifesto and rescript must be read together. To Americans the former doubtless will appear as a strange medieval document; but it must be remembered that it is the Emperor's word to his people in every condition of life, scattered from the White Sea to the Black Sea, and from the frontiers of Germany to the Pacific. It will be read in every church in every hamlet of the empire. It is a personal appeal to the people to support the Government in its hour of trial, and should be read in that light. The rescript, on the other hand, is addressed to the Minister of the Interior. Under the Russian law only nobles have the right to address memorials to his majesty in person. All other classes must communicate through the Minister of the Interior. The rescript, therefore, must be regarded as his majesty's reply to the vast number of addresses adopted by zemstvos, municipalities, educational, commercial and professional associations, and even communes."

The Rescript in Detail.

Following is the text of the rescript:

"True to the ancient custom of the Russian people of the expression of its feelings to the throne in days of joy or sorrow for the fatherland, the nobility, Zemstvo assemblists, commercial associations and peasant communities have offered from all parts of Russia congratulations on the birth of the heir to the throne with the expressions of their willingness to sacrifice their fortunes for the successful termination of the war, and to devote all their strength to the establishment of order in the state. In my own name, and in that of her majesty, I order you to convey to them our hearty thanks for the expression of their loyal feeling, which in the present very grave times is all the more pleasing as an expression of their willingness, at my call, to co-operate in the successful execution of the reforms announced by me, and is entirely in accordance with the wishes of my heart. My desire is to attain the fulfillment of my intentions for the welfare of my people by means of the co-operation of the Government with experienced forces of the community, and, continuing the work of my crowned ancestors, to retain the prestige of the Russian nation undiminished, and to maintain order therein. I am resolved henceforth, with the help of God, to convene the worthiest men, possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them, to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures. Taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the fatherland, the multiplicity of its races, and, in certain parts of the country, the weak development of citizenship, Russian rulers in their wisdom instituted reforms in accordance with their mature requirements, but only in logical sequence at the same time, considering the continuation of firm historical ties with the past as pledge for the durability and stability of the present. In undertaking these reforms, I am convinced that local needs and experiences of life, well weighed, and sincere speech of those elected will insure fruitfulness to legislation for the real benefit of the people. At the same time I foresee all the complexity and difficulty presented in the elaboration of this reform while preserving absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire. I have confidence in your long administrative experience, and value your tranquil assurance in approbation if a special conference to meet under your presidency to consider means to accomplish this my will. May God bless this good beginning. May God help you successfully to secure the welfare of the people confided to me by God. (Signed) Nicholas."

CALL IT RUSSIA'S HAPPIEST HOUR.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The imperial rescript announcing that Emperor Nicholas had decided to convene an assembly of elected representatives of the people to elaborate and consider legislation, has produced a wonderful impression. The war and the battle below Mukden are forgotten. The rescript is hailed by many as a second emancipation proclaimed on the anniversary of the first, the Novoe Vremya characterizing it as marking Russia's happiest hour. The Liberals are amazed, and in the flush of enthusiasm are reading in it a recognition of the elective principle and the complete surrender of autocracy, but discriminating people while regarding it as a great victory, realize that all will depend on the manner in which the reform is carried out.

BUILDING UP THE I. C. R.

$1,000,000 for the Terminal Facilities at Halifax.

Ottawa, March 4.—An expenditure of $1,000,000 for terminal facilities for the Intercolonial at Halifax was foreshadowed yesterday by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, in speaking of the efforts Canada would make to build up her national ports and thus build up the empire. He said that the competition of Portland could only be met by some large works at Halifax and St. John. Mr. R. L. Borden gave some details of his experience in the snow blockade in Nova Scotia, but Mr. Emmerson was able to announce an almost complete clearance of the rails now.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fine and Cold.

London, Saturday, March 4.

Sun rises..6:50 a.m. Moon rises..6:03 a.m.
Sun sets...6:10 p.m. Moon sets...4:51 p.m.

Toronto, March 3—8 p.m.

The very mild conditions have continued in the western portion of the Territories, but in Manitoba there has been a change to somewhat colder. Moderate temperatures have prevailed in nearly all other portions of Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, zero—12; Port Simpson, 34—44; Victoria, 46—50; Kamloops, 44—66; Calgary, 32—54; Qu'Appelle, 34—38; Winnipeg, 20—36; Port Arthur, 16—26; Parry Sound, 20—34; Toronto, 20—36; Ottawa, 12—32; Montreal, 12—28; Quebec, 2—20; St. John, 12—28; Halifax, 6—32.

FORECASTS.

Today—Fresh northerly winds; fine and cold.

Sunday—Fine and cold.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	34	34	Fair
Winnipeg	22	14	Cloudy
Parry Sound	6	6	Clear
Toronto	22	22	Cloudy
Ottawa	10	10	Fair
Montreal	12	10	Fair
Quebec	10	8	Cloudy
Father Point	10	8	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

During the night another pronounced cold wave moved into the Lake Superior region from the northward, bringing a return to cold weather in Ontario, together with some light snowfalls. The weather keeps very mild in the Northwest, and moderately cold in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 35°; lowest, 18.5° above.

THE 'VARSITY INQUIRY

Professor Anderson Tells of Interviews With the President.

Toronto, March 4. — The chief witness this morning at the investigation into charges against certain members of the faculty of the University of Toronto, was Prof. Anderson, of the School of Practical Science. Prof. Anderson told of having had interviews with the Minister of Education and the president in regard to his personal grievances. Mr. Harcourt had told him that his (Anderson's) treatment was an outrage and he would speak to Mr. Loudon about it.

When Anderson next saw Mr. Loudon, the latter told him that he did not want to see his face again. Four or five other professors also gave evidence, verifying Jamieson's stories as to his interviews with them. At the conclusion of the session it was decided still further to broaden the scope of the inquiry to embrace the charges of inefficiency, and President Loudon will probably go on the stand next Saturday morning.

WEEKLY HIGH COURT

Three Motions Heard by Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith.

In the weekly high court this morning three minor cases came up before Mr. Justice Meredith.

Darch vs. Darch—Motion for an order requiring the defendant to pay plaintiff $25 per month for interim alimony. Adjourned until next sitting. Gladen & Stanbury, for plaintiff; Meredith, Judd & Meredith, for defendant.

White vs. White—Motion for an order to determine certain questions arising from the construction of the will of Richard White, deceased, and directing judgment to be entered for plaintiff, as in statement of claim, judgment to go without costs. Order granted. Meredith & Fisher for plaintiff; Meredith, Judd & Meredith for defendant.

Essery vs. McMillan — Motion for an order to confirm the report of the local master. Judgment may go for the amount of the award, with costs of the reference to be paid by plaintiff. McKillop & Murphy for plaintiff. H. B. Elliot, for defendant.

LONDON TO SARNIA VIA PETROLEA

The C. P. R. Admit That They Intend to Compete for Local Business.

Montreal, Que., March 4. — General Manager McNichol, of the C. P. R., denies that the company has any intention of acquiring any lines in Michigan, as reported, but admits that it is planning to build a line from London through Petrolea to Sarnia, for the purpose of securing the local business of that territory. A bill, now before Parliament, is practically for the purpose of acquiring such a charter.

BRYAN DREAMED OF A FIRE

It Came, and It Caused His Ohio Host Serious Loss.

East Liverpool, March 4. — In connection with the $500,000 fire in this city on Tuesday night a peculiar coincidence is related by the members of the family of Ex-Congressman George P. Ikirt, who owned one of the finest of the many buildings burned. Early in the week, W. J. Bryan, who lectured here, was the guest of Dr. Ikirt, who served with him in Congress. Mr. Bryan did not leave town until Tuesday morning, but then he told the family of a dream which had greatly impressed him. In his slumbers he had visions of a great conflagration, in which the Ikirts seemed to be great losers. He saw every one of the family in his dream, he said, and now it is recalled as being strangely like a prophecy.

A Colored Hero.

Windsor, Ont., March 4. — Ald. Watson is in communication with the Royal Canadian Humane Society, urging the association to award a medal to Chas. ("Shiner") Jackson, a colored deckhand on the ferry Victoria, who has rescued seven persons. If the coveted medal is given him Jackson will be the first colored man to receive the decoration.

Madame Dunn Dead.

Detroit, Mich., March 4. — Mdme. Margaret Dunn, a religious of the Sacred Heart, is dead after a lingering illness. Madame Dunn was born in Woodstock, Ont., 44 years ago. She was educated in the Ursuline Convent at Chatham, and in 1894 was received into the Sacred Heart Order at Kenwood Convent, Albany, N. Y. She came to Detroit five years ago, and for two years taught in the convent here, where her lovable character made her very popular.

GAYNOR, GREENE AGAIN ARRESTED

Taken From Quebec to Montreal by Detectives From Latter City.

Quebec, Que., March 4.—Messrs. Gaynor and Green were arrested at their residence about 10 o'clock this morning by Montreal detectives. They will be taken to Montreal by C. P. R. at 3 p.m. Their lawyer, M. Alexander Taschereau, M. P. P., leaves with them by the same train.

TO SHARE THE BILL

Montreal Wants to Divide Cost of Calling Out the Militia.

Ottawa, March 3.—A Montreal deputation, composed of Ald. Vallieries, Hon. A. W. Atwater, and Mr. Ethier, city attorney; Senators Cloran and David, and H. B. Ames, M. P., waited on the Premier this afternoon, asking that the Government assume one-half the liability incurred by calling the militia at the time of the 'longshoremen's strike in Montreal two seasons ago. The total bill was $24,000, so this would leave $12,000 for the city to bear. The deputation acknowledged that under the terms of the militia act they had no legal grounds on which to base their plea. On the score of equity, however, they urged that the Dominion should assume part of the account because it was the harbor commissioner's property, foreign shipping, and federal interests that the militia were called on to protect. Sir Wilfrid promised his best consideration and asked the city attorney to prepare a memorial on the subject for presentation to the cabinet.

No Division for Laval.

Montreal, March 4. — Archbishop Bruchesi, who is at present in France, after having spent some time at Rome, has cabled to Vice-Rector Dauth, denying the reports concerning the separation of Laval University in Montreal from Laval of Quebec. His grace sails for Canada from Cherbourg on the 8th inst.

Marlborough Dines King.

London, March 3. — King Edward and Queen Alexandra dined with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in their new home, Sunderland House, in Curzon street, tonight. It was practically a house-warming. The Queen wore beautiful jewels. There were a score of guests, including Count Mensdorff and Prince and Princess Henry of Pless.

THE SURVEY PLANS OF G. T. PACIFIC

Opposition Says They Were Kept From House Although Known to Ministers.

Ottawa, March 3. — On account of the death of Mr. E. F. Clarke M. P. for Center Toronto, the House adjourned earlier than usual today.

The subject of most interest introduced was in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys. It was brought up by Mr. Foster, who asked for information in regard to the surveys, as to which Mr. Hays had recently given some information before a private club, particularly in regard to the terms and grades of the new line. Heretofore, the answer to this request had been that this matter fell within the jurisdiction of the construction commission, over which it was contended that Parliament had no control.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that whatever information the G. T. P. Company had respecting grades and the character of the country through which the surveys ran, the Government were not in possession of it. Later, the Government might have a report on the subject, but at present there was nothing available.

Mr. Boyce (Algoma) remarked that although information in respect to the plans for the Port Arthur and Fort William terminals of the G. T. P. had been refused to the house, he has been informed upon reliable authority that the information contained in the plans had been hawked about after having been passed through the back door of the railways and canals department.

Mr. Emmerson declared that when in August last year the plans for the terminals at Port Arthur and Fort William, as well as on the Pacific, were brought to him by Mr. Schrieber, the deputy minister, he instructed the latter that they should be immediately placed under seal. This, he believed, had been done, so that if anyone had accecss to the plans it was in contravention of those instructions. He suggested that Mr. Boyce should know the source of his information in order that an investigation might take place.

Mr. Haggart asserted that if upon investigation the Minister of Railways ascertained who the official was who was responsible for the contents of the plan being divulged that official should be dismissed.

"You may depend upon that," replied Mr. Emmerson.

New Measures.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time: Respecting the Monterey Electric and Gas Company, Limited, and to change the name to the Monterey Light and Power Company; respecting the Guelph and Georgian Bay Railway Company; respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company; respecting the Temagamie Railway Company; respecting the Ottawa and New York Railway Company; respecting the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A.; respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway; respecting the Brockville, Westport, and Northwestern Railway Company; respecting the Gillies Bros., Limited); respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.

BOGUS MAPLE SYRUP

Association Forming to Prevent the Wholesale Adulteration.

Toronto, March 4. — Mr. M. F. Goddard, of Montreal, who was in charge of the maple sugar and syrup department of the Canadian exhibit at St. Louis, is at the Palmer House.

"Those interested in the maple sugar and syrup industry of Eastern Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec are taking steps which will likely lead to the formation of a Canadian Maple Sugar Makers' Association," said Mr. Goddard today.

"Why?"

"Simply to protect an important industry from ruination," was the reply. "The operations of a number of Toronto and Montreal syrup manufacturers are injuring the legitimate sugar makers' industry. They are compounding and adulterating maple syrups and selling them as the real article at a price at which the farmer cannot compete. The result is that many farmers both in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces are cutting down their maple orchards and going out of the business.

"We will not be satisfied until we have regulations prohibiting the use of the term maple syrup or sugar on a compounded or adulterated article, or even the lithographed representation of a maple orchard, a sugar camp, or any sugaring operation that might lead the public to believe that the syrup contained in the package was maple syrup or sugar. Without such misrepresentation they cannot dispose of their goods in quantities large enough to harm the industry. Several states have legislation equally as stringent.

"That the industry is an important one to Canada is patent to anyone familiar with the matter. In 1900 Canada produced 18,000,000 pounds of sugar or its equivalent in syrup."

GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. ywt

The Government of Ecuador has introduced a bill into its congress for the separation of church and state and the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property.

COLDS LEAD TO PNEUMONIA

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. ywt

WANTED.

NAME CONTEST.

I want a name for a brand of cigars to be sold at the coming Old Boys' reunion. The suggestor of the name selected to receive a prize of one hundred 10-cent cigars. Judges, the president and secretary of the London Old Boys. Contest to close March 31. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned. B. J. WARTTIG, 578 Richmond street, city. 53k-t

WANTED TO RENT, FOR LIGHT manufacturing purposes, building comprising 7,000 to 10,000 square feet of space, having good light. Apply to P. Shanahan, care of this office. 53c

WANTED—FARM TO RENT, OR ON shares; can stock same. Address Box 34, Advertiser. 53c-tyw

WANTED TO BUY OR RENT—COTTAGE, 5 rooms, good repair; with barn; half-acre or more land; easy distance of street railway; give full particulars. Address Box 77, this office. 53c-tyw

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FROM 50 TO 100 quarts of milk daily; good price paid. Apply Box 26, this office. 49c-ywt

WANTED — VETERANS' GRANTS. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London. 51tf

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

225-ACRE FARM TO RENT; ALSO 150 cords dry hardwood, mostly maple, for sale. Apply to L. Mahler, Delaware, Ont. 27tf-wt

TO LET, IN KINCARDINE—LARGE brick office, 30x20 feet; two large front windows and upstairs suite; clothing, shoemaker or other lines business. Also good brick office, with vault; both well situated; Harbor street, opposite Royal Hotel, Kincardine. Address Robert Baird, postmaster. 41h-tx

HOUSE TO LET—NINE ROOMS, $10. Apply 94 Askin street. 51n

GOOD HOUSE TO LET—MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, nice location. Address Box 31, London Advertiser. 51c

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS. Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

FOR RENT—6 WILSON AVENUE, $7; 8 Wilson avenue, $8; 52 Dundas street, $8 50; 42 Dundas street, $9. Houses for sale on monthly payments. Scarrow, 233 Dundas street. 74tf

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone 1,444. William Broughton.

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

A. HENDERSON, PROPRIETOR PEOPLE'S Moving Vans, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH MODERATE sums to join me in ground-floor proposition in drilling several oil wells on 800 acres in famous second sand, deep pay oil fields near Muncie, Indiana. Am an experienced oil producer. This land will prove very rich. 20-acre tracts in Muncie field have proven bonanzas, paying 50 to 100% per month. This 800 acres will pay better still. Address Charles E. Russell, Laporte, Indiana. b

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN—STOP fooling your money away in wasteful speculations and hazardous schemes. Look for safety, first; sure and reasonably large profits, second; and accessibility of your capital, third. Listen to this statement of facts: For many years investors in cotton have been paid every month large and sure profits earned safely by the "Storey Method." Never a dollar lost. Capital always subject to withdrawal, subject to terms of contract. Send for "As Others See Us." Mailed free. Write now. This advertisement may not appear again. Storey Cotton Company, 660 Bourse building, Philadelphia. b

FOR SALE—WALKER'S OLD-ESTABLISHED blacksmith, wood and paint shops, with tools; one mile from City of London limits; good reasons for selling. William Walker, Odell P. O., Ont. 45k-wtxt

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Doing good business; good opening for right man. Box 17, Advertiser office. 46bu

PERSONAL.

FOR YOU—THE DESIRE FOR LIQUOR and tobacco entirely removed. Consult J. H. Dunn, 553 Colborne street. 17tf

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FROM THE cradle to the grave; matters of business, love and marriage made clear. What I tell comes true. Send birth date and 10c. Prof. Lavas, Box 16, Cunegonde P. O., Montreal. b

HANDSOME INTELLIGENT YOUNG lady, $20,000 in her own name, will marry immediately and will furnish husband with capital to start business; no objections to honorable poor man. Address Mrs. Belmont, 760 Hampden building, Chicago. b

INSURANCE.

E. J. MACROBERT,
General and District Agent for Western Ontario. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. English, American and Canadian companies represented. Room 107, Masonic Temple, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Telephone 449. ywt

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

E. TOWE & CO. Agents, City office OVER Bank, Dundas & Richmond Sts. (entrance off Richmond. Money loaned on real estate. Calendars for '05 free. 'Phone 690.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 288 Princess avenue.

VIAVI.

VIAVI COMPANY, 31 TORONTO BANK building, 9 to 12 a.m., 1:30 to 5 p.m.

MILLINERY OPENING

—AT—

Johnstone & Johnstone's,

WEDNESDAY

(March 8th.)

180 Dundas Street. 53c

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Seven Sutherland Sisters beg to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of

London, Ont., and Vicinity,

that they have made arrangements with

C. McCALLUM & CO.,

druggists, and will hold daily consultations for three weeks, commencing Monday, March 6, regarding treatment of the hair and scalp. They respectfully invite everyone to call and consult with them. See the Long, Beautiful Hair, the result of the use of the

Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Hair and Scalp Cleaner.

Canadian Head Parlors, 256 Yonge street, Toronto. J. H. Bailey, foreign manager.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the West Nissouri Civilian Rifle Association will be held on Monday, March 6, 1905, at 1 o'clock p.m., at Harding's Hall, Thorndale, for the purpose of receiving reports and electing officers for 1905. All members requested to be present.
51c JOHN TAYLOR, Captain.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ONE PIANO, $125; ALSO ONE SLIGHTLY-USED piano, a bargain; two Bell organs, nearly new; all on easy terms. J. E. Keenleyside, in Morphy's, 178 Dundas street. 47c-twt

FOR SALE—OLIVER TYPEWRITER, nearly new; oak carrying case; cheap. Address Box 2, this office. 52u

MALE AND FEMALE CANARIES, breeding cages, bird foods and song restorers. Morgan Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas street. yt

KELLY'S SPRINGFIELD RUBBER tires, solid or cushion; proved the best by experience. J. E. Vanderburgh, sole agent, 619 Dundas.

IRON PATTERN FILER AND FITTER. Apply to F. W. King, superintendent McClary Manufacturing Company, Nelson street, city. 51c

FOR SALE—HORSE, SLEIGH, WAGON and buggy. Apply 400 Horton street. 51c

FOR SALE—HURON AND ERIE LOAN Company's stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

THRESHING ENGINE—14-H.P. PORTABLE Waterous, in good order; cheap for quick sale. London Rolling Mills Company, Limited, foot of William street. 48n

IF YOU HAD USED OUR POULTRY feed you would have had eggs long ago. Try it. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas street. yt

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and safe. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. zwt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299. ywt

THREE SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILES for sale at W. F. Horton Company's, London.

OLIVE OIL! OLIVE OIL!—WE HAVE received consignment of olive oil from Italy. This is the finest grade obtainable, and the price is right. Catalano & Sansone, 292 Dundas. 46m

SUNGLEE WILL POSITIVELY MAKE hair grow and remove dandruff. James T. Gleason, 205 Dundas street.

CAUSTIC SODA IN CWT. DRUMS; carbonate of potash; rosin by the barrel, and water tanks. The London Soap Company. 35tf

SHOWCASES, WINDOW MIRRORS, counters, cash carriers, store fixtures, cheap. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street, London.

BIG REDUCTION IN FUR COATS AND robes, trunks and valises. J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot.

CHIVAS BROS, CONFECTIONERS, corner Bruce street and Wortley road—Charlotte Russe, Lady Fingers and Maccaroons a specialty.

Every scholar in the high and public schools should secure a copy of the NEW DRAWING PORTFOLIO, for all kinds of Drawing and Nature-Study work. Each portfolio contains large pad of Drawing Paper, with sheets of valuable rules and helps; and ruled "Observation Chart" (as used in schools of Nova Scotia). Will hold several years' work. On sale at all booksellers.

POSTS! POSTS! POSTS!

We have 10,000 Posts, and are selling them at cost to save moving. Now is the time to buy. Call and get prices.

GEO. H. BELTON, YORK STREET LONDON.

Next to McClary Manufacturing Co. xt

BRICKS, LUMBER AND SASHES, with glass, at G. T. R. old roundhouse. John Hayman & Sons. 26tf

ALL SIZES GASOLINE ENGINES AT lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND wood dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $2 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. 'Phone 1,312.

PHOTO SUPPLIES, KODAKS AND Films. W. A. McKenzie, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

"SAFETY RAZOR GUARDS" — YOU can't cut yourself if you shave with one. They fit your own razor, and do as good work as an expensive Safety Razor. Send 35c to Box 37, this office, and receive one by return mail, postpaid. 22tf

TO CLEAR — BALANCE OF FOOTSTOOLS at 38c, at Patton's, upholsterer, 247 Dundas street.

ROOF LADDER OR CHEAPEST FIRE escape—Get the Pickerell. Manufactured of steel by J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

FISH OF ALL KINDS FRESH DAILY—'Phone your order to F. S. Onn, Fish Market. 'Phone 1,296.

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture at Keene's, 141 King street.

GO TO GREEN & CO., COAL AND wood dealers, 495 York street, for the best quality of hard and soft coal; good hardwood, in blocks or split; good mixed wood, $1 60 per load. 'Phone 1,391.

FOR SALE — ONE SECOND-HAND cutter. Collis Wagon Company, corner Oxford and Adelaide. 'Phone 1,812.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER — LARGE colored pictures of the Premier, in tubes ready for mailing, only 5c. For sale at the business office of The Advertiser. 29tf

ONE LARGE FULL-SIZED ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed 5 years, $100, payable $3 per month until paid; $50 organ for $25, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING—LONG experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hodgson Bros., Lucan.

JOHN TOM—LAUNDRY, 312½ DUNDAS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cheapest rates. Goods called for and delivered. Silk handkerchiefs for sale. 'Phone 1,809.

T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removed or stored. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

H. BONSER, WOOD TURNER—SHOP at Dyment, Baker's. Wood turning done to order.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING Plasterers. Agents Paristone Hard Wall plaster. 'Phone 1,450. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo; George Bawden, 191 Grey.

W. H. ROUGHLEY, FELT AND gravel roofer, 290 South street. Telephone 888. Repairing a specialty.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISING WORLD, COLUMBUS, O.—A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. t

"THE MAPLES," PRIVATE HOSPITAL—136 Grey street. Mrs. A. M. Toohey, graduate Victoria Hospital. Telephone 1,795. Nurses' Directory. ywt

BICYCLE ENAMELING, PLATING and repairing. Special prices this month. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

FANCY HAIRDRESSING FOR SPECIAL evenings. Full line hair ornaments. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds. Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

HOUSE MOVING.

W. WATSON, HOUSE-MOVER—WORK promptly attended to. 194 Hamilton road.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOLS.

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON CAPABILITY—A course of instructions at the London Cutting School assures proficiency in cutting to measure, and copying ladies' costumes. Correspondence solicited. Address 243½ Dundas street, London.

TENDERS FOR DRAIN — SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up till noon, Monday, March 27, 1905, for the construction of a drain known as the Dingman Creek Drain. Plans and specifications at F. W. Farncomb's, London, or the clerk's office, Dorchester. Tenders to state price for each section or for the whole. No tender necessarily accepted. JAMES SMITH, reeve, North Dorchester. W. B. Lane, clerk. 53k-t

THE LONDON WATERWORKS

Tenders For Supplies, 1905.

Sealed tenders, addressed to O. Ellwood, secretary of the board, will be received until 4 p.m. Monday, March 6, for the furnishing of supplies required by the department for the year, as follows:

Coal, lead pipe, brass fittings, stopcock boxes, iron castings, street hydrants, street valves, valve boxes, machine oil, cylinder oil, arctic grease, hardware, rubber valves, rubber hose, rubber boots cotton waste, printing, bookbinding, lumber, cast iron mains and laying same.

Specifications may be seen at Moore & Henry's office, Albion block.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit, mentioned in the specifications.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. F. J. DARCH, Chairman.

J. M. MOORE,
Engineer and Superintendent.
37g-14,15,16,18,28,M2,4

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for alterations and additions to Postoffice, London, Ont.," will be received at this office until Thursday, March 9, 1905, inclusively, for certain alterations and additions to Postoffice building, London, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and at the office of H. C. McBride, Esq., architect, London, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 20, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 44c-xtt

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

Monday, the 3rd day of April next, will be the last day for the presenting of petitions for private bills.

Monday, the 10th day of April next, will be the last day for introducing private bills.

Monday, the 24th day of April next, will be the last day for receiving reports of committee on private bills.
CHARLES CLARK,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Toronto, 24th February, 1905. 50n-xt

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Western Block, Alterations and Additions," will be received at this office until Wednesday, March 15, 1905, inclusively, for additions and alterations of the Western Block, Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures; and, that if called upon to enter into contract, they will be bound to complete the whole of the works within eighteen months from the date of acceptance of tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 28, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 53c

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT HARDWARE STOCK for sale—The harware stock of Marshall & Bie, Oil Springs, will be sold by public auction at J. W. Jones' auction rooms, Dundas street, London, on March 15, 1905, at 2 p.m. The stock consists of shelf and heavy hardware, tinware, tinsmith tools, shop furniture, etc., amounting to about $4,000. New, clean, up-to-date goods, with few chattels, and is a capital chance for anyone either to continue the business or remove the stock. Stock sheets can be seen at the office of Meredith, Judd & Meredith, London, Ont., or on the premises. A. WILSON, assignee, Oil Springs. 53u-t

Auction Sale, Thursday, March 16.

Neil Cooper has received instructions from the executrix of the estate of the late Joseph Andrews to sell on the premises, Dundas street, London West, the following chattels: Engine and boiler, large lard kettle, lard press, Wilson chopping machines, large platform scales, set brass scales, safe, small chopping machine, tubs, benches, blocks, hooks and pulleys, knives, barrow, grindstone, sundry other articles used in the pork packing business. Also at the same time, a lot of furniture: Secretaire, cook stove, bedroom sets, extension table, chairs, mattresses, carpets, lounges, chairs. All without reserve. Sale at 2 o'clock p.m. sharp. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 53c-4,11,15

AUCTION SALE.

Lot 11, con. 3, Township Westminster, Wednesday, March 15, at 1 o'clock. Seventeen pure-bred Jerseys, 15 pure-bred Cotswold sheep, all other stock and implements. Farm sold. Everything to go. W. G. LAIDLAW, proprietor; HUNT & McGREGOR, auctioneers. 53u-t

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell for Mr. R. O. Shaw-Wood, on Monday, March 6, at lot 19, con. 3, London Township, horses, cattle, rigs, implements, tools, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock. Terms, cash. HUNT & McGREGOR, auctioneers. b

AUCTION SALE

Twenty-five new milch cows and springers, 40 store hogs, one 2-year-old bull, Saturday, March 11, at 1:30 p.m., at O'Neil's yard, 349 Talbot street. Terms: Six months' credit, on approved joint notes; 6% per annum discount. D. SINCLAIR, proprietor. A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 53u-tw



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair; colder; snow flurries.

SEE OUR SPRING DRESS GOODS NOVELTIES.

Absolutely Impervious Dress Shields

For your new dresses use Omo Dress Shields. Are odorless, can be washed, and are absolutely impervious. In sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5. From, per pair, **25c** to **40c.**

Also Omo Zouave Detachable Dress and Corset Shields. Can be adjusted to fit different figures. Pair only **65c.**

Three Umbrella Specials

We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Umbrellas in Western Canada. Better still—every one of our Umbrellas is good, for our Umbrella business has been built up on merchandise that will stand the test. Some Umbrellas are made with gaudy handles to catch the eye, but the service and wearing qualities are lacking. If you buy an Umbrella from us we guarantee it.

At 89c—We are offering a limited quantity of Ladies' Umbrellas which we bought at a very low price, but worth more than we ask. They come in assorted handles, some horn, fancy pearl and dresdens. We sell these at, each only........ **89c**

At $1.00, and Guaranteed—This Umbrella hasn't its equal on the market at so low a price. This special is topped with a fine silk and wool covering that is guaranteed to give excellent satisfaction. Of this line we sell a great many and have just received another big shipment with a big range of handles to select from. Excellent value at, each........ **$1.00**

At $2.25, and Guaranteed—A special line of Ladies' Umbrellas, worth all the way up to $3.50. All topped with a fine silk and wool covering, with assorted handles—some mother-of-pearl, burnt ivory, sterling silver, trimmed horns and buckhorn. Your choice of any of them for only........ **$2.25**

Ladies' Stylish Waterproofs.

These useful garments are every season becoming more of a necessity. This season, as usual, you will find us with the very latest styles produced in the foreign markets, both in full and three-quarter length. If you buy it now you'll be all ready for the rainy day that's sure to come. This large shipment of Raincoats comprises the most stylish garments ever brought to London.

"Layton" Ladies' Waterproof, box back with inverted pleat, belted in, large bishop sleeve with cuff, collar and cuffs finished with strappings and tailored buttons, full lengths. For........ **$9.50**

"Carlton" Ladies' Waterproof, in fawn and Oxford, three-quarter length, yoke on back with two box pleats from yoke, belted in, box front, full bishop sleeve with cuff, collar and cuffs strapped and trimmed with tailored buttons. For........ **$10.00**

'Stratton" Ladies' Waterproof, in fawn and oxford, fitted back, yoke in back and front, box pleated from yoke, bishop sleeves, seams all nicely tailored. For........ **$11.00**

"Chillon" Ladies' Waterproof, in fawn and oxford, box pleated back, shirred in at waist and belted, bishop sleeves running up to collar and forming yoke, front box pleated. One of our nobbiest Raincoats........ **$18.50**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King; residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone 455.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 351 Talbot; 'phone 965. Residence, 354 Oxford; 'phone 768.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones: Office, 688; house, 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$3,000 TO LOAN AT 5% ON GILT EDGE city property. Box 35, Advertiser office. 531

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES—M. P. McDonagh, barristers, 418 Talbot street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½% on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

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

MONEY TO LOAN — EASY TERMS, lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 98 Dundas street (upstairs), London.

MONEY TO LOAN — LARGE AND small amounts to loan at 5 to 5½%. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, 420 Talbot street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING, concert, oratorio and opera. J. Parnell Morris, 466 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,561.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST First Presbyterian Church — Organ, piano, harmony, accompanying. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church — Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. 'Phone 1,527.

JAS. CRESSWELL, VIOLIN TEACHER, director Grand Opera House Orchestra. Studio, 523 King.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

LILLIAN G. WILSON—VOICE, PIANO, concert soprano. Soloist Dundas Center. 356 King. 'Phone 1,270.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKILLOP—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Concert engagements accepted. tx

ELIZABETH WALKER—VOICE CULTURE, piano, harmony, counterpoint. Prepares for all examinations. 316 King. ywt

E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ, ORGANIST New St. James' Singing, piano, organ, theory. 435 Oxford street.

J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST WELLINGTON Street Church. Teacher singing, organ, piano, theory.

A. J. STONE, 381 CENTRAL AVENUE—Organist St. John Evangelist Church. Piano, organ, theory.

W. E. BLUETHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

KING EDWARD LIVERY, 422 TO 426 Wellington, opposite Y. M. C. A.—Rubber-tired hacks, coupes, Victorias, light livery. 'Phone 503. A. G. Stroyan.

DYER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER—Telephone 1,277. Coupes, hacks, etc. Open day and night.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,721. Wagon calls.

OLD STANDARD CLEANING WORKS, 343 Clarence—Pressing, cleaning, etc. No contract work. No chemicals used.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. G. McNEIL — OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Telephone 266.

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

DR. JOHN H. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS—GONE TO GERMANY. Will return about May 1.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

J. H. DUNN, MAGNETIC SPECIALIST—Rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, asthma, sleeplessness, stammering and all nervous diseases successfully treated. 553 Colborne street. 17tf

DR. McLELLAN, SPECIALIST, EYE, ear, nose and throat only—Office, corner Maple and Talbot streets. 'Phone 1,789.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—'Phone 1,019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 191 Queen's avenue.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

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

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

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

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

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION building, London.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank Commerce building, second floor. 'Phone 1,557.

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT, Duffield block. 'Phone 966. Successor to Herbert Matthews.

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THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. W. H. Brown, manager.

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Choice wines, liquors. Meals, all hours. 378 Richmond St. W. J. Wright, prop.

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PLAIN AND FANCY DRESSMAKING done by Misses Spencer & McVicar, 194 Dundas.

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H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,573.

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LEGAL CARDS.

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

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STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

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

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

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

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

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PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

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DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST—CHICAGO, post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia, post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

DR. E. PALMER SMITH, DENTIST, Edge Block—Special attention preservation natural teeth. 'Phone 1,778.

DR. M. M. McGAHEY, HONOR GRADUATE Toronto University, 169 Dundas street. 'Phone 885.

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MOLES AND BIRTHMARKS COMPLETELY removed without pain or needle; simple, harmless and effective; Ingredients procured in any town at few cents cost; two formulas, full instructions, 50 cents. J. V. McLaughlin, Box 117, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. 51c-wty

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago. Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 35, Bank of Toronto. tzx

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, facial blemishes, removed by electrolysis. Manicuring, shampooing, scalp treatment. Butler's Dermatological Parlors, 235½ Dundas.

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BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.—One cent per word each insertion; six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DEATHS.

DWYER—In this city, on Saturday, March 4, 1905, Mary, relict of the late William Dwyer, aged 78 years.

Funeral on Tuesday morning at 8:30, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Donohue, 928 Wellington street, to St. Peter's Cathedral; Mass at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "Shall We Meet in the Sweet By-and-bye?" Services each afternoon and evening next week, excepting Saturday.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services as usual.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Rev. Dyson Hague, rector; Rev. Arthur Carlisle, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. A. H. Going. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., Communion; 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. HOWARD, M. A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET —Pastor Mackenzie at morning service. Miss Alice Wood, of Porto Rico in evening.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Rev. Dr. Gamble will give an address at the Bible School, which meets at 2:45 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor; 7 p.m., Rev. Hugh J. Fair. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at close of morning service.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Gamble, of the Lord's Day Alliance, will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Sunday School at 2:45 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Park and Dufferin avenues—Rev. W. J. Clark, preacher at both services. Morning text, Colossians iii., 1 to 4. Evening text, I. Corinthians, x., 31. "The Right Use of Life. A friendly welcome to all.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Evening, "Lame in Both Feet." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will preach. Morning, Communion. Evening, "A Tool Who Turned Tyrant."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND Street—Preaching at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services as usual.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE GOSPEL Hall, corner Colborne and Horton streets, will be continued (D. V.) all next week, thus: Sunday at 3:30 and 7 p.m., and every night, except Saturday, at 8 p.m., by David Oliver and Benjamin Bradford. Come. All welcome. Come. b

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, Communion service. Evening, the Rev. Dr. Gamble, D.D., secretary of the American Sabbath Union, will preach, under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m. and at noon. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A. Collection for poor fund.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning, "The Christian's Sins Against the Holy Ghost." Evening, the pastor will deliver his third address upon "The Trial of Jesus"; subject, "Jesus in the Civil Court." Students, visitors and strangers all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Morning—Anthem, "Unto Thee, O God" (Watson); "Not a Sparrow Falleth" (Abt). Evening—"There is a Blessed Home" (Marks); "Guide While I Sleep" (Warrington). Soloists, Miss Marguerite Gilbanks, Miss Mae Warner and Mr. Yaspar.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, platform addresses. Evening, subject, "Three Pictures: A Sinner, a Professor, a Christian." Preacher, Evangelist Belcher.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF IMPERIAL Order, Daughters of the Empire, will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association, Monday, at 4 p.m. All interested are invited to attend. b

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOXTERRIER PUP; WHITE, with brown head; spots on back and tail. Reward, 433 Maitland street. 53c

LOST, THURSDAY—BLACK SPANISH lace scarf. Can be left with Postmaster, city. 52u

THE LADY WHO TOOK THE SABLE muff from Mara's, Friday evening, in mistake, kindly return and get her own at 360 Grey street. 53u

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, MALE AND FEMALE—Former knowledge not necessary. The undersigned will be at the Dominion House, London, on Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th insts., to receive applications. R. McCartney. 53u

WANTED—WRITERS AT HOME; $100 per thousand short letters; send stamp for particulars. Advertising Department D, Box 729, Montreal. 53n

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Grand—Tonight 8:15

THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE SEASON—THE

AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

In the latest English Musical Success,

THE CINGALEE

By the authors of "The Geisha," "San Toy" and "A Country Girl." WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST FROM DALY'S THEATER, NEW YORK.

Seats on sale, $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

MONDAY NEXT.

THE EMINENT LONDON COMEDIAN,

EDWARD TERRY

AND HIS COMPANY, FROM TERRY'S THEATER, LONDON, ENG., IN

SWEET LAVENDER.

PRICES: $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats now on sale.

TUESDAY NEXT.

THE STIRRING COMEDY-DRAMA,

THE WAYWARD SON

Marvelous mechanical masterpieces. See the full-sized engine in operation. Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Seats today.

Under the patronage of Lady Carling, Mesdames Adam Beck, Geo. C. Gibbons, F. E. Leonard, E. B. Smith and C. B. Hunt.

KNEISEL QUARTET

NEXT TUESDAY.

Cyril Dwight-Edwards Assisting.

Seats now on sale at Audiorium. Tickets at Nordheimer's or McPhillips'. b

London Vaudeville Theater

PROGRAMME, WEEK MARCH 6.

Prof. W. O. Stevens' Orchestra; (a) "The Troubadour," two-step; (b) Medley overture, introducing "Spirit of '76." Emil Hoch, Jane Elton & Co., in the comedy success, "Mlle. Ricci." The Musical Goolmans, high-class novelty instrumentalists. Senator Frank Bell, monologuist. Martin & Ridgway, the Australian Oddicom. Howley & Leslie, refined singers and dancers. Overture, (c) "Pow-wow," characteristic. The Ogdens, genteel novelty sketch, "On a Park Bench." The Danovas, the flexible wonders. Illustrated songs: 1, "The Altar of Friendship;" 2, "The Old Postmaser." Powers & Freed, musical artistes. The Trillers, rag picture making. Kinetograph: 1, The Great Sea Serpent; 2, The Huntsman's Troubles; 3, The Christmas Angel. b

Second Annual Concerts

Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB

AUDITORIUM,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

March 9 and 10.

Admission, 25c; reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan opens to ticket holders only on Tuesday, March 7, at 9 a.m. To the general public, Wednesday, March 8. No person allowed to reserve more than 10 seats at a time. Tickets can be had from any member of the club, or at Y. M. C. A. office. Come early. b

11th POP— AUDITORIUM, TONIGHT.

Master Frank Clegg, vocalist and xylophone soloist; Miss Rozada Noor Taylor, contralto; Miss M. Constance Roos, reader; Mr. C. J. Pink, tenor; Mr. C. C. Irwin, cornetist; illustrated songs, W. W. Spence. Plan now open. b

CARONIA CUNARD LINE,

SAILS MARCH 11TH.

THIS SHIP IS ONE OF THE LARGEST in the world. In length she would reach from corner of Dundas street to the Tecumseh House. Depth, 97 feet. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

MR. C. B. EDWARDS WILL GIVE SIX lectures, subject, "Browning," in Simcoe street school, commencing Tuesday, at 4:30 o'clock. All teachers welcome. b

LECTURE, MONDAY, MARCH 6, IN First Presbyterian Church lecture hall, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church. Subject: "Scottish Life and Character." Silver collection at the door. 52u

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADE TBAND tonight and Monday. Good ice. Admission, 10c. b

JUBILEE RINK—FINAL HEAT CHAMPIONSHIP skating race tonight. Hockey Monday night, Ingersoll Wizards vs. Lornes. Tony Vita's Orchestra tonight. b

PRINCESS ICE PALACE—MUSICAL skating this afternoon. Band tonight. b

POSTPONED — GENTLEMEN'S PRIMARY class. Next meeting Thursday, March 9. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rate; lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS, DUNDAS street west. Open Saturdays until 9 p.m.; Sundays, until 1 p.m. A. P. Yeo.

625 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper, by young lady. Address Box Z, this office. b

SITUATION WANTED AS FACTORY superintendent; with large practical experience manufacturing all kinds of factory work, house and interior fittings in pine and hardwood, veneered and solid doors, sash, blinds, etc.; highest references. Box 33, Advertiser. 53u

POSITION AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, by young man of unimpeachable character; best references. Address E. S. C., Box 996, St. Thomas. 52u

LADY WISHES POSITION AS CASHIER or invoice clerk; experienced; references. Apply Box 27, Advertiser. 50c-xvt

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

GENTLEMAN CAN SECURE PLEASANT room and good board by March 6, at 476 Park avenue. 53c

TWO FRONT BEDROOMS, WITH clothes closets, furnished, with or without board; good locality; private family. Address Box W, this office. 50k

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY 423 Park avenue. 53c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GIRL WANTED FOR general housework. Mrs. Frank Butler, 290 Princess. 53tf

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and apprentices. Miss McCallum, 458 Talbot. 53c

GIRL WANTED FOR MECHANICAL work. W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence. b

COOK WANTED. APPLY GUSTIN House. b

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED IN small family. Apply 183 Dufferin avenue. 53c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY 217 Colborne street. 52c

WANTED—COAT AND WAIST HANDS. L. & G. Logan, 169 Dundas. 52c

RESPECTABLE YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED woman to act as companion and assist in light housework. Apply Mrs. W. Percival, 177 Mill street. 52c

GIRLS WANTED—ROOM FOR SIX more; good wages; steady employment. London Bolt and Hinge Works. 52c

RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 15, to learn bookbinding. City Bindery. 51c

WASHWOMAN WANTED. APPLY 108 Askin street. 51c

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; no laundry or upstairs work. Apply 293 King street. 51c

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL. APPLY Wellington House. 51tf

GIRL WANTED—LIGHT HOUSEWORK. Apply Mrs. Turner, 149 John street. 50k

COOK AND UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED at once. Britannia House. 50n

UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED. APPLY Hotel Clyde, King street. 50tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR PAPER BOX department and bakeshop. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 49tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

TWO AGENTS,ONE FOR CITY TRADE, one for country; must be well recommended and good salesmen; salary from start. Apply to the Raymond Manufacturing Company, Limited, sewing machines, 217 Dundas street, London. 53c

SMART BOY WANTED FOR INSIDE work. A. Screaton & Co. 53c

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

WANTED—A FEW GOOD STRONG men; young men preferred. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 53tf

WANTED—A GOOD AGENT, TO HANDLE our new proposition; sells at sight; good commission to the right man; Sample free. Write for full particulars. Charles Scribner's Sons, 34 Victoria street, Toronto. b

WANTED—MAN WITH TWO YEARS' experience cheese and butter making; to start April 1. Apply D. J. Humphrey, Avonbank. 49c-ywt

WANTED — TWO SMART, ACTIVE men, to work on farm; must be good milkers; state wages. Apply John Gillson, Masonville Postoffice, Ont. 49c-ywt

WANTED BY WHOLESALE OFFICE—Boy who understands stenography. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references. Box 182, Advertiser. 51c

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND TO kitchen garden and gentleman's grounds; one who can milk or is willing to learn preferred. Apply Darch & Hunter, seedsmen, 119 Dundas street. 51c

WANTED—YOUTH, 15 YEARS OLD, TO run errands and make himself generally useful; must have recommendations; $3 a week to the right boy. Apply by letter to Box 28, Advertiser. 50k

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN WANTED TO qualify for positions as telegraphers on Canadian railways at from $40 to $60 per month. Our new telegraph book, giving Morse alphabet and full particulars, mailed free. Dominion School of Telegraph, 9 East Adelaide street, Toronto, the only perfectly-equipped telegraph school in Canada, in which a really competent staff of teachers is employed.

WANTED—GOOD HORSESHOER AND general blacksmith; wages, $2 50 per day. Apply Alex. Ross, Pilot Mound, Manitoba. 47h 45u

WHO'S YOUR TAILOR? WE'RE TOP of heap in trouser game. Try us. English Woolen Mills Company, 150-152 Carling.

CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY 355-357 Clarence street, London.

STENCILS AND STAMPS.

STENCIL AND STAMP MAKING OUR specialty. London Stencil and Stamp Works, Masonic Temple.

MASSEUSE.

FOR SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE CALL UP Mrs. Ray Gadsby, Turkish Baths, 320 Dundas. 'Phone 1,042. t

HARRIETTA CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 260½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. wty

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF BUSH, ONE mile north of St. Thomas; all kinds of timber. Apply Jones E. Axford, on the premises, or St. Thomas P. O. b

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, fine location, in central part of the city; has all modern improvements; medium size and price. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

DO YOU WANT

A safe and profitable investment?

A speedy sale for that property of yours?

LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS:

$1,900 will buy a good 50-acre farm in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton; 5 acres valuable timber, soil clay loam of the best, no buildings; 1¾ miles from Beaver Meadow P. O.

200 acres in the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk; 15 acres beech and maple timber, 6 acres orchard, two houses, splendid buildings, 4 miles from Port Dover. Will exchange for smaller farm.

67 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; all cleared, 9 acres orchard, nearly all kinds of fruit, one-story house and good outbuildings, only 32 rods to school, 4 minutes' walk to Thorncliffe P. O. Will exchange for 125 or 150 acres in the County of Lambton.

See our list of City of London property for sale in another column of this paper. Also see list of properties for sale in Free Press of this date.

If you have farm or other property for sale, call or write for full particulars of our method of handling real estate.

If you want to buy a farm, store, hotel, mill or business property of any kind in any part of Western Ontario, consult our lists. We have something that will suit you.

We have a 143½-acre farm for sale in County of St. Clair, State of Michigan, 4 miles from Port Huron, said to be one of the prettiest farms in Michigan. Will exchange for 50 or 60 acres near London. Call and get full particulars.

The Western Real Estate Exchange
Limited,
78 Dundas St., London.
Telephone "SIX-NINE-SIX" bd&w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Private Residential Sale

King Street—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, contains 12 rooms; lately built and modern in every respect. Price, $5,200.

Adelaide Street, near Dufferin Avenue—Two-story brick, stone foundation, contains 9 rooms, everything modern and up-to-date. Price, $2,800.

English Street—New 1½-story brick, contains 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; occupies corner lot. Price, $2,300.

Rectory Street, near King Street—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; hot water heating; brick stable. Price, $3,750.

These are only a few of our leaders. If the location and price do not suit you, call and look over our lists.

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.

Mr. C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 29tf-t

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

ALBERT STREET—A splendid two-story brick house, 11 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; brick barn, large lot. At a very reasonable figure. We are going to sell. Inspect at once.

ELIAS STREET—A splendid two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in perfect order; lot 49.6x132 feet. Price, $1,800.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,550.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,350.

COLLEGE AVENUE—Frame cottage, on a brick foundation, 6 rooms, in good order, large frame barn; lot 55x160 feet. Price, $1,100.

THORNTON AVENUE—1½-story frame house, almost new, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $1,100; cheap.

We have two grocery stores in the city; also two good country stores for sale. Call and see us.

OXFORD STREET, near Talbot street—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,100. Inspect at once.

If you intend selling your property in the spring, place it with us at once. The outlook for the sale of property is splendid. We expect our sales to be equal to 1904, if not better. We will find you purchasers if you will favor us with your property for sale. No commission or expense until property is sold.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, veranda; lot 44x150 feet. A handsome home at a reasonable figure. Inspect at once.

REGINA STREET — 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; lot 55x140 feet. Price, $900.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story frame house, 9 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; frame barn; lot 96x265 feet. Price, $2,700.

DUNDAS STREET, west of Richmond street—One of our leading stores. Call for price. Will make a good investment.

A THREE-STORY BRICK STORE on Richmond street, south of King street. Price, $8,000.

MARYBORO PLACE—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 40x145 feet. Price reasonable, owner leaving the city.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story roughcast house, 8 rooms; lot 114x98 feet; desirable location. At a low figure.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—A new 1¼-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; large lot. Price, $2,400.

DUCHESS AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot about three-quarters of an acre. Price, $2,000.

WORTLEY ROAD—A large frame cottage, with four lots, near Beaconsfield avenue.

281 WILLIAM STREET — 1½-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order; corner lot. Price, $1,150.

1,001 WATERLOO STREET—A new frame cottage, 5 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $800.

COLBORNE STREET, north of Pall Mall—1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; nice lot. Price, $1,800. Inspect at once.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Princess avenue—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 42x120 feet. Price, $2,600.

ANN STREET—A pair of splendid frame cottages, nice location. Will close for $1,000 each.

VICTOR STREET—A splendid frame house, 8 rooms, with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots. At a reasonable price.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms; lot 40x120 feet. Price, $2,300.

MABEL STREET—A neat frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms; frame barn; lot 40x132 feet. Price, $750.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH — 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 35x350 feet. Price, $1,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 35x120 feet. Price, $1,400.

BATHURST STREET — Three-story brick, suitable for a warehouse or factory; lot 102x148 feet, with a right of way. Price, $4,500.

CARLING STREET — A three-story brick warehouse. Price, $4,500.

QUEBEC STREET—Three new brick cottages, 6 rooms each; nice lots. Price, $1,200 each.

WILLIAM STREET, near Grey street—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms, in perfect order; nice lot. Price, $800.

ST. JAMES STREET—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms. Price, $600.

SIMCOE STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,400.

THREE BEAUTIFUL LOTS on Ridout street, opposite Albert street. Call for price.

LOTS. LOTS. LOTS.

For good building lots we will offer you the following: Waterloo and Grosvenor streets, two lots; Colborne and Grosvenor streets, 10 lots; Richmond street north, several lots; Elizabeth and Central avenue, 4 lots; Evergreen avenue, several lots; north and south of Hamilton road, several lots; Chesley avenue, two lots; several lots in South London; Queen's avenue and Ontario street, 7 lots; Colborne and Regent streets, 10 lots; three very central lots on Ridout street, opposite Albert street; Ridout and Maple, two lots. We have lots in all parts of the city to select from. Kindly see us before you purchase a lot.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

W. E. Leng's Partial List.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—New two-story and attic brick, hot water heating and all modern conveniences. Call for information.

DUNDAS STREET—1½-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, full cellar. Price right.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, gas; lot 36x230.

VACANT LOTS—Splendid lots in all parts of the city.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—New 1½-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms, all modern; fine lot.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, PLACE YOUR PROPERTY IN MY HANDS. NO CHARGE UNLESS I SELL.

LORNE AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, with closet and furnace.

WILLIAM STREET—Two-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms; fine large lot.

BEFORE YOU BUY CALL AND SEE ME AND GET COMPLETE LIST.

W. E. LENG,
425 RICHMOND STREET.

REAL ESTATE.

CHELSEA GREEN—The Wilcox Manufacturing Company have started to erect their factory. Contracts are being let for a number of new story-and-half and two-story residences. If you have not purchased your lot yet, you should do so at once. Call and see me.

FIVE LOTS ON GROSVENOR STREET, NEAR COLBORNE STREET, 40x140 FEET. $200 EACH.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—New brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 37x120 feet.

NEAR C. P. R. ROUNDHOUSE—Fine lots, $200 to $400 each. Will build you a house to suit you when the lot is paid for. Call at once if you want one of these lots.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Some of the best lots in South London.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, hard and soft water in house; lot 33x102 feet. Only $1,600.

JOHN STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda. $2,600.

KENT STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick; one house contains 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; the other house contains 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 66x165 feet. A good investment.

MAITLAND STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen, summer kitchen, two verandas; lot 41x140 feet. $1,650.

RICHMOND STREET, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, 3 bedrooms, w.c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen. $2,200.

SAUNBY STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, shed, chicken coop; 150 feet frontage. $450.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry; apples; half an acre of land. Only $1,100.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—LOT 46x115 FEET. ONLY $625.

BYRON AVENUE—Frame cottage, on cement block foundation; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good barn and driveshed; first-class place for wood and coal yard; lot 60x160 feet.

DUNDAS STREET—New brick, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; new frame barn, with brick foundation—one of the best barns in London; lot 50x220 feet to lane in rear. Will sell cheap.

KENT STREET—Brick cottage; lot 70x165 feet. Will sell for price of lot.

PETER STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom, large barn; lot 54x156 feet.

STRATHROY — ONE ACRE AND FRAME COTTAGE, WITH BRICK FOUNDATION, GOOD CELLAR; NEW FENCE, COST $35. THIS IS A SNAP. PICK IT UP QUICK.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedroms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and all modern conveniences; lot 33x150 feet. $2,250.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 3 bedrooms; lot 33x170 feet. $1,250.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Story and half brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath, etc., double parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen, clothes closets, gas and electric light; lot 30x112 feet.

COAL OR LUMBER YARD—The best site in the city; adjoins railroads.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic; 6 bedrooms, double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; barn and sheds; lot 120x200 feet.

GROCERY STOCK in thriving town west of London; doing a good business.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Two-story brick, 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, breakfast-room; stone foundation; fruit and ornamental trees, tennis lawn, good barn; lot 93x216 feet. Cheap; call for particulars.

MARYBORO PLACE—Two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, double cellar, shop or barn, chicken coop, cement walks; lot 40x145 feet to lane in rear. Will sell cheap.

ONTARIO STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 50x200 feet. $1,100. Great bargain.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—The best lot on the street.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—The best lot on the avenue.

PRINCESS AVENUE—The best lot on the avenue.

ADELAIDE STREET—I have a number of frame cottages near new roundhouse. Call quick if you want one.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, w.c., piped for gas and furnace, clothes closets to bedrooms; lot 38x110 feet.

WORTLEY ROAD—One and a half story frame dwelling and frame stable; lot 180x200 feet. $2,600.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, storeroom; lot 120x216 feet. $2,000.

WAREHOUSES—I have several good ones, central in city, to sell or rent.

BAKERY—I have a good bakery, two ovens; good situation.

WILLIAM STREET—Brick story and half, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed, fruit trees; lot 60x198 feet. $1,200.

LOT, BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Sixty feet frontage. $525.

POTTERSBURG—One-half acre, 122x178 feet. $500.

ELIAS STREET—New brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and summer kitchen; lot 49.6x132.10 feet. $1,800.

GLENCOE—Frame store and dwelling, 6 rooms in house; shed 12x24, stable 12x16 feet. $650.

TALBOT STREET—Lots 32x162 feet. Only $400.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, veranda; all modern conveniences; lot 33x198 feet. Only $2,650.

VACANT LOTS—Princess avenue, central, lot 37x80 feet. Only $500.

WILLIAM STREET, CENTRAL—Lot 30x148 feet. Only $400.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—Lot 46x115 feet. Only $625.

NEAR THE NEW ROUNDHOUSE—Lots from $3 50 to $6 per foot.

DUNDAS STREET, near Adelaide street—The best lot for store in London East.

EDWARD STREET—Lots 48x140 feet. Only $150.

Besides the above, I have lots all over the city. All prices, all sizes. Call if you want a lot.

WANTED — GROCERY AND GENERAL STORES IN CITY AND COUNTRY. I HAVE A GREAT DEMAND FOR THEM AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTIES. CALL AND SEE ME IF YOU WISH TO SELL.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

FACTORY SITES—I have a number of splendid sites situated on the Pere Marquette Railroad, Grand Trunk Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad and Canadian Pacific Railroad. If you want a factory site on either of the railroads, you cannot do better than see me. I have them, all shapes and sizes, and all prices.

NEAR NEW ROUNDHOUSE—I have a large number of places for sale convenient to the new roundhouse. If you are a G. T. R. man you may have to move near to the roundhouse in the spring. Now is the time to see me. I can sell you nice places, with only a small payment down. Call before the rush is on.

ADELAIDE STREET — Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Snap, only $1,200.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, coal and wood shed; two grates; lot 100x140 feet.

ELIAS STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, electric light, gas, furnace; fruit; lot 33x135 feet. Only $1,650.

PICCADILLY STREET, CENTRAL—SOME SPLENDID LOTS. CALL FOR PARTICULARS. THESE WILL SELL QUICK.

LARGE STONE BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, with good, large lot. Will sell for about one-quarter of what the building cost to build.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE — New brick, two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and closet; parlor, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen, two cellars, electric light and gas, piped for furnace; lot 40x183 feet.

NEAR NEW ROUNDHOUSE — New story and half frame; 4 bedrooms, with closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 60 feet frontage. $1,500.

ELGIN STREET—Brick-veneer cottage; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar, barn; lot 108x108 feet; taxes, only $3 45. $1,400.

YORK STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage and brick cottage. Will sell cheap on account of poor health.

SACKVILLE STREET—Brick cottage; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, lot 41x127 feet.

HOTEL in country village, doing splendid business. Selling on account of sickness. Will trade for city property.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

ENGLISH STREET, near Elias street—Brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 50x100 feet.

VACANT LOTS on Sackville, Grafton, Dame, Hackett and Egerton streets. Large lots at a low price.

LOTS ON CORNER OF PINE AND EGERTON STREETS—$150 PER LOT.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom with bath, hard and soft water in house; fruit trees, barn; lot 33x244 feet, or will sell with larger lot. Call for particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story and attic brick-veneer, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, barn. Only $2,550.

WORTLEY ROAD—New brick, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, mantel, all modern conveniences; lot 37.6x220 feet. $2,800.

MONEY TO LOAN.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 36x230 feet. $2,250.

WANTED—VETERANS' CLAIMS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WALKER STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, 2 cellars, water in house, sink, barn, cow stable and driveshed; lot 50x150 feet. Only $1,000.

THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH END — CORNER OF RICHMOND STREET AND COLLEGE AVENUE. CALL AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS.

FLORENCE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 42x165 feet. $950.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MARKET GARDENS—I have a block of land suitable for market gardens, just adjoining city; first-class soil. Can sell from 2 to 5 acres. Call for particulars.

FOUR ACRES—Black and sandy loam, fifteen minutes' walk from street cars. Only $600.

FIVE ACRES—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, good barn and sheds; plums, apples, rhubarb, asparagus; soil black and sandy loam. Only $2,000.

FIVE ACRES—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, attic, barn and woodshed; apples, pears, rhubarb. Only $1,550.

FORTY ACRES—South of city; first-class grazing ground. A bargain, only $2,200.

NINETY ACRES—Just outside city limits; will sell in parts. Story and half brick house, granary, barns, stable, etc. Quantity of white oak, maple and other timber.

TWENTY ACRES—Just north of city, near Knollwood Park. A bargain, $1,000.

SIX ACRES—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn, over 100 apple trees and small fruits; sandy loam.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

THREE ACRES—One and a half miles from the city; frame cottage, on stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, hard and soft water; apples, pears, plums, quinces, grapes, cherries and other small fruits, asparagus; well fenced, good frame barn and drive sheds; henhouse, soil clay loam; all in good order. Only $1,450.

19 ACRES—Brick cottage, 10 rooms, good barn and slaughter house; only a few minutes from city limits; a splendid place for butcher or milkman. Will sell cheap.

THOS. C. KNOTT

'PHONE 650

Room 101 - Masonic Temple

PURITY

Baking Powder
Saves Health and Saves Money.

Only 20 cents per lb.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Another Great Bargain Sale of

CUT FLOWERS

SATURDAY.

A choice box of Assorted Flowers for...................... **25c**

SATURDAY ONLY.

GAMMAGE

207 DUNDAS STREET.
TELEPHONE 90.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

181 ST. GEORGE STREET—Two-story frame house, all in good order, with fine vacant lot adjoining. $1,600.

392 BURWELL STREET—New brick residence, with all modern improvements. Call for price.

1½-STORY NEW BRICK—Near Waterloo street north. Complete, $2,150.

1½-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, in the east end, north of Dundas street. For quick sale, $1,350.

1½-STORY NEW BRICK-VENEER—With bath, w.c., furnace and electric light; Bruce street, near Ridout. $2,300.

NICE FRAME COTTAGE—With 4 bedrooms, south of G. T. R. $1,600.

TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—With modern improvements; good stable; central, on William street. $4,500.

GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, on brick foundation, nice lot, central location. Price, $2,200.

2½-STORY BRICK—With 6 bedrooms, bath and w.c., in Camden Terace. For quick sale, $2,200.

FINE TWO-STORY BRICK STORE and dwelling; good stable; good business is being done; one of the best corners in the city. Price, $3,000.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM, with good buildings; sand and clay loam; 10 miles southwest of city. $2,800.

A FEW FINE BUILDING LOTS on Hellmuth avenue, Wellington, Waterloo and St. James streets. If you want a lot call before another advance in price.

TWO-STORY BRICK FACTORY, in center of the city; only a few available sites left. Call for particulars.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT store, on Richmond street, south of King street. Call for price.

J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple.

NOW IS THE TIME

To get the property you want selected out before the spring rush comes, as all the bargains will be picked up soon. If you want to buy a home for yourself you will do well to call on us, or if you have some money to invest in City of London real estate, it will pay you to call or write for a copy of THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE MONTHLY, containing a description of the property we have on hand for sale or exchange in the City of London. Here are a few we have on our list:

No. 225—1½-story frame house; contains hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and four bedrooms; house is in good repair. Price, $1,200.

No. 221—Two-story large brick house, modern in every respect; in good locality on King street.

No. 213—1½-story frame house, containing eight rooms and cellar; lot is 50x150; small barn on lot; situated on Palace street. Price, $1,600.

No. 212—1½-story brick house, situated on Elias street; contains seven rooms; lot 44x116; stable on the lot. Price, $1,400.

No. 208—One-story frame house, on York street; contains six rooms; lot 50x268. Price, $1,100.

No. 202—Frame cottage, situated on Elmwood avenue; contains hall, parlor (double), kitchen and four bedrooms; cellar in two parts; furnace, gas and bathroom complete. Will exchange for large modern house with five bedrooms.

No. 198—1½-story frame house, situated on Simcoe street; contains 9 rooms, large lot. Price, $1,300. This is a bargain.

No. 195—Two-story frame house, containing 10 rooms; lot is 50x162. Price, $1,800.

No. 194—Large frame cottage; contains double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, five bedrooms and three clothes closets; lot 55x150; gas and sewer connected; situated in good locality.

No. 184—2½-story brick house, situated on Richmond street; this house in modern in all respects, and is suitable for a doctor's residence.

No. 183—Two-story brick house, contains eleven rooms, and bathroom and cellar (modern). Price reasonable; situated on Queen's avenue.

We have also several houses to rent. Call and see what we have.

The above is by no means a complete list of the property we have for sale or exchange in the City of London.

The Western Real Estate Exchange
LIMITED,
Head Office - 78 Dundas St., London, Canada
TELEPHONE 696.

FOR SALE—50-ACRE FARM IN LOBO; soil clay loam; in good condition; tile-drained and fenced; all seeded to grass; water for stock; 8 acres of timber. Apply S. P. Zavitz, Coldstream. 49n

FOR SALE—TWO 50-ACRE FARMS, lot 18, con. 6, Westminster; will sell together or separate; frame buildings, soil clay loam; 8 miles from city; immediate possession; price right. Apply to Hunt & McGregor, auctioneers, 123 King street. 51a

FIFTY-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, BEING east half lot 24, con. 15, London Township; frame house, barns, 7 acres fall wheat. For particulars apply William McDermott, Denfield, Ont. 45n-wty

FARM FOR SALE—90 ACRES, SPLENDID dairy farm, 5 miles west of Ingersoll, 1 mile from a first-class cheese factory; 12 acres river flats; good frame house; bank barn, 40x58; hogpen, 28x40; plenty of wood, water; well-fenced and in good state cultivation. Apply J. George, Thamesford. 44tf-xt

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

Constitutional Aspect of the School Question.

The constitutional argument over the school clauses of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's autonomy bill hinges on the interpretation of section 93 of the British North America act. This section reads as follows:

Sec. 93. (Education) In and for each Province, the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

(1). Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially effect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the union.

(2). All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

(3). Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right of privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education;

(4). In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council or any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances as each case requires, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section.

Those who are opposed to the educational clauses of the present bill contend that the exceptions mentioned in the above section of the B. N. A. Act apply only to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which alone had separate school systems at the time of Confederation. They maintain that it was the intention of the B. N. A. Act merely to preserve the existing rights of the minorities in those two Provinces, and that the act of 1875, establishing separate schools in the Northwest, did not create a vested right, but was legislation which Parliament could alter or erase, at any time. They argue therefore, that the clause of the B. N. A. Act giving the Legislature of each province exclusive control over education, applies to the new Provinces, without qualification.

On the other hand it is asserted that the Confederation Act contemplated the entrance of other provinces into Confederation, and that it is reasonable to suppose the framers of that act intended that the privilege accorded the Protestant minority in Quebec and the Catholic minority in Ontario should be extended to the minority in the new provinces. They cite the case of Manitoba, which came into Confederation in 1870, with a number of separate school maintained chiefly by Roman Catholic missionaries. The Parliament of that day intended that this right should be preserved, and in the Manitoba Act, instead of the words of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, "right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law at the time of the union," made it read "by law or practice in the Province at the union. The Privy Council decided that the Province had no system of schools either by law or practice when it entered Confederation, thus leaving the Legislature of Manitoba a free hand. It is contended that the Territories are in a different position. For 30 years the separate school provision has been part of their organic law, and in 1875, when the Northwest Territories' Act was passed, Parliament believed that the dual system of schools was established for all time. Hon. George Brown, who opposed the provision, shared this opinion with others, as the following passage from his speech shows:

"The moment this act passed and the Northwest became part of the union they (the Territories) came under the Union Act and under the provisions with regard to separate schools."

It is argued that Mr. Brown was astray in his facts; that the Territories came into the union by Imperial Order-in-Council, dated June 23, 1870. Since that time, therefore, the Territories have been part of the union and subject to the provisions of the B. N. A. Act.

The full text of the educational clause of the present bill is as follows:

The provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said provinces as if, at the date upon which this act comes into force, the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression "the union" in the said section being taken to mean the said date.

Subject to the provisions of said section 93 and in continuance of the principle heretofore sanctioned under the Northwest Territories Act, it is enacted that the legislatures of the said provinces shall pass all necessary laws in respect of education; and that it shall therein always be provided:

(a) That a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of said provinces, or of any portion or subdivision thereof, by whatever name the same is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit, and make the necessary assessments and collection of rates therefor; and

(b) That the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein and make the necessary assessments and collection of rates therefor; and

(c) That in such case the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof.

In the appropriation of public moneys by the legislature in aid of education, and in the distribution of any moneys paid to the Government of the province arising from the school fund established by the Dominion Lands Act, there shall be no discrimination between the public schools and the separate schools, and such moneys shall be applied to the support of public and separate schools in equitable shares or proportions.

The last paragraph of the above is the principal object of attack, as it exceeds the scope of the Northwest Territories Act of 1875, which gave the Territorial Government the right to distribute these school moneys as it saw fit. It is maintained that the legislatures of the new Provinces should have the same control as the Territorial Government over public grants to education. If this paragraph, restricting the powers of the new Provinces with respect to the division of moneys arising from school lands, should be eliminated from the present bill, the remaining clauses will be practically the same as those enacted in 1875. They would perpetuate the present school system, but the people of the Territories are satisfied with it, so much so that the Premier, Mr. Haultain, says he would not change it if he were the dictator of the Northwest. The separate schools there are the mildest in the world, being identical with the public schools, excepting during one-half hour of the day. There are only sixteen of them at present — fourteen Catholic and two Protestant —and the fact that this number has been almost stationary for some years, while the number of public schools has increased to nearly a thousand, ought to be reassuring to those who oppose separate schools as an abstract proposition.

The Russian Retreat.

Yesterday's dispatches from the seat of war by way of St. Petersburg, say that Kuropatkin is once more in full retreat from Mukden to his fortified position at the Tie Pass. The movement is the culmination of a week of fierce combat, the Japanese once more, as at the battles of Liao Yang and Shakhe, rolling up the Russian flanks. Kuroki's division, sweeping far to the northeast, thus threatening communication, was the immediate cause of Kuropatkin's retirement. Meanwhile Marshal Oyama has been pounding the Russian center with the big siege guns used in the investment of Port Arthur. The surrender of Stoessel was evidently most opportune for the Japanese. It not only placed at Oyama's disposal a large number of powerful ordnance, but released some 75,000 of General Nogi's veterans for service under the Japanese marshal. This corps has been used against the Russian west wing with telling effect.

Kuropatkin has proved himself a master hand in retreating and in rear guard actions, and while his position is considered critical, St. Petersburg believes he has made sure of his line of retreat, and that once more, as at Liao Yang, the Japanese have been too slow to make the enveloping movement a complete success.

The fighting appears to have been of the most sanguinary character. It ranged along a hundred-mile front, many spectacular engagements taking place, the most notable of which was an all night battle for the possession of the railway bridge across the Shakhe River. Eventually it fell into the hands of the Japanese, but at tremendous cost.

Poutiloff Hill, much coveted because of its strategic value, was also taken by the Japanese after a three days' bombardment. This point, carried in October by the Russians after a bloody engagement, had been fortified to the point where it was considered impregnable, but terrific pounding of the Mikado's eleven-inch guns and the reckless ferocity of the infantry charges proved too much for the Muscovite defense.

The Late E. F. Clarke.

The death of Mr. E. F. Clarke removes one of the few strong men in the Federal wing of the Conservative party. He stood head and shoulders above the majority of his Ontario colleagues, and was probably the most influential of the English-speaking Conservatives in the House. His leadership in the Orange Order and his trade union membership were two elements of strength in a city like Toronto, where he was an invincible party candidate. In the last Dominion election he gave up his safe seat in West Toronto to contest the doubtful center riding, and is probably the only Conservative who could have defeated so popular a Liberal as Mr. Robinette. He had been in public life almost continuously for twenty years, as a member of the Legislature, mayor of the city of Toronto, and (since 1896) a member of the House of Commons. Like many other men who have achieved distinction without early educational advantages, he received his schooling as a working printer, and became a well-informed writer and speaker, with a gift of natural eloquence which made him a power on the platform, and of special service to his party. His Orangeism was not a narrow and intolerant type. Although he opposed Sir Charles Tupper in 1896, he was among the first to accept the settlement of the Manitoba school question, effected by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His recent utterances in his paper, the Orange Sentinel, with respect to the school question in the Territories, were mild and conciliatory, and there is reason to believe that he would have exerted a moderating influence among his Orange brethren.

How Sir Mackenzie Bowell did rattle the bones of that old skeleton in the party closet!

The light is beginning to shine in darkest Russia at last.

Out of evil, good. The war has been the opportunity of Russian liberalism.

The citizens are paying dearly for machine rule at the city hall during the past three years.

Conservative newspapers which are prematurely gloating over the division in the Liberal ranks at Ottawa, forget to mention the beautiful harmony displayed by Bowell, Foster and Haggart.

The Kingston Whig says: "Mr. Beck is society man in the Whitney cabinet." It is to be hoped Mr. Beck realizes his tremendous social responsibilities.

The Dominion Government's surplus is piling up. This looks like a personal affront on Mr. Foster, the financial critic of the Opposition. Deficits are more in his line.

The Czar is making two bites of a cherry. He offers the people a feeble voice in the making of laws, but complete representative government will follow as the day the night. The floodgates are opened and nothing will stay the tide.

The Canadian Preference League has issued a new monthly magazine, entitled "Canada First." The first number is very creditable, among the contributors being such eminent Canadians as G. S. D. Roberts, Dr. William Osler, Duncan Campbell Scott and Professor Pelham Edgar. The league aims to "foster the growth of a national sentiment, and to encourage the demand for all articles of home growth and home manufacture." This is an object which all Canadians can approve, regardless of their views of the tariff.

Fallowing is a list of the older members of the House of Commons, showing also the date at which each man entered public life:

Hon. John Costigan	1867
Hon. John Haggart	1872
Hon. William Paterson	1872
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	1874
Dr. Sproule	1878
Hon. James Sutherland	1880
Sir William Mulock	1882
George Taylor	1882
Hon. Raymond Prefontaine	1886
Sir Frederick Borden	1887
Edward Cochrane	1887
Hon. Colonel David Tisdale	1887
David Henderson	1891
A. B. Ingram	1891
Dr. J. D. Reid	1891
Hon. L. P. Brodeur	1891
James P. Brown	1891

The popular conception of Mr. Foster as a cold-blooded individual will be strengthened by Sir Mackenzie Bowell's statement that while he (Sir Mackenzie) was in Mr. Foster's home, paying his respects to the family on a New Year's day, Foster was plotting against him in an adjoining room. What does the Scripture say about being "wounded in the house of his friends?"

De Wolf Hopper on Canada.

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the actor, arrived in Boston the other day, and at one of the theaters was called before the curtain, just as, on many occasions, he has been called before the curtain at the Princess and the Grand Theaters in Toronto. Every theatergoer in this city knows how Mr. De Wolf Hopper acts when called before the curtain by the hired applause of the top gallery—how surprised he manages to look, how embarrassed he makes it his duty to appear, and everybody knows what, under the circumstances, he says. In this city a long-suffering public has listened to Hopper recite a very poor piece of verse entitled "Cassy at the Bat" about a hundred times. The people have listened to this recitation not because they liked to hear it, but because they thought Hopper liked to recite it. And yet this man goes to Boston and tells his audience that he has been in the wilds of Canada and is extremely glad to get back to civilization again. De Wolf Hopper, the Casey-bat-man, speaking thus of Toronto, where he draws crowded houses at prices about one-third higher than he is accustomed to in his own country!

How often has he told us of his great love for this city, and its kind audiences that always let him say his recitation! When he comes here again and is called before the curtain the top gallery may ask him to explain his remarks to that Boston audience.

Home, Sweet Home.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

The Czar's favorite song just now is "There's no place like home."

W. H. Newman's Rise.

[Buffalo Express.]

In the life story of W. H. Newman there is that which should be a powerful inspiration to every young man.

Thirty-five years ago he was a brakeman on the Southern Railroad at a wage of $2 a day; today he is president of the great Vanderbilt system, with a salary of $120,000 a year, a palatial residence in New York, and a private car so sumptuously appointed that a king might envy it.

Watch him mounting the steps leading up to the splendid triumph!

Brakeman on Texas and Pacific.
Station agent.
Local freight agent.
General freight agent.
Traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific.
Third vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern.
Second vice-president.
President of the Lake Shore.
President of the New York Central.
President of the whole Vanderbilt system, with its 100,000 employes, and its twenty thousand miles of trackage. He gets a salary of $120,000 yearly.

From the beginning to the end of this marvelous story not an element of chance is to be seen. With the man who has won this grand success, it was, from the start, a simple problem in mathematics—so much industry, duty devotion, painstaking, care and unconquerable will power, for so much success.

The young brakeman handled the brakes conscientiously. He swore to himself that he would, if possible, do the best braking of any man on the road—just as Epaminondas, when elected street commissioner of Thebes, swore that he would attend to his job better than any other man had ever attended to it.

And when the brakeman became the station agent, and, later on, the traffic manager, and the third vice-president, and the second vice-president, it was the same spirit that dominated him—the spirit of a conscientious consecrated energy, of manly devotion to duty, of tireless, indefatigable perseverance and hopefulness in the work that was given him to do.

Look Up to Grow.

[Success.]

"The giraffe once had a short neck—that was all he had expressed of himself—but his pasture ran short and he began to reach up for the palm leaves. He reached and looked, and reached again. This exercise stretched his neck, until it is now long enough to reach the palmtops, so it has ceased to grow longer. As long as he kept reaching out his neck kept growing."

As long as we aspire, look up and not down, as long as we keep stretching our minds over great problems, we shall continue to grow.

His Investigation.

[Washington Star.]

"You favor an investigation of trusts?"

"Certainly," answered Senator Sorghum. "I have investigated several. I always make it a rule to determine the responsibility of a firm before I consent to do business with it."

A Laughing Doctor.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

Senator Depew recently gave utterance to this burst of philosophy: "The man who laughs is a doctor without a diploma, His face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go out half way to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him and you never know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks in its pathway."

All in the Family.

[Toronto Globe.]

The betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Connaught to Prince Oscar of Sweden adds one more to the dynastic relationships of the British royal family. She is King Edward's niece, as the Empress of Russia is. The German Emperor is the King's nephew, while the Emperor of Russia is the Queen's. King Edward is, through his father, a more distant relative of King Charles of Portugal.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

Spring Announcement of Men's Ordered Clothing Dept.

WE ARE ready to present before our customers the new 1905 Spring and Summer Stock of Imported Materials for Spring Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits and Trousers.

Our Custom Tailoring Dept.

Has a reputation for reliability that increases with each season. Fit and workmanship is guaranteed to the highest point of perfection. Spring orders filled without delay.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.
126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET.

DAINTY NEW MUSLINS

"The Newest of The New."



Our aim is to furnish our many patrons with the newest goods at popular prices, and this has been accomplished this season in securing the handsomest selection of

New Swiss Embroidered Muslins and New French Embroidered Muslins.

The importation that has just arrived and placed in stock from France and Switzerland, includes all the newest and daintiest patterns. Muslins were never more handsome, the variety was never greater, the prices never lower for like quality. Everything that is new and pretty is to be found at our counters. Attention is called to display of Muslins in window. Come in and see the new goods.

Swiss Embroidered Muslins

Finest Swiss Embroidered Spot Muslins are to be found here, well and fully represented.

Black ground, with white spot, 32 in. wide..40c to 60c
White ground, with black spot, at.....45c to 60c
Black ground, with black spot, at.....40c to 60c
Gray ground, with white spot, at.....60c

White Swiss Fancy Muslins.

Beautiful selection of White Swiss Fancy Muslin, 27 inches in width; the price of these is 36c to.....42c

French Embroidered Muslins

A beautiful gathering of New French Embroidered Muslins, newest patterns and designs. A special selection of French Muslins, black ground with white spot, fleur de leis and floral patterns. Selling at 42c

New English Muslins.

Ecru ground, Persian patterns. Prices 35c to.....50c

Fine selection of English Muslins, black spot on back ground, 27 inches wide. Selling at 25c to.....40c

"What we Advertise is So."

KINGSMILL'S
DRY GOODS STORES
130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET.
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET HOUSE 128 AND 130 CARLING STREET

See Display of Muslins in Window.

CURED
IN A FEW MINUTES.

COLDS
That make you sniffle and sneeze.

COUGHS
That inflame and irritate the bronchial tubes and throat.

CATARRH
That makes your head ache, causes deafness and dyspepsia.

YOU SIMPLY INHALE



CATARRHOZONE.

Think of it, a cure without drugs or medicine!

You just inhale the agreeable vapor of Catarrhozone — breathe it into the lungs, or through the nostrils.

It searches out the disease, permanently cures colds, catarrh, bronchitis, lung or throat trouble.

Catarrhozone is wonderful — magical; you'll think so after using it.

Get Catarrhozone today—tomorrow you'll be well. Two month's treatment costs $1; sample size 25 cents, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

THE TRADE REVIEW

Commercial Conditions in All Parts of the Dominion.

Toronto, March 3.—Bradstreet's trade review, weekly summary:

Montreal.—The continuous snowfalls of a week or so ago greatly interfered with trade in the country, and with the movement of goods generally, but better weather has helped considerably and things are in a less congested state. Despite this the volume of trade has been well up to that of last year. The outlook for spring trade is bright. Remittances slow, but are expected to improve when country trade becomes more active.

At Toronto there has been some improvement in wholesale trade. Country roads are in better condition and the business of the interior is moving more rapidly. The millinery openings were attended by unusually large numbers of buyers, and the volume of trade done was very satisfactory. Payments are only fair.

At Quebec trade conditions in general are fairly satisfactory. Travelers are sending in fair orders. Collections are slow, owing to country roads being blocked. City trade is fairly active.

At Winnipeg trade is quiet. During "bonspiel" week merchants left fairly good orders, but since then business has been rather interrupted. Things are recovering, however, and normal conditions will again rule in short time. As the spring season opens out prospects for trade generally are brighter. Collections are on the slow side, but improvement is steady.

Victoria and Vancouver advices say the improving tone to trade generally continues throughout the provinces. Wholesale stocks are moving better, and orders cover a wider distribution of goods. Collections are fair.

At London there has been an improvement in general conditions of trade. Deliveries of grain and produce have been heavier, and prices have eased off accordingly. All lines of business are active and trade outlook bright.

Ottawa reports trade in a generally satisfactory condition. Demand for all lines of goods from the country are better, and some instances show some improvement.

MUCH DISTRESS and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Fast Route to New York.

Leave London 7 p.m. via Michigan Central and arrive New York 10 o'clock following morning via New York Central. Through sleeper from St. Thomas. This is the six-track trunk line, and for speed, comfort and reliability is unexcelled. 45bh

Niagara Falls Ice Bridge.

One of the wonders of the world is the ice bridge at Niagara Falls, when attired in its winter garb, and a sight you will not soon forget. Call on E. De la Hooke, city ticket agent of Grand Trunk, for tickets and full information. 47h

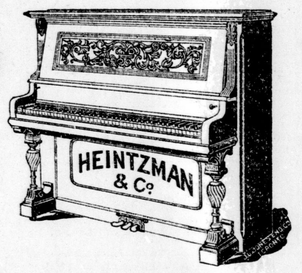
Seven of the world's 24 greatest mountains have never been climbed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY 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.

"The Heintzman & Co. Piano is the standard of artistic excellence."

Every now and again we try and say something new about the famous

Heintzman & Co. Piano



(Made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Ltd.)

But its popularity has made it so well known that we have only to mention the name and the rest is known. You will find this favorite instrument in the schools, colleges, music halls and homes of culture the wide Dominion over. A piano noted for its artistic finish and durability.

"The Heintzman & Co. Pianos are beautiful instruments. The singing qualities pleased me very much. —Antoinette Trebelli."

PIANO SALON—217 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

One Way Second Class Excursions to the Pacific Coast Via Canadian Pacific Railway.

The cheap, one-way second-class excursion rates to all Pacific coast points, which comes into effect on March 1, and run through March and April and up to and including May 15, will give the general public advantage of an exceptionally low rate. The rates are as follows: Vancouver, Victoria Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, $42 25. Helena, Butte, and Missoula, Mont, $39 25. Nelson, Robson, Trail, and Rossland, B. C., $39 75. Spokane, Wash. $39 75. Berths in fully equipped tourist cars can be purchased on these tickets at a slight additional cost. For further information, time tables and berth reservation call on W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. 49n

Special Notice.

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 997.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Bind You Books

Have you any Magazines or old Books that require binding? Bring them to us.
H. P. BOCK, 436½ Richmond Street.

MAZIE FOLLETTE

A Beautiful Reproduction of an Oil Painting. Size 15x20.

100 Bee Hive Soap trade marks, or 25 trade marks and 25 cents.

THE LONDON SOAP CO
197 to 205 South Street.

Spring Humors

Disappear when the Blood is made Pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Pimples, boils and other eruptions, are signs that a blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is needed.

So are tired, languid feelings, fits of indigestion and headache, loss of appetite and general debility.

The best blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla—this statement is verified by 40,366 testimonials received in the last two years, in addition to tens of thousands already on file. Truly, *Hood's Cures.*

Get Hood's. 100 Doses One Dollar.

MARKET PRICES

Today's Markets on Page 6.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 3.—A few loads left over from yesterday, with only four cars of new stock for today, made a very light market, and business was soon over. Everything was cleaned out, with practically no changes from yesterday's quotations:

Run today: Four cars, containing 34 head of cattle, 51 sheep, 200 hogs and 85 calves.

Total run for the week: 178 cars, with 2,771 head of cattle, 1,282 sheep and lambs, 3,205 hogs and 212 calves.

Exporters—Market steady, at $4 85 for fancy picked and $4 to $4 10 for the general run; cows, $3 50 to $4; bulls, $3 to $3 40; export bulls, $3 25 to $4.

Stockers—Market steady, at $3 25 to $3 50; feeders, short-keep, at $3 80 to $4.

Sheep and Lambs—Market firm; light run; prospects steady; export ewes, $4 50 to $5; bucks, $3 50 to $4 25; lambs, $6 50 to $7; barnyard lambs, $5 50 to $6 50; dull; spring lambs, $4 to $8 each.

Hogs—Market steady and unchanged, with a heavy run; selects, $5 60; lights and fats, $5 45.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, March 3.—Live cattle are quoted at 10½c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8c to 8¼c per lb; sheep, 12c to 13c per lb.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 3.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 5⅛; molasses sugar, 4⅜c; refined quiet. Molasses—Firm.

LONDON.

London, March 3.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 16s 3d, nominal; Muscovado, 15s 3d; beet sugar, March, 16s 3d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 3.—Sugar—Prices here continue unchanged; the market is firm in tone. We quote: Granulated, $5 73; domestic, do, $5 63; yellow, $5 23; bags are quoted 5c less.

The receipts of raw sugar at the four Atlantic ports for the week were 28,000 tons less than the previous week, but meltings by refiners remained at 33,000 tons.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 3.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,460 pkgs. Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,719 boxes.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., March 3.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 23c to 30c; dairies, 22c to 28c. Cheese—Firm, 12c to 13½c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 3.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 28; southwest $1 26½; March, $1 26½; May, $1 26½.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, March 3.—Petroleum, American refined, 5½d; spirits, 8¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, March 3.—Petroleum, 18 francs 50 centimes.

BREMEN.

Bremen, March 3.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 3.—Oil opened and closed at $1 39.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., March 3.—Credit balances, $1 39; certificates, no bid; shipments, 100,365 barrels.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, March 3.—Beans—March, $1 76 bid; 2 cars at $1 86, closing at $1 85 asked; June, $1 87; July, $1 91.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Vancouver. Victoria. Portland. San Francisco. $42.25, Via Canadian Pacific Railway.

The above one-way, second-class rates which the C. P. R. have announced are to run every day from the 1st of March to 15th of May. Proportionately low rates to other western points, such as Helena, Butte, and Missoula, Montana, Nelson, Robson, Trail, Rossland, B. C., and Spokane, Wash. Call on W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, for booklet on "British Columbia," "California," or any other information required. 49a

THE NEGATIVE WON

Interesting Debate at Normal School Literary Society Meeting.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Normal School Literary Society, held yesterday afternoon, a most interesting and instructive debate took place. The subject was "Resolved, that Greece has more claim to greatness than Rome." The leader of the affirmative was Miss Alice Duff, who was assisted by Misses C. Dunkin and M. Bain. The leader of the negative, Miss Macklin, was assisted by Misses Whiting and A. Husband. Great credit is due these young ladies for the way in which they carried on this debate. The judges, Miss Henderson, Messrs. Reid and McLeod, were almost baffled in trying to come to a decision, but at last gave their opinion in favor of the negative by two points. Other numbers on the programme were: Piano solo, Miss Greig; song, "Violets," Miss McCabe; piano duet, Messrs. F. Evans and J. McAlpine; piano solo, Mr. J. McAlpine; reading of "Optimist" by Miss Pettitt, in which the Normal School wished to thank the F. C. B. C. for its kind entertainment on the previous Friday; remarks by the critic, Mr. Mahon, and an unexpected treat, heartily appreciated by all the students—a short talk by Dr. Merchant. The executive committee wish to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. F. Evans for his kind assistance.



REV. DR. GAMBLE,

Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, who is to speak in this city tomorrow.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HENSALL.

Hensall, March 2.—Mr. King, of London, is temporarily filling Mr. McIntyre's position in the Molsons Bank. Mr. McIntyre on Thursday last went home with pneumonia, and is now in the hospital.

The 12 o'clock assembly held in the Opera House was well attended. Dr. Kinsman and Messrs. Belcher and Bisset, from Exeter, attended.

On Tuesday evening a very successful concert was held in aid of the public library.

On Thursday afternoon a very good meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held here. The evening meeting was crowded. More farmers should attend the afternoon meeting.

On Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. Medd lectured in Ailsa Craig. On Sunday he will exchange with Rev. G. Andrews, B.A., of Centralia.

On Wednesday morning Rev. Mr. McLennan, of Kippen, left for his new home at Owen Sound. During his three years in charge at Kippen, the church has prospered, and his departure is deeply regretted.

On Sunday Dr. James Henderson delighted the congregations of the Methodist Church with his missionary addresses. The subscriptions will be far in advance of last year. Mr. Copeland, of St. Marys, and Mr. Wescott, of Seaforth, former members of the choir, assisted, the latter giving a solo.

California.

The land of summer, sunshine, fruits and flowers. As a winter resort, California has much to offer. Excellent hotel accommodation. Best of equipment, and fast time when traveling south via the Grand Trunk. For illustrated literature and full information call on or E. De la Hooke, city ticket agent. 47h

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

CRITICISM OF CARNIVAL DOES NOT PLEASE THE HAMILTONIANS

Papers Resent Remarks Made About the Big Pow-Wow Held There.

From one end of the molehill to the other, Hamilton is angry, and the people, as indicated by editorials in the three daily papers, are spoiling for the gore of Londoners. And all because at the meeting of the semi-centennial committee the other night, certain Londoners reflected slightingly upon the character of Hamilton's old boys' reunion, which, from all accounts, was a week of boisterous hilarity in the Ambitious City. But in Hamilton the people swear by the big revel and to criticise it is to warm the bile of all loyal Hamiltonians.

For once, the three papers are agreed, and they throw vague slurs at a certain "lagerfest" which took place at Springbank a few years ago.

The Times says:

"The London Old Boys' Association has been talking of holding a celebration, and it was proposed to ask a grant from the city council. In the course of the discussion one of the party, who, by the way, spent two days seeing the sights at Hamilton carnival, declared that 'the street fairs at Hamilton were a disgrace to civilization. No self-respecting man could go to the fairs there.' Now what do our people think of that. What did this man see in his tours of those fairs that makes his hair rise when he thinks of it yet? Has he talked in his sleep and brought on himself marital woes? And Ald. Cooper was pleased to say that "the Hamilton show was a week's carousal." How does he know? Why the absurdity of these men comparing Hamilton's big show to a bit of a lagerfest out at Springbank and sizing it up on the proportion of big heads next day! Go to! Take your tankard into a corner and have your show, Hamilton is not jealous."

"So Angry—So Very Angry."

The Herald, after stating emphatically that the show was in no wise indecent, says:

"But now, after the lapse of eighteen months, we are pained to observe that Hamilton's great carnival meets with emphatic and unreserved condemnation, particularly the street fair feature of it. The condemnation is a London one. They are getting up an old boys' reunion in London in connection with the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of London's incorporation as a city, which will take place next August, and it has been proposed to have a street fair as one of the features of the jubilation. When the proposal was considered in committee on Wednesday evening it was bitterly denounced. 'The street fairs at Hamilton,' remarked a member of the committee, 'were a disgrace to civilization. No self-respecting man could go to the fairs there. Chicago or Buffalo would scarcely tolerate them. London would never stand for such outrageous shows.' 'The Hamilton show was a week's carousal,' said another speaker, Alderman Cooper. 'We want no such disgraceful shows as Hamilton had.'

"Thus may we see how the facts of history are distorted. 'A week's carousal?' It all depends upon what this London man meant by the word carousal. A carousal, according to the dictionary, is either 'a jovial feast' or 'riotous revelry.' Our carnival was certainly a 'jovial feast,' but 'riotous revelry,' — no. The best proof that it was characterized by orderly behavior as well as by joviality is the fact that during the whole week there was not a single police court case in Hamilton — not one arrest or summons for disorderly conduct. As for the shows in the street fair, it need only be said that they were visited by thousands of men and women, and no protest was made against the character of any of them.

"The glorious memory of the greatest of Canadian summer carnivals cannot be dimmed by London slanders uttered eighteen months after the event."

Some Sarcasm.

The Spectator grows sarcastic and says:

"London in the Woods is to have some sort of an old boys' blowout, and has been looking for material. It appears that there were some Londoners present at the great and only Hamilton carnival, and these suggested the street fair as a good thing for London to have. But street fairs cost money, and these Londoners who had been accustomed to look upon a box of crackers and a keg of beer at the Springs as being the top-notch entertainment, shied at the street fair. To excuse their lack of enterprise, these persons slandered this good city villainously. They said that the street fair here was disgraceful; that no self-respecting person could see it; that the shows were 'outrageous and disgusting.' That will be news to the people of Hamilton, and to the tens of thousands of visitors who attended Hamilton's great summer carnival, and who went away delighted with the whole business and affirming that they had had the time of their lives. There is no need for London to seek to make excuses for the comparative insignificance of its coming doings beforehand, for nobody expects ever to see the Hamilton carnival rivaled in this country."

MILITARY NEWS OF THE DAY.

Monday last was Paardeberg Day, Feb. 27, when five years ago the Royal Canadians acquitted themselves so admirably in the South African campaign.

The anniversary was duly celebrated by military corps in all parts of Canada. The Toronto Telegram says: "The Paardeberg ball given by No. 1 Company, R. C. R., at Wolseley Barracks, London, on Monday evening, proved a great success, being largely attended, not only by all ranks from the various corps stationed in London, but by many others also." Following is Lord Roberts' dispatch by which the world got its first information concerning the battle which will live forever in the annals of Canada: "Paardeberg, Feb. 27. — In a very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian Regiment, on one of the enemy's trenches this morning, eight men were killed and twenty-nine wounded."

Sir Frederick Borden at the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association on Wednesday last said that the Government were spending annually about $100,000 in the construction of ranges, and the amount paid out for this purpose amounted to more than half a million of dollars. "I am looking forward," he said, "to the time when we shall have a rifle range for every corps in the country. We should even have a rifle range for every military unit in Canada and I believe the time will come when that will be the case." Sir Frederick regretted that he was not able to announce that the new rifle was now ready for distribution. There were nine thousand rifles at the Ross factory now, but a new back sight, which would be a considerable improvement, had to be attached. When this was done they would have a rifle that was second to none, perhaps the finest in the world. The rifles would be ready for distribution, Sir Frederick thought, about the month of April.

Col. Hanbury-Williams drew attention to the fact that Canada did not participate in the schools of the empire rifle match started in 1903 by the adjutant of the Eton Volunteers, and suggested that steps should be taken to have the Canadian cadets take part in a forthcoming cadet match. If they did not possess rifle ranges they might communicate with the Miniature Rifle Club Society, to which Lord Grey belonged.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of England, held in the Royal United Service Institution, London, a most vigorous protest was made against the adoption of the new short rifle now being manufactured by the imperial authorities.

One speaker described the new rifle as "a carbine hopelessly outclassed," at the same time giving his very decided opinion that all marksmen were perfectly satisfied with the present rifle.

Another veteran of Wimbledon and Bisley spoke most highly of the qualities of the present rifle, and made the quiet suggestion that the very best thing Mr. Arnold-Forster could do would be to leave it alone.

As many of the old timers, who have seen movements launched with enthusiasm and shortly wrecked by indifference, prophesied, the rifle club movement is no longer progressing as it should, and unless some organized effort is made in its behalf it will languish and die, says the Canadian Military Gazette. While the spirit kindled by the South African war was at its height this matter of forming rifle clubs as a vast storage battery for the army was left comparatively to itself, with fairly good results. Even then a little professional organization would have borne splendid fruit, but now it is almost indispensable. The present excess of births over deaths, so to speak, is not satisfactory. New clubs are being formed, but many an old one is disbanding, while in scores more the membership is dwindling in a galloping consumption which will soon end in utter effacement.

The Canada Military Gazette complains that too expensive armories are being built at the different regimental headquarters throughout Canada, says an exchange. While recognizing the necessity for economy very few officers of the force will agree with the Gazette in this complaint. If we are ever to have a force worth commanding, and of any use for the defense of the country, it is necessary to give the different corps comfortable rooms in which to assemble and visit for instruction in military subjects, arms and accoutrement and a permanent staff, of course, are necessary, but unless the armories are provided there will be no men to be armed and equipped. Let us have armories that are a credit to the militia and that will encourage the best of our young men to become militiamen, and when we have the officers and men, of course, let us arm them. But a force and armories to house it should be the first care.

Hon. Charles S. Hyman says that an addition is to be built to the Toronto armories on the east end that will practically double the accommodation.

Work has been begun on the new armories to be built on Albert street, Stratford.

Arrangements have been completed for the new armories in Ottawa, that will be entirely satisfactory to all the local corps. It is said that the work will be started at the earliest possible moment.

It should be of interest to all Canadians to know that the imperial dockyard at Halifax, which has a long and eventful history, is not to be dismantled or abandoned as was recently believed. The dockyard merely passes from the imperial control to that of the Dominion Government.

The dockyard in Halifax was established in 1758, over 146 years ago, the same year in which the English fought their second great and successful campaign with the French for the possession of North America.

Some of Loudon's army, waiting in Halifax since the previous year, were put to work, and by the middle of May Boscawen's fleet from England anchored off the just begun but even then useful yard. Boscawen's men, giving a hand during the fortnight they had to wait for Gen. Amherst, work made brave progress, and the dockyard was increasingly useful during the short stay of the 157 ships and 12,000 men destined to reduce Louisburg. Wolfe was there and on the unequal ground of the dockyard spent most of his time training a corps of light infantry in new tactics similar to those the Japs have been using—tactics which he employed with good effect before Louisburg a month later. Guy Carleton was there, and, no doubt, both men, being imperially minded men, discussed plans for making the dockyard suitable in every respect as Britain's great depot in our North Atlantic waters; for be it remembered that the settlement founded in Halifax is the first (and only) instance of a "British colony of free men founded by the Imperial Government for a definite and imperial purpose," and both Wolfe and Carleton knew that purpose, and appreciated it, too.

It is stated that the Japanese expect to recover fifty vessels as the result of the salvage operations at Port Arthur. They are employing 1,200 workmen in repairing ships and are storing coal. The captured artillery, vehicles, locomotives, cars and other trophies have been collected ready for shipment. Japanese warships off Vladivostock have captured thirty-seven vessels carrying contraband. The conscription laws have been revised in Japan, enabling the country to place one million troops in the field. Gen. Stoessel denies the charges quoted from the London Times asserting that his garrison never amounted to 25,000 men, and that the published description of his second line of forts was purely imaginary, as they were only temporary defenses.

Members of the Bisley team specially, and all members of the Canadian militia generally should take note of the fact that the sum of one hundred guineas, rather more than $500, has been given by the corporation of the city of London to the National Life Association for special prizes for colonial volunteers at the approaching Bisley meeting.

The latest militia orders issued at Ottawa announce that Corp. George Edward Whitworth, of the Twenty-eighth (Perth) Regiment, has been appointed provisional lieutenant.

Lieut. J. S. Johnson, Thirty-seventh Regiment; Lieut. J. Farmer, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Lieut. J. Noice, Thirtieth Regiment, having completed their courses of instruction at Wolseley Barracks, returned home today.

Henry Brundria and John Wilfred Calhoun were sworn in as members of No. 1 Company, R. C. R., during the past week.

Capt. Kemmiss Betty will leave for the Royal Military College on Monday. During his absence Capt. Uniacke will perform the duties of adjutant at No. 1 regimental depot.

The following officers, in addition to those already mentioned, are registered for the special short course at Wolseley Barracks: Lieut. Forsyth, Twenty-third Regiment; Lieut. Munro, Thirtieth Regiment; Lieut. Rixon, Thirty-first Regiment; Lieut. Kelly, Thirty-seventh Regiment.

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Cure Her husband. Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

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Don't forget to take a goodly supply of

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas.

They're breakfast, dinner and supper in themselves. A delicious addition to every meal. Always ready for the table—crisp, inviting, toothsome. Just a little better than any other crackers you ever tasted.

Specially packed for hunting or camping parties in moisture-proof, dust-proof 3 tb. tins. Easy to carry—take up little space—handier in every way than paper bags or pasteboard boxes.

Your grocer has MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS also in 3 pound and 1 pound cartons. Remember to order "Mooney's."

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20th Century Spring Styles of Woolens.

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41 Sample Suits, at Cost.

109 Masonic Temple,

First Floor. Phone 1558.

BOTH MEN WERE STRUCK BY CAR

Scales Inspector and C. P. R. Agent Severely Injured in East End Yard.

Mr. Robert H. Routledge C. P. R. station agent at Adelaide street, and Mr. David Liddle, acting assistant inspector of weights and measures, had a narrow escape from death in the C. P. R. yards in East London yesterday. Mr. Liddle was inspecting the big scales in the yards, and was accompanied by Mr. Routledge. While the two were stooping down, trying to decipher the name of the maker of the scales, a freight car was shunted onto the scales, striking the two men, both of whom were knocked to one side, and badly squeezed between the car and the side of the scales. They were very lucky, however, as thhe did not fall in front of the car.

Mr. Liddle had his hip and head hurt, but Mr. Routledge sustained the most serious injuries. After the terrible squeezing he sank beneath the car and was picked up unconscious.

Dr. James D. Wilson was at once summoned, and had Mr. Liddle removed to Victoria Hospital, and Mr. Routledge to his home on the corner of Elias and Ontario streets. Mr. Liddle, whose home is in Aylmer, did not rest well last night, and was suffering much pain today.

Both men will recover.

CLOSING MEETING IN PRAYER WEEK

Papers of Interest Read at the First Congregational Church.

The week of prayer for the prohibition of the liquor traffic was brought to a close in the First Congregational Church Friday afternoon. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Gordon Wright, who spoke of the great efficiency of united prayer services.

Mrs. McDermid read a very interesting paper on the relationship of missionary and temperance societies. In many cases the good work of the missionary is nullified by the trade in alcohol, because it not infrequently happens that when a shipload of Bibles is sent to foreign lands it is accompanied by a shipload of whisky. And when the natives of Africa saw a white man drink liquor they imitated him and soon became addicted to the habit.

Several papers on the effects of liquor on the natives of the African West Coast were also read. In the New Hebrides one native chief said that he had absolutely no authority over one of his tribe when under the influence of rum. The natives, when under the influence, and armed with American rifles, were absolutely irresponsible, and would shoot down the children with as little compunction as if they were monkeys. The effect in Egypt and amongst the Indians of North America was equally as bad.

Dealing with the opium habit the paper said that at the beginning of the century China was the most enlightened of the heathen countries. India had come under British rule and was the great opium-producing country of the world, and found in China a good market for the drug. The people of China became a ready slave to its effects before the Government became aroused to the importance of taking action looking to the prohibition of its importation. The Emperor had placed a ban on the importation of it into the country, but British war vessels had forced him to comply with their demands to allow the traffic to continue.

Mrs. F. A. Stevens, who for a number of years was engaged in missionary work in China, also told of the fearful work of opium in that country.

After the meeting was brought to a close with prayer by Rev. D. S. Hamilton, luncheon was served.

A POINTER WORTH HAVING

The merits of Ozone are well known, but in buying it one must be sure to get the purest form. Also, Ozone should always be taken along with "Celery King" the famous tonic laxative. The purest form in which Ozone is put up is "Solution of Ozone (the coupon kind)" and each bottle of this brand contains a coupon entitling you to a package of "Celery King" free.

No other firm in the world can give "Celery King" with Ozone. We give it because our Ozone thus brings the highest results. In addition, you get just about twice as much "Solution of Ozone" for your money as of other kinds, and you get it in the purest and most concentrated form. You also get "Celery King" free, instead of having to buy it, which you would need to do in order to have full benefit from the use of Ozone.

Your druggist should have "Solution of Ozone (the coupon kind)." If not, write to the Public Drug Company, Bridgeburg, Ont.

WEIRD CEREMONY AT THE BARRACKS

Col. Young and Capt. Uniacke Made Honorary Chiefs of Indian Tribes.

A most interesting affair took place at Wolseley Barracks, last evening, when the commanding officer, Col. Young, and Capt. Uniacke, were made honorary chieftains of two of the tribes of the Six Nation Indians. Chief Elliott, hereditary chief of the Mohawks, and elected grand chief of the whole of the Six Nations, conducted the solemn initiation ceremonies, assisted by Lieuts. Johnson and Farmer, of the Thirty-seventh (Haldimand) Regiment, who are taking the present short course at the barracks, and who are both full-blooded Indian chiefs.

The weird and impressive ceremony was watched by a large number of civilians and soldiers. It was held in the open, in front of the barracks, near a huge bonfire. The spectators stood around in a circle, and in the center were the three chiefs and the two candidates. All the oral part of the ceremony was in the soft Indian tongue, except that, at the close, Chief Elliott kindly translated some of it, much to the enjoyment of the surrounding "palefaces." The dancing and chanting of the three chiefs were especially interesting.

At the close, addresses were given by the two newly-made chiefs, both expressing their appreciation of the great honor conferred upon them. Chief Johnstone also spoke eloquently, expressing the loyalty which the Indians felt for the King and Government, and pointing out how the Six Nations, or Iroquois, had often fought side by side with the English in earlier days. The evening was closed by a feu-de-joie, fired by the soldiers.

Col. Young is now honorary chief of the Mohawks, his Indian name being Ra-neh-ron-ha-wi, or, in English "The Leader." His totem is the sign of the wolf, O-kwa-ho.

Capt. Uniacke became an honorary chief of the Oneidas, his totem being the same as that of Col. Young. Capt. Uniacke's name in Indian is Ka-yen-kwi-ron-tyes," or "Flying Arrow." The final stage of the adoption of the two officers into the brotherhood of Indians has yet to be completed. It will be held at the council house on the Brantford reserve.

BRISK BUSINESS ON THE MARKET

Demand Exceptionally Good—Few Changes in Prices During the Week.

Today's business on the market square was very brisk, taking into consideration the weather and other conditions. The demand was exceptionally good, and offerings were satisfactory. The market was about two-thirds as large as that of last Saturday, which, as will be remembered, was the largest since Christmas.

Prices remained about the same as they have been all week, with the exception of two lines. These were oats and dressed hogs, the price of the former advancing about 2 cents and the price of the latter 25 cents on the 100 pounds.

A feature of the week on the market has been the large amount of hay offered. In all, 220 loads have been brought in. On Friday, 48 loads made their appearance, but today the supply slackened and only a few loads were in. The best hay went at $8 50 to $9 a load, and the inferior grades ranged from $7 to $8.

No developments took place in regard to the prices of small produce. There was a good demand for eggs, but there was also a large supply. Butter was also exchanged in large quantities, the prices being steady. The crock article went at from 21 to 23 cents.

There was a plentiful offering of potatoes, but the demand was only limited. Prices ranged from 75 to 85 cents a bag. Some lettuce was sold at 40 cents a dozen.

Towards noon the sun beamed out and turned what had at first been rather unpleasant weather into a beautiful day.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat trouble. Brown's Bronchial Troches invariably give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. tx

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 3.—At Moville—Corinthian, from St. John.

At St. John Sicilian, from Liverpool.

At New York—Citta di Palermo, from Genoa.

At Boston—Sardinian, from Glasgow.

At Glasgow—Ontarian, from Portland.

At Naples—Calabria, from New York.

At Hamburg—Pretoria, from New York.

At Queenstown—Campania, from New York.

At Genoa—Canopic, from Boston; Princess Irene, from New York.

The only Blake in the list of police magistrates of Ontario is J. R. Blake, of Galt.

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and all kinds of choicest fresh and cured meats.

Canadian Packing Co. Store

Next to Postoffice.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Yesterday's Reports on Page 5.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Saturday, March 4, 1905.

The attendance at the market today was about two-thirds as large as last Saturday. There was no new features, the market being of the ordinary kind for a Saturday. Sales were brisk for all of the offerings. Prices held up well for dressed hogs and oats. There was a considerable increase.

Grain—There was from 25 to 30 loads of oats offered; sales were brisk, and prices higher, at $1 13 to $1 15 per cwt, one load of black oats selling at $1 17 per cwt. Several loads of hay were offered, which had being previously bargained for, the prices realized being $8 50 and $9 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—There was a large display in this line. Sales were brisk and prices were steady at 21c to 23c per pound for butter in crocks, and 22c to 24c for pound rolls. Eggs sold well for all that was offered, and prices were just a shade easier at 22c to 23c per dozen wholesale.

Vegetables and Roots — Potatoes were quite plentiful and the demand only fair. Sales were made at lower prices at 75c to 85c per bag; most of the sales were made at 80c per bag. Cabbages sold briskly at 40c to 50c per dozen. Lettuce, 40c per dozen. Carrots 40c per bag.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, sold well at 15c per pound, wholesale. Chickens, dressed, 75c to $1 10 per pair, or 10c to 11c per pound; alive, 8½c to 9½c per pound; old fowl, dressed, went at 7c to 9c per pound, or 65c to 90c per pair; most of the offerings were of the thin, scraggy kind.

Dressed Hogs—There were over a hundred carcasses offered; sales were brisk, and prices higher, at $7 per cwt. for heavy hogs of about 175 to 200 pounds; for light hogs most of the sales were made at $7 25 per cwt.; a few heavy sows sold at $5 and $5 50 per cwt.

Apples—There was quite a large number of barrels offered; sales seemed to be brisker today; prices ruled at $1 to $1 25 per barrel; a few choice barrels went at $1 50; by the bag, 40c to 50c was most frequently paid.

Live Hogs—Prices have again advanced; the figure for Monday's shipment will be $5 40 per cwt for selects; a few pens of small pigs sold at $4 to $5 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—The quantity of meat offered was not as large as on Thursday; there was no change in prices.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.			
Wheat	$1 72	@	$1 74
Oats, new	1 12	@	1 14
Corn	99	@	1 10
Barley	96	@	98
Rye	90	@	1 00
Buckwheat	1 00	@	1 00
Peas	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.			
Wheat	1 05	@	1 05
Oats, new	38	@	39⅗
Corn	51	@	56
Barley	43⅗	@	44
Rye	54	@	55
Buckwheat	52	@	53
Peas	80	@	90
POULTRY, ALIVE.			
Spring chickens, pair	45	@	65
Old hens, pair	65	@	75
Ducks, per pair	70	@	80
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Chickens, per lb	9	@	10
Hens, per lb	6	@	7
Ducks, per lb	8	@	8
POULTRY, DRESSED.			
Old hens, per pair	1 00	@	1 00
Spring chickens, pair	75	@	1 10
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	16
Ducks, per pair	90	@	1 25
Geese, each	80	@	1 25
Hens, per lb	7	@	8
Chickens, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks, per lb	10	@	12
Geese, per lb	10	@	11
FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, per bag	35	@	50
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, store lots, lb	22	@	22
Butter, crocks	22	@	23
Butter, rolls	22	@	25
Butter, creamery	28	@	29
Eggs, doz., wholesale	22	@	25
Eggs, doz., retail	25	@	27
Honey, strained, lb	9	@	10
Honey, comb	12	@	15
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, per bag	75	@	90
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Carrots, per bu	20	@	25
Onions, per bu	90	@	1 00
Beets, per bu	30	@	35
Parsnips, per bu	30	@	35
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Cauliflowers, per doz	50	@	1 25
Celery, per doz	30	@	40
Sage, per doz	15	@	20
Savory, per doz	15	@	20
BUTCHERS' MEATS.			
Dressed hogs, cwt	7 00	@	7 25
Beef, per cwt	5 50	@	6 50
Mutton, per cwt	6 00	@	7 50
Lamb, per lb	10½	@	11
Pork, lb, hindquarters	9	@	9
Pork, lb, forequarters	8	@	8

MANY PEOPLE ARE prejudiced against the use of a company as executor, yet the same parties would not place their savings with an individual during lifetime. How much greater is the need of care in protecting your dependants after death. You need have no worry if you name as EXECUTOR .. ..

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STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, stock broker, Bank of Commedce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, March 4.—Noon.—The absence of many traders and operators, who have gone to attend the inaugurative ceremonies, the feeling of uncertainty in regard to the Southern Iron situation, and fears that Mr. Roosevelt's address would contain some remarks of a nature hostile to railroads and corporations, resulted in a rather heavy market during the first half hour. However, it soon became apparent that there was little liquidation of an important character and that the selling, which was largely by the room, was being quietly and persistently absorbed. When the covering movement set in it was found that few stocks were for sale, and during the last hour buying of a decidedly good character took place in various stocks, resulting in a strong closing. The buying of Union Pacific was of an especially good character and little stock came out on the advance, creating the belief that the recent liquidation had resulted in the accumulation of stock by strong people and that consequent diminution of the floating supply. The bank statement was of a more unfavorable character than had been expected. Loss in cash exceeded the estimates, whilst there was a surprisingly large expansion in the loan item. The surplus reserve now stands at a little over $8,300,000, as compared with the surplus of nearly $30,000,000 a year ago. Advices from the west are not quite as optimistic as they have been in the past. The opinion seems to prevail that the Steel business has about reached its culmination and is likely in future to deteriorate, rather than to improve. Nevertheless, there is excellent absorption of both Steel, common and preferred, in our market, theformer closing at the top price of the day. The smallness of the surplus reserves of the banks and the tendency of foreign discounts to a higher level would seem to indicate a somewhat firmer money market at this center.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 4.

	Ask.	Off.
Bank of Montreal	..	255
Ontario Bank	136	134
Bank of Toronto	..	238
Bank of Commerce	163½	..
Dominion Bank	..	249
Standard Bank	238	234
Bank of Hamilton	222	221½
Bank of Ottawa	225	220
Traders' Bank	140	139
Imperial Life	..	149
Soo, pfd.	162	..
Soo, com.	..	113½
Consumers' Gas	211	..
Ont. & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
Northwest Land, pfd.	..	99
Northwest Land, com.	..	260
C. P. R. stock	140¼	140⅛
C. P. R., new	140¼	140
Toronto Electric Light	153½	153¼
Canadian General Electric	175½	174
Dominion Telegraph	..	120¾
Bell Telephone	163	160½
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	64	63¼
Niagara Navigation	115	113½
Northern Navigation	..	63
Toronto Railway	106	105⅝
Twin City Railway	110	109½
Winnipeg Street Railway	141	139
Sao Paulo Tramway	118¾	118⅝
Dominion Steel, com.	..	22
Dominion Coal, com.	71	70¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	63½	63⅛
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
Mackay, com.	42	41½
Mackay, pfd.	75	73½
Salt	114	..
British-Canadian L. & I.	95	92
Canada Landed	115	112
Canada Permanent	..	123½
Canadian Savings & Loan	120	..
Central Canada Loan	..	170
Dominion S. & I.	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron & Erie L. & S.	..	184
Landed Banking & Loan	..	120
London & Canada L. & A.	99½	..
Manitoba Loan	..	95
Toronto Mortgage	..	105
Ontario Loan & Debenture	..	122
Toronto Savings & Loan	..	130
Dominion Steel bonds	..	84

SALES: Bank of Hamilton, 25 and 25 at 222; Toronto Electric Light, 100 at 152½, 150 and 21 at 153, 20 at 153¼, 25 at 153⅜; Bank of Toronto, 20 at 233; Canadian General Electric, 31 at 175; Bell Telephone, 25 at 161; Toronto Railway, 50 at 105¾; C. P. R., 100, 100 and 252 at 140, 100, 25, 25, 100 and 100 at 140⅛, 15 at 139⅞, 35 new at 140, 33 new at 139¾, 25 new at 140⅛; Niagara Navigation, 25 at 113, 25 at 113½, 50 at 114; Sao Paulo, 5 and 20 at 118½, 100 at 118⅜, 100 at 118¾, 25 at 118⅝; Dominion Steel, 25 at 21⅛, 50 and 50 at 21¼, 50 at 21½, 25 at 22⅜, 50 at 22¼; Coal, 50 at 70, 25 at 70¼, 25 at 70¾; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 64; Twin City, 55 at 109⅜, 25 at 109½.

N. S. WILLIAMS, Broker,

113 MASONIC TEMPLE.

Correspondent W. F. DEVER & CO. (established 1890). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. 'Phone 1,113.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, March 4.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	77⅝	77⅞	77⅛	77¾
American Sugar	146⅝	148¼	148⅜	147⅝
Amer. Cotton Oil	36¼	36⅜	35¾	35¾
Amer. Locomotive	43	43⅜	43	43⅜
American Foundry	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞
American Refining	91¼	91½	91⅛	91½
Atchison, com	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼
Atchison, pfd	102¼	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	109	109½	108⅞	109¼
Brooklyn Transit	66⅜	66⅝	66	66½
C. P. R.	140	140⅜	139¾	140⅜
Ches. & Ohio	51	51*	50½	50¾
Chicago G. Western	22⅞	..	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	50¾	51⅜	50½	50¾
Delaware & Hudson	190⅞	191	190¼	190¼
Erie	47¼	47⅝	47⅛	47½
Erie, pfd	82	82¼	82	82¼
Illinois Central	158½	158¾	158½	158⅝
Kan. & Tex., com	31½	32	31½	32
Kan. & Tex., pfd	65½	65¾	65½	65½
Louisville & Nash	143	143⅛	142⅜	142⅝
Manhattan	170⅜	..	..	..
Metropolitan St. Ry.	123¼	123½	122¾	123⅜
Met. Securities	83⅞	84⅛	83¼	84¼
Mexican Central	24¼	24½	24	24⅜
Missouri Pacific	108½	109⅜	108¼	109¼
N. Y. Central	156¼	158	155⅝	157¼
Norfolk & Western	83¼	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
Ontario & Western	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝
Pennsylvania	142⅜	143	142¼	142⅞
People's Gas	109⅜	109¾	109¼	109⅜
Reading	94⅜	95⅜	94½	95⅜
Republic I. & S.	77	77	76¼	76⅞
Rock Island	35	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜
Southern Railway	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36⅛
Southern Ry., pfd	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
Southern Pacific	69	69⅞	69	69⅞
Southern Pac., pfd	118¼	..	..	..
St. Paul	177¼	178⅜	177¼	178⅜
Soo Railway	118¾	..	..	..
Texas	39¼	39½	38⅝	39½
Twin City	109⅝	110	109⅝	110
Tenn. Coal & Iron	88	89	87¼	89
Union Pacific	132¼	134¼	132⅛	134⅛
U. S. Leather	11⅝	..	..	..
U. S. Leather, pfd	103¾	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
U. S. Rubber	41⅞	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	35¾	36¼	35½	36¼
U. S. Steel, pfd	95½	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞
Wabash, com	22⅞	..	..	..
Wabash, pfd	46⅝	..	..	..
Western Union Tel	93⅝	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24⅜
Wis. Central, pfd	52½	53	52½	52¾

OURS IS A PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY.

No matter where or by whom your prescription is written, we can compound it. We make a specialty of prescription work. We have an unusually complete equipment. We have a very large stock of prescription drugs, including all the new remedies, and all work in this department is done by graduate pharmacists of ample experience.

Your prescription is apt to have the best attention at a pharmacy like ours, where this department is given special attention. Prices are reasonable and alike to all.

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 DUNDAS STREET.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, March 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 15¼	1 16¼	1 15¼	1 15¾
July	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99
Corn—				
May	48⅛	48½	48⅛	48¼
July	48⅜	48¾	48⅜	48½
Oats—				
May	31¾	32	32¾	32
July	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
Pork—				
May	12 57	12 67	12 57	12 67
July	12 60	12 80	12 60	12 80
Lard—				
May	6 97	7 02	6 97	7 02
July	7 12	7 15	1 12	7 15
Short Ribs—				
May	6 77	6 82	6 77	6 82
July	6 95	....	....	....

LONDON ELECTRIC

Fives and all standard investment bonds and stocks bought and sold for cash.

H. C. BECHER,

412 Richmond. Long Distance 'Phone 213.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 4.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific, xd	140¼	140
Canadian Pacific, new	140	139¾
Montreal Street Railway	217	215⅝
Montreal Railway, new	216	215½
Toronto Street Railway	106	105⅞
Halifax Street Railway	110	105
Twin City Transit	110	109⅞
Richelieu & Ontario	64	63⅞
Montreal Telegraph	163	161
Bell Telephone		
Dominion Steel, com	22⅝	22½
Dominion Steel, pfd	72½	72
Montreal Power	84	83⅞
Nova Scotia Steel, com	63¼	63⅛
Detroit Railway	79⅝	79⅜
Laurentide Paper, pfd	103½	103
Montreal Cotton	100	..
Soo, common	115¼	114½
Dominion Coal, com	70¾	70½
Mackay, com.	42½	41½
Mackay, pfd.	76	74½
Bank of Montreal	257	256
Molsons Bank	226	223
Bank of Toronto	..	238
Merchants' Bank	..	170
Ogilvie Flour, com	..	200
Ogilvie, pfd.	134¾	134¼
Ottawa Bank	..	215
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	260
Union Bank	145	142
Dominion Steel, bonds	85	84⅝
Winnipeg bonds	..	107½
Toledo Railway	26	24¾

SALES: C. P. R., 250 at 140, 3 at 139½, 100 at 139¾, 180 at 140, 100 at 140; Iron, common, 125 at 21⅜, 27 at 21½, 225 at 21¾, 10 at 21¾, 75 at 21⅞, 225 at 22, 25 at 22⅛, 75 at 22¼, 50 at 22⅜, 35 at 22¼, 800 at 22½, 100 at 22½; Montreal Power, 100 at 83⅝, 10 at 83⅝, 25 at 83¾, 100 at 83⅞, 10 at 83¾, 350 at 84, 15 at 84, 345 at 84; Detroit Railway, 300 at 79½, 20 at 79, 50 at 79¼; Toronto Railway, 85 at 106; C. P. R., new, 1 at 139, 5 at 139½; Twin City, 200 at 109½, 75 at 109¾, 325 at 109¾, 25 at 109⅞; Iron, preferred, 3 at 71½, 25 at 71⅝, 85 at 72; Coal, common, 50 at 69½, 5 at 69¼, 175 at 70, 75 at 70¼, 100 at 70½, 50 at 70½; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 64¼, 50 at 64, 25 at 63¾, 90 at 63½, 25 at 63¼, 25 at 63¼; Ogilvie, preferred, 10 at 135; Mackay, preferred, 25 at 74⅝; Halifax Railway, 25 at 106; Laurentide, preferred, 25 at 103; Royal Bank, 25 at 217; Merchants' Bank, 2 at 171; Ogilvie Flour, bonds, 1,000 at 117; Iron, bonds, 1,000 at 84½, 4,000 at 85; Bank of Toronto, 5 at 238, 20 at 238, 20 at 238¼; Bank of Commerce, 28 at 162½; Bank of Montreal, 1 at 256.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 4.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; March nominal; May, 6s 10¾d; July, 6s 11d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 2½d; do, old, 4s 11½d. Futures quiet; March, 4s 2½d; May, 4s 4⅛d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 10d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 9s 9d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £6 to £7 7s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 7s 3d.

Pork—Easy; prime mess western, 61s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 39s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 35s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 36c 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 36s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 36s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 29s.

Lard—Quiet; prime western, in tierces, 35s; American refined, in pails, 34s 6d.

Butter—Nominal.

Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 52s 6d; do, colored, 51s.

Tallow—Steady; prime city, 23s; Australian (in London), 25s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 38s 6d.

Rosin—Common firm, 7s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 18s.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 4.—Wheat—The market is easier in tone and prices are unchanged; Ontario red and white, $1 05 to $1 06; spring, 98c to $1; goose, 90c to 92c; Manitoba unchanged; No. 1 northern, $1 12; No. 2, $1 10; No. 3, $1 03, delivered.

Flour—Ninety per cent patents, $4 45 to $4 50, in buyers' sacks, west; 15c to 20c higher for choice; Manitoba, $5 50 to $5 70 for first patents, $5 10 to $5 40 for second patents, and $5 to $5 30 for bakers.

Millfeed, $14 50 to $15 for bran in bulk, and $17 to $17 50 for shorts, west; Manitoba, $19 for shorts an $17 for bran, for export.

Barley—Steady to firm, at 46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Dull at 73c to 74c for No. 2 f.o.b., outside.

Corn—Firmer; Canadian scarce, at 45c to 45½c for yellow and 44c to 44½c for mixed, f.o.b, Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 53¼c, on track at Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 are quoted at 41c, outside.

Rolled Oats—Cars of bags at $4 15, and $4 40 for barrels, on the track here; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more outside.

Peas—No. 2, 67c to 67½c, west.

Buckwheat—Firm, at 55c to 56c, west.

Butter—The demand is quiet; receipts not heavy, and prices about steady; creamery prints, 27c to 28c; dairy tubs, good to choice, 19c to 20c; medium, 17c to 18c; inferior, 15c to 16c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 22c to 24c; large rolls, 20c to 21c; medium, 18c to 19c.

Cheese—Steady, at 11¼c for twins and 11c for large.

Eggs—Demand at the present high prices is light; market easier; new-laid, 22c to 23c; limed quiet, at 18c.

Dressed Hogs—Farmers' lots are easier, at $7 50 for lights and $7 25 for heavy.

Live Hogs—Unchanged, at $5 60 and $5 45.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 50 head; steady. Veals—Receipts, 500 head; 5c lower, $4 50 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,300 head; active, 5c higher; heavy and mixed, $5 30 to $5 35; Yorkers, $5 20 to $5 35; pigs, $5 10 to $5 20; roughs, $4 50 to $4 75; stags, $3 to $3 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady and unchanged.

CANNOT SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR OWN BAD MANAGEMENT

Aldermen Must Shoulder the Blunder Left by Former Councils.

A not very creditable attempt is being made by some of the city fathers to evade their civic responsibilities. In an article in the Free Press it is stated that Ald. Wyatt, ex-chairman of the board of works, intends to go on record at the next council meeting as unalterably opposed to the expenditures of the council this year under Mayor Campbell—in fact that he has even gone so far as to talk of handing in his resignation.

As a reason for this state of mind of Ald. Wyatt, the Free Press adduces the following table of extraordinary expenditures this year and blames Mayor Campbell for it:

Market house repairs	$ 3,000
North end fire hall	5,000
Old Boys' grant	1,000
Mrs. Roe	1,000
Roberton, etc., claims	2,000
Increased mayor's salary	500
Help for engineer	700
Overdraft from 1904	5,000
Education board overdraft	1,800
Total	$20,000

It does not matter that the Conservatives this year, as last, control the council, Mayor Campbell, according to the curious logic of the Free Press, is responsible for all this expenditure. It does not matter that Mayor Beck and the council of last year left Mayor Campbell and this year's council an overdraft of over $5,000; that last year's board of education, also controlled by Conservatives, has supplemented this overdraft with an additional sum of $1,800; or that ex-Mayor Beck and last year's council deliberately shirked the settling of the claims of the injured firemen, and the widow of the late fire chief and left this year's council to deal with these matters, and to find the money to close them up. The north end fire hall is no more a necessity this year than it was any year of Mr. Beck's three terms, but now it is being pushed by Mr. Beck's former supporters in the council. The mayor's salary was increased last year by Mr. Beck and his council.

Why is it that Ald. Wyatt did not resign in 1903 when he had an overdraft, or in 1904, when he again closed the year's business of the board of works by exceeding his expenditures?

Why did he not resign and expose Mr. Beck when he was well aware that he (Mr. Beck) took over the mayoralty office with a surplus from his predecessor, ex-Mayor Rumball, and left the chair with an overdraft? Surely this evidence of civic incompetency should have been enough for Ald. Wyatt.

For three years the city was neglected under Mr. Beck. In order to lead the people into the belief that Mr. Beck was a great financier, the streets were allowed to fall into a very bad state, and all classes of civic business was slighted. Now matters have come to a crisis, and the Conservatives, though they control the council, are seeking to wriggle out from under their load of mismanagement and throw it on Mayor Campbell.

Last year Dr. Campbell was not even a member of the council, but the Free Press blames him for Mr. Beck's overdraft. Why do not Mr. Beck, Ald. Wyatt and others of last year's council shoulder their responsibilities like men, and admit that because last year in particular they shirked their duties, Mayor Campbell and this year's council are face to face with an extraordinary expenditure of at least $20,000.

The organ of ex-Mayor Beck concluded: "The need for the clear business-like methods of the past three years becomes daily more evident at the city hall."

And this in the face of the fact that Mr. Beck began his civic career with a surplus and ended with an overdraft, besides leaving the condition of the streets almost hopeless.

FINE WAS $20 IN EACH CASE

Keeper of Disorderly House and a Frequenter Punished in Police Court.

The hearing of evidence in a disorderly house case occupied the attention of the police magistrate this morning, for over an hour, when Mrs. Mamie Sirclair was charged with being the keeper of an alleged disreputable place on Dundas street. Ernest Mullins and Robert Johnston were charged with being frequenters. Both pleaded not guilty, as did also Mrs. Sinclair.

P. C. Thompson, who made the arrests about midnight on Friday, took the stand, and stated that he had frequently seen men going into the place for some time past, and that rows were heard on the streets. Mullins had been at the place nearly every night for the past week, and had been heard quarreling with the woman. Thompson had seen Mullins and Johnston go into the place Friday night.

Sergt. Birrell corroborated the evidence of P. C. Thompson.

Mrs. Sinclair, in the witness box, declared that while she allowed ladies and their friends to visit her rooms, she had always conducted herself in a proper manner.

The magistrate found her guilty of keeping a disorderly house and fined her $20, which she paid. Mullins was fined the same amount. Johnston was allowed to go, as it was apparent to the magistrate that he had been inveigled into the place by Mullins.

The trouble over the cancellation of several acts at the vaudeville theater by Manager Bennett because of an alleged breach of contract on the part of the performers, found its way into the court today, when A. C. Jundt, one of the actors, charged Manager Bennett with non-payment of wages. The latter asked to have the case laid over and the magistrate postponed the hearing until Monday.

It cost George McConley $11 75 for striking a Chinaman named Jim Lee.

TO STRIKE RATE AT 23 MILLS

Estimates of the Civic Bodies Will Have to Undergo Some Paring.

City Clerk Baker has prepared a statement, for distribution among the mayor and members of the city council, showing that the city's taxable assessment for 1905 for school rates is $19,717,279. This is an increase of $1,118,433 over 1904. For general rates the assessment shows an increase over last year of $1,440,933.

Of the amount taxable for school rates, $18,178,647 is for public schools and $1,538,632 is for separate schools.

Though a number of civic bodies have sent in their estimates, it will not be possible for the council to strike the tax rate on Monday night, as the board of education has not been heard from, and that body does not meet until next Tuesday night. There is some talk of the council requesting the several bodies to cut their estimates below the figures now presented, so that the tax rate may be kept down. The fact of the matter is that the accounts from last year have come in so fast that the expenditure of the council is bound to be large, and in order to maintain the tax rate at 23 mills, it will be necessary for the various civic bodies to pare their estimates a little. Three thousand dollars is being spent on the market-house this year, but the contracts for this work were practically let last year, and this year's council was bound hand and foot to the repairs by a bargain made by Ald. Matthews with the market-house tenants last year. This sum of $3,000 may well be reckoned with the overdraft of last year, because the agreement to make the repairs was made a year ago.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. John Walmsley was held this afternoon, from the family residence, at the corner of York and Colborne streets, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Rev. C. T. Scott conducted the services. The immediate friends and relatives were present and from their number the pall-bearers were chosen.

IMPROVEMENTS RUN INTO THOUSANDS

Engineer Graydon Prepares a Statement Showing Proportion City Must Pay.

City Engineer Graydon has prepared a statement showing the amount the city has been compelled to pay each year as its proportion of the cost of local improvements,such as pavements, sewers, cement walks, curbs and gutters. According to the law, the city is compelled to pay the full cost of the street intersections of all the permanent pavements, half the cost of all permanent sidewalks, and so on. In 1899 the city began to lay cement walks, and this accounts for the big increase in 1900. This year the city pays $27,300 as its share of local improvements, made last year, and Mr. Graydon estimates that the city will be compelled to pay $50,000 in 1906 as its proportion of the cost of the works to be gone on with this year. These works include $50,000 for pavements and probably between $50,000 and $60,000 for walks and cement curbs and gutters. Consequently Mr. Graydon has recommended that the petitioning for further local improvements should not be encouraged, because if the city is compelled to pay $50,000 out of the general funds as its share of the local improvements of 1905, it will mean the addition of 2½ mills to the uncontrollable expenditure of London. This year the city assessment, being about $20,000,000, it will take about 1½ mills to pay off the city's proportion of the cost of local improvements made in 1904. The following is the statement prepared by the engineer:

Year.	Amount.
1896	$ 6,334 31
1897	5,694 78
1898	5,878 06
1899	6,509 80
1900	10,149 03
1901	14,322 43
1902	16,223 94
1903	19,837 31
1904	22,930 34
1905	27,300 00
1906 (estimate	50,000 00

APPEAL DISMISSED

Judge Macbeth Sustains Conviction of Percy Pearse.

A session of the county judge's criminal court was held by Judge Macbeth this morning to consider an appeal from a judgment given by Squire Smythe in the county magistrate's court, the appellant being Percy Pearse. Crown Attorney McKillop appeared for the crown. The appeal was quashed with costs, the judge thus sustaining Squire Smythe.

The evidence in the case has been heard several times since last summer. It will be remembered that Alonzo Nichol and his wife charged Pearse with using grossly abusive language towards them. The offense was alleged to have occurred on a monlight night last July. Nichol and his wife were driving on a public highway in Westminster township, and Pearse passed in a buggy with some friends. Pearse is said to have made use of abusive language as he passed, and Nichol recognized him in the light of the moon. Being brought before Squire Smythe, Pearse was fined $5 and $25 costs. He appealed and the judge reserved his decision until today.

Squire Smythe says he will continue in his effort to stop the use of offensive language on the public highways of the county.

U. A. Buchner for the appellant, F. E. Perrin for the respondent.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—The Bishop of Huron will preach in St. James' Church, South London, tomorrow morning.

—Mr. Wesley W. Harrison, undertaker, of Dundas street east, has recovered from a two weeks' illness.

—Mr. D. Stevenson, of Hubrey, entertained about 50 of the young people of the neighborhood at his home on Thursday evening.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Louise Wright, of London, to Mr. Stanford A. Ivey, of Toronto, says the Globe.

—Several pupils in the science department of the Collegiate Institute are tendering a farewell dinner to Mr. S. B. McCready in a down-town restaurant tonight.

—At last night's meeting in Adelaide Street Church, Pastor T. T. Shields baptised six young converts. Rev. J. J. Ross preached to the attentive audience that filled the church.

—Among Canadian inventors who have recently secured patents in Canada is Mr. W. Richmond, London, pump plungers and pumps. In the United States, John B. Smith, Aylmer, non-reusable bottle and monkeywrench.

—At a meeting of the Eighth District Dental Association of New York, held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dr. N. T. Williams, son of Chief of Police Williams, gave a poper on "The Importance of Outdoor Exercises and Fresh Air to Dentists."

—In the references which have been made to Wood and Ray, the favorite team at the London Vaudeville, they were referred to as Mr. and Mrs. Ray. As a matter of fact, neither Mr. Ray nor Miss Wood are married, and the reference was somewhat embarrassing to them.

—After an illness of only a short time, Miss Julia A. Phelan, died on Thursday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. T. P. Grace, 166 Stanley avenue, Hamilton. Deceased had resided in Ingersoll up to one year ago, when she removed to Hamilton. She was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and was 65 years of age. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Grace, of Hamilton, and Mrs. William Frizzelle, of this city. The funeral will take place today at Hamilton.

WILSON HALL'S HUNERAL.

The remains of the late Wilson Hall, who was found dead in bed at his residence, 461 Quebec street early Wednesday morning, were laid at rest on Friday in Woodland Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Cox, rector of St. Matthew's (Anglican) Church, conducted services at the family residence. The pall-bearers were chosen from the Orange Order, a number being from Purple Hill Lodge, West Nissouri, of which deceased was once a respected member, and partly from the L. O. L. of this city.

INTERRED AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

The funeral of the late Wren Brown, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Brown, was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 361 Oxford street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Rev. Dr. Ross, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, conducted the services, which were very impressive. Six of the deceased's uncles, the majority of whom had come from outside places, acted as pall-bearers. Owing to the fact that the lad passed away at the early age of 17 years, all the horses used in the cortege were white or gray in color. Among many beautiful floral offerings was one from the boy's friends in St. George's school, which he attended until a year ago.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The home of Mrs. Wonnacott, 485 Queen's avenue, was the scene of a very interesting gathering on Thursday. The occasion was the regular monthly meeting of the Wellington Street W. M. S. The society, which now numbers over a hundred members, meets monthly at the home of one of its members, and on this occasion its usual large attendance was augmented considerably. This was due, doubtless, to the fact that two items of special interest were on the programme. The first was an address by a returned missionary, Miss Hudson, who comes from McDougal Orphanage, Morley, Alberta. Miss Hudson interested her audience for almost an hour with stories of the little Indian girls and boys. The other item of interest was the presentation of a life membership certificate to Mrs. Earle, one of the society's most valued workers, who is leaving the city. Mrs. Earle has been connected with the society for a great number of years, during most of the time holding the office of first vice-president, and will be greatly missed. She replied in a few well-chosen words.

PASSED PEACEFULLY AWAY.

Mrs. Mary Dwyer, an old and much-esteemed resident of this city, passed peacefully away today at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. William Donohue, 928 Wellington street, after a comparatively brief illness. Deceased, who was 78 years of age, was the widow of the late William Dwyer, who predeceased his wife by 27 years. Mrs. Dwyer was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to London in 1847, while the place was yet a village. She is survived by the following sons and daughters: William Dwyer, foreman painter for George White & Co.; Mrs. John Brennan, Mrs. T. Leclair and Mrs. Donohue, all of this city; Daniel Dwyer, of Wichita, Kansas, and Jeremiah Dwyer, of Chicago. P. Woodward, of Chicago, is a brother of the deceased. Mrs. Dwyer was much esteemed and respected by all who knew her. She was a member of St. Peter's congregation, and her funeral takes place from the cathedral at 8:30 a.m. on Monday.

JUVENILE FORESTERS.

The members of Juvenile Branch No. 1, A. O. F., and their friends, to the number of about a hundred, met in their hall and spent a very pleasant time on Thursday evening, March 2, being the date set for the banquet tendered by the committee. A splendid programme was rendered, including songs by Master R. Wallace, Smith and Ackerman, the song illustrators, of New York, gave several choice selections; Miss Ford gave a very good recitation, while Mr. Frank Morphy's comic recitations were very much enjoyed; Prof. Turner gave a short but very interesting and instructive address; Bro. A. Woonton's gramophone pleased everybody, and the mandolin quartet, from Court Magnolia, was well received. Six new members were added to the court. Then came last, but not least, an excellent supper, served by a committee of ladies under the able supervision of Mrs. R. H. Brock. After doing ample justice to the good things, all went home well pleased.

AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Craig, March 4. — Miss Borthwick, of St. Marys, is renewing acquaintances here this week.

Miss Olive Quance, of Exeter, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Evans.

James Zavitz was at Strathroy on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wes Samport, of Crediton, spent Wednesday at Mrs. Evans'.

Mrs. Kennedy, sen., is still very ill.

J. S. McMillian was on the sick list last week.

Mr. Hooper, of Lucan, was a guest of James Alexander on Friday.

Mr. and Miss Clark, of Crediton, visited at A. J. Clark's on Sunday.

Miss Essie Cobbledick returned from the millinery openings at London. She intends to leave shortly to resume her position at Shakespeare.

George Callan left on Tuesday for Oil Springs, where he has secured a position with A. D. Armstrong.

Miss Annie Canning returned last week from London.

Mr. George Watcher returned home last week.

Miss Celia Thompson, of St. Thomas, was a guest of Gertie Webb last week.

A number from Parkhill took in the carnival on Tuesday evening. The carnival was a success.

The lecture given in the Methodist Church on Tuesday by Dr. Medd was much enjoyed.

Miss Gertie Webb is at her home in Granton.

Little Miss Marie Munro is at her grandmother's, Mrs. H. Munro.

Mr. Neil McLachlin has received a carload of red brick to fix his house with.

Miss Bell Ellis, of Aylmer, has been renewing acquaintances in Ailsa Craig.

MEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT OVERCOATS.

The light-weight overcoat will soon be a necessity. Let us clean or dye last season's coat for you, and make it like a new coat.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Cleaners and Dyers,

400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

IT'S NOT ALWAYS THE PRICE. "IT'S THE FIT."

We give you the FIT, and charge NO MORE than others.

J. BATES,

High-Class Tailor, (From Toronto.)

264½ DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

"LET'S GET ACQUAINTED."

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KOAL

I may never have a chance to prove to you how good my koal is, if you never send me an order. Next one please.

DALY,

19 York street. Phone 348

304½ Dundas street. Phone 1781

Resilvering Old Mirrors a Specialty,

—ALSO—

Bevelled Glass of All Kinds.

Art Glass as Usual.

Western Glass Works,

74 Fullarton Street,

PHONE 1466.

zxt

Globe Optical Co.

Until further notice our Mr. Bishop will be out of town, pursuing a course of study in new and advanced work in optics with such masters as Dr. Chalmers Prentice and others. The office will consequently be closed. No agents.

W. R. Bishop, Refractionist



MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:

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. Q., 18th August, 1900.

Conservative Methods

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK

are strong believers in the policy of conservatism. They are always willing that the Bank should forego a possible profit, rather than accept business involving undue risk.

THE RESULT—Very few bad debts, trifling losses and undoubted safety for depositors.

WE HAVE A SEPARATE BANKING ROOM FOR WOMEN

The Bank of Toronto.

You might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

Who makes your styles?

The custom tailor, with his necessarily limited connection, or the Semi-ready Tailorey, which is in touch with the style centres of the world and has its hand on the pulse of Canadian fashion?

Semi-ready styles never go to grotesque extremes. They are right up-to-the-minute, but always in good taste.

Examine any of our garments—from dress clothes to the business suit—you will find the lines are always graceful and correct.

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Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON,
146 DUNDAS STREET,
also ST. THOMAS and STRATFORD.

MILLIONAIRE PARTNERS

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Belmont to Unite Their Interests.

New York, March 4.—Cornelius Vanderbilt is to be the business associate of August Belmont, according to a strongly-defined rumor going the rounds of Wall street and society circles. He and Mrs. Vanderbilt are traveling through the south as guests of Mr. Belmont, and it is confidently expected that when the party returns authoritative announcement will be made that the cleverest and most active of all the younger generation of Vanderbilts has become identified with several of the principal Belmont corporations.

Mr. Vanderbilt, through hard, consistent work, and the success of his many inventions, has attracted the attention of the biggest financiers, and various Wall street interests have begun to realize that within a few years he will be a really great power, and that anybody who takes him in hand while he is "growing up" will have a very able lieutenant.

With the Belmont rumor comes another piece of news. It was known that he was building up his fortune, and now he is said to be worth fully twice as much as his father left him after the dispute which caused him to be "cut off" with only a million. Later he was given $6,000,000 by the family, and, according to gossip, he is now worth at least $15,000,000.

Another important aspect of the rumored Belmont-Vanderbilt combination is that the railroads of the two interests will be made much more powerful by coalition.

Socially Vanderbilt and Belmont have been together a great deal recently and their relations are very warm.

Vanderbilt's locomotive improvements have netted him enormous profits, and only recently he made a vast sum on the sale of his upright boilers to the railroads of J. J. Hill. Through his improvements he has succeeded in pushing himself into many new enterprises. By his investments in Iterborough stock alone, Wall street recently heard, he cleaned up $1,000,000. He is a strong factor in Smelters and Illinois Central also.

The custom of marrying girls when they are mere children of 9 or 10 years is increasing rather than decreasing in Bengal and other parts of India. The resulting racial degeneration is becoming so obvious that laws have been passed in several regions forbidding the marriage of girls under 14.

DR. SLOCUM'S WARNING!

"Look Out For Germs of Pneumonia at This Season of the Year."
—Says Dr. T. A. Slocum.

A DANGEROUS TIME

DR. SLOCUM'S

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Pneumonia is brought on by over-exposure to cold or damp. This weakens the body. At this time of the year the air is full of pneumonia germs, and as soon as your body is weakened they attack you.

If you have exposed yourself take a few doses of "Psychine." This will strengthen you and prevent the cold from developing.

The symptoms of pneumonia are a general feeling of dullness and languor, quick, short breathing, short, hacking cough, oppression in the chest, a chilly sensation, and a coldness in the extremities. These are followed by chills or rigors—the cough becomes worse, and high fever sets in.

There is not a druggist in the city who will not advise you to use "Psychine" for coughs, colds and all pulmonary and bronchial troubles.

For sale by all druggists at $1 per bottle. For further advice, information, write or call Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

$1.00 Per Bottle.

SURE SIGN OF SPRING---WOULD-BE JOCKEYS ASKING FOR TRIALS

One of the best signs to trainers and horsemen that the spring time is fast approaching is the numerous queries that come in each mail from boys who are anxious to become jockeys. This thing happens every year, and it is as good a sign of spring as the appearance of the robin. All of these applications have the same thing to say, that the writer is ambitious to become a jockey. The applicants nearly all claim to know what is meant by this—plenty of hard work — for they must start at the bottom of the ladder. Others in writing their applications submit their weight and age and ask for information from the trainer to whom their application is addressed as to his judgment as how best to proceed towards the accomplishment of their ambition. In many cases these applications receive little or no attention, and, again, others that are answered contain the advice "Don't try." Only one out of every hundred succeeds. The life is too arduous, the opportunities too meager, the chances of failure too great. In the first place horsemen do not believe in giving encouragement to any lad to engage in a calling in which failure will mean just so many years of his life absolutely wasted. In almost any other vocation he may choose he will learn something during his years of apprenticeship that will be valuable to him for the purposes of making a living, even if he fails to achieve distinction. If he starts in to be a jockey and fails the four or five years he has spent in a stable teach him absolutely nothing that will be of benefit to him. He leaves the stable not only with no asset whatever, but with the consciousness of failure, which always is a handicap of serious character to a lad who is obliged to face the world.

Only one boy in thirty who goes into a stable as an apprentice serves out his time, and not one in double that number ever attains sufficient eminence to enable him to make a living at the calling, and that, too, for a brief period in their career, for the professional life of a jockey is only a matter of ten or twelve years at most, and of four of five years in the majority of instances. Every lad believes himself to be an exception to this rule, and every father and mother is assured their boy will last longer, but all history is against them, and there is no more pathetic object in life than a young man who is all through. He has passed his zenith, and to what will he turn his hand? Be a trainer? As a rule, they never learned anything about a horse, and besides, trainers' places are not for the wishing to possess them, even if, as is the fact, one wants to have anything to do with a jockey who has outlived himself.

The apprenticeship is a long and a severe one. He is well treated, well clothed and fed, but the wait is harassing, and few boys of 14 or 15 have the determination or the character which withstands the repeated disappointment of not being on a winner in all these years. If he goes into a small stable, he is apt to think if he had not erred in selection he might be riding, after a year or two, in a big stable. If he goes into a big stable he may feel that if he had been placed elsewhere he would have had mounts, while the stake horses in his own, naturally, are ridden by professionals, because of the value of the engagements which they have.

SEMI-FINALS GO TO BERLIN TEAM

Peterboro Wins Second Game but Loses on the Round —Games Elsewhere.

Peterboro, March 4. — Peterboro defeated Berlin here tonight in the second round of the intermediate series, but Berlin wins the round by a good margin, having defeated their opponents by a score of 9 to 1 at the first game played. Last night's score was 5 to 1 in favor of Peterboro. The game was fast from start to finish.

Winnipeg, March 3.—The Thistles of Rat Portage, challengers for the Stanley cup, left here today for Ottawa. They were accompanied by a number of supporters and a contingent of local newspaper men. The Thistles are confident of lifting the cup.

Tillsonburg, Ont., March 3.—The citzens of Tillsonburg and vicinity were favored with an initial game of hockey this evening with St. Thomas club, and the game was clean from start to finish, not one being under penalty. Score at half-time, 1 to 5 in favor of Tillsonburg. In the last half St. Thomas picked up and scored four, and Tillsonburg two. Full score, 7 to 5 in favor of the home team.

Baden, Ont., March 3.—In a fine exhibition game of hockey, tonight, Baden juniors defeated Hamburg juniors by a score of 8 to 3.

Wingham, Ont., March 3. — Wingham hockey club won a fast and exciting game at Goderich last night by a score of 8 to 6.

The Lornes have decided to enter the Junior O. H. A. next season. They will have good backing and promise a strong team.

The Wizards, champion of the league in Ingersoll, will meet the Lornes on Monday night at the Jubilee rink, when a good game should result.

GIRL HIGHWAYMAN

Blood and Thunder Fiction Drove Her to Highway Robbery.

Paris, March 4. — The effect of the modern "blood and thunder" novels on the minds of the young is no better illustrated than in the case of Blanche Larue, 18 years old, who created a sensation in Paris last month. Psychological students and journalists have interviewed the girl, and all are unanimous in their declaration that she is just the sweetest and most innocent girl they ever met, that she is not criminally tainted, and that the only trouble with her is that her mind has been upset by the sensational feuilleton fiction. On all other subjects she seems perfectly rational.

As a man was passing along the Rue Chaudron, in Paris, on the night of Feb. 18 he was stopped by a timid-looking youth, with long hair, who presented a revolver at him, with the words: "Your money on your life."

The man promptly knocked the youth down and seized the revolver. When the police took the young desperado to the police station it was discovered that the supposed youth was in reality a girl of 18, named Blanche Larue, who told an extraordinary story.

She is the daughter of a respectable tradesman at Rouen, and only recently left school. Her head had been turned by reading the newspaper accounts of the "Apache" crimes in Paris. Having robbed her father's till, she left home and came to Paris.

In the Montmartre quarter she witnessed a street battle between two hooligans, who fought with knives. She followed the victor, and told him she wished to be his companion.

At the hotel at which they stayed a quarrel took place, in consequence of which the young hooligan locked her in a room and went out.

The girl succeeded in liberating herself, and exchanged her clothes for a suit belonging to her male companion, whose revolver she also appropriated.

Thus equipped she sailed forth into the streets, where she "held up" the first person she met, with the results above described.

Her father was at once telegraphed for, and her hooligan companion was arrested and sent to prison.

Some of the London papers report that Lady Haldon, wife of Lord Haldon, will reappear on the stage and act in a music hall sketch. This is of interest to America, as her first husband was Mr. D. F. Drew, of New York, who died some five years ago. Before her marriage to Lord Haldon, in 1903, her ladyship was well known on the stage, and appeared in several Drury Lane dramas. She has also been in Sarah Bernhardt's company. She is a daughter of Col. Jacob William Maichle, of the Russian army.

A girl who has worked in a restaurant at Colorado Springs for a number of years has just come into a legacy of $2,000,000 from a distant English relative.

THE TEAMS TIED BY SECOND GAME

Lornes and Waterloos Score Same Number of Goals in Series.

The Waterloos and the Lornes will have to play another game. Last night the former won their game by a score of 5 to 4, which placed the teams on an even footing, the Lornes having won the first game by one goal. The Lornes have secured eight goals, and the Waterloos, through last night's win, have the same number. The game was very interesting, and it was gratifying that one of the largest crowds of the season was in attendance.

The ice was a trifle soft, but both teams were about equal, as regards weight, and this did not make the game slower. The Waterloos went in strong in the first half, and piled up three goals, because of good shooting and fast skating. It looked like a win for the Waterloos from the start. The work of Towe and Marshall, for the Waterloos, was especially noticeable, although every man on the ice did work that showed him to be a player of marked ability. The pace set was very fast, and it took a good player to stand it throughout without wavering.

In the second half the Lornes came to the front with a surprising rush, and piled up no less than four goals in rapid succession. The Waterloos had secured another one, so that for some time the score was a tie. This was broken after hard playing by Towe, shooting from the center of the rink. This gave the Waterloos an advantage of one goal. It is expected that home and home games will be played to break the tie.

These two teams undoubtedly play the best hockey in the city. They play scientifically, and omit all roughness. The game was refereed by Harry Peel to the complete satisfaction of all.

The line-up was as follows:

Lornes.	Waterloos.
Pearson	Goal	Orr
Carrothers	Point	Fleming
Knott	Cover	Spence
Turner	Left wing	Nicholls
Kennedy	Right wing	Marshall
Balfour	Center	Hammond
Smith	Rover	Towe

Referee—Harry Peel.

BASEBALL.

TO BECOME AN AUTHOR.

New York, March 3. — Christy Mathewson, one of the twirlers of the champion Giants, hopes to make his mark in the literary world. It is a well-known fact that the Bucknell College man wields a facile pen, and, according to Frank Bowerman, his battery partner, the great twirler contemplates writing a story under the title "A Modern Prince." Mathewson has been collecting material for his story for some time, and a well-known Gotham firm of publishers has agreed too print the book. The story has to do with college and diamond life with an interesting love story interwoven. For some time "Matty" has been contributing a number of interesting short stories to magazines and other publications. Other baseball men, like Anson, Ward and Sullivan, have written books, but the pitching idol of New York fans contemplates writing a story of a more pretentious nature than any that have been published from the pens of diamond warriors, and one that will be read at the fireside, in college dormitories and elsewhere. Mathewson is a voracious reader, and, aside from an occasional spin over the roads near Lewisburg, Pa., in the open air, has put in most of the past winter in his "den" at home.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

OFTEN DUE TO

DERANGED KIDNEYS

When the Kidneys Are Weak It Is Impossible for Any Woman be Happy and Healthy.

If the girls and women who are silently suffering with what they suppose is "female trouble," would look to their kidneys they would soon find the source of their ill-health.

The kidneys are very closely allied with the female organs and if the vitality of the kidneys is in any way impraired, great suffering is sure to occur.

No better medicine is known for the kidneys than Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Buttermilk; they stimulate and strengthen the kidneys and thereby assist the other organs to do nature's work. Instant benefit and certain cure are guaranteed in every case.

Sufferer, don't wait, begin treatment with Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; they will cure you as they did Mrs. A. B. Coburn, a well-known resident of the town of Portland. Read her experience:

"For two years past I have been sickly and weak. My color was dull and sallow, and I felt exhausted and weary, as if all my strength were being eaten up with some hidden trouble. I heard of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and decided to use them. The change in a few days was surprising. They regulated my kidneys and bowels and cured all my suffering; today I am perfectly well."

Every woman can take Dr. Hamilton's Pills with safety and benefit. Their occasional use keeps the system in healthy, well-regulated order. No medicine more gentile or more prompt in results. Now is the time to get Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

WON THE TROPHY FOR FOURTH TIME

Ingersoll Defeated All Comers in the Western Ontario Colts' League.

For the fourth time in its history the Western Ontario Colts' League trophy has been won by Ingersoll curlers, Yesterday at the rink of the Thistle Club, Ingersoll played with Chatham in the finals, and had a walkover. One of Chatham's best players had to leave for home unexpectedly, and the third man on the rink was compelled to skip. Rev. A. H. McGillivray was the skip who had to leave for home, and Mr. Harrington took his place. O. Sawyer, a skip with a good reputation, was badly beaten by Skip Harris, of Ingersoll. Ingersoll's total majority was 33 points. The rinks were as follows:

Chatham—	Ingersoll—
W. W. Turnbull,	C. H. Sumner,
O. Oldershaw,	C. O. O'Neil,
J. G. Kerr,	E. Guthrie,
O. Sawyer, skip..... 4	R. B. Harris, skip 25
Harris	2330220303121 3—25
Sawyer	0001001020000 0— 4
C. H. Gunn,	R. B. Hutt,
C. H. Gunn,	W. J. Elliott,
C. Heath,	Dr. Tait,
R. Harrington, skip..... 9	W. A. Edgar, skip 21
	13 — 46
Edgar	2100200002132120*5—16
Harring	0010212100000001 — 9

*Penalty.

Majority for Ingersoll, 33.

The semi-final games were played in the morning, Ingersoll and Thamesville meeting in the first game. One of the games was the most interesting of the series, the score ending in a tie. The other game was almost as interesting, Ingersoll winning out by the narrow margin of two shots. The score:

Ingersoll—	Thamesville—
C. H. Sumner,	E. Sherman,
C. O. O'Neil,	A. Sims,
E. Guthrie,	George Hardy,
R. B. Harris, skip.....16	George Higgins, skip 16
R. B. Hutt,	H. Quelch,
W. J. Elliott,	C. Van Valkenberg,
Dr. Tait,	H. J. O'Bay,
W. A. Edgar, skip.....17	J. Hardy, skip 15
Total.....33	Total 31

Majority for Ingersoll, 2 shots.

One of the Thistle Club rinks played a splendid game, but the other, that of Bert Glover, went down by thirteen points. The rinks were:

Thistles—	Chatham—
— Thompson,	C. H. Gunn,
J. McNee,	R. A. Harrington,
A. Tillmann,	C. B. Heath,
B. Glover, skip.....10	Rev. McGillivray, skip 23
H. Ranahan,	W. F. C. Turnbull,
— Preston,	J. E. Oldershaw,
Dr. Scott,	J. G. Carr,
J. Burnett, skip.....16	O. Sawyer, skip 15
Total.....26	Total 38

Majority for Chatham, 12 shots.

RICHARDSON MEDAL WON BY DORCHESTER

The last of three games played for the Richardson medal was played at Dorchester yesterday between the rinks of that village and the London Club. Dorchester won out by 17 shots. The rinks:

Dorchester.	London.
W. Hunt,	Geo. Neeley,
J. Rennie,	Chas. Hunt,
W.C. Drake,	John Dyer,
J. Richardson, skip.....16	W. Oliver, skip 3
C. D. Campbell,	Geo. Watson,
W. Ferguson,	W. J. Mulloy,
W. Chittick,	Frank Sage,
J. C. McDonald, skip.....15	J. J. Cox, skip 11
31	14

Majority for Dorchester, 17 shots.

WON BY A SHOT.

A rink of Hensall curlers played a rink of Thistle men yesterday, winning out by one point. The rinks:

Hensall.	Thistles.
Joseph Ellis,	L. J. Walker,
Dr. Sellery,	H. J. Billings,
Robt. Bongarth,	Wm. Fulton,
Chas. McDonnell, skip.....14	C. M. R. Graham, skip 13

THE POST IS SARCASTIC

Sea Command in Western Atlantic Intrusted to Boys.

London, March 3.—In the course of the naval estimate statement, Lord Selborne said that it had become possible to effect considerable economies in dockyards outside of the United Kingdom. Accordingly those at Halifax, Esquimalt, Jamaica and Trincomalee will be reduced to cadres, on which the expenditure in time of peace will be small, but which in time of war will be at once developed according to necessity.

Commenting on Lord Selborne's proposals, the Morning Post says the responsibility of protecting British interests in western Atlantic waters and of securing sea command at the outbreak of a war is in the future to be trusted to a squadron composed of cadet boys' training ships. A very important naval dockyard at Halifax is to be reduced to a cadre. This would be admirable economy if the adversary with whom the command of the western Atlantic would have to be contested in time of war were a third-rate power, with a fleet of but a negligible quantity, but the very contrary is the case.

If Great Britain has ever to fight for maritime supremacy in these waters the contest will be with the United States, whose navy is the most formidable in the world next to the British, and on the issue of that contest will depend the fate of one of our greatest colonies. Surely this is not a suitable station to which to dispatch a squadron manned by cadets and boys, at which to reduce the dockyard to a mere skeleton establishment. The task of preparing for all probable contingencies in war must be faced fully or our preparation is but a delusion and a snare.

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A. D. Jordan, Elizabeth L. Walker,
Mrs. J. J. Baker, Isabel C. Armstrong.

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Charles E. Wheeler, A. D. Jordan,
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Wind Instruments Arranged for on Application. Students May Register at Any Time.
J. J. BAKER, M.A., President. Telephone 1717. R. P. BAKER, Secretary.

FAVORITE CAST PRESENTED "THE CINGALEE" AT GRAND LAST NIGHT

English Musical Comedy Appeared to Please a Large Audience.

"The Cingalee," the English musical comedy over which there has been so much argument, pro and con, was presented at the Grand last night by the Augustin Daly Musical Company, and will be again presented this afternoon and night.

"The Cingalee" was written and composed by the authors of "A Country Girl," and other magnificent musical hits, and the cast is the same as that of "A Country Girl." It has had a very prosperous run in England, and not quite so prosperous a run in America. It has become a principle in musical comedy and light opera that the plot shall be laid in the east, and so the plot of "The Cingalee" works itself out in the atmosphere of sunny Ceylon—a situation well suited to gorgeous staging. The plot, which becomes hazy and complicated at times, deals with the troubles of a native prince who "mislays" a very beautiful young wife who was wedded to him according to the native custom in her infancy. She is loved by a handsome young tea planter, and later a young Hindoo, who has been educated in England, arrives on the scene, and assists the planter in his love affairs, thus working out a comedy part which is exceedingly loquacious and, of course, funny at times. Strange to say the lover does not come to the front in "The Cingalee," as a lover is generally expected to do, and he and a myriad of other characters merely circle around the talkative lawyer and help him along with things to say.

The play is produced in two acts, the first being Vereker's tea plantation. It is an exquisite scene, and is above criticism. The chorus is composed of men and women in native costumes, and needless to say it is a well-trained chorus. The second act reveals a scene of sensuous beauty, and shows Boobhamba's Palace by the Lake of Kandy. The gorgeous colorings of the palace and foliage are further enhanced by the liberal use of electric lights, and the whole effect is one of astonishing beauty. The costuming in this act is also orientally lavish.

Mr. William Norris appeared as Chambuddy Ram, the Baboo lawyer. Mr. Norris, by the way, originated the parts of "King Dodo," "The Burgomaster," and Barry in "A Country Girl," and he is perhaps the cleverest man in his line in the world today. And that he is clever is proven by the fact that he talks almost incessantly for two hours and does not tire the audience. "The Cingalee," being of a most pronounced English type, much of its humor is lost upon Canadian audiences, who are not acquainted with the printed quibs, and what would throw an Old London audience into a convulsion of laughter does not reach the audience in little London. But Norris' quaint perversions of trite sayings are most humorous to those who study the musical play closely, and not infrequently he succeeds in getting a funny thrust home which makes up for a good many that have been lost. Though he sang several numbers in a splendid voice it was with "The Julu Maid and the Crocodile" that he made the hit of the evening.

Mr. Hallyn Mostyn appeared as Boobhamba, the prince who mislaid the wife, and he was as usual impressive in appearance and melodious in voice. He sang "Boobhamba" well, but the song does not compare favorably with his rendition of "The Rajah of Boug" in "A Country Girl."

Miss Genevieve Finlay was charming as Nanowa, the Cingalee maiden, and appears to better advantage in the part than ever before. Her sweet mezzo voice was heard with especial pleasure in "My Cinnamon Tree."

Mr. Melville Stewart, as the tea planter, rendered "The Pearl of Sweet Ceylon," in his own inimitable style, this being the most tuneful of his numbers.

The sprightly Blanche Deyo, as Peggy Sabine, though placed in a part greatly inferior to that in which she was seen in London before, does not allow a small thing like this to get the best of her, and with her bewitching vivacity she wins a first place.

Miss Martha Carine, as Doris Vereker, and Miss Carolyn Williams, as Lady Patricia Vane, are also worthy of especial mention, as is also Mr. Harold Vizard, as the judge of Ceylon.

The musical comedy abounds in lyrics, all of which are of a distinctly high character, and but few of which are catchy. The music as a whole does not reach the quality of "The Geisha," "San Toy," "A Country Girl," or any other of the musical plays of the same authors. The audience was large and appeared well pleased with the production.

THE TURF.

PURCHASED A GOOD ONE.

Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Clarence street, has added a fast pacing horse to his growing stable.

YESTERDAY'S TURF WINNERS.

At New Orleans—Inquisitive Girl, 8 to 5; Pansy, 10 to 1; Duke of Kendal, 5 to 1; Spencerian, 7 to 10; Lady Felix, 5 to 1; Hands Across, 6 to 5.

THE RING.

SPRACKLIN AND CHERRY MATCHED.

Detroit, March 3.—On March 20, at the Light Guard Armories, Willie Spracklin, Pride of Windsor, and Joe Cherry, of Saginaw, are billed to go ten rounds. The fight is expected to be one of the best ever pulled off in Detroit. Cherry has the better of the Windsor lad in experience, but others consider Spracklin to be a real "comer" in the feather-weight class.

WOMEN'S SUITS, $8.85 to $12

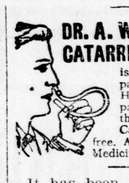


The $25 kind. Made to your measure from our material. We furnish goods and making for $8.85 to $12 for suits you cannot equal for $25. Leave your measure now. Pay when you get it. We have all the spring styles and materials. We are upstairs. We have no high rents. We can undersell any of them. Your own materials made up into suits for $3.75. One week to wait.

$6 skirts, $3.
$4 silk waists, $2.25.
$2 luster waists, $1.50.

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DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.



is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

It has been found that Chinatown guides in San Francisco get up opium and other dens of vice of their own in Chinatown and employ Chinese to occupy them so that there may be show places for the tourists.

The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they cost nothing—and may mean **better bread—better pastry—better baking generally** for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family. If you have never used the new Royal Household Flour, there is a delightful surprise for you in the first batch of bread you bake with it—just send a postal card for the recipes.

NANIAMO, B.C., Nov. 25th, 1904.
I have been making bread for nearly twent-five years, and Royal Household Flour is the best I have had for either Bread or Pastry.
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. ADAM.

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Great Whitewear Sale now on. Woods' Fair Great Whitewear Sale Now going on.

50c Lithograph Cushion Tops, Price 25c.

67 Cushion Tops, in fine lithograph designs, including Heads, Tennis Girl, Dustin Farnum, Toboggan Girls and many other beautiful subjects. Sale price, each 25c
6 dozen Ladies' Beautiful Turnover Collars, in heavy mesh, all colors, green, cardinal, blue, pink, cream and mixed colors, two shapes. Sale price, each 15c

We Carry Big Line of Toilet Papers, Both Rolls and Packages.

Beautiful Pillow Shams, Sale Price 25c Each.

6 dozen Fine Lawn Pillow Shams, full size, wide hemstitched border, with beautiful buttonhole-stitch pattern; also open work. Sale price, each 25c

Pleated Chiffon, with Edging, Black and White, 25c Yard.

Wall Paper for Early Spring.

This week we are showing an immense range of Highest-Grade Wallpaper in the latest designs and colorings, all reasonably priced. It will pay you to visit this great department before buying Wallpapers.

Latest Music Always in stock. Woods' Fair Great Sale in New Hand Bags.

Reserved Power.

It is true in all the intellectual and moral contests that men fail of success from a lack of accumulated force. The

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(Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont.)

has reserved its best efforts on behalf of young men and young women until the present. The college never stood higher in the estimation of the citizens of London than at the present time.

Catalogue for a postal.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

$22 Scotch Tweed Suitings

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Boxing Gloves and Punching Bags

$1.25 to $5.00.

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192 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

600 Pupils

and over attended the Conservatory last year. Reports sent to parents if desired. You need not know a note of music to study with any teacher.

Diplomas and Certificates granted.

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London College of Commerce,

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING.

Full Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting courses.

Day and Evening Classes.

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The demand for competent stenographers who can take notes rapidly is very great. Male stenographers, who can take rapid dictation, are in constant demand at big wages. Now is the time for young men to improve their earning capacity by taking a course at

The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas St., London.

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SCRANTON COAL.

Scranton is the best, but fresh mined is better. Just received, a large consignment in box cars of nut, stove and egg. Free from ice and snow. Prompt delivery.

W. H. Winnett, Horton and William Streets. 'Phone 431. ty

A BAG OF DAISY FLOUR

Will yield more loaves of light, snow-white, nutritious bread than any other flour. You can buy it from any grocer.

DR. R. JARVIS,

DENTIST, DUFFIELD BLOCK.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THOMAS WILSON,

Merchant Tailor,

Removed to 212 Dundas Street

North Side, Opposite Old Premises.

300 SNAPS IN **BOOKS** On Our Bargain Table.

JOHN MILLS'

BOOK STORE.

Wholesale and Retail. 'Phone 1,665.

Buy the best and you will be satisfied, especially if it is

Johnston Bros. XXX Bread.

For sale in all Western towns.

JOHNSTON BROS. PHONE 818.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mr. Joe Carpenter, of Port Huron, has removed to London.

—Mr. King, of the Molsons Bank, is relieving at the Hensall branch.

—Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

—Miss Bessie Boyd has left on the C. P. R., on an extended visit to Winnipeg.

—Mrs. Aitchison, of London, has been visiting friends in the vicinity of Harriston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Newton Tripp, of Forest, are spending a few days with London friends.

—Mrs. F. Harrison Brown, Calgary, is the guest of Mrs. M. T. Neiles, Princess avenue.

—Mrs. B. S. Sainsbury left for Toronto this morning, where she will remain for a few days.

—Miss I. Grace Hawkins, of Arva, is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Gain, Wellington Place, Toronto.

—Miss Inga Jacobson, of 163 Ridout street south, has returned from Toronto, where she attended the millinery openings.

—Mr. A. D. Jordan, of this city, has been invited to give an organ recital in St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Detroit, in April.

—Mrs. Thomas Short, of Montgomery, Alabama, is home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jacques, 141 Dreaney avenue.

—Miss Jennie Walsh, Mrs. Woods and children, and Miss Nichol, of this city, have been visiting friends and relatives at Hensall.

—"Three Pictures—A Sinner, a Professor, a Christian," will be Evangelist Belcher's subject Sunday evening at the York Street Mission Hall.

—Miss A. Pannell, of Sydenham street, has been attending the millinery openings in Toronto this week. She will shortly take a position in Brighton.

—Miss Alice Wood, who has been several years a missionary in Porto Rico, is to speak tomorrow at the evening service in the Christian Workers' Church.

—A service preparatory to the communion was held in the King Street Presbyterian Church, when 21 new members were received. Rev. Walter Moffatt preached on conditions that prepare for revival.

—Mr. J. C. Judd, of this city, has been conducting the crown business at the Lambton assizes. Mr. H. B. Elliot and Mr. P. H. Bartlett, also of this city, have been appointed to take the crown business at Cayuga and Goderich, respectively.

—Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, of Toronto, will give a short address, to be followed by discussion, on the occasion of the next lecture at the Collegiate Institute under the auspices of the local Council of Women to be held on Thursday next. The superintendent of the London Asylum, Dr. MacCallum, will occupy the chair. The subject of provision being made other than the jail for those mentally stricken until they can be received into an asylum, will also be considered, and it is fully expected that medical men and others interested in the philanthropic side of the question will take part in the discussion. The lecture promised by Principal Radcliffe, but unavoidably postponed, will be arranged for later on.

"THE TRIAL OF JESUS."

Tomorrow evening Rev. J. J. Ross, paster of the Talbot Street Church, will deliver his fourth address upon "The Trial of Jesus" and will take as his subject "Jesus in the Civil Court." These addresses are drawing very large crowds.

STUDENTS TO TAKE SERVICES.

Huron College students will take services tomorrow as follows:

Wardsville—H. Shore.
Princeton—K. McGoun.
Port Stanley—D. J. Cornish.
Fort Burwell—C. Washburn.
Oil Springs—H. P. Westgate.
Lucknow—J. Horton.
Delaware—T. Hamilton.

A SUCCESSFUL TEA.

The Ladies' Aid of the Kensington Mission is to be congratulated on the success of its anniversary tea and concert last Monday night, the handsome sum of $40 being realized. The ladies who took part were Mrs. Wade, president; Mrs. Johnson, treasurer; Miss Clugstone, secretary; Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Pudney, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Clugstone, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Jeffery, Mrs. Tozer, Miss Wade, Miss McCallum, Miss Salton and Mrs. Wilson. Special revival services are to be held in the mission next week.

CHOIR AND USHERS ENTERTAINED.

The members of the choir and the ushers of the new St. James' Presbyterian Church were pleasantly entertained on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Gillean McLean, at their home on Wellington street. The evening was passed in music and games, the programme including: Instrumentals, Mr. Goethe Quantz and Miss Mabel Sutherland; songs, Misses E. McLeod, Scott and Dickie, Messrs. Stockwell, Pallister and Saunders; readings, Irish selection by Miss Harris, and Scotch selection by Miss Annie McLeod; dancing, Irish jig, Miss Annie McLeod; highland fling, Miss Ruby McLeod. After the lengthy programme the guests were handsomely entertained at supper.

Those whom neglected coughs have killed were once as healthy and robust as you. Don't follow in their paths of neglect. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

right now. It is guaranteed to cure. It has cured many thousands.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & CO. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 308

No Other Piano

Has quite all the good features of the . . . .

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

It is as near perfect as it is possible to make a piano. That is the reason we chose it as our LEADER. It satisfied us exactly, and we are sure it will satisfy everybody who sees and hears it.

Call or Write For Prices.

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189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Graham, Boston Brown, Whole Wheat and Rye **BREADS**

A full assortment to select from. We deliver it at your door.

"PARNELL" Is on every label.

HAMILTON'S

Ale and Porter

are not excelled. They have been made for years, and have become superior to all others. Try from your dealer.

Kent Brewery LONDON, ONT.

In Buying Silverware

Remember that all is not silver that looks like it. You can find the trademark of every reputable silver manufacturer stamped on our goods, and buying direct from them in large quantities for cash, our prices are the lowest.

WARD THE JEWELER, 374 RICHMOND ST.

BANK YOUR MONEY

Where it will be safe, where your account will be appreciated.

Bank with

The Canadian

Savings and Loan Co.

M. H. Rowland, Manager.

420, 422 Richmond Street.

RECOGNIZES NEED OF ASSISTANTS

No. 1 Committee Agrees That City Engineer Should Have More Office Help.

The finance committee of the city council met yesterday afternoon and agreed to the recommendation of the board of works re the employment of an assistant engineer and a clerk for Engineer Graydon's office.

Ald. Cooper was the only member who objected to the staff being increased. He said the present staff should be able to do all the work of the office. "If you aren't careful," he said, "the board of works will run you into a 25-mill rate."

Ald. Greenlees thought differently. Extraordinary works are to be performed this year, and the engineer certainly needed more help. He moved that the recommendation of No. 2 committee be ratified.

Ald. Cooper raised the point that there were plenty of men in London ready and able to take the position of assistant engineer.

Mayor Campbell asked who they were.

Ald. Cooper replied that he knew a young man in a local architect's office who is anxious to take the position.

The mayor then said that if any London man was available he should be secured.

It was explained that Mr. Pratt, of Wychfield, who has had a large experience is ready to come to London for $65 a month—a very moderate salary, the committee thought.

Ald. Greenlees, at the suggestion of Mayor Campbell, changed his motion to read that an assistant engineer be secured at a salary of $65 a month, from April 1 till Nov. 1, and that a clerk be engaged at $9 a week from May 1 till Nov. 1.

Ald. Cooper moved, in amendment, that no action be taken on the recommendation of the board of works.

A vote was taken, and Ald. Greenlees' motion carried, only Ald. Cooper voting nay.

A communication was received from certain businessmen of East London complaining against the city renting stores in the East End Hall at a lower rate than stores of a similar character can be secured from private individuals.

The committee thought the complaint justified, and the matter was referred to the city engineer to report as to what repairs are necessary to put the stores in proper order, and also as to what rents the city should charge to avoid unjust competition with owners of other stores.

On motion of Ald. Cooper, the committee decided to recommend that the city purchase 500 copies of "Illustrated London," at $1 per copy, for the purpose of advertising London abroad this year.

The committee also decided to ascertain the cost of revising, consolidating and printing the civic bylaws.

Chairman Stevely, Ald. Greenlees, Carson, Cooper and Secretary Pope were present.

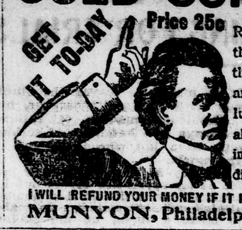
"SWISS FOOD" POPULARITY.

"SWISS FOOD" would be just as popular under any other name. The merit is behind it. Fifteen-cent packages.

Carriages for balls and parties. 'Phone 441 or 423. Hueston's Liveries.

COLD CURE

Price 25c



Relieves the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS.

MUNYON, Philadelphia.

300 Young People Were Guests of the Lotos Club

The Annual Ball of Well-Known Organization a Success in Every Respect.

The Lotos Club ball is always looked forward to with feelings of pleasure by a large number of London's young people, and is always one of the biggest and most enjoyable social events of the season. The dance given by the club in the city hall last evening was no exception to the rule and even surpassed its predecessors. The arrangements for the affair were elaborate and well carried out, nothing being left undone by the club in providing for the pleasure and comfort of its 300 guests. The decorations, the floor, the music, the supper, all were of the very best.

The interior of the city hall was extremely beautiful. From a centerpiece on the ceiling depended broad bands of red, white and blue bunting, the ends of which were caught up along the walls. The galleries at either end of the hall were adorned with the same material. The east wall was decorated with narrow strips of bunting and British flags, and the council chamber was turned into a delightful little sitting-out-room by a canopy of flags suspended in front. A profusion of stately palms, and the soft glow of pink electric lights, added to the beauty of the scene. Tony Cortese's orchestra was located in the northwest corner of the building on a platform, which was faced with palms, intermingled most artistically with flowering plants.



MR. JOHN FORRISTAL, President of the Lotos Club.

There were 26 dances on the programme and many an encore was demanded and given. An enjoyable feature of the musical programme was the rendering, as encores, of many of the old dances that were the vogue several years ago, such as "Tally-Ho," "Bowery Buck," "Turkey in the Straw," etc. This feature could be imitated with advantage at every ball.

A merry crowd were the scores of guests that gathered to enjoy the popular club's hospitality, and they added animation to a scene which needed only this in order to be perfect. The large number of spectators, who had gathered in the gallery, enjoyed the affair, only less than those who were on the floor.

After midnight supper was commenced in banquet hall of the Masonic Temple. The passageway leading from the hall into the Temple was decorated with huge flags, which completely hid its bare walls. The supper-room was extremely handsome in its appearance, and the catering was of the best. Thirty-six small tables were set, on each a fine bunch of tulips. Crimson, figured curtains covered the windows, and around the walls were red, electric globes. A soft white light was shed by small globes on the ceiling, and mingled, with very pleasing effect, with the other.

The committee-rooms adjoining the city hall were fitted up as cosy sitting-out-rooms, and throughout, the hall and rooms were furnished with luxurious rugs, divans, chairs and cushions.

The dancing was continued into the early hours of the morning, and it was not without regret that the crowds turned their steps homeward.

There were no regular committees in charge of the affair, but the officers were assisted by a large number of the members in making preparations, and all are deserving of praise. Following are the club's officers for the year: John P. Forristal, president; Reg Greene, vice-president; Charles A. Stewart, treasurer, and Charles O. Smith, secretary.

The patronesses of the evening were: Mesdames C. B. unt, A. Tillmann, Fred Screaton, Will Falls, L. J. Walker, Fred White, C. W. Belton, R. C. Macfie, Fred Harper, and J. Smallman.

Following are the names of those present:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dockstader, Misses Thompson, Mr. Bert Thompson, Miss Bessie Grant, Miss Clarke, Mr. George Dignan (Parkhill), Miss Dignan (Parkhill), Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Housley (St. Thomas), Mr. John G. Dewar, Miss L. Francis, Miss Florence Hamilton, Mr. John S. Townsend, Mr. Will Aust, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Len Smith, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parke, Mr. George Millar, Mr. Harry Buttery, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lind, Mr. McDonald, Miss May Smith, Mr. F. S. Campbell, Miss Anna Kearns, Miss Avey, Mr. R. J. Nopper, Miss Curran, Mr. Burnie Smith, Mr. Joseph Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Macfie, Misses Macfie, Mr. W. G. Avey, Miss Jean Mason, Miss Daisy Mason, Mr. Harry Avey, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. MacGregor, Miss Annie McIntyre, Miss Edna Howell, Miss Humpidge, Miss Busby, Miss Garvey, Miss Mickleborough (St. Thomas), Mr. and Mrs. O. Murphy (St. Thomas), Dr. Kingsley Holmes (Chatham), Miss B. Handley (St. Thomas), Miss H. Strong (St. Thomas), Mr. Frank Millar, Mr. Frank Doe, Miss Doe, Mr. Bert Masuret, Miss Tory, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ferte, Mr. James McNee, Mr. Jack Stockton, Mrs. Kennedy (St. Thomas), Miss Landon, Mr. Clarence Reid, Miss N. Butler, Mr. A. W. Robinson, Dr. Hutchinson, Dr. Bently, Mr. Archie McPherson, Mr. Ed. Nelles, Miss M. Smith, Miss Bryant, Mr. Norman Underhill, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. George O'Neill, Miss Irene O'Neill, Miss Steele, W. C. Garthwaite (Elmira), Mr. Horn (Exeter), Misses Noble, Mr. George E. White, Mr. and Mrs. Korman, Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCance (St. Thomas), Mr. E. Torrence (Alymer), Miss McDonald (Chatham), Mr. Vass Thomson (Tillsonburg), Mr. and Mrs. Box (St. Marys), Mr. Harold Yuell (Aylmer), Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Miss Olive Tune, Miss Fannie Krug (Berlin), Miss Florence Munroe, Miss Kate Ferguson, Miss Dewar, Misses Mann (Aylmer), Misses McIntyre (Leamington), Misses Saunders (St. Thomas), Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Harper, Mr. C. R. Walsh, Miss A. Garratt, Mr. Austen Shand (Simcoe), Miss M. Minifie, Misses Beal (St. Thomas), Mr. Will Shipley, Miss G. Huntley (St. Thomas), Miss Margaret Wilson (Toronto) Miss Edith McMartin, Miss Isabelle Gall, Miss Violet Clegg, Miss Robinson, Miss Victoria Scarlett, Miss Sadie Kidd, Miss Annie L. Woods, Miss E. Coghill (Wyoming), Miss Ida L. Kent, Mr. George Martin (St. Thomas), Miss Dorothy Karn (Detroit), Miss Helen Lougheed (Sarnia), Miss Fletcher Miss B. Hayes, Mr. Ed Fletcher, Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Miss Olive M. Smith (Stratford), Mr. J. G. Angus, Dr. Claude Brown, Mr. C. E. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bridgman, Mr. Jack Collison, Mr. J. D. Costello, Mr. Fred Cross, Mr. R. Forristal, Mr. M. C. Garvey, Mr. Leigh Garvey, Mr. Arthur Garthwaite, Mr. J. H. Grant, Mr. A. R. Greene, Mr. W. H. Greene, Mr. Reg Green, Mr. J. F. Hickey, Mr. Norman Howden, Mr. H. S. Jones, Mr. D. McPherson, Mr. McKinley Millman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. McCormick, Mr. E. G. Nightingale, Dr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Sterling, Mr. E. Tremeer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ward, Mr. George A. Young, Mr. C. F. Zwicker, Mr. P. L. McCrae, Mr. and Mrs. Morley Adams, Mr. Roy Rich, Mr. Charles S. Martin, Mr. J. G. Arthurs, Mr. D. McEachren (Glencoe), Miss M. McPhail, Mr. and Mrs. Will Falls, Miss E. Farmer (Exeter), Mr. Ross Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smallman, Miss M. Bennett (Stratford), Miss K. Oren, Misses Morrison, Miss Gertie Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Guest (St. Thomas), Mr. and Mrs. Reg Turnville, Mr. Charles Spittal, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Edy, Mr. Chris Smallman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, Miss Good, Miss Rhycard, Dr. and Mrs. Belton, Miss E. Rock (Watford), Misses Charlesworth (Woodstock, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton (St. Marys), Mr. and Mrs. A. Tillmann, Miss McKellar (Glencoe), Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Boughner, Miss M. Corbett (St. Thomas), Miss M. S. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Ferguson, Miss Costello, Miss Quayle, Miss Gertrude Glass, Mr. L. Hambly, Dr. C. O. E. Smith, Mr. G. W. Burke (Buffalo), Miss Clara O'Neill, Miss Kate Ellison (Port Stanley), Mr. John M. Daly, Mr. John Ferguson, Mr. George Henry, Mr. J. C. Elliott, Mrs. Frank Glass, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Portwood, Mr. W. J. Clark, Mr. Dan Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Mungo Nelles, Mrs. Harrison Brown (Calgary), Miss Jessie Bell, Miss Rathburn (Glencoe), Miss May Richardson, Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. Jack Kearns (Detroit), Miss Mabel Ray, Miss K. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Leys, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Heaman, Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. John S. Brown, Mr. Chas. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Fred White, Miss N. Mitchell, Mr. John McNee, Miss E. Greer, Miss A. Aust, Miss Ruth McFarlane (Montreal), Mr. F. A. Brown, Mr. Fred Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. M. Hueston, Mr. Harry Ranahan, Mr. Kent Campbell, Mr. C. Bennett, Mr. A. Drake (Walkerville), Mr. T. Scythes (Oshawa), Mr. Jack Landridge, Mr. Hugh McDowell (Walkerville, Miss Milkins (Leamington), Mr. A. Moran, Mr. Vare, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. George Coleman, Miss McCance (St. Thomas), Miss E. Singer (St. Thomas), Mr. Richard Cohen (Detroit), Mr. Wm. Yerex (Detroit), Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Millard, Miss L. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mills.

THE TRICKS

Coffee Plays on Some.

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of afterwards.

"When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee, but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit and I did but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again, as he did not think it was the coffee caused the troubles.

"So I commenced it again and continued about six months, until my stomach commenced acting bad and choking as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg. One doctor said it was neuralgia and indigestion.

"One day I took a drive with my husband three miles in the country and I drank a cup of coffee for dinner. I thought sure I would die before I got back to town to a doctor. I was drawn double in the buggy and when my husband hitched the horse to get me out into the doctor's office, misery came up in my throat and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. The doctor pronounced it nervous heart trouble and when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up.

"My husband brought my supper to my bedside with a nice cup of hot coffee, but I said: 'Take that back, dear, I will never drink another cup of coffee if you gave me everything you are worth, for it is just killing me.' He and the others laughed at me and said:

"'The idea of coffee killing anybody.'

"'Well,' I said, 'it is nothing else but coffee that is doing it.'

"In the grocery one day my husband was persuaded to buy a box of Postum, which he brought home, and I made it for dinner and we both thought how good it was, but said nothing to the hired men, and they thought they had drank coffee until we laughed and told them. Well, we kept on with Postum and it was not long before the color came back to my cheeks and I got stout, and felt as good as I ever did in my life. I have no more stomach trouble and I know I owe it all to Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband has gained good health on Postum, as well as baby and I, and we all think nothing is too good to say about it." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Positively the Last Week of

MARA'S BIG FIRE SALE

Everything must be cleared out this week to make room for the new stock.

Thousands of bargains still left, including a large line of boots and shoes that will be almost given away.

134 Dundas Street

OPPOSITE MARKET LANE.

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere.

Annual Quarter Off Sale at Gillean's . .

Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, 1-4 Off

The most important sale brought before the people of London since our last Quarter Off Sale one year ago.. .. ..

Thos. Gillean,

402 Richmond Street. .

BISHOP APPOINTS RURAL DEANS AND ISSUES NEW INSTRUCTIONS

Rev. Canon Smith, of London, Named as Rural Dean for Middlesex.

The Bishop of Huron has announced the appointment of a number of rural deans for the Diocese of Huron, and at the same time his lordship has issued new instructions to the rural deans. The latter will hold their commissions for the space of three years, or during the bishop's pleasure. The appointments are:

Bruce—Rev. S. F. Robinson, Walkerton.

Elgin—Rev. A. B. Farney, Aylmer.

Essex—Rev. F. G. Newton, Kingsville.

Grey—Rev. James Ardill, Owen Sound.

Huron—Rev. William Lowe, Wingham.

Kent—Rev. Robert McCosh, Chatham.

Lambton—Rev. Canon Davis, Sarnia.

Middlesex—Rev. Canon Smith, London.

Norfolk—Rev. Richard Hicks, Simcoe.

Oxford—Rev. James Ward, Norwich.

Perth—Rev. W. J. Taylor, St. Marys.

Waterloo—Rev. John Ridley, Galt.

The instructions, based on the old code, are as follows:

The duties of the rural dean are: 1. To summon from time to time his ruri-decanal chapter. 2. To preside at its meetings. 3. To collect statistics when required and generally to superintend the business of the chapter as hereinafter provided. 4. To arrange the bishop's confirmation tour throughout the deanery, after consultation with the clergy thereof, and subject to the bishop's approval. 5. To be responsible for the holding of Sunday services in all vacant parishes in the deanery, and for the due administration of the Lord's Supper at least every six weeks during a vacancy. In the latter case his traveling expenses, together with the expenses of supplying his own parish, shall be borne by the vacant parish as part of the expenses of supply for that Sunday.

Subjects that may be dealt with at meetings of the rural deaneries: 1. The furtherance of all schemes adopted by authority, for the raising of the apportionments towards diocesan purposes, and towards the general missionary society of the church, and generally the adoption of any measures that may serve to secure the more efficient administration of the church's system, whether diocesan or general. 2. The extension of the church, parochial assessments, and the rearrangements of parishes and missions, subject to the approval of the executive committee. When any change in these respects shall be considered advisable by the deanery, it shall at once be reported to the archdeacon, who shall himself inquire into it and report to the executive committee. 3. The discussion of subjects affecting the life and welfare of the church. 4. Special matters that may have been referred to the consideration of the chapter by the bishop.

The ruri-decanal chapter shall meet at least twice in the year, and, when possible the meetings should be so arranged as to allow the archdeacon to be present to assist with his counsel. At each session of the chapter, the place for its subsequent meeting shall be decided upon.

The ruri-decanal chapter shall consist of the following members: The rural dean, who shall be chairman; the licensed clergy, together with the wardens and lay delegates to the synod of all parishes within the limits of the deanery. In case of the absence of the rural dean from any meeting of the chapter, the chapter shall elect its own chairman.

MADE SEVERAL VISITS

Bishop of Huron Spends Busy Week in Waterloo Deanery.

The Bishop of Huron spent this week visiting the parishes in the deanery of Waterloo, where he confirmed a large number of candidates. His lordship was at Trinity Church, Galt, on Sunday morning, when 22 candidates for confirmation were presented by the rector, Rev. J. Ridley. On Sunday evening he was at Waterloo, where Rev. S. P. Irwin is rector; Monday, Berlin, Rev. J. W. J. Andrew presented a class of twelve for confirmation; Tuesday, New Hamburg, Rev. C. P. Owen, rector, a largely attended reception was accorded to his lordship by the members of the congregation; Wednesday, Hespeler, Rev. W. N. Duthie, rector, presented a class of eleven persons for confirmation; Thursday, Preston, Rev. George J. Abey presented a class of eight for confirmation.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The London Zoo now has three gorillas, two being females. There is only one other female gorilla in Europe, and she is at Breslau.

Hueston's Star and Bon Ton Liveries.

.. License .. Commissioner's Office.

183 Union Block, Dundas St.,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that applications will now be received at this office from persons desirous of obtaining

License for the Sale of Spirituous Liquor

in the City of London, for the license year of 1905-6, which commences on the 1st day of May next.

Applications for license for premises not now under license must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of the electors entitled to vote at elections for the Legislative Assembly in the polling subdivision in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated.

No application can be received after the 1st day of April. By order,

JAS. H. BROWN, Inspector.

London, Ont., Feb. 28, 1905. 52u

SUPPLEMENT

London Advertiser

SECTION TWO

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1905. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A FIVE DAYS' BUTCHERY WAS FIGHT ABOUT MUKDEN

Both Sides Heavy Losers, Russian Wounded Streaming Through Mukden by the Thousands—Japanese Carry Trenches by Splendid Bayonet Charge.

Mukden, March 3.—A ceaseless artillery fire is heard ten miles southward. The roar of the guns is becoming more distinct every hour. The Russian losses during the last five days have been heavy. The wounded are streaming through Mukden northward, the hospital train service being infinitely better than at the time of the battle of the Shakhe River.

Great confusion prevails in this city, every means of transport out of Mukden being used.

Night attacks are again the feature of the struggle. In one engagement on the left flank for hours the man fought in the darkness, the Japanese using hand-grenades with terrible effect. The butchery on both sides was frightful.

Gen. Rennenkampff's troops acquitted themselves brilliantly, contesting the passes southeast for three days. They fought continuously, the Japanese pressing them on all sides, with heavy odds in favor of the Japanese. On Thursday night the corps lost about 1,800 men, of which number 14 were officers.

Over a thousand wounded have already arrived here.

Gen. Oku's Hearquarters in the Field, March 2.—Noon.—Via Fusan.—Delayed in Transmission.—A Japanese detachment sent to reconnoiter about 550 yards north of Apatai this (Thursday) morning, attacked the Russians and carried their trenches after a desperate bayonet charge against superior numbers.

The casualties suffered by Gen. Oku's army Wednesday night and this morning were about 2,000, but the Russian losses were greater. The movement is progressing in a heavy snowstorm.

SOME FIGURES AS TO BEEF TRUST

U. S. Commissioner Says That Several Companies Killed at Loss Last Year.

Washington, March 3. — President Roosevelt today transmitted to Congress the report of the commissioner of corporations upon the beef industry, submitted in compliance with the House resolution of March 7, 1904.

The report of the commissioner of corporations is to the effect that six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., National Packing Company, the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, and the Cudahy Packing Company—slaughtered in the year 1903 about 45 per cent of the total indicated slaughter in the United States; that the average net profit in 1903 for three of the companies was 99 cents per head; that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, was less profitable than usual, and that during the months when prices of beef were the highest, some, at least, of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head slaughtered. The changes in the margin between prices of cattle and beef are in themselves no indications whatever of the change in profits, says the report. Prices and conditions for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 are reviewed, and the conclusions are stated that the six companies especially discussed are apparently not overcapitalized; that the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business is comparatively small, and that during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, Swift & Co.'s profits have not exceeded 2 per cent of the total sales; Cudahy & Co.'s is stated at 1.8 for 1904 and 2.3 per cent for 1902. With reference to private car lines in the packing industry it is stated that the profit is a very liberal one, a net return of from 14 to 17 per cent being indicated, but it is added, that reckoned on the basis of dressed beef transported, the profit would add but little to the cost of beef to the consumer. The profit of one concern, Cudahy Packing Company, on its investment in cars, was as high as 22 per cent in one year. Further, it stated that the six principal packing concerns, while they slaughtered but 45 per cent of the total cattle killed in 1903, they slaughtered nearly 98 per cent of the cattle killed in eight leading western packing centers; that they control a very large percentage of the trade in beef, particularly in the east, and that they furnish New York about 75 per cent, Boston more than 85 per cent, Philadelphia about 60 per cent, Pittsburg more than 60 per cent, and Baltimore about 50 per cent.

The report, in conclusion, says that the National Packing Company, mentioned as one of the "Big Six," is a merger of various packing plants, but except for that concern there appears to be no general inter-ownership of stock among the six principal companies.

THE LANDLORDS' HARVEST

Fabulous Prices for Rooms Along the Line of Paraee.

Washington, March 4. — Mrs. Jennie Tuttle Hobart, widow of Ex-Vice-President Garrett A. Hobart, has rented three rooms at the New Willard from the windows of which she and her friends will view the parade on inauguration day.

Fabulous prices are being asked for choice places along the avenue from which to view the great national event. Mrs. Hobart pays $700 for her suite, while Cornelius Vanderbilt has taken four rooms on the third floor of the same house for which he pays $1,000. George Gould has rented four rooms in the name of his wife's mother, Mrs. Kingdon, which will cost him a like amount.

J. P. Morgan has engaged three rooms for which he pays $1,200. Mr. Morgan will not be here himself, but members of his family will. Clarence H. Mackay has engaged five rooms for which he pays $1,750. William Nelson Cromwell has engaged four rooms at $1,500. Governor Higgins, of New York, and party, have four rooms on the sixth floor at $1,000. Oscar G. Murray president of the Baltimore and Ohio, has been assigned four rooms at the same figure.

Looking for Daughter.

Windsor, Ont., March 3. — Andrew Hartford, chief of police at Leamington, is looking for his daughter who is said to have eloped with a Wheatley man, who, it is said, has two wives living, having married a Leamington girl some time ago, whom he left to take up with a Montreal woman. Hartford traced the pair as far as Windsor. He thinks they have crossed to Detroit.

ANOTHER STEP IN LIFE CREATION

Professor Loeb Perfects Artificial Reproduction of Sea Urchins.

San Francisco, March 4. — Complete success in artificial reproduction from the female egg of the sea urchin not vitalized by the male principle has been achieved by Professor Jacques Loeb, of the University of California. The eminent physiologist issued a bulletin announcing that he had at last perfected his amazing experiments, begun at the University of Chicago several years ago, to a point which is just at the threshold of his daring goal—the creation of life itself.

Since the publication of his revolutionary discoveries in Chicago Professor Loeb has worked silently along the same lines. His previous triumph had been only partial—for the larvae which he had developed by chemical and physical means from unfertilized eggs were abnormal, and could achieve only the preliminary stages of their growth. He succeeded, also, only with a fraction of 1 per cent of the eggs with which he worked. But now he can produce perfect, healthy baby urchins from more than 90 per cent of the eggs used.

Professor Loeb sums up his results in the following words: "We are now able to imitate the natural process of fertilization in the egg of the sea urchin completely by physical and chemical means. The fact that the parthenogenetic larvae (animals developed artificially), produced by the new method have the same vitality as the larvae produced by normal fertilization arouses the hope that it will be possible to undertake the solution of the problems to which the raising of parthenogenetic larvae in large numbers is preliminary."

These fields of further research at which Professor Loeb hints are nothing less than the rewriting of the mystery of reproduction of life, in all organisms from animalculae to man, in chemical and physical terms—the elimination of that divine force at the sources of life which has previously baffled materialistic science.

Professor Loeb's veiled suggestion recalls a statement made by him several years ago in a scientific journal—that he was fully convinced, from his experiments with sea urchins, that immaculate conception, through subtle changes in the chemical and physical forces in the blood is a possibility.

The previous Loeb experiments had been carried out by an immersion of unfertilized eggs of the sea urchin in water, the density of which was increased by certain salts. He has achieved his complete success by the addition of a chemical known as "ethylacetate" to the former solutions. In explaining his work, he says:

"It occurred to me that the spermatozoon (male principle), might carry into the egg not one, but several substances or conditions, each of which was responsible for only a part of the specific features of sexual fertilization, and that in order to completely imitate the action of the spermatozoon it might be necessary to combine two methods of artificial parthenogenesis, each of which imitates the process of sexual fertilization only partly. This latter idea proved correct far beyond my expectations."

DESTROYED RECORDS

Is the Charge Laid Against a United States Congressman.

Washington, March 3. — Binger Hermann, a member of Congress, from Oregon, and former commissioner of the general land office, today was indicted by the federal grand jury here on the charge of destroying public records. The substance of the charge is that Mr. Hermann, just previous to his resignation as commissioner of the general land office, which was on Feb. 1, 1903, destroyed 25 letterpress copybooks containing copies of official communications written by him as commissioner of the land office and relating to the business of the bureau. Mr. Hermann's attorney appeared in court immediately after the indictment and asked that bail be fixed. The district attorney suggested $50,000, while Mr. Hermann's counsel named $2,500, the latter figure being fixed.

A Fake Confession.

Allentown, Pa., March3.—The police authorities here do not believe the reported confession of Adolph J. Bloch, who is in the Washington County jail, that he murdered Mrs. Kate Fatzinger. Counsel for Eugene Bloch said today: "The woman was not murdered. It was a suicide compact between her and Bloch, as he declared during the trial."

CAN'T GET SPEAKERS

Toronto Orangemen Arrange to Publicly Discuss Schools.

Toronto, March 4.—Dr. Sproule, M. P. for East Grey, and grand master of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, is in Toronto, and this afternoon commenced a conference at the hall with the leading Orangemen of the city with the object of arriving at a decision as to the best method of opposing the school clauses of the autonomy bill. The executive of the County Orange Lodge is having very great difficulty in obtaining speakers for the public meeting, which it is proposed to hold in Association Hall on Monday evening, to protest against the school clauses of the Northwest autonomy bill. Several prominent men have been invited, but so far every one of them has declined, other engagements being urged as the reason for not accepting.

EDWARD TO ROOSEVELT

Durand Delivers the President a Letter of Congratulation.

Washington, March 3.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, presented to the President today a personal letter of congratulation on his approaching inauguration and the beginning of the new administration, from King Edward. The letter was sealed, and its contents are known only to the President and to King Edward. This is the first of the letters from foreign rulers which, it has been indicated, would be sent to President Roosevelt.

POLES MUTINY AT FRONT

Sensational But Unconfirmed Report From Manchurian Army.

St. Petersburg, March 3. — Ugly rumors of mutiny among some of the Polish regiments at the front are in circulation, but they are not confirmed.

A general strike was proclaimed at sectional meetings of workmen here today.

A Warsaw dispatch says: The gas workers' strike has ended, and the workmen will return to their labors Saturday, thus avoiding the danger of the city being left in darkness throughout Saturday night, when outbreaks are most feared by the authorities. The gas company have granted a nine-hour day.

The Workmen's Association of the national democratic party has issued an anti-revolutionary manifesto declaring that only fools think of starting a revolution at the present moment, and says that the only result would be the slaugther of innocent workmen. The authorities say they have sufficient troops to maintain order.

E. F. CLARKE, M. P., DEAD AT TORONTO

The Member for Center Toronto Succumbs to Heart-Failure Following Pneumonia.

Toronto, March 3.—Mr. E. F. Clarke, M. P. for Center Toronto, died tonight at his residence here. Mr. Clarke came home from Ottawa two weeks ago, suffering from congestion of the lungs, which developed into pneumonia. He had two relapses, but all this week has been steadily getting better and stronger, and it was expected that he would entirely recover shortly. At 5:30 tonight unfavorable symptoms appeared. The doctors were sent for, but he was beyond help when they arrived at the house. He died suddenly of heart failure at 6:30. He was surrounded by all members of his family, and Mr. Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, who is in the city to attend the bar dinner tonight, was also present.

Edward Frederick Clarke was born at Baileboro, County Cavan, Ireland, April 24, 1850, of Irish parents. He was educated at the Model School in his native town. He married Charlotte Elizabeth Scott, daughter of the late Daniel Scott, Toronto, Dec. 30, 1884. He was mayor of the city of Toronto during the years 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891. He came to Canada in July, 1864, and went to Michigan, where he resided for a few months. He returned to Toronto in November, 1864, and served an apprenticeship in the Globe office, afterwards going into business for himself. He represented Toronto for two terms in the Ontario Legislature, 1887-1894, and was elected one of the representatives for West Toronto in the House of Commons at the general election 1896; re-elected at the general election 1900. Owing to the last redistribution of seats, Mr. Clarke sought election in Center Toronto in November last, and was returned by a large majority. Mr. Clarke was regarded as one of the strongest men on the Conservative side of the House.

CONDEMNS STOCK YARDS

Those at Chicago Menace the Health of the World.

Chicago, March 3.—Referring to the Chicago stock yards as "those truly Augean stables," a special sanitary commissioner of the London Lancet writes in the issues of that journal strongly condemning the methods employed by the packers and recommending stringent laws for better sanitation for the stock yards district.

The investigator says the health of the world is at the mercy of the unsanitary conditions prevailing at the Chicago stock yards.

Here are some of the strongest passages from his report:

"The whole nation should rise and insist upon the sweeping out of those truly Augean stables known as the Chicago stock yards.

"The municipality of Chicago should build modern slaughter houses according to modern principles of sanitary science.

"A law should be enacted prohibiting private slaughter houses.

"The conditions of the Chicago packing industry affect the health of the entire world.

"The conditions prevailing within this giant industry are almost inconceivable.

"The larger death rate prevailing within the stock yards district is due to the conditions of employment, and not to the dwellings of the workers."

Local packers resent the charge of the Lancet that the stock yards are unclean and dangers and a menace to the world's health. Arthur E. White, a department manager for the Swift Company, declares the premises around the yards are as clean as any kitchen. The suggestion of the Lancet for a municipal abattoir does not meet with favor.

HOW GREAT TUNNEL WAS CONSTRUCTED

The Boring of the Simplon a Marvelous Feat.

SERIOUS DANGERS MET WITH

Great Rush of Water When Galleries Met—Treacherous Nature of Rock Encountered.

London, March 3.—The world never witnessed a greater triumph of mind over matter than was signalized by the successful meeting of the galleries which now pierce the Simplon Mountain for a distance of 12.26 miles and shorten the journey from Calais to Milan to 685 miles, compared with the 680 miles by the Mont Cenis tunnel and 665 miles by the St. Gothard. Extraordinary talent, unquenchable perseverance and superb courage have contributed to overcome obstacles which it is admitted were unprecedented in any previous engineering work. It was not the extreme length of the tunnel which constituted the difficulty of the enterprise, but the soft, treacherous rock, combined with hot and cold springs of great volume.

The inception of the scheme and the initiation of the work are matters of history, as are also the repeated subsequent predictions that the end could not be achieved. The tunnel, which is really two parallel tunnels, each with a single track, was begn in the autumn of 1898 at Brigue, Switzerland, and a month or two later at Iselle, Italy. All the machinery installations had to be specially prepared, hence the progress at the outset was slow, but from January, 1899, until December, 1903, it progressed at an average of 3,497 meters a year. Some of the greatest troubles were met in 1904, when only 1,652 meters were pierced, but for months together the splendid drills regularly turned out 18 feet of gallery every 24 hours, which far exceeded the rate ever before attained in the world on any work of this kind.

The gradient ascends at each entrance towards the middle for the purpose of drainage, and this alone made possible the completion of the work. At a distance of 4,400 meters from Iselle a spring, or rather a river, of cold water was struck, which gushed 12,500 gallons a minute and delayed operations on the Italian side for months. Moreover, the ground was treacherous and this necessitated elaborate propping. The largest timbers were crushed and steel girders were twisted. The latter were eventually made serviceable with the aid of concrete cement.

Meanwhile from Brigue the workers reached the summit of the gradient in the middle of the tunnel, although the temperature had risen to 132 degrees Fahrenheit, when was 25 degrees higher than expected. The Swiss workers then began to drive down to meet the Italians, and the hot springs troubles, which had been fully foreseen, began again. Water of a temperature of 117 degrees Fahrenheit was soon tapped, but this was overcome for a while by sending jets of cold water into the fissures.

When, however, the Swiss had gone 809 meters from the summit, the works became filled with scalding water and finally stopped the working from the Brigue end. This was in May, 1904. It was the last named accumulation which gushed through the final breach. From the Swiss side the works into Italy now remain complete. Arching of masonry covers in the water channel beneath the floor of the tunnel. It is expected that a train will go through the tunnel not later than May of this year.

Throughout the operation no dust was produced, it being immediately turned into mud by the exhaust water from the drills. The remarkable standard of health of the 3,000 men employed is partly attributable to this and to the admirable arrangements which had been made for protecting them. They were protected against sudden changes of temperature, and arrangements were made for changing and drying their clothes, constantly, and providing douche baths and substantial food. Great attention was paid to ventilation, and such a thing as foul air was actually unknown.

Three shifts of eight hours each constituted a day's work. No man left his work or dropped his tools until his successor had actually stepped into his place.

SEES DANGER IN U. S. NAVY

Paris "Temps" Thinks Roosevelt's Pacific Attitude May Change.

Paris, March 4. — The Temps, in an editorial article upon the American navy says that, while it may be true that President Roosevelt's present intentions have the pacific object of the maintenance of commercial interests and the opening up of new markets, "who can foretell the influences which, tomorrow, may compel the President to adopt a policy of aggression? Who can foresee that day when the instrument Roosevelt has forged may not be employed to other ends than those intended. The American nation is young and full of vigor; is somewhat, as regards Europe, a turbulent child, in whose hands one does not wish to see firearms. Roosevelt would supply a whole panoply. There are those who fear accidents."

FRESH PERIOD OF TROUBLE

Berlin Predicts Economic Anarchy in the Russian Empire.

Berlin, March 3.—The Russian Emperor's manifesto to his people, synchronizing with the defeat of his army in the far east, is treated by the newspapers of all opinions here as being the beginning of a fresh period of misfortune for Russia. The conservative and monarchical newspapers predict renewed disorders, although they also believe that the authorities will continue to be successful in suppressing disturbances because the rioters are without arms, without organization, and without efficient leadership. But, although internal order will be preserved, some of the influential editors believe that a flow of economic anarchy has already set in, and that as the months go on it must make itself felt in lessening the supporting of the Manchurian army and on Russian credit abroad.

NAN'S SECOND TRIAL

Arranged to Have It Come Off Early in April.

New York, March 3.—A request by Nan Patterson's aged father, that the girl be allowed to go to Washington in custody of a keeper to see her sister, May Queen Kilburne, who, he said, is dying, was denied today by District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome said there was no way under the law by which such a proceeding could be permitted, and that the only hope he could give the father was in telling him that Miss Patterson would be put on trial again early next month. Nan Patterson has been in the Tombs Prison nine months lacking one day, charged with the murder of Caesar Young, a wealthy turf man and bookmaker. She has had one trial, but the jury could not agree.

WILL TALK TARIFF

Winston Churchill to Introduce Preference With Colonies.

London, March 3.—Winston Churchill's motion with respect to preferential trading with the colonies will be discussed Wednesday next. The motion is as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the permanent unity of the British Empire cannot be secured through a system of preferential duties based upon a protective taxation of foods."

Earl Beauchamp has given notice to the House of Lords that he will call attention to British trade with Canada before and since the imposition of the preferntial tariff.

The sum of £150 each appears in the navy estimates for ordinary repairs and maintenance of Esquimalt and Halifax.

BRITAIN READY FOR AN INVASION

Possibility of a Surprise Attack Discussed in the British House.

London, March 3. — In the House of Lords today, Lord Ellenborough (Conservative) drew attention to the dangers of which the country might be exposed during the few hours preceding a declaration of war or the first few days of a contest if the Government was unable to check the dissemination of news, and asked if the Government would take steps to consider an alteration of the laws, etc.

Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, replying, said he knew of no law which could prevent the "baleful dissemination of news." The most patriotic journalist might innocently jeopardize an issue. Parliament and the press might be urged to consider a remedy. Japan, Lord Selborne added, would not have succeeded as she had but for her power in suppressing news. He discussed at some length Lord Ellenborough's question regarding the admiralty's precautions against the possibility of a surprise naval attack similar to that off Port Arthur, and an invasion of Great Britain by a foreign country. He said he did not propose to discuss the question whether Great Britain or any other country was liable to attack from a foreign power at a moment of profound peace, when there was not even a diplomatic cloud on the horizon. He said Lord Ellenborough had greatly exaggerated the danger of a surprise invasion, and had underrated the difficulties which would confront an invader. A temporary loss of command of the sea from negligence or accident by Great Britain would never enable an invader to land in this country. The whole experience of the existing war lent force to that conclusion. Lord Selborne laid stress on the immense importance to Japan of disposing entirely of the Russian fleet. He said the whole issue of the war hinged upon this, and everyone who followed the history of the war had noted the intense nervousness of the Japanese so long as a single vessel of the Russian squadron remained afloat.

CZAR RUSHES TROOPS TO WARSAW; MARTIAL LAW WILL BE PROCLAIMED

Warsaw, March 3.—The Emperor's manifesto was published here today. It is feared its reactionary tone will have a bad effect. Everyone is nervously anticipating the developments of the next few days. It is rumored that martial law will be proclamed here March 4.

Three regiments of infantry and some squadrons of Cossacks arrived here today. The authorities apparently are concentrating troops at critical centers in readiness for emergencies. Seven infantry regiments and a strong force of Cossacks are stationed at Lodz. The exodus of the wealthiest people of Warsaw continues.

The trains to Germany and Austria are crowded. There have been further arrests of Journalists.

A deputation of citizens of Warsaw and other Polish cities is going to St. Petersburg under the leadership of Count Tzszkiewich to see M. Witte, president of the Committee of Ministers, and the Minister of Education, in an attempt to secure concessions, including the introduction of the Polish language in the schools in order to get them reopened.

The agitation among the Polish peasantry is reported to be spreading, particularly in the districts of Lomza and Siedloe.

THINGS HUM AT THE SOO SINCE REORGANIZATION

How the Late Provincial Government Put the Big Plant on Its Feet—All Claims Adjusted and the Steel Rail Mills Running to the Limit of Capacity.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

Ottawa, March 2.—Readers of a certain New York magazine may remember that the present writer prepared and published in the latter part of 1902, an article on "The Wonderful Development of the Sault."

About the time the readers of the magazine were being introduced to that vast array of industries that had grown up at the falls under the direction of Mr. F. H. Clergue, the daily papers were telling of the fall of the Sault.

One after another of the works closed, stocks tumbled and millions melted away between the setting and the rising of the sun.

Mr. Clergue, who had been heralded as the greatest empire builder that had ever crossed the border, was branded a boomer and adventurer.

Weeks, months went by. As often as those seeking the resuscitation of the Sault got to a point where they felt confident of success, something would arise to prevent the carrying out of the plan of reorganization.

From week to week, from month to month the English-American banking house which held a mortgage on the property of the consolidated Lake Superior Company extended the time when they might have foreclosed.

And still the men who were laboring day and night to save the Sault industries failed. These splendid plants, upon which more than thirty millions of dollars had been spent, were not worth ten million when you came to borrow on them.

Finally, a bold Provincial Government loaned the Lake Superior Company two million dollars, which, by encouragement, brought 3,500,000 other dollars into the reorganization.

The result was that the Speyer mortgage of $4,500,000 was lifted, and the company was provided with $1,000,000 as working capital, in addition to raw material on hand, amounting to $1,000,000. The company also retained $1,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, to be sold to meet its future requirements.

All Claims Adjusted.

The claims of creditors, amounting to $2,500,000, with but few exceptions, have all been adjusted and settled. The operation of the various works has been resumed. The power plants, transit, ferry, traction, water and light, railway and steamship and other subsidiary companies, are all in full operation. Development work is being carried on at the Gertrude and Elsie nickel mines, near Sudbury, with very satisfactory results. The daily output of the Helen mine this year is expected to average 1,000 tons per day. Every pound of ore which will be mined this year has already been sold at a good price, and part of the output for 1906 has also been sold. In its operations in the woods the company this winter expects to take out from fifteen to twenty million feet of pine; of pulp wood it will cut thirty to forty thousand cords; of charcoal wood it has already in the woods, ready to be brought out, 100,000 cords. The charcoal plant at the Soo and on the line of railway is producing from ten to twelve thousand bushels of charcoal per day, 1,000 gallons of wood alcohol and twelve thousand pounds of acetate of lime. The pulp mills is turning out a hundred tons per day, the best daily average in the history of the company.

The Giant Steel Plant.

In connection with the steel plant, one blast furnace has been in constant operation for several weeks, and is turning out between 240 and 250 tons of pig-iron per day. The other furnace, which is to be operated by charcoal, is about to commence operations, and this will bring the annual output of the blast furnaces up to 150,000 tons. The steel rail mill consumes more pig-iron than the blast furnaces can at present produce, but the supply will be supplemented by the blast furnace at Midland, in which the company is interested. The rail mill is turning out between 400 and 500 tons of rails per day, and under favorable conditions has reached even between 500 and 600 tons. The total output of the rail mill to the end of June has already been sold, the purchasers being the Intercolonial Railway, Pere Marquette Railway, Michigan Central Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The revival has given profitable employment to an army of workingmen. The number employed varies slightly from time to time, according to the number of men in the woods in connection with the timber operations of the company, but the number employes now on the pay roll is about 3,800. The pay roll for the month of December was $142,469. The monthly freight bill of the company amounts to between $125,000 and $150,000, and the average monthly expenditures of the company at the present time for all purposes is about $550,000. From 140 to 150 cars of freight come in and go out daily.

The Government's Security.

These results have been produced without the expenditure of a single dollar by the Ontario Government. The Government merely loaned the public credit by guaranteeing the company's bonds to the extent of $2,000,000. The interest on these bonds has been paid by the company out of its own earnings. As security the Government holds the Algoma Central Railway and its steamships; 600,000 acres of land granted to the company; $5,641,000 of the company's stock, which is quoted at about 30 on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and $2,418,000 of first mortgage bonds that are a first charge upon a plant in which $30,000,000 has been invested.

And so the Soo is singing again, the trolley car is running merrily along the paved streets that were bogs when the Bangor man found the Falls of Ste. Marie, the little ferry is whistling gaily at the big freighters that are locking up and down the Soo, and all about are the unmistakable signs of prosperity.

The Provincial Government, which was abused at the time for the precedent they established, have passed out of office and into history. The Opposition leader, who not only opposed the scheme for reopening the Sault industries, but declared that the money expended might better be thrown into Lake Superior, is in power, but has probably revised his estimate of that most creditable enterprse at the Falls.

Now that the undoubted resources of New Ontario are known, that a practical test under a practical management has demonstrated the fact that these mills can be made to pay, the vast industries will doubtless go on uninterrupted for years, as the supply of raw material is practically inexhaustible.

With an abundance of raw material, and an ever-increasing demand for the products of the mills, there seems little possibility of a second slump at the Sault.

The Outlook for New Ontario.

The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway will cross the Canadian Pacific and tap the Grand Trunk Pacific, the new transcontinental line, and push on to the worth, probably to Hudson Bay.

The vast land grant will be valuable, for it has been proven that this New Ontario clay belt will produce splendid crops of wheat.

As the timber is cleared off, every stick of which is used, even to the small white birch, from which spools are made, the land will be turned into farms, the products of which will furnish traffic for the railway and help to supply the tables of the thousand of employes of the company and the growing settlement at the Sault.

Then, too, in so vast a country practically unprospected, there are doubtless many valuable mines yet undiscovered, so the outlook in New Ontario is, on the whole, very encouraging.

CY WARMAN.

ONE SPECIAL RAMS ANOTHER

Victims Were Excursionists En Route to Roosevelt's Inauguration.

Pittsburg, March 3. — In a rear-end collision tonight between two special passenger trains from Cleveland on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway en route to Washington, six men and one woman were killed, and twenty other persons were injured. The passengers were en route to the federal capital to attend the presidential inauguration tomorrow.

The accident happened at Clifton station, eight miles west of here, and was caused by the first special stopping for a hot box, while the second followed so closely that the flagman had not time to get back far enough to prevent the collision.

The first train carried a battalion of the Ohio Engineers. It was made up of six coaches and a baggage car. The second train, with the same number of cars, carried the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, with a band and 25 or 30 women.

When the crash came the passengers in the rear of the first train were the principal sufferers, and all the fatalities were in that car.

The wreckage took fire from the engine, and the entire first train and three cars of the second were burned. New trains were made up and sent to the scene to bring the dead and injured here. Major J. C. McQuigg, who was in command of the Engineers battalion, had both legs broken at the thigh and probably will die.

May Succeed Strathcona.

Winnipeg, Man., March 3.—It was reported here some weeks ago that Hon. Mr. Sifton intended resigning, and would probably go to England, succeeding Lord Strathcona as high commissioner.

MURDER CHARGE IN HOCKEY CASE

Loney, Who Struck the Blow That Killed Laurin, Must Stand Trial.

Alexandria, March 3.—The coroner's jury found that Alcides Laurin, the hockey player, killed in a game at Maxville last week, came to his death by a blow on the head with a hockey stick in the hands of Allan Loney, and that the blow was delivered deliberately, and not in self-defense. Loney is held on the charge of murder on information laid by deceased's brother. The preliminary trial will be held Tuesday next at Cornwall.

NO TRAINS TO MANCHURIA

Strikers Have Tied Up Traffic for the Last Nine Days.

Paris, March 4. — A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Aurore says that, in consequence of the strikes and damage to railway lines, no trains have left for Manchuria for nine days. There are 250,000 men on strike in the Donetz coal basin. As a rule they are orderly. At Lugansk strikers seized a dynamite storehouse.

Many dvorniks (doorkeepers), of St. Petersburg have signed a promise not to assist the troops in the event of disorders. Hitherto they have exercised semi-police functions.

It is stated that the police of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kieff have arranged mutually to proclaim a strike when the strike on the railways has reached its height.

Fifty persons were killed in the suppression of the Jewish demonstrations in Theodosia, in the Crimea, on February the 26th.

FOR REAL, GENUINE WORTH

There's no Japan Tea grown can compare with

"SALADA"

Natural Green Tea is as far ahead of Japan Tea as Salada Black is ahead of all other black teas. Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

ALL FOR HER

NOTICE.—The Advertiser has purchased from the Bowen-Merrill Company the serial rights to that popular story "The Puppet Crown," by Harold MacGrath, author of "The Man on the Box." The "Puppet Crown" is a romance of the "The Prisoner of Zenda" type, and has had an enormous sale. The first installment will be published next Saturday, March 11. The present story will be concluded some time next week.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Faradeane was led to the cell in which he was to wait during the adjournment. Five minutes afterward, the warder announced Mr. Edgar.

Mr. Edgar waited until the door was closed and then held out his hand.

Faradeane took it with the faintest gesture of surprise.

"I suppose you don't remember me, my lord," said Mr. Edgar. "I was a guest at a river party you gave some years ago."

Faradeane passed his hand across his brow.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I had forgotten. I am sorry that we should meet again under such circumstances."

"Yes, my lord," said Mr. Edgar, "and yet I cannot help feeling glad that the judge should have trusted your case to me. We have so short a time in which to confer, that I am sure you will forgive me if I proceed at once to discuss the matter. I need not say, my lord, that I myself, speaking as a counsel, am quite convinced of your innocence. It is not for me to ask you why you have seen fit to plead guilty to a crime of which I, for one, am perfectly sure you were utterly incapable. But I wish most earnestly, in fact it is my duty, to point out to you that unless some evidence can be produced to rebut that which the prosecution have already produced, and that which I believe they have still in hand, you stand in the most terrible peril. I will ask you only one question, bearing directly on the death of this unfortunate woman. Will you tell me, my lord, as man to man—as prisoner to his counsel—did she commit suicide?"

Faradeane turned his head away, and was silent for a moment. Then he said, "No."

An expression of surprise crossed Mr. Edgar's face and he looked down and bit his lip as if puzzled.

"She did not commit suicide?" he said. "Then how am I to account for the presence of the revolver bearing your name? If she had committed suicide, I could have accounted for the revolver being in her possession, as part of the property which may have fallen into her hands as your wife. How am I to account for this?"

"Mr. Edgar," said Faradeane, gravely, "I can understand your desire to do your duty, and to assist me; and, believe me, it costs me a great deal not to be able to tell all that I should like to tell you; but I have reasons for remaining silent. That these reasons are all-powerful with me you may well believe, when I am content to plead guilty to a crime the penalty for which is the scaffold. I can render you no assistance. It was not my wish that you were appointed my counsel. I cannot close your lips. I cannot, in the face of the court, decline the aid which it has appointed; but I can say nothing to help you in this matter."

Mr. Edgar took one or two paces up and down the narrow cell.

"Every word you have said, my lord," he said, "goes further and further to convince me that you are not guilty. Oh, I do beg of you—with all the earnestness of which I am capable—consider the position in which you stand. Such a name as that which you bear, surely you owe something to that. If you have no thought for your life, think of that name which has been handed down to you honored and stainless——"

Faradeane put up his hand.

"Stainless no longer," he said. "The story of my shame, and my wife's, is by this time all over England. In a word, Mr. Edgar, I am utterly weary of the life which you would endeavor to save. I repeat, I can tell you nothing; my lips are closed, let the end be what it may!"

The young counsel's face paled, and he bit his lips.

"So be it, my lord," he said; "but give me leave to tell you that though you will render me no assistance, will give me no information, I shall still do my duty. Forgive me if I tell you that there are no reasons grave enough to warrant a man sacrificing his life, and I shall still do my very utmost to prove that the plea of guilt which you set up this morning is an utterly false one."

Faradeane inclined his head.

"I am sure you will do that, Mr. Edgar," he said, "and I am sorry I cannot wish you success."

Mr. Edgar bowed and was leaving the cell, when Faradeane put out his hand with a gesture to arrest him.

"One moment," he said. "You can do something for me."

Mr. Edgar stopped, and looked at him with a sudden hope.

"There is a lady in court," said Faradeane in a very low voice, "Mr. Vanley's daughter—Mrs. Bradstone. Will you do me a favor?"

"I will do anything you ask me, except believe you guilty of this murder, my lord."

"You will go to her and ask her—beg her to leave the court. I ask it as the last favor I shall ever demand of her; I beg of her, in the name of the friendship which existed between us, to leave the court and go home."

Mr. Edgar inclined his head.

"I will do as you wish, my lord," he said, and he left the cell.

If that were possible, the excitement had increased during the luncheon-hour, and the crush in and about the court was greater than it had been when the trial commenced.

Olivia, the squire and Bessie had not left their seats.

Mr. Edgar, when he entered the court, made his way toward them.

"Mr. Vanley, I believe?" he said.

The squire nodded.

"I ask your permission to speak a few words to Mrs. Bradstone," he said.

Olivia rose, inwardly trembling, but outwardly calm.

"I have just seen Lord Clydesford, madame," he said, "and he has asked me to be the bearer of a message for you."

Olivia's lips moved.

"He has asked me to beg you to leave the court and avoid this, which must be a most painful scene."

"He asked you that?" said Olivia. "He wishes me to go?"

"Yes, madame; he does most earnestly."

"Will you tell him," said Olivia, "that I will do anything he asks me but that? I canot go."

Mr. Edgar bowed respectfully and went towards his place, an expression of keen, earnest thought on his face.

There was a buzz of the most profound interest and curiosity when, pale and haggard, but still calm, and with a kind of weary indifference, the prisoner was led into the dock.

As the judge took his seat upon the bench Mr. Edgar rose.

"My lord," he said, "I have had an interview with the prisoner, and upon the result of that interview I have to ask your lordship to adjourn the trial until next sessions."

A murmur of astonishment ran through the court.

The judge looked grave.

"This is a very unusual aplication, Mr. Edgar, at such a period. I do not know that I should be warranted in adjourning the trial unless you can assure me that you have evidence directly bearing upon the alleged murder, evidence which has only just come into your possession."

An older man might have made the assertion with brazen confidence, but Mr. Edgar labored under the disadvantage of being a young and honest man.

"As to evidence, my lord" he began with a slight hesitation.

But Mr. Sewell rose.

"My lord," he said, "is is my duty to oppose the application of my learned friend. If, as your lordship said, he had come into possession of material evidence, I, as representing the Crown, should certainly not oppose his application. But I would point out to your lordship that, as we think, our chain of evidence for the prosecution is complete and unbroken, and I submit that the adjournment would be both unusual and uncalled for."

"I am afraid I must agree with Mr. Sewell," said the judge, gravely. "The trial must proceed; we must go on."

The spectators drew a long breath. It would have been a terrible disappointment to have been robbed of so exciting a drama at the conclusion of only the first act.

Mr. Sewell proceeded to call his witnesses.

The first was Browne, who had found the body, and Faradeane, standing beside it. The revolver was produced and handed to the jury.

Mr. Edgar asked, "Do you identify this?"

There was a moment's pause.

"It bears the prisoner's initials," said Mr. Sewell.

Mr. Edgar examined the revolver closely. Then he said:

"Has anyone a magnifying glass?"

A buzz went round, and a gentleman—a doctor—handed his pocket-glass to him.

He took it and examined the initials closely, long and closely, while every eye was fixed upon him.

"I call your attention, gentlemen of the jury, to the fact," he said, slowly and impressively, "that these initials have been recently made. Now, Browne, I ask you—and be careful how you answer—were those initials upon this revolver when you picked it up?"

Every soul in court waited for the answer.

"They were, sir," said Browne.

Mr. Edgar drew a pen-knife from his pocket and handed it with the revolver to the jury.

"I ask you, gentlemen, to compare the engraving upon that pocket-knife and the initials scratched upon the revolver. Further than that I cannot go, unless his lordship permits me to go into the dock and swear that the initials on that knife were engraved nine months ago."

Mr. Sewell rose.

"My learned friend cannot be witness and counsel at the same time."

"I am aware of that," said Mr. Edgar, boldly. "I simply place the knife beside the revolver for the jury's inspection."

While this little scene had been enacting Olivia had leaned forward with parted lips and dilating eyes, her heart throbbing with a faint hope. Then she sank back, her hands tightly clasped in her lap.

Inch by inch, with terrible sequence, Mr. Sewell unfolded his case, and minute by minute the case for the prosecution looked darker and more unanswerable.

Faradeane stood apparently unmoved his hand resting without a tremor upon the front of the dock, his eyes fixed upon the ground.

At last Mr. Sewell said, "This is our case, my lord."

Mr. Edgar rose, and squaring his shoulders as a man does who is facing a more than ordinarily difficult task, said:

"My lord and gentlemen of the jury: I know that I have no need to ask your indulgence. I know that I need not point out to you how terrible is the responsibility which rests upon my shoulders. With you lies the verdict, but with me lies the awful responsibility of so pleading for the life of the prisoner at the bar that no chance, however slight, shall escape my notice. I am aware that expressions of belief in the inocence or guilt of my client made by a counsel can have but little weight; but, gentlemen, I feel that I must tell you that if there should be any shortcomings in my pleading on this man's behalf, such shortcomings will not arise from any doubt of his innocence.

"I stand here to fight for his life, and if I needed any spur beyond that of a sense of duty, I should find it in the thorough belief which I entertain of his innocence, and that notwithstanding that he has, for reasons of which I am not afraid to state I am ignorant, seen fit in the first instance to plead guilty.

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard from the eloquent lips of the counsel for the prosecution the story of my client's life. You have heard how, in a moment of unreasoning passion, he, the bearer of a high and noble name, married an ignorant and low-born, gipsy girl.

"Now, mark, gentlemen of the jury, this man who is accused of this crime. He did not—as, alas; too many men of his position have done—take advantage of the lowliness of this girl, use her as a toy, and as a toy tired of, throw her away; but, remembering his noble name and all that belonged to it, he married her.

[To be Continued.]

SOCIAL GLEANINGS

As the guest of Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman for the past week, Mrs. Fred Harper has had a most delightful visit at the capital. On Saturday evening the Honorable Speaker and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Harper and Mr. Boulton were guests of Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman for a very smart theater party to the "Maid and the Mummy" at the Russell House Theater.

On her return from visiting Mrs. Hyman in Ottawa, Miss Marjorie Gibbons stopped over in Hamilton to visit Mrs. George F. Glassco.

Mrs. Hugh Baker, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. Talbot Macbeth in Ridout street.

Mrs. Lionel Eliot came from Goderich on Monday to visit Mrs. J. W. Hyman in Kent street.

Miss Louise Casault, whose bright personality charmed many in London during her visit to Thornwood, is now enjoying similar conquests in Ottawa.

A dance given in Ottawa last Monday evening by the wives of several of the members was quite a smart event, enjoyed by Mrs. Harper and others well known locally.

This afternoon Mrs. Arthur Smith, in St. James street, was the hostess of a very smart tea.

Captain Duncan Campbell, D. S. O., Mrs. Campbell, and their baby, who were the guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. Becher, Thornwood, early in February, and have since been staying with Mrs. Campbell's parents, Major and Mrs. O'Reilly, Herkimer street, Hamilton, left for New York on Monday last to return to their home in Paisley, Scotland.

Miss Annie Lindsey, of Hamilton, who has won many friends in town during her visits with her aunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Waugh, in Talbot street, sailed from New York on the S. S. Baltic on Wednesday last with Capt. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, with whom she will make a long visit at their home in Paisley, Scotland.

On Friday evening the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman entertained at a very smart card and supper party, the guests including Lady Laurier, Hon. and Madame Brodeur, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. McGivern, Mrs. Harper (London), Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Dontre and Mr. Boulton.

Mrs. Harper left Ottawa today for Montreal, where she will visit her brother.

Mrs. Smart asked a few friends for a drawing-room tea on Tuesday last, in honor of Miss Laura Hyman. Miss McGlashlan poured tea and among those who, while wishing Miss Hyman the best success, deeply regretted her departure for New York the day following, were Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. Drake, Misses Jap Moore, Nita Hunt, Edna Kent, Helen Gunn, Allie Hyman, Ada Somerville and a few others.

They say that candlelight softens wrinkles and age marks the bloom of youth, and that no other light has yet been found which so exquisitely brings out the beauty of women and casts a merciful bloom over their imperfections. Perhaps that is why candles and candelebras are so popular that new shapes are constantly being awaited, and why no dinner is so pretty as one where only the mellow radiance of many candles illumines the scene. At any rate candlesticks never diminish in popularity.

Mr. Victor Kerrigan's transfer to the staff of the Dominion Bank at Cobourg removes a very popular young man from London. Mr. Kerrigan is succeeded by Mr. George Mathewson.

Mrs. Baker was the hostess of a delightful luncheon party at the Kennels on Tuesday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Kortright and Miss Toller. Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. Frank Reid, Miss Kortright, Miss Toller, Miss Beddome, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Hale, Miss Harris (Eldon House), Miss Shaw-Wood, Miss Dora Labatt were those who surrounded the luncheon table, crowned with sunny golden daffodils.

Mrs. Pattullo, of Woodstock, is visiting in Ottawa, and last week was entertained by Mrs. Lyons Biggar.

Mrs. J. H. Wilson, of St. Thomas, who has been the guest of Mrs. McCarthy, in Belleville, is now staying at the Russell House, Ottawa.

Miss Peters returned early in the week, having spent a very jolly visit in Toronto, the guest of Miss Nordheimer.

Mrs. Beddome asked a few friends, men and maids, for an informal tea early this week, in honor of her charming visitor, Miss Toller, of Ottawa.

Mrs. Ernest Smith, Tuellyn, gave a very happy little supper party this week, complimentary to Miss Toller, of Ottawa.

Mr. George B. Gerrard was the charming hostess of a recherche supper party this week, in honor of her niece, Miss Gerrard, of Canso.

Mrs. J. B. McKillop spent from Tuesday to Saturday of this week in Toronto.

Miss Ida Kortright, of Barrie, who is visiting her brother, Mr. E. A. Kortright, of the Bank of Toronto, is being entertained by Mrs. Thomas Baker, in Dufferin avenue.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Downing, St. Marys, Ont., and W. Kennedy, D.D.S., London, England, is announced. Their marriage will take place shortly.

Miss Symington, of Sarnia, is visiting with Mrs. Payne, in Hamilton.

Miss Clarris, of St. Thomas, is visiting Mrs. George J. Robertson, in Hamilton.

Lady Sybil Grey will return to London, England, for the season.

Miss Christie, of St. Johns, is a very bright and attractive visitor with her sister, Mrs. George B. Gerrard, of the Bank of British North America.

The first annual ball given by the sergeants' mess of the Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton, was given in the Hotel Royal last Friday evening, at which Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Lornehurst, looked very bright and attractive in debutante white, and Miss Mary H. Glassco was in white tucked chiffon and lace.

Hamiltonians in London will be interested to know that Miss Eckford, of Scotland, is now the guest of Mrs. Hendrie, Holinstead.

Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, of Montreal, gave a very novel fancy dress dinner-dance. The hostess wore a costume typifying the Victoria Rifles. The decorations of the dinner table were a complete reproduction in miniature of a "Sugar Camp," the wigwam, boiling pot of sugar, tiny maple trees, with little cans, being all there. The dinner itself was served by the chef (Colonel Hamilton), with a corps of assistants in costume; Mr. R. Hickson, in "pink," opened the door, and Miss Hamilton was the waiting maid in the dressing-room. The whole affair was unique and most enjoyable.

Mr. J. Cameron, of the Bank of Commerce, sailed via the Laurentian from New York to Glasgow on Thursday.

Mrs. Anderson, Walmington House, entertained delightfully at the tea hour yesterday, in honor of Miss Robertson, of Newmarket.

Miss Bethune was the gracious hostess of a charming little matinee bridge on Wednesday. Some of the guests were Mrs. Robert Ellis, Mrs. Macfie, Mrs. Albion Parfitt, Mrs. Parfitt, of Gravenhurst; Mrs. Manigault, Mrs. Edwin Seaborn, Mrs. Ben Bayly, Miss Helen Harris, Miss Bullen, the Misses Bayly, Miss Macfie, Miss M. Elliott, Mrs. Ellis and Miss Harris were the fortunate winners of the prizes.

Miss Oren, of South Bend, Indiana, is spending a visit with her sister, Mrs. Fred Beltz.

Mrs. W. T. Edge is expected home on Monday, having spent a very pleasant month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Skinner, in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Mrs. Jeffery Hale is giving a lunch at the Kennels on Tuesday next, at which the honor guests will be Miss Toller and Miss Kortright.

Miss Leila Logan, in Central avenue, is entertaining on Tuesday evening next.

Miss Mary Harrington came to London today to visit in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Moore, King street.

Mrs. J. Ross Stewart entertained at a very bright euchre on Thursday afternoon.

It was very disappointing to Mrs. Harper, Miss Geraldine Beddome and other visitors in Ottawa that the dance which was to have been given by their excellencies on Thursday evening was postponed on account of the death of Lord Morley, a brother-in-law of the Countess Grey.

Miss Edith Scatcherd, who has almost recovered from her recent accident, went to Stratford on Monday, to spend a quiet visit with Miss Trixie Buckingham.

Miss Lorna Gibbons, of Lornehurst, is staying with Mrs. Stewart Houston, in Cluny avenue, Rosedale.

Colenel Smith, Belvidere, has been enjoying a visit in Toronto, and was among the guests at a brilliant dance, given by Mr. George Beardmore, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Fiske, at Chudleigh, his residence in Beverly street, on Wednesday evening.

Miss Leslie Smith, of St. Johns, N. B., who is now being entertained by Mrs. Mortimer Clark, in Toronto, was also a guest at Mr. Beardmore's dance. Miss Smith will probably visit in Guelph and London before returning home.

Mrs. (Dr.) Parfitt, of Gravenhurst, Muskoka, is visiting Mrs. Albion Parfitt, in Waterloo street.

The students of the Western University are preparing a little play, to be given in about two weeks. They will attempt to excel their efforts of a year ago.

A whole round of entertainments marked Mrs. Douglas Young's visit to Toronto, where her vivacious and charming personality makes her a great favorite. Mrs. (Col.) Buchan, of Kingston, has also been spending a visit in Toronto and seeing a great deal of her daughter, Mrs. Kaye.

Mrs. Henry C. Osborne, of Woodburn, entertained last week in their honor.

Mr. T. H. Smallman and party leave for Boston on Friday next.

In leaving London on Wednesday, Miss Laura Hyman must have felt gratified at the many good wishes showered upon her and the sincere expressions of regret at her going so far away. Miss Hyman occupied a place in social life in London that it will be difficult to fill, and her return visits are already being anticipated.

Mrs. Frank Love, in Wellington street, is giving a thimble tea on Tuesday afternoon next.

Chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, the bachelor friends of Mr. Gordon Crawford, of the Bank of Toronto (who was transferred to the Collingwood branch today), gave a very smart dinner dance at the Kennels on Wednesday evening in his honor. The harpers, as usual, played softly during dinner and livelier strains afterwards. The table was done in daffodils and among the guests were the very attractive out of town young ladies, Miss Mary Toller, of Ottawa, tall and stunning in black net embroidered in steel sequins with clusters of pink roses, and Miss Ida Kortright (Barrie), bright and charming in a shirred gown of pale green crepe de soie. Among the happy coterie were noted the Misses Beddome, Peters, Freida Puddicombe, Allie Hyman, Gladys Michie, Nenone Carling, Edna Kent, Helen Gibbons, Bessie and Tabby Moore, Mary Meredith, Nita Hunt, Jessie Hale, and Messrs. Crawford, Carling, Kortright, Coulson, Gunn, Macbeth, Becher, Hale, Leonard Tilley, Victor Kent and a few others.

Mrs. Mahoney, of Toronto, was the very charming raison d'etre of a delightful card party, given by her host and hostess, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence T. Campbell, in Queen's avenue, on Tuesday evening. A wealth of loveliest pink and deep crimson carnations and pink shaded gasoliers combined an exceedingly pretty effect. Seven tables were called into requisition for euchre, at which Mrs. (Dr.) Woolverton carried off a dainty prize for points, and Mr. Beltz captured the prize for stars. The following afternoon from 4 to 7 Mrs. Campbell again entertained at a most enjoyable euchre, complimentary to Mrs. Mahoney, who was gracefully gowned in rich golden brown silk. Mrs. Campbell was assisted by Mrs. Beltz, who scored, Mrs. (Dr.) S. J. Campbell and Miss Edith Fetherston—a dainty wee girl in a white frock and crimson sash. A profusion of flowers and many candles in silver candelabras, beautified the drawing-room, where eight tables were arranged for euchre devotees, among whom were Mrs. (Dr.) Chester Abbot, who won a pretty prize for stars; Mrs. Higgins, who captured the prize for points; Mrs. Nathaniel Mills, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. (Dr.) Moorehouse, Mrs. (Dr.) Burdon, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Gillean, Mrs. (Dr.) Belton, Mrs. Tune, Mrs. Harry Harper, Mrs. Heaman, the Misses Adah Campbell, Lillian Abbot, Hattie Pope, Gertrude Minhinnick, Dora Hardy, Ethel McKillop and several others.

A most enjoyable tea on Wednesday afternoon last claimed Mrs. John Ferguson, in Askin street, as hostess. Mrs. Ferguson looked very sweet and dainty, wearing an exquisite gown of pale champagne with insettings of cream lace and embroidered chiffon, as she brightly greeted her many guests. Miss Eva Field, who received with Mrs. Ferguson, looked stunning in a graceful gown of cream eolienne with lace and smart pink velvet bows on the corsage. Bright-hued tulips and crimson-shaded chandeliers in the drawing-room, with the music of the Italian orchestra, adding its charm, made the guests loath to leave. Mrs. Donald Ferguson and Mrs. Field led to the tea room, where Mrs. Charles Elliott and Miss Rhoda Hobbs presided, assisted by the Misses Freida Puddicombe, Gladys Michie, Kate Ferguson, Edith Weldon and Ada Hobbs. The tea table, harmonizing with the crimson walls and chandelier, was arranged with a dainty basket of crimson and white tulips resting on a center of white tulle, surrounded with four crystal bowls of the same spring beauties, the whole being softly lighted with crimson candles in silver holders. To particularize among the many who enjoyed the afternoon were Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. and Miss Somerville, Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs. Lind, Mrs. Herbert Lind, Mrs. Tully, Mrs. Robert W. Puddicombe, Mrs. S. Munro, Miss Florence Munro, Mrs. (Dr.) Robert Ferguson, Mrs. Masuret, Mrs. R. Grant Fisher, Mrs. Harry White, Mrs. James Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Cairncross, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. (Dr.) Piper, Miss Boddy, Mrs. Jack Green, Mrs. (Dr.) Meek, Mrs. Coleridge, Mrs. Minhinnick, Miss Dynes, Miss Mary Puddicombe, Mrs. George McCormick, the Misses Nellis, Miss Kelso and many others.

Miss McGlashlan, of Sarnia, who came to London, to visit Mrs. W. C. Allan, has since been staying with Mrs. Caven Barron, and today leaves Mrs. Barron to visit Mrs. Smart, in Kent street.

Mrs. Mara, in Waterloo street, gave a very large and enjoyable at home on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Mortimore, in Central avenue, entertained delightfully at the tea hour on Thursday, and among those who responded to her kind invitations were Mrs. Ben Bayly, Mrs. Duffield, Mrs. James Duffield, Mrs. W. C. Allen, Mrs. Scatcherd, Mrs. Somerville, Miss Somerville, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Nita Hunt, Mrs. H. P. Allen, Mrs. Green, Miss Elsie Green, Mrs. Edwin Seaborn, Mrs. Spencer, the Misses Bayly, and many others. The tea room was artistically done in pink and in charge of Mrs. John Green, Miss Masuret and Miss Ethel McKillop.

Mrs. Wm. Proudfoot, of Goderich, is spending a visit with Mrs. George M. Reid.

Mrs. Charles Hunt, Merriville, gave a delightful little informal bridge afternoon of two tables this week.

On Wednesday evening the attendants at the asylum gave a very jolly dance, and among those from town who accepted Mrs. MacCallum's invitations to be present were Misses Helen Richardson, Madeline Pavey, Gertrude and Beatrice Boucher and others.

Mrs. (Dr.) Cl. T. Campbell was the hostess of a thimble tea from 3:30 to 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The bright sunshine without and the pleasant hum of voices made Mrs. Bullen's home, in Queen's avenue, very attractive at the tea hour on Thursday. Mrs. Bullen, in black silk and lace, and Miss Bullen in a soft biscuit shade of silk with touches of brown velvet, gave a bright welcome to the many guests who came, tarried and left during the course of the tea. Miss Helen Harris and Miss Zimmerman led the visitors to the tea room, where Miss Elliott (Dufferin avenue) and Miss Bethune poured tea and coffee. The handsome polished tea table was most artistically arranged with a lace center, on which rested a jar of huge pink roses and softly-lighted with pink-shaded candles. Miss Edna Kent, Miss Helen Richardson, the Misses Patti and Marian MacLaren and Miss Madge Smith were a bevy of pretty young girls in dainty frocks, who attentively passed refreshments. Among the guests were Mrs. Hague, Mrs. Andrew Cleghorn, Mrs. (Archdeacon) Richardson, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Jeffery Hale, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. MacLaren, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. Scatcherd, Mrs. Edwin Seaborn, Mrs. MacCallum (the asylum), Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Christie (St. John), Miss Gerrard, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Gladys Michie, Miss Beddome, Miss Toller, Miss Fraser, Miss Helen Gunn, Mrs. Walter Hungerford, Miss Shaw-Wood, Miss Pavey, Miss Marian MacCallum and many others.

Edward Terry at the Grand on Monday evening will occasion many small theater and supper parties.

Mrs. Frank Reid was the bright hostess of an informal bridge evening on Thursday, at which Miss Kortright and Miss Toller were honor guests.

Last Friday Mrs. Alexander, in South London, gave a very happy matinee euchre, at which some of the guests were Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs. George A. Somerville, Mrs. Wishart, Mrs. Clisdell, Miss McPherson (Stratford), Mrs. Eccles, Miss Emery, Miss Pope, Miss Somerville and many others.

Miss Van Norman, of Brantford, is spending a short visit in town, the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Walter English, in Dundas street.

Mrs. McKay has returned from a long visit in Boston and is with her daughter, Mrs. Smallman, Elton Lodge.

Snowshoeing, a most exhilarating and enjoyable winter pastime, has been indulged in to a great extent during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John I. A. Hunt, Highfield, Miss Nita Hunt and Miss Brunton, of Newmarket, leave very soon on the manufacturers' excursion to England, and will remain a month or six weeks.

The wedding took place in Edinburgh, Scotland, at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, March 1, of Miss Emma McPherson, fourth daughter of Mr. Archibald McPherson, of Central avenue, London, Ont., and Dr. T. N. Johnstone, of Corstorphine, near Edinburgh. The ceremony took place at the Wardie United Free Church and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. John McPherson. Afterward the guests were received at "Challenger Lodge," the home of Sir John Murray, uncle of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone will reside in Scotland. Dr. Johnstone takes an active interest in the geological work, which is under the supervision of Sir John Murray.

Miss Isa McPherson, of this city, sister of the bride, was present at the wedding.

Miss Freida Puddicombe and Miss Gladys Michie returned from Toronto on Monday last.

Miss Shaw-Wood was the ever gracious and charming hostess of a bridge on Wednesday last, an evening event at which the sterner sex were left out.

Mrs. Alexander Fraser's thimble tea of Monday afternoon was delightfully cosy and enjoyable. The drawing-room, where Mrs. Fraser received in a dainty gown of gray silk, was fragrant with spring blossoms, great clusters of tulips lending a brilliant touch of color. Mrs. Calder, Miss Katharine and Miss Florence Fraser were the bright assistants in serving tea, and during the course of the afternoon Miss Fraser, who is a talented pianist, and Mrs. Charles Wheeler contributed very much pleasure by piano and vocal solos to an already delightful afternoon.

Miss Loretta Cain went to Toronto on Wednesday last, after a very pleasant three weeks' visit with Miss Williams, in St. James' street.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Bethune are in their new home in Hellmuth avenue, where Mrs. Bethune will receive after Lent.

An Ottawa exchange of Saturday last says: Mrs. W. J. Anderson entertained at a large and very charming tea yesterday afternoon, in her beautiful home over the Bank of Montreal, Mrs. Anderson's teas are always delightful, and this one, which was given in honor of Miss Anderson, of Montreal, added another to her list of successful entertainments. She received in a handsome gown of black voile, with the yoke let in with white, and was assisted by Miss Anderson, also in black, with touches of white. Miss Anderson wore a smart black gown, and her younger sister was in white. Tea was served from a table in the dining-room, where the decorations were of jonquils and where Miss Elsie Ritchie and Miss Milly White poured tea and coffee. There was another table in the music room where the decorations were of marguerites. The tea was a large one and the guests included Mrs. Charles Hyman, Mrs. Pattullo (Woodstock), Mrs. Toller, Miss Vera Toller, Miss Geraldine Beddome (London), Lady Cartwright, Mrs. Arthur Kohl and others. Mrs. Anderson is one of London's former social queens.

Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. Baker, Miss Kortright, Mrs. Hungerford, Miss Patti MacLaren, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. W. T. Williams, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. Callard, Mrs. Meredith, Miss Wilson, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Bapty, the Misses Hopkirk, Miss Shaw-Wood, Miss Carling, Miss Puddicombe, Miss Gibbons, Miss Beddome, Miss Toller (Ottawa), Miss Marian MacLaren, Miss Green, Miss Labatt and a very great many others enjoyed the afternoon tea and musicale arranged for Paarderberg Day by the Lord Roberts and Rudyard Kipling Chapters of the Daughters of the Empire. The cadet corps of the London Collegiate, who are delighted with the rifle presented to them for competition by the order, made excellent aides in dispensing afternoon tea.

The parlors of the Y. W. C. A. were splendidly decorated, a patriotic note of course prevailing, and the reception committee included Mesdames Frank Leonard, Ernest Smith and Beddome.

Miss Harris, Eldon House, spent a short visit in Toronto last week, the guest of Mrs. Scott Griffin, of Winnipeg, who is spending the winter at her girlhood home, Benvenuto. Last Friday evening Miss Harris was the honor guest of a very smart dinner party, given by Mrs. Griffin.

Miss Gertrude Douglas, of Montreal, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Angus Morrison, in King street.

Miss Harris, of Eldon House, and Miss Peters were among the guests at a very smart tea, given by Miss Gzowski, Toronto, on Friday last, at which the tea aides were Misses Yvonne Nordheimer, Monica Morrison, Helen Davidson, Julie Coyley and Adele Bouton.

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GARDEN FLOWER OR BANIAN

BY F. K. LANCASTER.

They were standing together before a wide expanse of canvas. The woman studied the painting and the man studied the woman. He had known her for a year and yet he knew her not at all. The rugged outside of the business-woman life was easily comprehended. It was the occasional soft gleaming of poetic tenderness that puzzled him. Was it real?

If it was sham, why did she not do more of it? Certainly it was charming. If it was real how could she indulge in it so little?

And yet again if it were not real how could she stand so fascinated before such a picture—a mass of pine tops against a dim night sky, the trunks lost in the darkness, Low bands of clouds lay above, and riding over all a serene full moon, half veiled by a misty film—the whole scene poetically tender—with the evanescent wistfulness of Frank Stanton's love songs. Why should it appeal to this stern woman of affairs?

Yet so strongly did it appeal to her that she stood there oblivious of all else. Stanford studied her at his leisure.

She was not particularly good looking; the broad forehead was marred by deep lines between the brows, the straight nose had become aquiline from habits of persistent application and the mouth was disfigured by an expression of determination. It might have been a good-looking face, even a pretty one, Stanford reflected, if the owner had never got up against the big things of life and resolved to win out or die. How absurd to imagine that those firm lips could have ever been tender!

He had had several business transactions with her and he knew her to be shrewd to hardness. She was the heard of the house that had published two of his books and rejected a third.

Suddenly Stanford remembered why he had sought her after office hours.

"So your house has decided to refuse 'A Light in the Dark?'" he queried.

"Yes," she replied, with uncompromising brevity.

"Why?" he persisted. "There is no need to mince matters. You are the head of the house; you must have a reason and it may prove a valuable side light to me."

"I am not a literary critic."

"Aye, but why did you refuse to put out my work?"

"No money in it."

"Psychological problems may not be vastly interesting to the multitude, but"—he paused invitingly.

"Whatever is intrinsically good is a safe investment—it will find a market sooner or later."

"Then you hold that my book is not intrinsically good? I have been told by eminent critics that it was a clever piece of work."

"Critics are literary men, not physiognomists. You cannot make a correct demonstration from a false hypothesis." The unwillingness to talk died from her eyes and she turned to him with eager insistence.

"You are a physiognomist and a shrewd one. You understand the meaning of every line in the human face, but you have overlooked the underlying lines. You accept to the full that saying of Emerson, 'And the man or woman who would have remained a sunny garden flower, with no room for its roots and too much sunshine for its head by the falling of the walls and the neglect of the gardener is made the banian of the forest.' But you have forgotten, as Emerson forgot, that, be it ever so much a banian, there must still be some hint of the sun-loving garden flower at its heart. Even while giving its branches in stern protection to the towering things at its roots, it must years vaguely for sheltering walls and sunshine." She turned abruptly toward the painting.

Stanford moved a step nearer and stared hard at the canvas. The problem was solved for him. He remembered now to have heard how at her father's death she had taken charge of the nearly bandrupt house and by an absolute devotion of time and energy saved the name from dishonor. More than that, she had made it one of the most prosperous concerns in the city.

Stanford's heart-beats quickened. True, there was small suggestion of garden flower beauty in the strong-marked face, but in imagination he saw it suffused with a shy flush of gladness, the firm lips broken into lines of quivering tenderness, the steadiness of the eyes lost in—Stanford checked his wayward fancy with a sharp reproof. He was in a public gallery with a publisher who had just rejected the best piece of work he had ever done.

"Do you ever read Stanton's poems?" he asked in a tone that held a hint of twilight in its tenderness.

"All of them," she returned, without lifting her eyes.

"They are wistful things"—

"Yes," she interrupted, "but it is the wistfulness of strength, not—what an absurd subject for a psychologist and a publisher to be wasting time over! That misty bit of moonlight must have gone to our heads."

"It is exquisitely true to nature," he returned, setting aside her change of manner.

"Is it? Well, my holiday is over. I'—

"Don't say good-bye," he interrupted quietly. "I am going home with you."

"It will not be worth while. If it had been possible to handle the book with any promise of profit the house would have accepted it at once. We"—

"I don't want to discuss the book," he interrupted, impatiently.

She looked at him, frankly puzzled.

"Well," she said, "as you like," and then led the way toward the entrance.

Stanford followed with sturdy determination. Was she at heart garden flower or banian? He was resolved to know. And if—if?—His thought broke there, and he fell to studying the passersby with quiet intentness.

The head of the concern had not forgotten his presence, but that serene moon above the darkened trees came between her and all practical thoughts. She attempted to reason upon the cause of his presence, to remain alert. But in a moment her thoughts slipped from her control and ran back to those dim pines massed against the eastern sky. Could it be possible that it was only 10 years ago? At 18 she had been a poet of limitless ideals; at 28 she was a hard working woman, given to testing by the sordid standard of dollars and cents.

Stanford took her arm to guide her over a crossing and she smiled involuntarily.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Nothing," she returned.

"I did not know you were the woman to smile at nothing, and," he continued, as they reached the door, "I don't believe you are." He rang the bell and faced her on the steps.

"What were you smiling at?"

"Why, only at the thought of my being guided over a crossing."

Stanford followed her into the library before he spoke again.

"You mean," he said earnestly, "you have been a banian so long that you have quite forgotten the garden flower's love of sunshine and shelter?" He placed his hand on the back of the chair and hesitated a moment before dragging it near hers.

"Do you think that you can persuade me that you are a banian quite to the heart—that all your womanly tenderness has been lost beneath a determination to bring the house through?"

"Why, yes."

"You think that you can quite convince me of all that—and yourself?"

"Why, yes. I assure you I feel quite strong and woody," but she did not meet his eyes. The memory of that moonlight was troubling her, that and other things.

"You quite believe that? Then you will not mind reading this for me," and he laid Stanton's "Even Song" on her knee.

She took it up at once:

Dear heart, life is not long,
The shadows deepen and the waning light
Drifts to the music of the even-song,
And then—good night.

Dear heart, though love may live
In loftier realms through God's eternal years,
'Tis here we need the joys that it may give,
Its tenderness, its tears.

And yet such barriers rise
To keep the outstretched, sundered hands apart;
What is fulfillment in the far, faint skies
When earth is dumb, dear heart?

Stanford's hands closed over hers.

"Tell me," he whispered, "is the garden flower quite dead?"

The hands in his quivered and he stooped to kiss them passionately.

"'My queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls.'"

Garden flower or banian, stern-hearted or tender, love knocks alike at the heart of all, and to each that opens unto him he brings a flood of light, soft-tinted and glad.—Baltimore Herald.

Look in the Cellar.

Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a large man, weighing between 350 and 400 pounds. While on a tour and stopping at the residence of a presiding elder, the good bishop turned over in his bed, and the entire furniture collapsed, dropping him to the floor with a tremendous thud.

The presiding elder rushed upstairs, calling, "What is the matter, bishop? Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Nothing is the matter," answered the bishop; "but if I don't answer the call for breakfast tell your wife to look for me in the cellar."—Sunday Magazine.

THE FAT BOY OF WESTMINSTER.



THE RIGHT HON. ARTH-R B-L F-R.—"I say! If you go on shrinking like this we'll have to cut short your engagements!"—London Punch.

Note.—After the general election, the Government majority was 134. On the last division it was reduced to 26.

An Earthly Paradise.

No description of the physical features of the Everglades can possibly convey any true idea of their beauty and their charm. Both blend in a strange, sweet sense of mystery, which even one least responsive to this new mood of nature cannot possibly escape. As far as the vision can compass, grasses of gold wave over fields of silver, reaching away to a sky-line of cobalt blue. Green islands, so dream-like that they seem to float in a tremulous sea of a sleep just ready to waken, open arms of welcome to their enchanting shadows. Across the matchless blue of a summer sky the children of the storm chase each other in scudding clusters of feathery cloud; but they are only children at play, for at their worst they break into soft showers which seem to have no purpose save to make broken bits of rainbow and to add a little to the sum of the life that is everywhere. For life is everywhere in this enchanted region, where earth and water and air, plant and tree and sky, all seem to quiver and throb with its birth-throe. The edge of an active crater compels the thought of the suppressed anguish of creating nature; the smoking sea at early dawn suggests the menace of death held in the leash of life; the desert and the prairie tell of a life which, though it has passed, still lingers on the edges of the old arena. But here, in the lake of mystery, with its islands of enchantment and its untold story, life is alive.

Over it all and through it broods that informing spirit of the essential life which is the heart of all things. Here one pardons—even applauds—the Spaniard who so often gave the sacred name to the unhallowed object. Here he was not guilty. Here, mastered by the charm and beauty, and filled by the overwhelming subtle life of it, he whispered "Laguno del Espiritu Santo, the Lake of the Holy Spirit."—Century.

Fertile Manchuria.

This is distinctly a human country—a country of cornfields, beans and potatoes, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, goats and no freaks in tree trunk, branch or foliage.

But I can't get over seeing a Chinaman in a cornfield. It is always a shock. He doesn't seem to have any right there—somehow, nobody does except a white man or a darky. There are tumble bugs in the dusty road, and gray, flying grasshopperlike things that rise from the dust, flutter a few feet from the earth and drop back again, just as they do at home. And the dragonflies—why, they are nothing in the world but the "snake doctors" that I used to throw stones at when I was a boy in the Bluegrass. The mountains are treeless and volcanic, but it's a human country, and I don't feel as far from home as I did in Japan. Brill says it all looks like a lot of Montana hills around Ohio cornfields, only the corn is millet that grows 12 feet high.

The people eat the top, they feed the blades to live stock, and the stalk serves almost every purpose of bamboo and for firewood as well. You can ride for hours between two solid walls of it, and you wonder how there can be people enough in the scattering villages to plant and till or even to cut it. A richer land I never saw. It looks as though it would feed both armies, and yet there was no sign—no burned house or robbed field, or even a cast-off bit of the soldier's equipment—to show that an army had ever passed that way. One fact only spoke significantly of war. No woman—except a child or a crone—was ever visible. This struck me, when I recalled the trail of the Massachusetts volunteers from Siboney to Santiago, and the thousands of women refugees straggling into Caney, as very remarkable. I suppose both Japanese and Russians are trying to keep the good-will of the Chinamen as well as of the rest of the world. I don't wonder that the Russians are fighting for that land, nor shall I wonder should the Japanese, if they win, try to keep it. But how it should belong to anybody but the Chinaman, who has tilled it in peace and with no harm to anybody for thousands of years, I can't for the life of me see.—Scribner.

A Question of Accent.

Francis Wilson says that Maurice Barrymore once made the rounds of the offices of the theatrical managers in London, trying to get them to put on a new play that Barrymore himself had written. One of the managers to whom Barrymore had read the play seemed much impressed. Before their interview had ended it was decided to give the piece an early production and to have Barrymore "do" the leading role. About a week later what Barrymore had supposed was the definitely agreed-upon arrangement had been reached, the actor received a note from the manager, asking him to call. When Barrymore responded to the summons the manager said:

"I like the play, old fellow, and I'm going to give it a fine production; but, really, I don't see how I can use you in the cast. Your beastly American accent won't do at all, you know. They don't like it here."

"That's odd," said Barrymore; "they tell me on the other side that I won't do on account of my beastly English accent. What on earth am I to do—give recitations on trans-Atlantic steamers?"—Harper's Weekly.

One of the queer rents paid to the English crown is by the well-known Foulis family. This family holds a forest, and the rental of the forest is the delivery of a snowball any day it is asked for. Always the Foulis family must have a snowball ready. It is no trouble to them, either, for Ben Wyvis, a mountain of great height, is in the forest, and the top is always covered with

HAD FUN WITH A TENDERFOOT

OKLAHOMANS ENJOYED HIGH JINKS AT THE EXPENSE OF A CREDULOUS EASTERN DOCTOR.

The Strenuous Western Ideas of a Practical Joke—Injun War Path to Order—What Will Sequel Be?

Persons responsible for the hoax are marveling at the credulity of the man from Pittsburg. The latter is a young physician, and weighs nearly 200 pounds. Had he been frail and in feeble health, instead of strong and vigorous, the fear he betrayed and the alacrity he showed in accepting the Munchausen stories that were poured into his ears might not have caused surprise. He went with two friends, army officers, to be the guests of Ranch "101" in the Ponca Indian reservation. He had known one of the officers from boyhood, and had implicit confidence in his veracity. This extreme confidence was responsible for all that followed.

The visitors had been at the ranch only a short time till the talk turned to Indians. It was hinted that the Poncas were still hostile to white men, and that it was dangerous to go unarmed in that portion of Oklahoma. The Pittsburg man pricked up his ears and began to ask questions. Gradually the danger of the surroundings was exaggerated by his army friends, and the Pennsylvanian became more and more alarmed. At first it was believed he was "next" and was trying to deceive his friends. The sincerity of his fear, however, soon grew evident and plans were laid for the lively entertainment of the man from Pittsburg.

LIVELY SNIPE HUNT.

His first experience and initiation was a snipe hunt near the Arkansas River. He was told to make as little noise as possible, as Indians might be in the neighborhood. According to the ranchmen, snipe made a whistling noise, and when their call was heard it should be answered, after which they would quickly enter the sack. The Pennsylvanian was given his sack and stationed in a thicket, unarmed. His friends disappeared and began whistling. The sack holder answered, only to hear the stealthy approach of men—cowboys dressed as Indians—who soon discovered him and began firing. The snipe hunter began to run. Where he went no one knows. He was found an hour or two later, his teeth chattering and his clothes torn.

When it was proposed next night that a visit be made to Ponca City to see the sights the Pittsburg man balked when told that there was danger of an ambush by Indians, especially at Boggy Creek crossing, where the timber was dense. After considerable persuasion and assurance that the party would be big enough to stand off the Indians if an attack should be made, he consented to go. But trouble came upon their return. Cowboys armed with Winchesters and six-shooters and dressed like Indians were stationed in the timber at the crossing of Boggy Creek. The physician rode in a buggy with one of the ranch owners, while the two army officers followed in another buggy. Guns rattled everywhere, and as the travelers proceeded on their way the physician heard more blood-curdling stories of Indian outrages than he had dreamed of. The crossing was dark and lonely, and when it was reached everybody had a gun except the physician, care having been taken to see that he was unarmed, to prevent accident.

MIDNIGHT AMBUSCADE.

His nerves were on edge, and when a crash of Winchesters came from the timber and the cry of Indians was raised he collapsed. The physician's companion had told him that if the fight turned against them it was impossible to beat off the Indians, he should escape to Ponca City if possible. The two army officers disappeared behind a convenient embankment and fired round after round. The ranchman drove his horse into a fence, sprang to the ground and told the Pittsburg man to run. And he did. As planned, the Indians finally were defeated. Search was made for the physician and he was found about three miles up the road, out of breath but going toward Ponca City as fast as his legs could carry him.

The party reached the ranch about midnight. One of the army officers had smeared his face with blood from a chicken and told a hair-raising story of a hand-to-hand encounter with a big Indian. A posse of cowboys was organized and sent back to the crossing to examine the battle ground. They returned with a bloody Indian headdress and a Winchester covered with blood, which they had found at the creek.

Several old Ponca Indians, fond of a practical joke, were told of the affair and given instructions which they carefully followed. Next day a delegation came to the ranch saying that a band of Poncas had been attacked by white men at the Boggy crossing and a chief killed. An examination of the battle ground by the Indian trailers indicated that a man wearing a certain kind of shoe was the one that had killed the chief. The description fitted the shoes worn by the physician. He hastened upstairs and changed them. The shoes he borrowed were too small and he suffered all day. An employe at the Ponca Indian agency called the ranch by telephone and said that the Poncas were highly excited over the death of a chief killed the previous night at Boggy and had begun dancing; it would be wise for the ranchmen to keep a close watch, as the Indians believed that the slayer of their chief was at the ranch.

FINAL FRACAS.

The most remarkable feature of the whole affair was that the Pittsburg man normally was shrewd in the ways of city life, reasonably well informed in public affairs and not easily "loaded" with cock-and-bull stories. He had relied implicitly, however, upon his friend the army officer, and accepted his statements without suspicion. Furthermore, his father had crossed the plains in 1859, ten years after the rush to the gold fields, had met with many Indian adventures and related them to his son. The army officers were growing embarrassed, as they feared their friend would become greatly offended when he learned how outrageously he had been deceived.

But a report from the Indian agency was a cue for continuing the hoax, and the third night brought with it an attack upon the ranch house. Two Sioux Indians employed at the ranch secreted themselves in the orchard and began singing Indian songs and giving war whoops. Immediately the ranch house was in an uproar with the alarming news that the Indians were coming. The Pittsburg man was implored to run for the guns. As he passed the gun case, he seized an armful of shotguns and rifles, ran to the dining-room and piled them on the table. His friends were seeking hiding places, some under tables and others in closets.

$250 OUT.

Fearing that the house would be the center of attack, the Pennsylvanian started for the stable. In the darkness he climbed over a barbed wire fence, on which he left considerable portions of his trousers. He escaped to the barn loft, however, and lay there listening to the fusillade of Winchesters that opened from the house upon the hostiles, who, fortunately, were driven away. Two hours passed and the man from Pittsburg was still among the missing. Fearing that he might have injured himself in his flight, search was made and his hiding place discovered.

The hoax was growing stale to the conspirators, but the victim continued in his unhappy ignorance. As he was preparing to depart in search of his more civilized home, news came from the agency that the Indians were demanding satisfaction, and that something must be done. It was suggested that if the agent were properly "fixed" he could induce the Indians to forego their vengeance. The Pennsylvanian was told that $250 might go a long way in the matter. His departing words were: "If it takes that much to do the business, pay the money and let me know. I'll square it."

When the man from Pittsburg learns the truth, two army officers will be in trouble.—Kansas City Star.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Many railroad accidents in Spain are attributed to the greed of the railway companies that wish to declare larger dividends and neglect to keep their tracks in proper condition.

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How Sickness Starts In the Inside Nerves

Most forms of sickness start with the inside nerves. Indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia—weak kidneys, diabetes, Bright's Disease—Liver irregularities—Heart irregularites — Bowel irregularities—all of these ailments, and the ailments which they, in turn, bring on, are due directly to derangements of certain nerve centers.

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

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

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

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform there proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever, than in these same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, have no power of their own, no self control. They owe their every impulse to the inside nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs their slaves.

But the most interesting part about the inside nerves is the bond of sympathy which exists between all centers and branches of this great automatic system.

The center, which, for instance, controls the stomach, is known to science as the "solar plexus." The heart center is called the "cardiac plexus." The kidney center, the "renal plexus." Yet it is a well-known fact that in prize fights, a solar plexus blow instantly stops the heart, although its usual operations concern only the stomach. Why? Because of the bond of sympathy between the various branches. That is the reason the inside nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves.

This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness — why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

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C. I. SHOOP, M.D.

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

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

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

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative; the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

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

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

I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know. It is not intended for or open to those who have used my remedy. They need no further evidence. But to those who have not heard, or hearing, may have delayed or doubted, I say "simply write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely, how to be rid forever of all forms of illness which are caused by inside nerve weakness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write today.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative



Gin Pills

Cure that Pain in the Back



That sharp shooting pain—that dull, steady ache—means something wrong with the kidneys. Pain is nature's danger signal. Where there is pain in the back or through the hips, there is an unnatural condition, or disease of the kidneys.

GIN PILLS cure that pain in the back, by curing the kidneys.

They neutralize the acid urine—stop uric acid from poisoning the blood and inflaming the nerves—soothe and quiet the pain—make urination natural and regular—sharpen the appetite—make one sleep sound—build up the whole system.

GIN PILLS have saved hundreds from chronic kidney trouble and dreaded Bright's Disease.

If you have any kidney trouble, or suspect that the kidneys are not doing their work properly—and especially if you suffer with pain in the back—don't hesitate to get GIN PILS. They cure or your money back.

At all dealers, 50c a box, or 6 for $2.50.

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE SAMPLE BOX.

BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. x, Winnipeg, Man.



Pittsburg Dispatch.

He Won't Give Up the Chase

The Baby Sick?



Then probably it's a cold. Babies catch cold so easily and recover so slowly. Not slowly, however, when you use Vapo-Cresolene. Then a single night is all that is necessary for a cure. You just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and place near the crib. While baby sleeps he breathes-in the healing vapor. Cold loosens, inflamed membranes heal, and all trouble ceases. It's a perfect specific for whooping-cough and croup. 60

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists, or sent express prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including a bottle of Cresolene, complete $1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEEMING, MILES CO., Ltd., Agents, 288 St. James St. Montreal.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Marconi discovered, in February, 1902, that for wireless telegraphy a given arrangement of apparatus is more effective by night than by day. He found that waves sent out from a particular aerial and transmitter at Poldhu could be detected on the Atlantic at a distance of 2,100 miles by night, and only 700 by day. From this one might infer that electric waves meet with some peculiar difficulty in sunlit air, which, according to Professor J. J. Thomson, may be due to electrons set free by the ionising action of sunlight on the gaseous atoms of the atmosphere. Such free electrons would absorb some of the energy of the passing waves, and would thereby tend to shorten the distance to which they could reach. Just as ordinary telegraphy with wires is interfered with by earth-currents and magnetic storms, so "space telegraphy," conducted with electric waves, meets with difficulties, under some circumstances, due to atmospheric electricity, and also to the particular conditions of the gaseous medium through which it takes place.—Engineering, London, England.



BEDFAST FOR THREE YEARS

With Inflammatory Rheumatism

Helpless as an Infant — Now Walks Without Crutches.

Wonderful Recovery of Mr. John McCullough, of Uxbridge, Ont.

The Claflin Chemical Company, Windsor:

Gentlemen—It is with much pleasure that I send you this testimonial regarding the wonderful benefit I have derived from the use of "Bu-Ju" Kidney Pills. Have been an invalid for nearly three years with inflammatory rheumatism, and was bedfast until about six months ago, when an old friend of the family called to see me, and left me some of your pills. I began to feel the benefit of them after taking one box. I have continued using them, and am now able to get out of bed and dress myself, and can go out without crutches. Before taking the pills I was as helpless as an infant, and had to be taken care of like one.

I honestly believe that your pills have been the cause of my getting better. I have tried about everything that could be thought of as a cure for my trouble, but feel this remedy of yours has done me more good than any of them, and I feel if I were a younger man, that by taking them for another few months I would be well and strong again; but, of course, I am an old man now, and have not the constitution to work on, but I hope this simple story of the way your pills have helped me will be of value to others. I remain yours truly.

THE MISSING SONNET.

Max von Kriechman was engaged in swinging dumbbells when the bell of his apartment rang. At this early hour it could be only an intimate friend or the grocer, so Max continued his exercise in peace. Presently, however, his housekeeper rapped loudly at the door.

"Herr Max, Herr Max! there is a young lady to see you—"

"A young lady, at 9 o'clock in the morning? She has struck the wrong apartment, Frau Emma."

"But she said 'Herr Max von Kriechman,' and she has a valise with her."

"Very well. Tell her I'll be out in a moment. There must be some mistake somewhere."

Max hurried into his coat and made his way to the front room which served as parlor and bachelor den alike. The young lady was standing in the middle of the room, and as Max entered she hastened toward him and promptly kissed him on both cheeks.

Quick as her action was Max had time to see that his visitor was very pretty. Accordingly, he returned her caresses with interest, a fact that made the young lady stand back a little as she cried:

"I was sure you would recognize me."

As she spoke Max divined who she was.

"Gretchen—you here?"

"You are all I have left in the world," cried the young girl, beginning to weep, "my father is dead, and I do not know where to go or what to do."

"Don't cry, Gretchen, but how can it be possible that you are 18? Why, it seems only yesterday that I was dancing you up and down on my shoulder."

"That was twelve years ago," replied Gretchen, drying her eyes. "They said you would not recognize me."

"What a mistake!" protested Max, mendaciously. "You used to be a pretty litle girl, but you are bewitching now."

"Truly?" asked Gretchen, smiling through her tears. "Tell me, Max, may I come and live with you now? I promise I won't be a nuisance. They told me at home I'd better be a companion or something to somebody, but I don't want to one bit. Do let me stay with you, won't you? Please?"

"Stay with me? Max repated. He was about to say: "But you can't do that. It would not be proper." The sight of Gretchen's imploring blue eyes and her trusting smile stopped him, however. Instead he said mightily: "Keep you? Of course I will. We can arrange it somehow."

"But you must let me be useful," cried the young girl, happily. "I can keep house for you. And you write all the time, do you not?"

"Yes."

"Then I will copy your manuscripts. I used to do it for father and I really write quite well. Poor papa."

The tears began to flow again and Max hastened to exclaim briskly:

"Then you will be my secretary? Just what I was wanting.'"

The smile returned, this time to stay.

It was true that Max Von Kriechman was beginning to acquire a certain celebrity, and he was doubly thankful for this after Gretchen's advent. He accepted an offer to write a serial story for one of the newspapers, an offer he had been too capricious to consider before.

This allowed him to change his bachelor quarters for a larger apartment, where there was room for Gretchen, and, with an elderly housekeeper installed, Max felt that he had satisfied his orphaned cousin and Mrs. Grundy alike.

Once settled the young man almost forgot Gretchen's existence, save during the mornings when she wrote at his dictation. He was vaguely aware that it was pleasant to have her around, but her girlish charms soon faded from his mind when, his work done, he hastened to call on the charming widow, Frau Bettina Rumpel, whose abject slave he was.

There is no passion so absorbing as that provoked by a pretty and coquettish widow, and Frau Bettina was past mistress in the art. Accordingly, Max knew that he was safe from any danger of falling in love with Gretchen. But the young girl, alas! had no such preservative, and to his consternation the author's critical eye soon noticed that Gretchen was betraying the most dangerous symptoms.

There was but one thing to do, and Max promptly made up his mind that, cruel as it was, he would tell his cousin of his love for the all-captivating widow.

"I am very glad for you, Cousin Max," said Gretchen, calmly, as he ended his confession. "Do you think you will be married soon?"

Her voice sounded perfectly calm and unmoved, and somehow Max was distinctly vexed that she took his news as she took a paper from the desk and twisted it into curl papers about her pretty curls. She treated Max as she would have treated an elder brother, and the familiar action served to reassure him completely.

"I must have made a mistake," the young man thought to himself, as Gretchen, with a soft good night, left the room.

The next day Max awoke with a light heart. He was no longer troubled about his cousin, and today Frau Bettina had promised to give him a definite answer. Their last interview had been of a nature to leave the anxious lover with high hopes of success. In fact, his triumphant love had demanded expression in a sonnet which he had sat up late to compose.

This, Max determined, should accompany the most beautiful flowers that money could buy, and when he was sure that the object of his devotion had received his offering he would go himself and demand the confirmation of his ardent hopes.

"Gretchen!"

At the sound of Max's impatient voice the young girl came quickly out of her room, still dressed in a wrapper and her forehead surrounded by a row of bristling curl papers.

"Good morning, Max. Did you call me?"

"Yes. Has anyone been meddling with my papers?"

"Mercy! no, you may be sure that no one except yourself ever sits at your desk, and I never allow anyone to go into the library. But is anything missing?"

"Y-yes, a—a—something I had written—"

"A page of manuscript?"

Max turned sharply toward his cousin. Did that new note in her voice mean that she was laughing at him? Forgetting himself in his irritation he cried angrily:

"So it was you, then, who took my poetry! You saw to whom it was addressed, and—"

Max stopped, ashamed at the sight of Gretchen's haughty face.

"Forgive me, child. I was vexed, extremely vexed. This poetry—a sonnet—had a special importance for me, and—it is a ridiculous' thing to confess—I am absolutely unable to write it over. I cannot even remember a single line. My mind is a perfect blank. Ach, Himmel! was ever a man so unlucky before?"

Away he went, slamming the door behind him.

Max did not return until evening, and even as he had done in the morning, he slammed the door upon his return. Entering his library, he was disagreeably surprised to find an empty room instead of a warm fire, with Gretchen toasting her toes before it.

"Gretchen!"

In answer to his call the young girl hastily appeared, still dressed in her flowing wrapper and curl papers.

"What!" exclaimed Max; "not dressed yet? At 6 o'clock in the evening?"

For an answer Gretchen began to cry.

"I—I was so—so sorry about that poetry," she sobbed. "I have—been hunting—for it all day long, and I can't find it anywhere—and I'm so tired—and so discouraged—for now you'll never trust me again——"

"Hunting for my old sonnet!" cried Max. "Why, Gretchen, child, I can never be thankful enough that I did not send it. If you only knew—but listen."

"When I went this morning to see the—the lady I told you about yesterday, can you guess what welcome awaited me? The announcement of her marriage to a horrible old man, a man as rich as he is wicked, which is saying a great deal!"

"Then—then—you do not love her any longer?"

"I detest her! Oh, Gretchen, dear little girl, do not cry so hard. Come, forgive me for all the pain I have caused you."

Max put his arm around her and drew her head down upon his shoulder.

"Stop crying, little cousin, and I'll tell you what we'll do. You hurry and get dressed, and then we'll go off and have a nice little supper somewhere and then go to the theater. Will that please you?"

As he spoke Max patted the soft hair beneath his hand, and, pricking his fingers on one of the stubby curl papers, drew it carefully off. Suddenly a deep and hearty burst of laughter filled the room.

"Look, Gretchen!" cried the young man. And spreading out the paper before the eyes of the astonished Gretchen, Max showed her the missing sonnet.

"Oh, Max, indeed I did not mean——"

"Hush, child, this poem was written to a coquette. I was a blind fool then, but now my eyes are opened. Oh, Gretchen, dearest Gretchen, can you believe me when I tell you how grateful I am to a merciful providence which has preserved me from saying 'I love you' to one who will never know what love is, and who has brought you, little one, back to your true place in my heart?"

"My true place——" Gretchen repeated slowly.

"Keep the poetry, dearest," Max continued, as, meeting with no repulse, he drew the young girl closely to his heart. "Keep the poetry, if you will, but let me tell you in prose what has long been true, although I realize it best today—that I love you and only you."—New York Sun.

Typewriter Without Hands.

A Prescott, Arizona, special to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that H. L. Dickson, who is probably the only district attorney of any county in the west who has no hands, has been in Prescott for several days on legal business before Judge Richard E. Sloan, of the District Court of Yavapai county.

COLOSSAL CROTON DAM HAS BEEN COMPLETED

SECOND ONLY TO PYRAMIDS AS A MASS OF MASONRY.

The new Cornell dam, near Croton-on-Hudson, the largest piece of masonry in the world, except the pyramids of Egypt, is practically complete after ten years of labor, and an expense of $9,000,000. The flood gates were shut down for the first time on the first of February and it began filling with water.

It is estimated by the engineers that it will require about two years for the dam to fill. When the water reaches to the base of its coping it will make a lake sixteen miles long, with a circumference of seventy miles.

For the first year New York's principal supply of water will come from the overflow of the old Croton dam. The latter will then be flooded and the water will rise thirty feet.

The closing of the immense gates and the flooding of the sites of a half dozen abandoned towns in northern Westchester attracted many people desiring to witness the beginning of the inundation which is to change the map of the surrounding country and cover their former homesteads and old landmarks.

To avoid an injunction to prevent the flooding of the watershed the New York city watershed authorities agreed, among other things, to pay for the maintenance of four new iron bridges erected by the city and to maintain the guide rails and fences around the borders and fences of the inundated regions. The town also demanded extra allowances for the cost of maintaining new roads built by the city in the place of the old ones.

An idea of the magnitude of the work may be gathered from the fact that the masonry is 200 feet thick at the base and eighteen feet thick at the top, the surface of the dam following the arc of a curve which the engineers have fixed upon as furnishing the greatest possible resistance to lateral pressure. The maximum height of the dam above the foundation is 294 feet, or above the river 163 feet. The total length of the dam proper, without computing wings and side pieces, is 2,300 feet.

Engineers are united in declaring that the feat performed in constructing the great bulwark is greater by far than that required in building the Nile dam, at Assouan, Egypt, a structure designed to successfully baffle the seemingly resistless power of that river during flood periods and to provide irrigation water for the surrounding territory during the dry season.

Croton dam rises 294 feet above a foundation on a bed of solid rock, and an idea of the enormity of the structure may be gained from the fact that 12,000,000 tons of granite were used in its construction. When finished it will impound a lake with a capacity of 32,000,000,000 gallons, which will sweep back up Croton river for a distance of fifteen miles.

Twelve million tons of granite were used in the stone work of the dam. It was necessary to go deeply into the earth in order to get a foundation, which would hold such a weight and make it impossible for the stored waters behind to percolate under and destroy the work. Down, down, down, the engineers carried the excavation through loose rock, sand and shale, until they were 131 feet below the river and upon bed rock, upon the very foundation of the hills which overlooked the watershed and gathered the living waters it was proposed to imprison. The foundation was all that could be desired after it was reached, and then the granite wall was built, course after course, laid in the best and most approved water lime, which set as hard as the stone itself, until risen to a height of 294 feet above bed rock.—Correspondence Cleveland Plaindealer.

TREATING CONSUMPTION.

By its direct action upon the stomach and digestive organs Angier's Emulsion perfects digestion and assimilation and naturally builds up the health and strength by providing the system with flesh and tissue—building material. It increases the power of disease-resistance, cures the cough makes the lungs sound and strong.

Liverpool's death rate—39 in 1,000—is more than twice that of London. Much of the difference is due to the extraordinary loss of infant life in Liverpool—from 107 to 245 in 1,000.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

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.

Representatives of the Mormon Church of Utah are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of 300,000 acres of land in the State of Tabasco, Mexico.

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

A water reservoir at Manchester, England, is sinking, and the cause is believed to be coal mining, nearly under it.

The Illustrious Burke.

"Have you got a portrait of the illustrious Edmund Burke in your collection?" asked an elderly, studious-looking gentleman, who had wandered into a waxworks show at a country fair.

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the showman, or, rather, one of the employes, for the showman proper was having his dinner; "this way for the illustrious ones, sir," he continued. "There, sir," he said, pointing to a figure, "you be'old the hillustrious Burke, an' standing next ti 'im you be'old the hequally hillustrious Mister Hare."

"Good gracious, man!' exclaimed the elderly gentleman, in a horrified tone of voice, "you are showing me those atrocious murderers, Burke and Hare! I mean Edmund Burke, the great orator."

"Beg parding, sir," said the man, apologetically, "this is the guv-nor's work, an' I'm new to it. I see I've made a mistake; this is the corner devoted to the Chamber of 'Orrers; the hillustrious ones are in the other corner. This way, please, ladies and gents."

The crowd followed the man to the other corner, where he stopped in front of a figure and said, questioningly:

"Now, sir, I think we be'old the hillustrious Hedmund Burke?"

"No, no!" exclaimed the elderly gentleman, testily. "This figure is dressed in a cocked hat and regimentals, and is probably meant for the Duke of Wellington."

The man gave a despairing look around, muttered "Drat the hillustrious ones!" and then called out to another employe at the end of the booth:

"Tom! Wot's become of the hillustrious Hedmund Burke?"

"The hillustrious Hedmund Burke," repeated Tom. "Why, 'e didn't seem to take with the public, so the guv-nor 'ad 'is fizog haltered, dressed 'im in female togs, an' turned 'im into good Queen Anne."

"Ah, then, 'ere we are, sir!" exclaimed the showman pro tem., triumphantly. "Be'old, sir," he said, turning to the elderly gentleman, "the hillustrious Hedmund Burke, disguised as good Queen Anne—taken from life!"—London Tit-Bits.

You've probably used soap that cleaned your clothes quickly but have found out afterwards that it had destroyed them.

Sunlight Soap

is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, containing no ingredient that will injure the daintiest fabric. Your dealer is authorized to refund the purchase money to anyone finding cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto 1125



BE SURE TO SEE THAT THE

INDURATED FIBERWARE

TUBS, PAILS, ETC.,

YOU BUY BEAR THE NAME

EDDY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861



They are manufactured by NEW PROCESSES and are SUPERIOR to any other makes on the market.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 426 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

Society Women's Babies.

A young society woman of Chicago, who played the part of nursegirl and governess in several cities, declares that "American women care no more about the bringing up of their children than if they were so many cattle." No superficial study of American life by a society woman, or anyone else, can serve as an excuse for such a statement. Society women are not invariably the most attentive mothers. Nevertheless, there never was, probably, a time when society women gave more attention to their children than they are giving now. There never was a time when the average American woman showed more devotion to her children than she is showing now.

There never was a time when American mothers, rich and poor, studied the needs of children more carefully than they do now that children may be properly fed, sensibly clothed and intelligently trained. It is notorious that within the last ten years there has been a steady improvement in the standards of fashionable families as regards child-bearing and child-training. There is abundant room for more improvement, of course, but this does not alter the fact that much progress already has been made. How many young matrons today rejoice in their children! How many give up social functions that they may give personal attention to their babies!

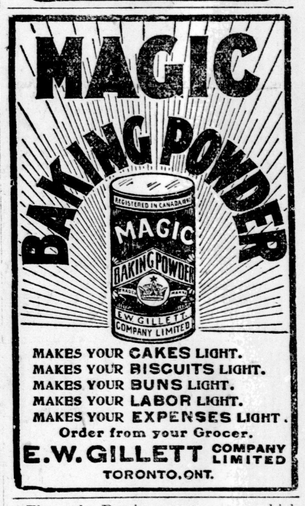
Anybody who cares to look beyond his own nose in his own neighborhood knows how monstrous must be the statement that American women care no more about the bringing up of their children than if they were so many cattle.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

First Aid in the Home

For the home there is no other "first aid" so sure as Pond's Extract —*the old family doctor.* Emergency hospitals use it to stop bleeding in deep cuts and value it for its efficacy to allay inflammation and banish pain. Every family medicine chest should contain its bottle of Pond's Extract.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.



MAKES YOUR CAKES LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR LABOR LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.
Order from your Grocer.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

The only Persian newspapers which resemble those printed in other countries are those issued in India and Egypt, which copy English models. The few papers published at Teheran contain little besides the Shah's proclamations and pictures of prominent officials.

Active Liver Prevents Fermentation of Food.

The Great Source of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Headache, Vertigo, Constipation, Despondency and Bad Temper.

Slow passage of the food through the intestines, where the most difficult part of digestion takes place, is the usual cause of indigestion.

As a result of this delay the food ferments and the digestive organs are filled with gas, giving rise to such symptoms as belching of wind, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, heart palpitation, headache and dizziness.

To overcome these distressing symptoms of intestinal indigestion the liver must be awakened to action by the use of such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Once the liver is active there is a good flow of bile, which, as nature's own cathartic, quickens the pace of the food through the intestines, removes the foul impurities and restores good digestion and the regular action of the bowels.

Stomach medicines are of no avail in this, the most serious form of indigestion. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills bring prompt relief and cure thoroughly because of their direct and specific action on the liver.

Symptoms:

Coated Tongue.
Headache and Indigestion
Sour Stomach.
Muddy Complexion.
Wind in the Stomach.
Feelings of Weight and Oppression.
Smothering Sensations in the Chest.
Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade.
Drowsiness After Meals.
Despondency, Bad Temper
Biliousness, Constipation.

Doctors have always looked upon the liver as the controlling organ of the body, and it was with this idea in mind that Dr. Chase perfected his now celebrated family medicine—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

How well he succeeded is now evident to every one who is acquainted with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and knows how quickly they go to the root of trouble and remove the cause of liver, kidney and bowel disorders.

Put these pills to the test when your liver becomes sluggish and torpid and you suffer from indigestion, biliousness or constipation.

You will be surprised to find how promptly they awaken the liver to activity, cleanse and invigorate the filtering and excretory systems and restore good digestion and good health.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are invaluable as a family medicine, because they positively cure the most common and frequent ills of life.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills



THE GRAND.

Today, Matinee and Night .....
.... "The Cingalee"
Monday ..... Edward Terry
Tuesday ....."The Wayward Son"
Friday and Saturday....."Sky Farm"

THE LONDON.

All Week .....First-Class Vaudeville

THE AUDITORIUM.

Tuesday .....The Kneisel Quartet

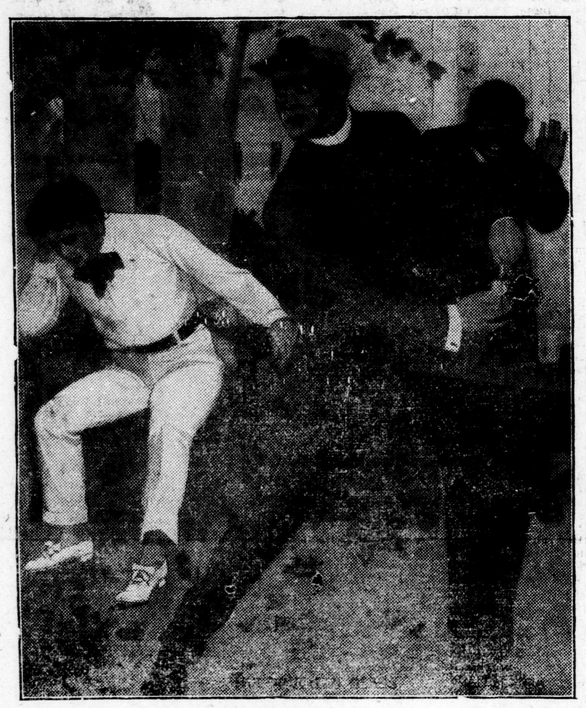
In sending Edward Terry on his first American tour this season, England seems to have held one good thing for the last. A number of English stars have been en tour in the United States during the last ten years, some good, some bad, and some indifferent. Edward Terry, however, by consent of the whole English stage and its people thereof, is considered a dean and held in the same regard which is extended to Mr. Joseph Jefferson in this country. Mr. Terry will appear here as Dick Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender" at the Grand on Monday night, a part that he has played over 4,000 times throughout the United Kingdom and its insular possessions. In England Mr. Terry is not only esteemed highly as an actor, but he also enjoys high honors as plain Mr. Terry. Mr. Terry has held various important offices in Freemasonry, including that of Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge; he has given an address before a church congress on "Popular Amusements in Relation to Christian Life," and was one of the few representative players of the period honored with an invitation to the jubilee thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey in 1887. He has made many friends, and his pretty home is in its way and its degree as much a center and source of wholesome gaiety and genuine happiness as his theater is to the play-going public. Mr. Terry was the founder of the Strand Theater Provident and Benevolent Fund, which is still vigorously alive and prosperous, and out of it sprang the Lyceum Benevolent Fund and the Actors' Benevolent Fund. He is also a trustee of the Dramatic Sick Fund, and originated the idea of local theatrical charity centers in connection with the Actors' Benevolent Fund. In his private capacity Mr. Terry is a trustee of the James Charity, a member of the Board of Guardians of twelve years' standing, and an active member of the committee of the local recreation classes and Workingmen's Institute; and in his day he has done good service as a member of the school board. Mr. Terry's tour is under the management of Liebler & Co., and his company from Terry's Theater, London, includes the following personnel: Miss Nellie Mortyne, Miss Nellie Malcolm, Miss Olive Wilton, Miss Beatrice Terry, Mr. George Howard, Mr. A. Hylton Allen, Mr. A. Cornell, Mr. Tom Lovell, Mr. Johnson and Mr. George Peoria.

Lovers of the woods in October can have their hearts gladdened and their eyes regaled by the beautiful scene in the third act of Jos. R. Grismer's presentation of "Sky Farm," which was the reigning success in Boston for nearly four months and is now coming to the Grand on Friday and Saturday next. The scene is described as one wherein the bright reds, golden yellows and marvelous browns of the maples, touched by the fingers of winter, predominate, and the spectator seems to breathe the very balsamic air of the mountain and woodlands as he or she looks upon the entrancing picture.

Were not "The Wayward Son" the comedy drama announced as the attraction of the Grand on Tuesday night, of exceptional merit as a dramatic offering, its scenic equipment alone, it is said, would make it well worth witnessing. The beautiful story is told in four acts, covering nine scenes, each one of which is a revelation of the artist's achievement and several of them combining the masterful ingenuity of modern stage mechanism as well. Among the latter probably the most realistic is the famous railroad scene, showing a full sized locomotive driving at top speed through a blinding snowstorm.

The following is the detail of one of the most artistic programmes ever presented to Londoners, being that of the Kneisel Quartet concert, in the Auditorium next Tuesday. Patrons of the best in music will not miss such an opportunity, it is to be hoped:

Quartet in F Major, op. 96—Allegro non troppo. Lento, Allegro vivace ..... Dvorak
(a) "April is Here".....C. E. Wheeler
(b) "Still wie Giednacht".....Bohm
(c) "'Twas in the Glorious Month of May" ..... Cox
Cyril Dwight-Edwards.
(a) Sphxerenmusic from C Minor, quartet ..... Rubenstein
(b) Lento from op. 25, for violoncello solo and strings..Chopin-Franchomme
A. Schroder.
"Vision Fugitive," from "Herodiade" ..... Massenet
Cyril Dwight-Edwards.
Italienische Serenade.....Hugo Wolf
(a) "Since First I Met Thee"...Rubenstein
(b) "Darf des Falken Schwenze"...Dvorak
Cyril Dwight-Edwards.
Quaret in D Major, op. 76, No. 5—Allegretto, Allegro, Largo, Menuetto (Allegro), Finale (Presto)..Haydn
God Save the King.



"THE WAYWARD SON"—AT THE G RAND TUESDAY NIGHT.

Manager Bennett announces that Mr. J. H. Aloz has been appointed assistant manager of the London Vaudeville Theater. Mr. Aloz is a well known and popular theatrical man, and that he knows the show business from alpha to omega is evidenced by the fact that he, in company with his wife, have been well known performers on the American vaudeville stage for several years. He is no stranger in London, having played London on a couple of occasions. Manager Bennett considers himself very fortunate in securing his services. Mrs. Aloz is also in the city, both having taken up their residence here.

Robert Downing is out with a handsome costume revival of "Toodles."

Richard Carle will produce his latest work, "The Mayor of Tokio," for the first time on any stage in New York next June.

The revolving stage, which has been hailed as a great modern theatrical advance, is said to have geen known for centuries in Japan.

Elsie Jarvis, who is well known to vaudeville patrons, will be starred next season by Milton and Sargent Aborn in "The Little Duchess."

Nella Bergen, the wife of De Wolf Hopper, is to appear in a vaudeville musical specialty in New York next Monday night a week. Miss Bergen has been resting since the collapse of "Baroness Fiddlesticks."

Sadie Martinot has signed a contract with Fred C. Whitney, and will replace Alice Fisher in "Piff, Paff, Pouf." Miss Fisher will at once take up rehearsals of "The School for Husbands," in which she is to star.

One of the new stars for next season will be Marie Shotwell. Five years ago Miss Shotwell left the Fanny Davenport Company to get married, stating at the time that she had renounced the footlights forever.

Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods," played in Tacoma, Wash., recently before an immense audience, every one of whom stood throughout the performance. The theater was a new one and the chairs had not yet been put in and none could be obtained. The situation was explained to the patrons as they arrived at the theater, and it was expected that the advance money would have to be refunded, but there was no one who turned away. Mr. Belasco claims that rival interests threw many obstacles in the way of the house being opened by Miss Bates, but, as it proved, without effect.

"The Girl from Dixie" Company, which has been making an extensive tour, disbanded in Pittsburg last Saturday night. Gertrude Millington, D. L. Don and Clifford Leigh were the principal members of the organization.

When John Philip Sousa returns to this country from his present European tour he will bring with him the completed score of a comic opera. Harry B. Smith is writing the book and the opera will be produced early next season.

A report comes from New York that William Faversham is playing his last engagement under Charles Frohman, and that his engagement with the Liebler Company to appear in "The Squaw Man" is to be a permanent arrangement.

Fritzi Scheff is to appear in Vienna next season after the engagement that has been arranged for her in London. The Vienna managers have expressly stipulated that she appear in an American operetta, with her American company in support.

The following splendid vaudeville bill will be presented at the London next week:

PROF. STEVEN'S ORCHESTRA.
(a) The Troubadour; Two-Step.
(b) Medley Overture, Introd. Spirit of '76.

EMIL HOCH, JANE ELTON & CO.
In the Comedy Success, "Mlle. Ricci."

THE MUSICAL GOOLMANS,
High-Class Novelty Instrumentalists.

SENATOR FRANK BELL,
Monologuist.

MARTIN AND RIDGWAY,
The Australian Oddicom.

HOWLEY AND LESLIE,
Refined Singers and Dancers.

OVERTURE,
(c) Pow-Wow ..... Chartceristic

THE OGDENS,
Genteel Novelty Sketch "On a Park Bench."

THE DANOVAS,
The Flexible Wonders.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS,
1. "The Altar of Friendship."
2. "The Old Postmaster."

POWERS AND FREED,
Musical Artistes.

THE TRILLERS,
Rag Picture Making.

KINETOGRAPH.
1. The Great Sea Serpent.
2. The Huntsman's Troubles.
3. The Christmas Angel.

Some enterprising stage statistician got very busy recently and interviewed 86 chorus girls. The following summary was submitted without affidavits:

As to former occupations: No occupations 32, typewriters 14, bookkeepers 6, artists' models 5, waitresses and saleslds 4 each, 8; teachers and book agents 3 each, 6; maids and women's companions 3 each, 6; readers 3, hairdressers 2, cooks and nurses 1 each, 2; domestic 1, lobbyist 1.

As to general facts: Number called for rehearsal 86, married 20, divorced 1, divorces pending 6, single 39, ages of youngest (years) 16, age of oldest ?, estimated average ago 20, born in New York City 8, born in other American cities 31, born in the country 30, born in foreign cities 17.

The financial site: Income, 20 weeks at $18 per week $360, deducted for tights, etc., $102; balance $258, net income per week $13, weeks in rehearsal without pay 5, owners of automobiles 7, owners of jewels, furs, etc., 78; attend rehearsals in carriages 7, living in boarding houses 27, living in flats 26, living in private families, etc., 33; having independent incomes 48.

Shakespeare would rival even Barrie in royalties if he had copyright now. "The Taming of the Shrew" is nearing its 100th night at the Adelphi in London with Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton; Waller's "Henry V." is doing uncommonly well at the Imperial, and now, succeeding "The Tempest," Beerbohm Tree puts on "Much Ado About Nothing" at His Majesty's.

Rumors of other Shakespearean revivals are also plentiful in London. Not only H. B. Irving, but Martin Harvey is to play Hamlet and Beerbohm Tree is talking of "As You Like It," "Othello," and "Macbeth." Mr. Fred Terry is also said to be meditating productions of "As You Like It" and "Othello," in which he would play Jacques and the Moor, and his wife, Julia Neilson, Rosalind and Desdemona. Lewis Waller, now acting in "Henry V.," is to do "Romeo and Juliet" in the spring.

Recently the good old "Burgomaster" was being played in the New York Theater. In a box sat Gustav Luders, who founded his present prosperity upon its score, and Miss Ruth White, whose star dreams were brightened by her appearance as Willie Van Astrobilt in the original production in the old Dearborn Theater, Chicago. And as they sat and listened it is said that together they enjoyed a good cry. Which is probable. The tears streamed from the composer's face, and he exclaimed: "Ach, my first baby, I shall never write another like it." The warm-hearted German seized Miss White by the hand and said: "When will those times come back?" referring to the time of the original production in Chicago, when Luders was a poor violinist and Miss White the prima donna of the company. Luders is now a wealthy man, making in the neighborhood of $50,000 a year from royalties, while Miss White is to be starred in a new opera by Victor Herbert, by W. P. Cullen, manager of "The Burgomaster."

Last week in Cincinnati Mme. Schumann-Heink appeared in the probate court and went through the formalities of becoming an American citizen.

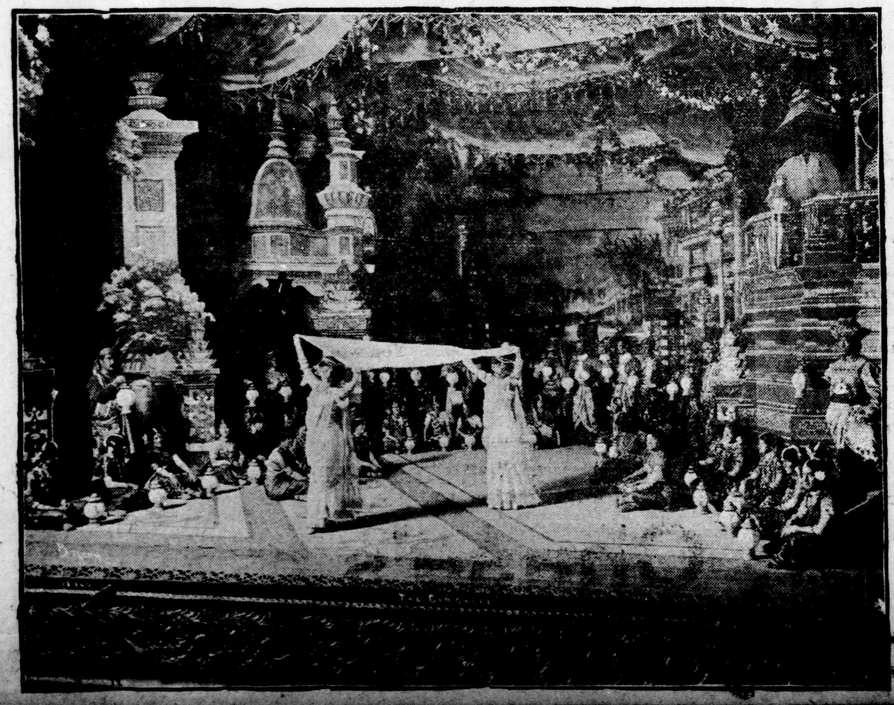
Guy Standing has settled up an alimony bill of nearly $2,500 with Isabelle Urquhart, formerly Mrs. Standing, and matters are serene once more.

Grace Cameron, who was to have opened with the Shubert production of "The Earl and the Girl," in Chicago last Thursday night, resigned from the cast and will stay in vaudeville. Miss Cameron says that she has more opportunities in vaudeville than in comic opera. Miss Kate Barry was secured for Miss Cameron's role.

Visitors to the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland next year will not "take in the Midway." They will "hit the Trail."

Living pictures—clever and finished representations of groups taken from Dresden and Sevres china are very popular at one of the London music halls.

An elderly man who appeared as a witness in a London court could not tell the name of the street in which he lived or the number of the house. When the judge expressed surprise the



SOUND ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

ESPECIALLY ONE WHO IS TRYING TO MAKE A MARK FOR HIMSELF IN BUSINESS LIFE.

"Stay Out of Saloons"—Present Day Employers Have No Use for Man Who Indulges in Liquor.

The best advice that can be given to a young man who is trying to make a mark for himself in business is: "Stay out of saloons."

Let this rule of life be absolute. Do not compromise with the saloon. Taste not, touch not, enter not into temptation, have nothing socially to do with men who frequent "bars," and have as little business connections with drinking men as you possibly can. Make this one of the leading principles of your business life and the chances are good that you will be a success in anything you undertake. On the other hand, if you neglect this advice, if you wave it aside as the puritanical prejudice of a crank, you will fail in everything as certainly as the sun shines in the sky.

MEANS FAILURE.

It matters not how brilliant a man may be, it matters not how successful he may have been as an employe, or in his early efforts as a proprietor, once that he acquires the saloon habit, his failure is assured. Saloons and business are incompatible; they are not miscible, as the medical experts say of oil and water.

I was talking not long ago to a man of 35, perhaps, who, as an employe, had held numerous positions of trust, and had made as high as $5,000 a year as a credit man for one of the largest wholesale clothing houses in Chicago. This man, when I chanced to meet him, was out of employment. He had gone down the scale until now he was glad to get odd jobs to do in the great business house where once his word had been law. His employers stood ready to take him back at his old salary the moment he would give up the saloon for good. And yet, knowing this perfectly well, realizing to himself the frightful penalty he was paying for the privilege of spending a few hours a day in some drinking den, he deliberately preferred the destructive "entertainment" he got in the saloon to the position of trust and profit that was offered him as an alternative. He reminded me of the man in one of H. G. Wells' stories, who was given his choice between the ability to perform miracles and his nightly drinking spell at the bar of "The Long Dragon," and who chose the latter.

GREATEST CURSE.

Some of the sapient counsels of my chance acquaintance are worth preserving here for the benefit of young men who are starting out in a business career.

"The greatest curse to the businessman," says he, "is the saloon. I don't mean, now, that a man must go and get beastly drunk in order to be a failure. I mean that the man who goes into a saloon every day, or two or three times a week, takes his drink, and then tries to do business is a plain fool. In Chicago the whole business district is infested with saloons. These saloons tempt the young man to take his midday meal in them. They serve up a 'good luncheon,' and incidentally form the saloon habit in the mind of the young man. From going into the saloon at noon he is more easily led into saloons at night. Then he stays up late, reports for work the next day tired and half-fuddled instead of bright and fresh, and has already begun his downward career. He finds that men less bright than he but who have not acquired the saloon habit, pass him on the road to success; and then he finds himself in the situation I am in today. The saloon is all he has left, and sorry comfort he finds in it.

"Large business concerns are waking up to the importance of the saloon as a factor in the employment of their men. The business employer is getting to be as particular in his questions as a doctor. They do not want drinking men. You apply for a position in a big house. The manager says to you, among other things, 'Do you drink?' If you can truly reply, 'No, I never touch intoxicating liquor,' half your case is won. If you put a bold face on it and say, 'Yes, I take a drink whenever I feel like it; but I never get drunk,' you have already lost fifty points of advantage. The average employer has heard that kind of thing before, and he knows the man who says it is telling him a lie. There is not one man in 500 'who takes his drink whenever he wants it,' but is a frequenter of the saloon, and every now and then gets drunk. The only answer that puts the employing businessman perfectly at his ease is: 'I never touch a thing.' When an applicant makes that answer the road is clear.

NO "MODERATE" DRINKERS.

"The house in which I used to work does not want men who 'can take their drink and leave it alone.' This house knows that the man who 'takes his drink' does not leave it alone, and they don't want that kind of a man around the place. My old house treated me like a prince. I could be a rich man now if it hadn't been for the saloon. And I believe my own case made the house adopt a rule which, as a matter of fact, is now in vogue in three out of every five business concerns. The questions asked a man nowadays are something like these: 'Do you drink?' 'No,' you say, 'I don't touch a drop.' 'Were you ever in the habit of getting drunk? When were you drunk last?'

"You are compelled to admit that you were drunk a short time ago, but you hastily add that you've quit permanently now. No good. You are not wanted.

"Employers do not want a man who comes into their office in the morning with red eyes, flushed face, and a breath like the back yard of a distillery. They want clean, bright-eyed, alert, fresh young men who keep away from saloons and whose brains are clear. They don't care so much about religious or moral character. They blind their eyes to all the little personal faults of a man, provided he keeps away from saloons and does not make companions of your 'temperate' drinkers. The time is coming when a man who is known to drink liquor at all cannot get a job."

TABOOED BY ARMOUR.

These are pretty hard facts, but they are undisputably true. It is well known that the late P. D. Armour had no use for drinking men. A drinking employe of his, however, once fooled Mr. Armour in a remarkable way, and the circumstance was fortunate, for it resulted in the complete reform of the young man. This is the story as I got it from a personal acquaintance of the great packer:

A new clerk had been engaged in the Armour offices. He was young and something of a sport. One night he drank heavily and staid up until 2 o'clock. Realizing it would be hard for him to go home and get a night's rest, he went, instead, to a Turkish bath and "boiled out" as much of the liquor as he could. Then, in order not to be late, he got up at 5 o'clock, took a cold dip, walked for an hour in the open air, had a light breakfast, and then, finding time heavy on his hands, hurried to the office to finish up some work he had neglected to do the evening before, in order to get out with his gay friends.

Now, Mr. Armour used to get down to his office about 7 o'clock. On this particular morning, when he arrived, he saw the new clerk, solitary at his desk in the great room, busily working on his books.

Mr. Armour looked at him.

"What are you doing here so early," he asked.

The clerk made a nonchalant reply.

"Oh, I'm clearing up some work I left over," he said. "I've had to make it up, and I thought I'd get down early so that my regular work would not suffer."

Mr. Armour said nothing, but he was immensely pleased. He quietly ordered the young man's pay raised $25 a month, and that young man was so astounded when he found how fortunately his night of dissipation had served him, he determined never to touch liquor again, being convinced that such a stroke of luck could never happen twice.—George F. Tyrone, in Chicago Tribune.

HIS DIABETES IS ALL GONE NOW

Donat Laflamme Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Always Cure All Forms of Kidney Disease From Bachache to Bright's Disease.

Ste. Marguerite, Dorchester County, Quebec, March 3. — That the most serious forms of Kidney Disease cannot stand before Dodd's Kidney Pills is being daily proved in Quebec, and one of the most convincing proofs is given right here in Ste. Marguerite. Donat Laflamme, whom everybody knows, had Diabetes. This is one of the extreme stages of Kidney Disease, and it baffles ordinary medical skill. Consequently it is not surprising that the doctor who attended Donat Laflamme could not help him. But let Mr. Laflamme tell the most wonderful part of his story himself:

"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me," he says. "My Diabetes is all gone and I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends and to all those who suffer."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases from Backache to Bright's Disease.

The Russian Wolfhound.

Beyond any question the aristocrat of the canine family is the Russian wolfhound, otherwise the borzoi or barzoi, which is the Russian name for coursing dog. There is a refined elegance, coupled with the indication of speed and strength, about the Russian wolfhound which no other breed possesses.

In Western Europe he is merely the ornamental companion that he is in Eastern America. In the coyote section of our continent he can be made as useful as he is in Russia, and to assist in clearing off that scourge of the cattle ranches. When the borzoi was first brought to this country he was hailed as a natural-born wolf destroyer, and we started business under the impression that all one had to do was to let a borzoi see a coyote and the latter's death warrant was as good as executed. The result was a natural failure, because, like a bird dog, the wolfhound must be trained to the work. American purchasers have no occasion to worry about that, however, for as the dog's high courage is the result of education and encouragement, without it they are docile and obedient, and fit companions for the women of the house, a role which they are pre-eminently fitted to fill by reason of their handsome and unique appearance.—Country Life.

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and run via Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A colonist sleeper will be attached to each train. Passengers traveling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto 1:45 p.m. Train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. is for passengers traveling with stock.

Full particulars and copy of Settlers' Guide and "Western Canada" from W. FULTON, Canadian Pacific agent, London. or C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., Toronto.

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To cure his wife's extravagant pro-



You walk with her, you rock her, you give her sugar, you try all kinds of things!

But she coughs all through the long night, just the same!

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

It was an exceedingly small dog, but its ferocity was almost alarming. As Wistrom passed the house with the stone front it darted out from the side passageway in a perfect fury of angry excitement and pursued him with paroxysmal barkings the entire length of the low fence that separated the lawn from the street.

A day or two later the same thing occurred. This time Wistrom made a threatening demonstration with his umbrella. It was an unwise thing to do, for it did not have a soothing effect on the little animal, which from that time forth seemed to lie in wait for the young man, who lived only a few doors away. The moment he came in sight that brown, hairy streak would shoot from the passage, leap at him, all but scaling the tiny pickets, and raise such a clamor of hatred that it seemed the whole street must be alarmed. Wistrom became more and more resentful. The dog got on his nerves.

One morning as Wistrom started he noticed that the front gate of the house with the stone front had been left open. He gripped his umbrella tightly and took a deep breath as he heard the preliminary yelp of defiance at the passage entry. The next moment the dog was at the fence and the next he had discovered the open gate, and was out on the sidewalk at Wistrom's heels. Wistrom stopped. The dog retreated, still barking furiously; he went on and the dog was again yapping at his heels. Then, without turning, Wistrom brought his umbrella around with vicious force and—oh, joy!—caught the dog on the ribs.

"Oh, you coward!"

It was a clear, youthful feminine voice. Wistrom looked up as the house door slammed and a girl with very pink cheeks and abundant yellow hair—a very pretty girl — came running down the steps and caught up the howling dog in her arms.

"How could you be so cruel as to hit a poor little dog like that!" she demanded, turning an indignant pair of very blue eyes on Wilstrom.

"I—I didn't exactly mean to hit him so hard," lied Wistrom, in some confusion. "You see——"

But the girl turned her back on him contemptuously and ran up the steps into the house, carrying her pet with her.

It was a remarkable thing, but Wistrom instantly regretted hitting the dog.

All day long he thought of the girl with the blue eyes and yellow hair, and the more he thought of her the more poignant became his regret. After all, on eminent authority, it was the nature and delight of dogs to bark and bite, and why should they be struck with an umbrella for following a purely natural impulse?

For weeks Wistrom looked in vain at the house as he passed for some sign of the pretty girl. He did not even see the dog. On Sundays, when he was at home all day, he did nothing but sit by the window watching to see her. Some time soon, he thought, the chance would come and then—

It came at last, that chance, Wistrom was walking down an obscure street one afternoon when he saw a forlorn and mud-caked little dog that was shivering and whining disconsolately in the shelter of a doorway. There was something familiar about that dog, Wistrom thought, and he stopped to look at it more attentively. Yes, it was certainly the dog. If there had been any doubt about it, the way he snarled and snapped when Wistrom stooped to pick him up would have instantly dispelled it. Undoubtedly the dog had strayed away.

Well, muddy and wet as he was, Wistrom stowed him underneath his coat, to the coat's and a white waistcoat's ruin, and a half hour later he was ringing the bell of the house with the stone front. An elderly woman answered the ring, and went into ecstasies of delight at the sight of the dog. It was quite a touching reunion. She—the elderly lady—was the most grateful to Wistrom, too, and so pleased to learn that he was a neighbor. The poor dog, she explained, had been confined to the house in consequence of a ruffianly young hoodlum having abused him, and on being let out for exercise had scampered off.

Winstrom coughed behind his hand. "Your daughter will, no doubt, be glad to see her pet again," he said, politely.

"My daughter?"

"I—er—supposed the young lady to be your daughter," said Wistrom. "A rather tall young lady, with blue eyes—

"Oh," said the lady of the house, "that was my niece, who was making me a visit a few weeks ago. She went back to Dubuque and was married last Thursday. A lovely girl!"

Rags was growling at his rescuer. And the next morning as Wistrom passed he ran out and barked at him as savagely as ever.

The Beginning of the Trouble

Is the Time to Stop It—And the Means of Stopping It Are Provided by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Have your meals become of interest to you simply because of the trouble they bring? Is your appetite gone? Do you get up in the morning with a dark brown taste in your mouth? Is your head muddled and sort of half-aching? Is your day's work a burden? Do trifles worry you?

If you have any of these symptoms it is time to pay attention to your stomach. It has been overworked and needs help. Attend to it at once or you will drift into Indigestion and from that to Dyspepsia. Help your stomach with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They never fail to tone up the stomach and bring it back to a healthy condition.

Marie Ann Bujold, of Marie Cap, Bonaventure county, Quebec, says: "For two years my life was a burden. I could not take the simplest food, without having a pain across my stomach. One box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me and I have had no return of the trouble."

Municipal Dentists.

Municipal dentists are appointed and paid for by many of the large towns and cities of Germany. In Strasburg, for example, 2,666 children were examined last year, 699 teeth were filled and 2,912 were extracted. The method of work is simple. The teacher brings his class to the dentist, who examines each mouth quickly and marks on the card each child has brought whether treatment is necessary. If so, the child must come again on a Saturday. Russia is also joining in this movement, and has already fitted up nine such institutions in St. Petersburg alone. And why not, or rather why so late in coming, one might ask. If teeth are necessary to good health and long life, and if, also, a large and growing proportion of citizens have not good teeth, then it follows that the fact is one of public concern. Is it not, for instance, of as much importance to the community that workmen should have good masticating and digesting powers as that there should be $20,000,000 city halls, public parks, expositions, etc.? This little, or large, realization of preventive medicine has so far got into our American minds that we have ordered the soldier's teeth to be attended to and his governmental service by so much enhanced. But the soldier is at last paid by the civil worker, and as to his teeth and service we are entirely indifferent.—American Medicine.

WHICH IS STRONGER, MAN OR WOMAN?

A Thousand Reasons Why Women Are Easily Tired, Grow Listless and Look Prematurely Old.

As compared with man, woman's nature is infinitely more complex and consequently her struggle for existence is attended with untold penalties in the way of pain and suffering.

The sensitiveness of woman to disturbances of functional activity makes her very liable to disease. Too often no importance is attached to fitfulness of appetite, to languor and nervous headache. Sufficient nutrition is not supplied and the vital forces of the body are overstrained. The organs upon which health depends are weakened—total collapse and endless days of misery rapidly follow.

It is for ladies on the verge of break-down that Ferrozone is specially intended. It is the ideal remedy for all kinds of weakness. Ferrozone builds up this way:

First, it increases the appetite.

Next, it promotes good digestion, and assures the assimilation of food.

Consequently, whatever is eaten is at once converted into nourishment.

Increased nourishment means stronger blood, more flesh, greater vitality, more energetic nerves.

The general health is thus built up ly disorders and secret weaknesses are completely cured.

From Mrs. F. G. Caldwell comes the following indorsement, written from her home in Clarksburg: "I went through a most trying experience and suffered a great deal. My health was well-nigh ruined, and I got into such a condition that I couldn't even sleep. I was dreadfully nervous, weak and pale. Different prescriptions were recommended and I tried them. But Ferrozone was the first to help. I improved steadily under Ferrozone, and normal conditions were finally established. I gained weight, my color and spirits improved, and my former health was restored. Ferrozone cured me, and with a full heart I recommend this good medicine to all other women."

No greater blessing ever came to suffering women than Ferrozone. It deserves a trial because it is the best medicine, tonic and rebuilder money can buy. Beware of imitations. Ferrozone is prepared in the form of a chocolate-coated tablet. Sold everywhere in 50c boxes or six boxes for $2 50, from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford.

DR. OSLER'S FAMOUS ADDRESS; BROUGHT STORM OF CRITICISM

Argued That Man Was Comparatively Useless After Forty and Should Be Retired at Sixty.

The following is the text of the address by Dr. Osler, which has been discussed on two continents. The address was Dr. Osler's valedictory before leaving Johns Hopkins University for England to become regius professor of medicine in Oxford:

"It passes my comprehension to understand how some men have the hardihood to stay in one position for 25 years. To a man of active mind too long attachment to one college is apt to breed self-satisfaction and narrow his outlook." The nomadic spirit, he said, should be encouraged, and he advocated a well-organized college trust which could arrange a rotation of teachers. Even to swap college presidents (this with a sly look at President Remsen), he thought would be a good thing sometimes. (Laughter.)

"It is more particularly upon the young men," he said, "that I would urge the advantages of an early devotion to a peripatetic philosophy of life. Just so soon as you have your second teeth think of a change; get away from the nurse, cut the apron strings of your old teachers, seek new ties in a fresh environment, if possible, where you can have a certain measure of freedom and independence. Only do not wait for a fully-equipped billet almost as good as that of your master. A small college, poorly appointed, with many students and few opportunities for research, may be just what is needed to bring out the genius—latent and perhaps unrecognized—that will enable you to do well in an unfavorable position what another could not do at all, not even in the most helpful surroundings."

TWO APPALLING DISEASES.

Dr. Osler created a great deal of amusement at this point by stating that there are two appalling diseases among college men and faculties which only wandering can cure. One of these is an adolescence which arrives late and keeps the mind rickety and infantile; the other is called progeria and is worse, for with this the man skips adolescence and goes from infancy into senility (laughter)—a miniature Tithonus, wrinkled and stunted. "How few minds reach puberty, how few adolescence, how fewer reach maturity," said Dr. Osler. "Progeria is an awful malady in a college, and yet few faculties escape without an instance or two, and it should be taken in hand at once and cured by change of mental diet and air. Prolonged stay should be prescribed for the young man afflicted with this malady at the university baths of Berlin or Leipsic, or a transferral from an American or Anglican to a Gallic or Teutonic dialect."

THE CLIMAX AT 40.

Dr. Osler next announced that he had two fixed ideas which sometimes bored his friends—one the comparative uselessness of men above 40 years of age, the other the absolute uselessness of men above 60 years of age.

"Take the sum," he said, "of human achievement in action, in science, in art, in literature, subtract the work of the men above 40, and, while we should miss great treasures — even priceless treasues — we would practically be where we are today. It is difficult to name a great and far-reaching conquest of the mind which has not been given to the world by a man on whose back the sun was still shining. The effective, moving, vitalizing work of the world is done between the ages of 25 and 40—these 15 golden years of plenty, the anabolic or constructive period, in which there is always a balance in the mental bank and the credit is still good. In the science and art of medicine there has not been an advance of the first rank which has not been initiated by young or comparatively young men. Vesalius, Harvey, Hunter, Bichat, Laennec, Virchow, Lister, Koch—the green years were yet upon their heads when their epoch-making studies were made. To modify an old saying, a man is sane morally at 30, rich mentally at 40, wise spiritually at 50—or never.

SHOULD RETIRE AT SIXTY.

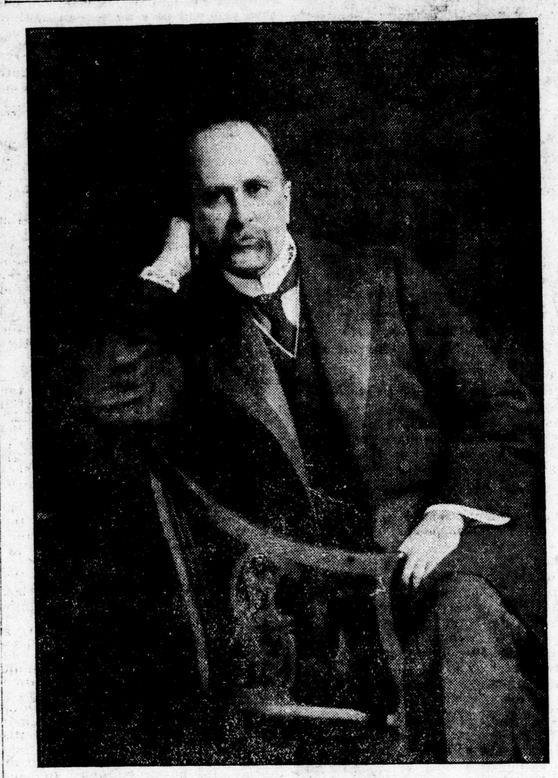
It would be an incalculable benefit in commercial, political and professional life if men stopped work at 60 years of age. Donne tells us in his "Biathanatos" that by the laws of certain wise states sexagenarii were precipitated from a bridge, and in Rome men of that age were not admitted to the suffrage, and they were called "Deponati," because the way to the senate was "per pontem," and they from age were not permitted to come hither. In that charming novel, "The Fixed Period," Anthony Trollope discusses the practical advantages in modern life of a return to this ancient usage, and the plot hinges on the admirable scheme of a college into which at 60 men retired for a year of contemplation before feeling that the silver cord was loosening, cut himself clear from all companions of his own age and betook himself to the company of young men, mingling with their games and studies, and so lived to the age of 153, paenorum habitu repocillatus et educatus. And there is truth in the story, since it is only those who live with the young who maintain a fresh outlook on the new problems of the world.

THE TEACHER'S LIFE.

The teacher's life should have three periods—study until 25, investigation until 40, profession until 60, at which age I would have him retired on a double allowance. Whether Anthony Trollope's suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting so short. I may say for the benefit of the public that with a woman I would advise an entirely different plan, since after 60 her influence on her sex may be most helpful, particularly if aided by those charming accessories—a cap and a fichu.

DEGREE CONFERRED.

By the action of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Dr. Osler at the conclusion of his address. Dr. William H. Welch conferred the degree, making as he did so a short address in eulogy of Dr. Osler, in which he referred to him as "the unsurpassed and beloved teacher, the renowned writer and speaker, the unwearying worker for the public benefit, and the chief ornament of our medical faculty. His name and fame," concluded Dr. Welch, "will remain the priceless possession of the university and hospital."



DR. WILLIAM OSLER.

The famous Canadian who has been called from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, to the regius professorship of medicine at Oxford.

Keeping Hold.

It was the tourist season in Washington, although for that matter it is touring season there pretty steadily for nine months out of the twelve every year, and the day being perfect the library of congress was thronged with visitors. Enthusiastic groups were gathered in every corridor, weary sightseers filled the seats or dropped limply on the stairs, and the marble floors echoed with the constant passing of feet.

Suddenly from a group of gray-haired ladies, the youngest of whom must have been long past 50, an eager voice was heard:

"Oh, girls, look at this picture."

People who were near glanced smilingly at each other, two schoolgirls giggled aloud, but a tired woman on the steps looked wistfully after the happy gray-haired "girls."

"Aren't they having a good time?" she said to the woman beside her. "I'll warrant they were schoolmates, and they've kept it up all their lives, and now they're having a regular lark together. It's nice to see them so, only it kind of makes you feel as if you might have kept hold of things in your own life that you've let go, doesn't it?"

"Yes, it does," her friend agreed, soberly.

"I believe it one of the most happy things in the world as we grow older," Lowell once wrote to a friend, "to have as many ties as possible with whatever is best in our own youth, and to be pledged as deeply as possibly may be to our own youth." To be pledged deeply in one's youth, to "keep hold of things in your own life," surely there is no better secret for making the years yield rich harvests.—Youth's Companion.

The Bishop Knew Better.

Bishop Olmsted of Denver is interested in a number of charities, and obtains many generous contributions on their behalf from rich Episcopalians.

There is in Denver, however, a millionaire who will rarely consent to help Bishop Olmsted's pet projects. He is a generous man, and in his own way he assists the poor, but to organized charity, for some reason, he heartily objects. The bishop often asks him for subscriptions, but these requests are almost invariably refused.

Recently the millionaire had his portrait painted. Bishop Olmsted met him the other day and said:

"I saw this morning your admirable portrait."

"And did you ask it for a subscription?" said the millionaire, smiling.

"No," said Bishop Olmsted. "I saw

The Kind that has Cured Your Friends and Neighbors in Spring Time...

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Makes Sick People Well

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS. ☞Ask for "PAINE'S."

53-h-t-y

FAMOUS MAD MULLAH IS VERITABLE GIANT

SEVEN FEET HIGH AND STRONG AS HERCULES.

Signor Sylos Sersale, the well-known Italian explorer, has returned to Naples from Somaliland, where he had interviewed the Mad Mullah.

He was accompanied by General Pestalozza, the Italian Consul-General at Aden, and their mission was to come to terms with the Mullah to prevent trouble in the Italian protectorate.

"When Signor Pestalozza and I reached the point on the coast whence the road turns inward to the hill where the Mullah and his Dervishes were awaiting us," said Signor Sersale, "we did not at first see a single soul.

"Accompanied by two interpreters and guides, we set out on our steep ascent to our rendezvous, and before long everywhere, before us, behind us, on either side, we could discern armed men behind the rocks. No opposition, however, was offered us.

"On reaching the end of the ascent we found ourselves in front of a small fort. Proceeding past the trenches, we came on armed men of ferocious aspect, some mounted, some on foot, and all with rifles.

"On entering the fort itself we saw about a hundred yards from us hundreds of horsemen drawn up in military array. They were dressed in white cloaks, while round their shoulders were colored blankets and scarfs of various colors.

"These were the Mullah's 'Sacred Guard.' They were young men of from 20 to 25 years of age, all over six feet in height, slender in physique and of brave and proud mien. They all wore small turbans of white Indian muslin, the insignia of Dervishes.

"In the center of this picturesque circle of warriors was the Mullah himself. He asked us why we had come to him, and we explained our mission. 'Are you not afraid,' he asked, 'to trust yourselves among the Dervishes, who hate and kill the Christians?"

"We replied that we only feared God. 'We are Italians,' we said, 'and Italians despise life as much as the Dervishes. We are born once; we can die but once.'

"These fearless words pleased him. He invited us to enter his hut. All the horsemen dismounted, maintaining a proud but respectful demeanor, since their lord was treating us courteously.

"We then came to business. I drew aside for a moment to come to an understanding with Hazzi Suni, the Mullah's Prime Minister, and Hamed Sultan, a young chief of the Ogaden country, who had left his small territory to follow the holy cause.

"'In Scia Alla' (by God's will), they said, 'if you have not died today you will not die for a long time. The Mullah has cut off the heads of Englishmen killed in war; he has decapitated Abyssinian children that they might not grow up to be Christian men. And you two white men have dared to come before this man.'

"The Mullah," says Signor Sersale, "is almost seven feet high, and as strong as Hercules. Unlike other Somalis, who have little or no hair on the body, he has a hairy chest.

"His head is broad and well-proportioned, his forehead high, chin somewhat protruding. He wears a long black beard.

"His eyes, which, when discussing battle or slaughter, glow with a sinister light, reveal him a ruthless foe.

"When discussing religious questions his features become less hard, and his eyes reveal a light of mingled exaltation and mysticism. He is frank because he fears no one."

Everything was arranged with him, and the two Italians afterward left for Aden.—Rome correspondent in London Express.

Remarks About Women

I believe the Creator called together all the omnipotent powers, when He made woman! I believe she is the crowning masterpiece of all Nature. I love woman because she is a woman. Behind every great accomplishment of man, you will find the prompting influence of woman. All women would be good if the corrupting hand of man had not made some of them bad. The man who belittles all women condemns his own sex. It is the man who, somewhere in past generations, has planted the seeds of wickedness, or else he planted them in his own time. Show me a human being who wears trousers and hates all women, and I'll show you a male monster who is not a man.

Women are the great comforters in the time of pain and sickness. They are more practical, as well as more gentle than men. Women investigate, while men scoff. Women try things and see for themselves. More Hutch is bought by women than men; but I notice after a wife gets a bottle of it in the house, it doesn't take the husband long to put it to use. If he has a headache, heartburn, dizziness, pains in the stomach caused by indigestion or dyspepsia, or if he feels bad in any way, many a man can thank his lucky stars that his wife had the good sense to investigate Hutch, and then keep it in the house.—The Man from Indiana.

IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH.—When called into attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and, like a guardian of the peace, it lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

A German publisher says that while the number of books published increases greatly each year, only about one manuscript out of 300 is accepted.

Japan is not devoting its whole attention to war. An electrical plant has just been shipped from England for Tokio, to work 6 miles of electric street railway, with 60 cars in that city.

PREHISTORIC TOMBS OPENED IN EGYPT

HISTORIC SECRETS REVEALED BY RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. John Ward, F. S. A., writing in the London Antiquary, gives some very interesting details of excavation work carried on up the Nile some months ago. Many thousand tombs, mostly prehistoric, have been opened. Most of them had no inscriptions whatever, but in some cylinders and scarabs were found, with inscriptions so old that it will require great study to decipher their meaning. Most of the remains are mere skeletons, and have never been mummified. These were generally found lying on their side, their face to the east, their knees drawn up to their chins. Nearly all of the poor old skulls still possessed excellent teeth. Some exquisitely formed alabaster dishes and vases, not turned in the lathe, but wrought by hand, an a cylinder of solid gold were found in the tombs, nearly all of which had been tunneled into by robbers thousands of years ago.

In one tomb a fine papyrus was discovered; the owner had it buried beside him that he might peruse it at his leisure in the future state. It was a portion of the Egyptian Bible, the "Book of the Dead." Many of the larger tombs had facades built of brick, with one or two chambers outside the rock-cut portion. Others were closed by hut-shaped erections over the mouth of the shaft, and it was very extraordinary (says Mr. Ward) on descending one of these shafts to see several lateral chambers cut in the crumbling rock, each with its ghastly occupant, placidly lying on the side, its hand up to its head, or else with the knees drawn up to the chin. But the most curious style of burial, and one that has never been seen before, so far as Mr. Ward knows, is the following: Numbers of boxes were found, especially in the northern part of the huge cemetery, about three feet by two feet, and nine inches deep. In each of these there was found a complete adult skeleton. How the ancient folk were doubled up into such small space passes belief, and yet they had been boxed up with the flesh on their bones. Some similar boxes were found, but made of red baked clay.—New York Times.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

The town of Perkins, on Swan Island, in the Kennebec River, has long been famous as throwing the smallest vote at a state election of any town in New England. At the last election Perkins threw 10 votes, all Republican. The town of Matamiscontis, in Penobscot County, has but eight polls, going Perkins two less.



WE have secured exclusive control of the manufacture and sale of the "Everstick" Invisible Rubber for Canada.

The Newest and Best Specialty in Rubber Footwear.

Everstick Invisible Rubbers

are trim and neat in appearance, light in weight, and may be worn constantly without discomfort.

They obviate every difficulty and objection found in old style rubbers.

Made in all sizes for women and men.

Ask your shoe store for our new "EVERSTICK" booklet.

The Everstick cannot come off.

It has every good feature of the ordinary rubber and no bad ones.

FITS ANY SINGLE OR DOUBLE SOLE.

One of the Greatest Successes in Up-to-date Rubber Footwear—the

EVERSTICK.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS.

SICK KIDNEYS,

The Bladder, Rheumatism and the Blood—all these diseases yield at once and are quickly and fully cured. Price only 25 cents a box.

A CURE at the PEOPLE'S PRICE.

My Kidney book and a Sample Package sent Free to any address.

W. F. SMITH CO.
135 St. James St., Montreal

To cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness in one night, use Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills. Only 25 cents at dealers.

ALL GENUINE SIGNED W. F. Smith

"BOON TO MANKIND."

925 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
"Enclosed please find stamps for two boxes of Smith's Buchu Lithia Pills. I find they are just commencing to take hold of my case. May the Heavenly Father bless you for your boon to mankind."
F. E. MOREY.

"For this dollar enclosed please send me four boxes Smith's Buchu Lithia Pills. I have received quite a little help from two boxes received from you a short while since. Trusting to hear from you at once, I remain."
JOHN M. SMITH.
Orleans, Mass.

USE
WEAVER'S SYRUP
It purifies the Blood and cures
Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

How Balzac Toiled.

Balzac killed himself with work if ever author did. His books, each one of which (when he had settled down to the "Comedie Humaine") he proclaimed a masterpiece, were a veritable obsession. We know now with what ceaseless and almost insane toil he brought them forth, and can see him wrapped in the monk's robe of white flannel, the big throat laid bare, veins swollen, the great black eyes aflame, agonizing over plot and scene, supplicating and cursing the phrase that would not come, sustaining this through days and nights of three dreadful weeks at a stretch in the sealed and curtained chamber where the candles were never extinguished. Then, livid, unwashed and half clothed, he would drag himself to the printer's. Thus only in a nation of stylists could the man that never achieved a style make himself the first novelist of his day and a classic. Wearing and wasting as this travail was, Balzac's splendid strength of body, the sure and ready return of his inspired and seer-like periods, his quenchless belief in himself and intrepid faith in the future enabled him to continue it, with a minimum of repose, for 31 successive years. And what a bulk of work! From 1821 to 1824 he wrote 30 volumes, and in 1824 he was but 25 years of age, and had not even begun to think of the "Comedie Humaine." Between 1829 and 1842, 79 novels of the "Comedy" saw the light, and with all this the great work was never completed. On his deathbed he pleaded with his doctor for six months, six weeks, six days in which to consummate his task, and sank into coma while pleading for six hours.—London Chronicle.

How It Spreads.

The first package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out went to a small town in Nebraska.

It cured a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread, and although this was only two years ago, the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, N. B., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles. There is a month's treatment in each box.

Sold for $1 with absolute guarantee.

It is for sale by druggists, or by The Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Scientific Street Cleaning.

An example of what can be accomplished by honest endeavor, controlled by scientific knowledge, in the administration of affairs concerning the public, is furnished by the work of Street Cleaning Commissioner John M. Woodbury, of New York. No satisfied with the old and inefficient method of cart sprinkling and sweeping, he introduced the plan of washing the streets by means of compressed air machines, or with hose from the hydrants. Instead of laying the dust by sprinkling, he says the streets should be washed so clean that there will be no dust. During the past year an average of 99 miles of street has been washed daily, between the hours of 1 and 4 in the morning. By washing, Dr. Woodbury means applying the water with sufficient force to remove the gum which clings to the surface of asphalt; this, he says, is the only sanitary way to clean such pavement.

The proof of his assertion is found not only in the comparative freedom from dust as raised by the older methods, but also in a more positive way by bacteriologic tests. The latter show that bacteria are very largely removed from the streets by washing them as described. An agar plate exposed at a point on Fifth avenue just after the passage of a sprinkling wagon developed 499 colonies of bacteria. A second plate, exposed at the same place for an equal time after approved flushing of the street, showed only ten colonies. Another proof of the efficacy of the plan adopted is the low death rate in the part of the city which has been so cleaned for a considerable period of time. Extended comment upon these facts would be superfluous. They are made possible by putting the right man in the right place, a consummation devoutly to be desired in many of our graft-cursed cities.—American Medicine.

THE GREATEST HYMN OF CHARLES WESLEY

"JESUS, LOVER OF MY SOUL"—SUNG IN ALL TONGUES.

Charles Wesley (born Epworth, England, Dec. 18, 1708; died London, March 29, 1788), was the younger brother of John Wesley, with whom he worked and preached. Charles is justly known as the poet of Methodism, for he is the author of over 6,000 hymns which were written for the use of their people. But he is more than this, his hymns are of such a spirit that they are sung freely by all denominations. "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was originally entitled "Temptation," and is said to have been written immediately after a thrilling experience of narrow escape from death by shipwreck. Henry Ward Becher said: "I would rather have written that hymn of Wesley's than to have the fame of all the kings that ever sat on earth." Certain it is that this hymn has been sung by many who have never heard of the great kings of earth. Its beautiful thought has become current in many tongues. It was one of the favorite songs of the Chinese Christians who perished in the boxer uprising, many dying with it on their lips.

Jesus! lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly
While the billows near me roll,
While the tempest still is high;
Hide me, O my Saviour, hide,
Till the storm of life is past;
Safe into the haven guide;
O, receive my soul at last!

Other refuge have I none;
Hangs my helpless soul on thee;
Leave, ah! leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me.
All my trust on thee is stayed,
All my help from thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of thy wing.

Thou, O Christ, art all I want;
More than all in thee I find;
Raise the fallen, cheer the faint,
Heal the sick and lead the blind.
Just and holy is thy name,
I am all unrighteousness;
Vile and full of sin I am,
Thou art full of truth and grace.

Plentous grace with thee is found,
Grace to pardon all my sin;
Let the healing streams abound,
Make and keep me pure within;
Thou of life the fountain art,
Freely let me take of thee;
Spring thou up within my heart,
Rise to all eternity.

Heart Palpitation at Night

Rattles even the strongest man, but to the average woman it's nothing short of purgatory. Take a little Nerviline in sweetened water and the palpitation stops quickly. Nerviline tones and strengthens the heart, braces, invigorates and thus prevents other attacks. No remedy so swift to kill pain — no treatment more prompt for headache, stomach and bowel disorders. A steadily increasing sale for nearly 50 years attests the merit of Polson's Nerviline. Better try a 25c bottle.

"Gentleman" Defined.

It is a current custom in many of the colleges to gather the new students at the beginning of the year and set forth the most judicious gentlemen obtainable to bid them welcome and make wise discourse to them about the new world they have come into, and how they may best assimilate its best offerings. They do this every fall at Harvard, and last October, President Eliot, coming as the last of the speakers who addressed the newcomers in the Sanders Theater, imparted to them some true and timely ideas about being gentlemen in the democratic fashion proper to this untrammeled land. Discussing the characteristics of a gentleman in democratic society, he submitted that he should be gentle of speech, quiet of demeanor, a serene person who does not bluster, or bustle, or hurry, or vociferate, but who pays attention with the intent mind which is requisite to effectiveness. And he accorded him the disposition to see the superiorities in persons rather than their inferiorities, and a preference for the society of his superiors. And he held that he should have a generous spirit, conforming his life to his resources, avoiding both lavishness and parsimony. He should be considerate, too, especially toward those who are in any way in his power, and should scrupulously avoid hurting anyone weaker than himself. He even denied him the precious privilege of being lazy. His democratic gentleman must be a power, a worker, a disinterested laborer in the service of others; not a weakling or a mere pleasure-seeker, but a strong and hard-working man.—Metropolitan Magazine.

Itch on the human body cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by C. McCallum & Co., Druggists. xt

The world is always romantic if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—faith and the sense of beauty, and the sense of humor.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Automobile fire engines have recently been added to the fire departments of Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa.

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Bilious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has become unduly secreted there. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a speedy alterative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile relieves the pressure on the nerves, which causes the headache. Try them.

The Sydney mines, Gowrie and Blockhouse collieries, at Cape Breton, N. S., are now operated a mile under the sea.

Church's
ALABASTINE
is a perfect and everlasting WALL-COATING, made from a cement base, in twenty tints and white. One that HARDENS WITH AGE: is ready for use by mixing in COLD WATER, and may be re-coated whenever necessary to renew the wall surface.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK
Anyone can put it on—no one can rub it off.
Write for booklet on Alabastine and how to use it It's free.
The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

WE MAKE **BLOCK TIN PIPE**
and SMALL TUBING, TO ORDER.
The Canada Metal Company, Toronto.

FAMOUS PEOPLE
BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP

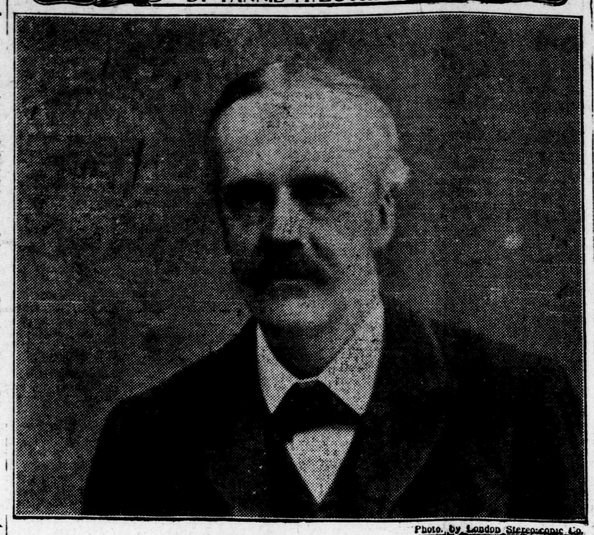


Photo. by London Stereoscopic Co.

ARTHUR J. BALFOUR
The Evolution of a Prime Minister

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Arthur James Balfour, is a strange paradox. A power in politics, he cares nothing for the game; with little or no ambition, he has risen to a position second only to that of the King; of a dreamy, philosophic temperament, he has proved himself a man of instant action in every emergency.

He was born in 1848 in Scotland, the son of a wealthy Scotchman, and Lady Cecil, sister of the late Lord Salisbury. At Eton and Cambridge he won no medals for special brilliancy, and no microscopic examination revealed a germ of future greatness. He was a member of "The Souls," a society of enthusiasts vainly seeking the "ultimate" among the list of life's unattainables. When twenty-six he entered Parliament, and was bored and cynical, taking neither himself nor his work seriously; a spectator of life rather than a struggler. As the weak member of "the Fourth Party," he was the good-natured butt of the House and was usually summed up by his fellows as "clever but hopelessly lazy."

In 1886, to the amazement and amusement of England, Salisbury, his uncle, named him the successor of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland. This post that had brought the snow of age to the heads of strong men and had even killed some of them in the fierce days of the "Land League," was given to this young, gentle, easy-going individual. The Irish members smiled knowingly and rubbed their hands in the glee of anticipation—but it was all premature. Daniel was surely thrown into the lion's den, but the lions had not reckoned on the marvellous transformation.

The indolent, careless manner of Balfour suddenly fell from him as if it were a magic mantle. He stood before them a man of keen judgment, iron will, vigorous and virile force and a master in executive power. He braved alike their taunts, their threats, their insolence and their abuse until they became tired. They were like puny bullets that hit him but did not hurt him. His firmness, liberality and good sense at last won his enemies.

From one high position to another he rose without any seeming effort till his present honors fell at his feet in 1902. Balfour is a man of deep religious spirit, sweet and gentle in nature, serious and serene in temperament, simple and unaffected, seemingly unconscious of his strength, a philosopher turned statesman, and so sensitized to the great realities of life as to be unmindful of many things that absorb the whole life of small men.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. ... Department of Agriculture.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT
BY HENDRI DROUAN.

"If Mademoiselle wishes—" began the clerk.

"Pardon, monsieur. I am Mme. Montresor," interrupted the young woman.

"If madam wishes," corrected the clerk. "I am sure that M. Grigon would allow the buckle to be sent to the hotel, certainly yes."

"But I do not wish him to send it to the hotel," replied Mme. Montresor. "I will call again tomorrow, and then, perhaps, M. Grigon may be in."

"We thank you," said the clerk.

Mme. Montresor left the jewelry shop in the Rue Scribe and walked slowly until she met at the next corner a man who bowed gravely to her and fell easily into step at her side.

"He was not there," remarked madam, briefly.

"Too bad," said the man, "Another day lost."

"Yes," said madam, "and it is expensive, this staying at the Hotel Ritz. How much is left now?"

"About 2,000 francs."

"Well, that's enough for another week," mused madam, as she and her companion walked toward the hotel.

The following day Mme. Montresor and the man walked into Grigon's shop again. The clerk who had waited upon her came forward. "M. Grigon is within," he said.

M. Grigon stepped forward. "What would it be that you wish?" he inquired.

Then he looked at the young woman. The man who had accompanied her strolled toward the door and stood swinging his walking stick.

"My father," began madam, "Herr Rudolph Richter, wishes me to select the gift which he proposes for my birthday. Yesterday your assistant was good enough to show me a diamond buckle which would please me."

Grigon stared at her again. Her eyes dropped, and a faint flush came into her cheeks under the steady gaze. "Would it be the Burmah buckle?" asked Grigon, finally.

"Perhaps. The man did not say," replied madam.

Grigon turned to a huge safe and took from it a tray containing gems which an expert would have valued at more than one fortune.

"That is the one," said madam, pointing to the most beautiful piece in the tray.

"That is the Burmah buckle," said Grigon.

"And its price?" inquired madam.

"Eighty thousand francs," said Grigon.

Madam picked up the buckle and held it to her throat. "Is it well there?" she asked, and her glance fell straight into the eyes of Grigon.

"Adorable," said the Frenchman.

"Tomorrow," continued madam, "is my birthday—the first since the death of my husband—and my father desires to give me what I like best. Now, if monsieur would be good enough to bring the buckle to the hotel tonight I have no doubt but that Herr Richter will purchase from him."

That evening Grigon went to the Hotel Ritz. Herr Richter appeared, saying that his daughter was in the garden. With Grigon he went in search of her.

They found her in the balcony. Grigon seated himself beside her, and Herr Richter walked away.

Grigon took the wonderful gems from the case. "I do not know," he began, "if madam understands love at first sight. She has had the goodness to tell me that she has been but recently made a widow, through the unfortunate death of her husband. I have seen madam driving in the Bois these many days, but until yesterday when she came to my shop I had not known how much I loved her. If madam will deign to show me the favor of hoping that I may ask her to be my wife, then she will accept from me the Burmah buckle, in token of her favor."

Madam looked at him wonderingly. "Monsieur is good," she said.

Grigon laid the buckle in her hand. "It shall be as madam wishes," he said. He bowed and bade her good night. On the veranda he met Herr Richter. "I have asked your daughter to be my wife," he said, "and I have left with her the Burmah buckle for her birthday gift."

Richter went back to the balcony. Madam held up the buckle for him to see.

"That was easier than stealing it," he said, briefly.

Then he continued, "What will you do? Shall we take the midnight train for Berlin?"

"No," she replied, "I shall marry him. Then I shall give the gems to you."

A month later Grigon and Mme. Montresor were married. She wore the Burmah buckle at her throat. The following day the papers told how Mme. Grigon had been robbed of her jewels, and later in Berlin the jewelers were buying unset gems of great value from a man who would have been recognized in the Rue Scribe as Herr Richter, the father of Mme. Montresor.

But Grigon had more gems, and he told his wife that the loss of the buckle should be replaced on her next birthday.

Settlers' Low Rates West

Via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway every day from March 1 to May 15, 1905, settlers one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland, and other points in the Kootenay district. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King street, Toronto, Ont. 41g t

A young man recently escaped from the jail at Bristol, Va., with the aid of his mother. She went to the jail to visit and changed clothes with him. He passed the guards without question when dressed as a woman.

DEAF?



And have Catarrh? Japanese Catarrh Cure will Cure you of both.

Japanese Catarrh Cure has cured more cases of deafness than all the "cures for deafness" in existence. Simply because 99 cases out of 100 come from catarrh. The tubes, leading from the back of the throat to the ears, become inflammed by catarrh. The ulceration prevents sound from reaching the drums, causing buzzing, roaring and finally deafness. Japanese Catarrh Cure kills the catarrh germs, clears away the offensive discharges, and heals the membranes.
The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited
Toronto, Canada.

Allen's Lung Balsam
The best Cough Medicine.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY
should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PIANO

DEVELOPMENT OF THE "GRAND" FROM THE SPINET AND THE HARPSICHORD.

Contrast in Instruments—What Great Masters Have Played Upon in the Past—The Klavier of Bach.

The pianoforte today forms part of the furnishing of nearly all our homes. It is a necessary feature of the White House music room, and in every palace over this wide world, not less so in the farm houses of this generation, and in the homes of all grades of men in the great cities of each continent. It adapts itself to the performance of the concert artist, but not less to the jingle of the dance and to the familiar melody of the hymn tune, which draws together the family in the winter Sabbath evening.

From time to time we hear of "time wasted," of "better learn to cook than to play the piano"; nevertheless the number of its students ever grows, and somehow or other time is found both for the piano and for the cooking school. Does it often occur to us that it has taken civilized men just 500 years to produce the modern piano?

Each generation, in turn, has kept alive the history of the instrument up to its date. It is rather a laborious than a difficult matter, therefore, to mark the many stages of its development.

Even to this day one may see and try the clavichord and harpsichord on which Handel played the "well-tempered klavier" for which Father Bach composed his preludes and fugues; the spinet used by Marie Antoinette and her maids of honor in old Versailles, the harpsichord made for Frederick the Great, the first examples of the "piano e forte" used by Mozart and Beethoven.

CONTRAST IN INSTRUMENTS.

Nothing is more impressive to the musician than the contrast between the admirable and often intricate music of those great masters and the poor and to us rudimentary instruments on which their fugues and gigues, pastorals suites and sonatas were performed—genius triumphant over obstacles.

It may be possible to set out in simple language some idea of the stages which have led up to the pianoforte of today. The first stringed instrument played by the striking on keys of which record remains is the clavichord of 1404. It was a light box in which the strings, of equal length, thirty-nine in number, covering three octaves in all, were strained over a bridge obliquely set, which controlled the pitch of the note. The keys moved levers upward, in which pegs or quills were fixed, to strike or grate against the strings. In the original form there was provided a means of "fretting" or scratching the string, as the strings of the violin are set in action by the bow. But about the year 1700 the fretting was discarded and independent pairs of strings substituted, and for this "well-tempered klavier" the preludes and fugues of Johann Sebastian Bach were written.

Another ancestor of our pianoforte was the spinet. This resembled the clavichord in form and in its three-octave compass. The upward movement of the "jack" or block from the key struck by the performer caused the quill set in the "jack" to strike the stretched string in passing. The spinet belongs to the literature of the sixteenth century. In the England of Queen Elizabeth one finds frequent allusions to the "verginals," another name for the spinet. The oldest spinet extant is in the Paris Conservatoire, and is dated Verona, 1523. Samuel Pepys, the chronicler of the commonwealth, notes in his diary that on July 13, 1668, he bought his "Espinette" from Charles Haward and paid £5 for it.

This instrument was now set on its own legs, and there is quite a look of the modern grand piano in its shape.

FREDERICK'S HARPSICHORD.

A London maker provided King Frederick the Great with the harpsichord still in the new palace at Potsdam. Here the harpsichord showed its best development; its compass was also enlarged.

So much for the one of the grandparents of the pianoforte of today. On the other side it traces its origin through the inventions of Cristoford of Padua, in Italy, in 1709. The problem was to substitute for the "fretting," or the crossing by the quill of the stretched string a stroke on the face of the string by some form of hammer, which after the stroke should automatically return to its place. The dulcimer probably suggested the idea. Cristofori then devised a balanced lever, operated by the key, which should set the hammer opposed to each string of the spinet in action, so strike the face of the string, and then, by the pressure of a light spring, be returned instantly to its place, in readiness for another blow. The power of the hammer in setting the string vibrating was thus regulated by the force of the stroke of the finger on the keys. So appeared the pianoforte in all its essentials. Cristofori's pianofortes of 1720 and 1726, in the Florence museum, are his monuments. The German maker Stein, of Augsburg, in 1780, improved further by reversing the place of the hammer so that its axis rose with the key and supplied a resting place for the hammers on a rail running the whole length. Mozart met this instrument at Augsburg in 1777, praised and used it. Beethoven also adopted and performed on it.

The earliest appearance of the new name was in a play bill of the Covent Garden Theater in London on May 16, 1767, as follows:

FIRST MENTION OF PIANO.

"At the end of act one Miss Brickler will sing a favorite song from 'Judith,' accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a new instrument called Piano Forte."

Since then there have been numberless smaller improvements patented, but the forms now in use have emerged by a process of natural selection. Until within the past twenty-five years or so each well-known maker made the component parts and assembled them in the complete instrument in his own factory. But in this, as in so many other industries, the making of the various parts of the piano has been undertaken each in a separate factory—actions by one, keys by another, cases by others, felt for the hammers separately, and so on. By this specializing great saving of cost has been gained, and if Mr. Pepy's £5 for his espinette cannot be equaled, yet the prices to the public have been reduced, and the profits of the seller of the piano increased. It seems to us that within the natural limitations imposed by its production of musical sounds by the striking of a stretched string the mechanism of the twentieth century pianoforte has reached, if not absolute, yet practical perfection. Its range of effect is in very deed wonderful in view of its history—so varied it is, but accessible in all its degrees to each grade of its followers.—Portland Oregonian.

REASON No 25
WHY YOU SHOULD USE
Red Rose Tea

Because it is accepted as a standard of quality.

Red Rose Tea can be found in the sample room of nearly every tea firm in Canada. It is used as a standard of quality by which they judge their own teas.

A large London, Eng. Tea firm recently asked their correspondents in Montreal to send them samples of the best brand of tea sold in this country—they sent Red Rose.

This is a very high tribute to Red Rose Tea. If you will try the tea you will feel like endorsing this tribute.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N.B.
BRANCHES: TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

PASSING OF THE ONCE POPULAR PANORAMA

OLD-TIME FORM OF AMUSEMENT FALLS INTO DISUSE.

One form of public amusement, once popular all over the United States, is now practically extinct. It is the entertainment by panorama to the accompaniment of lecture and musical selections. The panorama was a series of paintings on canvas rolled and unrolled by two youths, whose arduous labor in this particular was ill requited.

The measure of the excellence of a panorama, in the preliminary advertising at least, was the number of yards of canvas. The subject was chosen with reference to the sensibilities of a large class of persons who were opposed to theater-going, but who patronized lectures, panoramas, circus and museum performances. "Travels in Ireland," "Scenes in the Holy Land," "The Heart of the African Continent," "Among the Indians" and "Travels in European Countries" were some of the subjects.

A "literary man" wrote the lecture, which was recited by an employe, and there were usually musical features, furnished by a duet, husband and wife. So the outfit of the panorama was made up of the manager, who sold the tickets; the lecturer, the duettists and the two roller boys, six in all. The chief investment was the panorama itself, and once painted it would last for many years, with occasional refurbishing.

One of the best-known theaters in New York was built from the profits of a panorama manager. But by degrees panoramas have ceased to be a recognized form of popular amusement. The prejudice against theaters has been effaced, scene painting has greatly improved, and the larger towns are equipped with theaters. The improvement of railroad connections has made it possible for the residents even of the smallest towns to obtain a fair share of theatrical novelties, and they are no longer dependent upon companies traveling, as panorama companies often did, by van from town to town.

There survive a few old panorama managers who are reminiscent of the old days, and some of the older storage houses have unclaimed in some dusty corner the hundreds of yards of canvas which have delighted hundreds nightly, as laboriously they were unrolled to the accompaniment of the monotone lecturer.—New York Sun.

New Society Craze.

The society craze of taking pets to places of entertainment appears to have been started at the Royal Italian Circus, where many well-known leaders of society have taken prize dogs and cats and other animals to be introduced to Signor Volpi's trained animals.

"The other evening," said Signor Volpi, "a gentleman well known in the city brought his pet Soudanese money in the stalls. We have also been honored with visits by distinguished ladies, who have actually brought their pet cockatoos, mice and monkeys to see the performance. So long as they pay for their seats and the animals behave themselves, they cannot be refused admission. It is a strange fad and its seems to please the dumb visitors immensely. Now and then the monkeys in the stalls are frightened at the sound of the music, and the result is a little distracting to the performers."

The Italian circus is not the only place of amusement that has been selected by ladies and gentlemen who desire to treat their pets to a few hours' entertainment. Brilliantly-dressed ladies have sat in the boxes at the Royal Italian Opera fondling snakes and lizards.

Strange pets have a fascination for ladies in high society. One lady has a devoted python 12 feet long. Another goes on her travels with a pet boa constrictor 15 feet long, which, of course, if it liked, could crush her to death at any moment. It was caught in Somaliland. It accompanies its mistress placed in a long box. A ladies' mouse club is in existence in the west end, and blue mottled mice recently fetched 150 guineas a pair.

The most famous cat in the world is Prince White Heather, the pet of Miss Nathalie Janotha, the German Emperor's court pianist. It is a perfectly black animal, and has earned the reputation among European royalties of being a kind of mascot. Every royalty in Europe, with the exception of the Czar, possesses three hairs plucked from its tail. It once bit President McKinley's thumb. Wherever Miss Janotha goes she is accompanied by Prince White Heather—London News.

Advance of the Telephone.

As far back as 1667 one Robert Hooke, of London, proclaimed the principle of the telephone. By means of a wire he transmitted sound over considerable distances. A century and a half later, in 1821, the word "telephone" was first used, being applied to Wheatstone's apparatus by which sound was transmitted through wooden rods.

The first patents for the Bell telephone was taken out in 1876. Long distance telephoning is twenty years old this very year.

At the beginning of 1904 there were 3,779,517 telephones under rental in the United States. The number of messages in a year passes beyond 3,000,000,000. A current news item predicts telephonic communication in the near future between New York and San Francisco.

With the continent crossed by the speech-carrying circuit, there remains the problem of transoceanic communication by the telephone. It is not to be doubted that a solution will come. The rapidity of telephone development, after its first fair start, as indicated in the dates given above, seems to promise that the crowning achievements in long distance communication by voice may not be far in the future.—New York World.

DR. MACKAY'S SPECIFIC
For the Treatment of
ALCOHOLISM

Used in Connection With the Province of Quebec Probation System With Unvarying Success.

The city council of Montreal has indorsed this marvelous discovery. The finance committee of Montreal recently voted $500 to defray the expense of placing the medicine in each of the city police stations, as prompt application of the treatment to bad cases will prevent the fatalities continually occurring in the cells.

No Sanitarium is required. The treatment can be taken at home. No special diet required. The desire to reform is simply necessary and spirits avoided for a few days.

This medicine is now within the reach of all, the price having been reduced. The wonderful results obtained with the worst class of drunkards coming before the judges of the recorders' courts in Quebec and Montreal warrants the statement that the disease of Drunkenness can be cured—readily and surely—under ordinary circumstances and with the reasonable desire upon the part of an inebriate.

This treatment is simply the medicine of the medical profession—the only secret is as to its administration.

Dr. Mackay's discovery is the result of 25 years of practice as a specialist and expert. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

The Government of Quebec through the judges ordered over 500 boxes of the medicine for prisoners appearing in the courts in 1904—Official reports establish 80 per cent of cures with these cases.

With the public and official indorsation and the record of results published it is unnecessary to waste money experimenting further. All communications private.

The Leeming Miles Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DR. MACKAY'S SPECIFIC FOR
DRUNKENNESS.



"Yes, little man, of course your nose is broken; but take this can of Nestlé's Food home to Baby Brother, and you will feel ever so much better."

Nestlé's Food has been the standard infant's diet for forty years. It nourishes the child so that the increase in weight is immediately noted. It contains the right elements of nutrition, so combined that it closely approximates mother's milk. The danger of cow's milk is avoided. It requires the addition of water only (no milk) in preparation, as the basis of Nestlé's Food is the purest cow's milk, properly modified.

A sample of Nestlé's Food, sufficient for eight full meals, will be sent free by addressing

LEEMING MILES & CO.,
Canadian Agents,
MONTREAL.

Soap That Dyes!

"MAYPOLE"!—that's the name of the cake of soap that makes successful dyeing at home cleanly, successful, safe. The colors are fast and brilliant. It dyes to any shade. No streaks. No mess or trouble. Give yourself a real pleasant treat with cleanly "Maypole"!

Maypole Soap
Made in England, but sold everywhere
10c for colors. 15c for black.

RADWAY'S PILLS
FOR
YOUTH
HEALTH
AND
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CURE
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AND all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, and all derangements of the System.

RADWAY'S PILLS are purely vegetable, harmless, small, easy taken, perfectly coated and tasteless.

All Druggists have them. TAKE NO OTHER. 25c a Box.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR RADWAY'S 1905 ALMANAC & BEAUTY CALENDAR

RADWAY & CO., Ltd., Montreal, Can.

SHOULD A WOMAN BE HANGED?

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

"Should a woman be hanged for murder?" is the query evoked by the horrible crime committed in Vermont. The subject is so terrible, and the temptation to give a negative answer through sheer compassion for an individual, so great that I almost hestitate to answer the question which has been sent to me. But at the outset I am forced to confess that I can see no adequate reason why woman should not suffer precisely the same penalty as man for the same offense. We who believe in the equality of the sexes must surely believe also in the equality of moral responsibility, and any crime that could equally be committed by a man or a woman must surely demand the same punishment and be judged by the same standard.

The attempt to shield woman from the consequences of an act of ordinary violence places her immediately on a separate footing, and at once admits the theory that woman is not a responsible being in the same way as man, and that consequently she could never be intrusted with the duties and cares which devolve on him by reason of his superior sex. The admission is disastrous to the development and expansion of woman's mind and opportunities. If, therefore, a woman endowed with the same moral sense as a man commits a crime for which, had he been found guilty, he would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, I must hold that the same punishment which would be meted out to him should be equally given to her.

One exception, however, I feel bound to make, but that is for an offense which a man could not commit, and one which belongs exclusively to woman. It is almost universally held, I think that the murder of a baby at the time of birth cannot be placed on a par with crimes of violence and bloodshed committed under ordinary circumstances, and having as their incentive passions such as jealousy, greed of gain, robbery or anger. Every woman who has gone into the Gethsemane of suffering into which she is called to enter in order to give life knows only too well how terrible is the ordeal, but when to physical anguish is added the sense that the child which is to be born is heir only to despair it is impossible not to realize that, at such a moment, reason is often crushed under the burden of dependency and pain. This crime is, however, one which cannot be shared by the sexes, and consequently woman can rightly be judged apart from man for this offense.

The question as to whether, in this twentieth century, the whole subject of capital punishment ought to be reconsidered, is continually pressed upon us. Some time ago my attention was directed to it, and I endeavored to ascertain what were the relative statistics of crime in countries where capital punishment did not exist.

I turned to Garofalo's book on Criminologie, which gives, however, no data later than 1887, but probably the conclusions at which he arrives have varied but little. "Everywhere," he says, "where the death penalty has been altogether, or almost abolished, murder has increased in an extraordinary degree. In Belgium murders increased in a frightful manner when the knowledge of the abolition of the scaffold spread among the masses. From 1865 to 1880 murders increased from 34 to 120. In Prussia, where for many years there had been no executions, murders increased from 242 in 1854 to 518 i 886. In Switzerland, where capital punishment was abolished in 1874, murders increased in five years in the proportion of 75 per cent, and the same effect was produced in France and Italy."

Of America I have no statistics, but Garofalo gives the proportion of murders committed per annum in the United States as 2,000. Whether this is accurate or not I have no means of judging, but if his figures are correct (and I have no reason for doubting them, nor have I ever heard them contradicted), there is undoubtedly strong ground for careful consideration before we pronounce hasty judgments. The government of every country is bound, first and foremost, to protect the great mass of the people, and must allow no motives of sentiment to interfere with the supreme duty.

We have, of course, mercifully conceived a far higher view of the value of human life than was ever held in the past, when men and women were condemned to death for the most trivial crimes. In the reign of Henry VIII. of England, 74,000 vagabonds were executed, and the law which meted out capital punishment to thieves was only rescinded during the nineteenth century. The last woman to be hanged in England for stealing four yards of cotton goods was executed in a town close to my home, and as a child I have known old people who remembered the incident. Indeed, in my own village there is a green where men and women often gather on summer evenings. A well stands in the center, and the cool water trickles out of a raised cross supported by angels in bas-relief, under which is inscribed "I Am the Water of Life." Beneath that velvet carpet of green grass there is the grave of a servant girl executed nearly a hundred years ago for the murder of her infant, a little workhouse waif, scarcely more than a child herself when she became a mother and a murderess.

Thank God, increasing civilization, broader charity and a deepened sense of the sacredness of life have made such conditions less possible. Nevertheless, I cannot conscientiously say that the experience or countries in which capital punishment has been totally abolished is encouraging, and it is well to be slow to remove the barrier which forms a deterrent to crime. If, therefore, fear of the scaffold has the distinct effect of reducing murders, capital punishment ought not to be abolished.

There has always seemed to me to be almost unnecessary cruelty in the preparations that have to be made, and a time of appalling tension between the moment of leaving prison and of death. The form of execution adopted in France is still more horrible. I vividly remember a terrible article appearing in a magazine called Lucifer, somewhere in the nineties, which contained an account of the execution of a Belgian painter, written by a man who had caused himself to be hypnotized at the foot of the scaffold, with the suggestion that he should identify himself with the condemned murderer. The questions as to his sensations were put to him and recorded by a physician.

"What do you feel and see?" said the doctor, as the axe fell.

"A thunderbolt has fallen. Oh, the horror of it! It thinks, it sees, it suffers dreadfully. It cannot realize the situation; it still waits for the blow. Oh, for the loss of consciousness and oblivion!"

The rest of the description is horrible and vivid. The artist went through such anguish that the living man almost succumbed. The written notes are to be found in Wiertze's biography, and are an extremely interesting study. Whether or not the painter rightly transmitted the experiences of the condemned man, there are many other reasons which amply show that form of execution to be unnecessarily hideous and demoralizing. Electrocution is still too uncertain in its effects, but I have often wondered why a pistol cannot be used, a death which must be instantaneous, or else some form of lethal chamber, which surely might be swift and merciful.

TO THOSE OF SEDENTARY OCCUPATION.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active outdoor lives. The former will find in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap, considering their excellence.

Losing his new hat out of a window of a Swiss express an American passenger pulled the alarm cord and the train was stopped. He recovered the hat and cheerfully paid a $10 fine.

IT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it. Some merchants may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial. Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Eclectric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas'. Take nothing else.

Opium smoking in French ports on the Mediterranean assumed such large proportions of late that a law has been passed prohibiting the smoking of opium in all public places in Marseilles, Toulon and other cities.

GEN. KUROKI, AGED OVER 60. DR. OSLER CHLOROFORM BRIGADE.

McCutcheon, in Chicago Tribune.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Owing to Lady Jeune's many contributions to American publications, here is no judge on the English bench whose name is more widely known in that country than that of her husband, Sir Francis Jeune, president of the divorce and admiralty courts, who has just retired with a pension of $16,000 a year for life and a peerage. Sir Francis often complained that he found his work in the divorce court infinitely more trying than presiding over the court of admiralty. "The women of the divorce court love perfumes," Sir Francis used to declare in explanation of the terrible headaches by which he was almost invariably overtaken after hearing divorce cases. "Each of the women who enters the witness box (which is quite close to the judge) comes into court with a dainty handkerchief saturated with scent, which she insists upon waving about in the immediate proximity to his nose. The more emotional the women become the more they flutter their handkerchiefs, and I am called to inhale patchouli, white rose, heliotrope, and dozens of other more or less pungent perfumes during the course of the day until I feel quite ill."

It would, however, be going too far to assert that the bad health which has compelled Sir Francis to retire has been entirely brought about by the odors of the divorce court. The principal cause of the breakdown has undoubtedly been the death in India of his only son, who was acting as A. D. C. to Lord Lamington, the governor of Bombay, and it is this that renders his elevation to the peerage in one sense of the word pathetic, since he now no longer has anyone to succeed to his honors.

Sir Francis, who is a large stockholder in the Charles Arthur Pearson Company, now owning the London Standard, brought to his work as president of the court of admiralty an amount of practical experience such as does not often fall to the share of judges of that division. For while on his way to Australia in connection with the Tichborne case he was shipwrecked off the coast of Ceylon, underwent great hardships, and narrowly escaped with his life. He is the son of Bishop Jeune, of Peterborough, from whom he inherited much of his courtly manner, and his stepdaughter (that is to say, Lady Jeune's daughter Madeleine by her former marriage to the Hon. Constantine Stanley), is the wife of St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India.

It may be of interest to state that Sir Francis declared that during all the fifteen years that he has acted as president of the divorce court he has never had a more extraordinary case come before him than that of the present Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey.

Another point which Sir Francis is never tired of making is that the aristocracy of England, contrary to general impression, furnishes a small proportion of the divorce cases that come before the courts. The vast majority are provided by the upper and lower middle classes, and owing to the fact that they are commonplace and uninteresting they do not receive much attention by the press. It is only when a matrimonial suit between titled people comes up that extensive notices are given by the newspapers, which often devote columns to the testimony, and the natural result is that an erroneous impression is created to the effect that the aristocracy is exceptionally profligate and infinitely less well behaved than the middle classes and masses.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of Grand Duke Sergius was at the time of her marriage the most beautiful princess of the old world, and, although just one and twenty years have elapsed since the day that witnessed that memorable double wedding at Darmstadt—her eldest sister, Victoria of Hesse, being married at the same time to Prince Louis of Battenburg—she still retains much of that beauty and fascination which aroused so much enthusiasm when she first went to Russia as a bride. She is as gifted as she is comely, and is credited with the authorship of several anonymous works, especially of a couple of novels, which aroused an immense amount of sensation at the time of their appearance, dealing as they did with the courts of St. Petersburg and of Darmstadt, in a manner that showed them to have been written "from above" instead of "from below."

In spite of her reputation for cleverness she has retained her popularity in Russian society, and thanks to her sweetness of disposition and to her tact, has been fortunate enough to avoid that persistent and altogether unmerited ill will that has dogged the footsteps of her younger sister, the present czarina. Not only the men, but also the women of the great world have been in the habit of raving about her, and it is certain that there is no princess of the house of Romanoff who enjoys a greater degree of popularity among the masses than Grand Duchess Elizabeth. In fact, there is no doubt that her husband would have been murdered weeks and weeks ago had it not been for her presence by his side whenever he appeared in public. So anxious were his foes that she should sustain no injury that she proved, indeed, his guardian angel, and it is a remarkable fact that he should have met his doom the first time in weeks that he drove out without her.

Despite all the ill-natured gossip at St. Petersburg, they were a devoted couple. In fact, the grand duchess always seemed anxious that her husband's good qualities should be understood and appreciated in their true light and that the many misapprehensions which she was aware prevailed concerning him should be dispelled.

Much has been said during his lifetime and since his death concerning his bad points, and he has been painted in the blackest colors as the evil genius of the czar. Most of the stories originated in the St. Petersburg grand monde, which he disliked as much as it feared and detested him. He abominated what he considered its frivolity and its worldliness. Unlike his brothers, Vladimir, Alexis, and Paul, all of whom delight in society, he was disposed to austerity, was of a retiring disposition, and careful in the observance of the practice of his religion. His favorite pursuits were archaeology and soldiering. In 1889 he presided over the archaeological congress held at Moscow, and astonished the members by his profound knowledge of Russian antiquities and the deep interest he took in the work of the congress.

It is only natural that a man so deeply imbued with the love of antiquities should wish to rule over the oldest province of the Russian empire, and over a city so full of historical associations, and it was for this reason that he urged his eldest brother, Alexander III., to appoint him as governor-general of Moscow, a demand which was granted after some delay, owing to the difficulties of getting rid of old Prince Dolgoroukoff.

Moscow benefited rather than otherwise from the change. For the grand duke and grand duchess lived there in a considerable amount of state, and maintained a court that was quite viceregal in splendor. This had the effect of attracting all the older and more conservative element of the Russian nobility from their country seats to Moscow, where they reopened their palaces and began once more to entertain, trade, of course, deriving much benefit therefrom.

Then, too, the grand duke used to play the part of Haroun al Raschid. Disguised as a peasant or a beggar, he would go about the streets, get himself locked up by the police, and then have them punished if they treated him unjustly or cruelly. He would also go into bakers' shops in disguise, and woe betide the tradesmen who gave him short measure or bad bread. He equally severely dosed chemists and doctors who refused to provide medicine or to attend dying people when rung up at night, and during the famine in the winter of 1891-1892, he, with the help of his wife, saved many thousands of lives by the measures which he organized for the relief of distress.

To say that he was dishonest or that he ever benefited in the slightest degree by the corruption that undoubtedly existed among the officials under his orders at Moscow, is ridiculous. For he was one of the wealthiest members of the imperial family, and as the favorite son of the late empress, whose pronounced religious views he shared, and whom he accompanied on her pilgrimage to Jerusalem, inherited at her death nearly the whole of the colossal fortune which she had amassed since the day when she came to St. Petersburg as a penniless princess. This being the case, it will be seen that the tales printed since his death to the effect that he misappropriated the Red Cross funds are preposterous.

Sergius devoted himself heart and soul, in fact, to his duties of governor-general of Moscow, which he fulfilled most conscientiously according to his own lights, and certainly did his utmost to crush and punish the dishonesty and the malfeasance of the officialdom by which he was surrounded.

Of course, he was intolerant in matters of faith and of policy. He believed, like all Russians of the old school, and who are imbued with Pan-Slav doctrines, that Russia is unfitted for western institutions, and that the autocracy of the Czar is the best form of government. And in his family he was a kind-hearted man, for after the death of his sister-in-law, Grand Duchess Paul, he adopted her children and brought them up as his own. At Paris he was almost unknown. Its gayeties did not appeal to him, and the French felt for this tall, remarkably thin man, with the severe face, furrowed with many lines, lighted up by eyes small, though full of fire, none of that sympathy which they entertain for the other princes of the reigning house of Russia.

Sergius was devoted to the Czar—in his own fashion—and probably entertained for him more real and unselfish affection, devoid of any question of self-interest, than any other of the grand dukes. Emperor Nicholas knew this, and lost no opportunity of showing him his confidence and regard. Indeed, the last token thereof was given only the other day, when, on the recommendation of Sergius, he appointed the latter's nominee, Boulyguin, to the post of minister of the interior, and Trepoff, who had been chief of police at Moscow, with the governor-generalship of St. Petersburg, with the powers of a dictator.

There is no doubt that Sergius will be profoundly mourned by the Emperor and Empress, who knew him so well, by his brothers-in-law, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with whom he got on splendidly, and by his adopted children—they include, beside the offspring of his brother Paul, the illegitimate son of his other brother, the Grand Duke Alexis (a young fellow who bears the name of Prince Belowski), and the half-brothers of his wife, born of her father's brief morganatic union to Mme. de Kalomine—all of whom found in him a tender and indulgent father. There are likewise many poor people at Moscow whose wants he has relieved, and whose wrongs he has redressed, and who will grieve at his death. But elsewhere the regret caused by his assassination will not be either deep or sincere. He was so little understood. But everywhere the most profound sympathy will be felt for the widowed grand duchess.

With regard to the impression which prevails that the life of the Czar himself is in danger, there is little ground for any such fears. The members of the revolutionary party are firmly convinced that he personally is in favor of granting them liberal reforms, and that he is only prevented from putting his intentions and those of his consort into execution by the influence of those of his relatives who are most prominently identified with reactionary doctrines and methods of government. Chief among them was Sergius. The others are Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, as well as the widowed Empress. They are the ones whose lives alone are in danger at the present moment, and who are likely to become the victims of the terrorists.

King Edward has just granted to the eldest son of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt his royal license to drop the name of "Vernon," which he has hitherto borne in conjunction with that of Harcourt, and to be known in future merely as Lewis Harcourt. This is in accordance with the wishes and the provisions of the will of Simon, Earl Harcourt, through whom the Nuneham Park and other Harcourt estates passed into the possession of his Vernon relatives. For strictly speaking, "Lulu" Harcourt, like his father, the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, belongs to the Vernon family, of which Lord Vernon, a 17-year-old peer, with an American mother—the widowed Lady Vernon is a daughter of F. C. Lawrence, of New York—is the chief. Lewis Harcourt, in addition to having an American stepmother—she is the daughter of the historian and diplomat, J. Lothrop Motley—has also an American wife, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt being the only daughter of the late Walter H. Burns, of New York.

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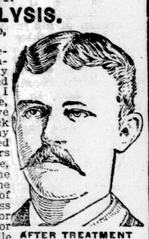
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"I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indiscretion and excesses in early youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me, guessed my secret. Imaginative dreams at night weakened me—my back ached, had pains in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair loose, memory poor, etc. Numbness in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, wore an electric belt for three months, went to Mt. Clemens for baths, but received little benefit. While at Mt. Clemens I was induced to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through my nerves. I was cured mentally, physically and sexually. I have sent them many patients and will continue to do so."

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Preserve Wild Flowers.

That is an admirable plan of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America to arrange during the winter season for the active carrying on of its commendable labors in the early spring. At the recent meeting of the society at Philadelphia it received a new impulse for the somewhat difficult yet not impossible task it has undertaken for the quickening of public sentiment in favor of regard for forest and field treasures and for the crystallizing of popular feeling into adequate legislation. The promoters of the movement wisely recognize that it will take time to educate public sentiment until it will secure the essential enactment and enforcement of laws for the safeguarding of natural beauty, just as it has taken time to educate public sentiment up to the point of enforcing the laws for the protection of game and song birds and the conservation of forest areas, movements which are decidedly akin in spirit and results. The need for action as regards the wild flowers is equally urgent, for, it is stated on good authority, that unless something is done soon it will be too late to save many of the most beautiful native plants from extinction in settled localities—the very place where they will do the most good, as is aptly pointed out.

This statement has ample demonstration in the country districts in the vicinity of great cities, the park areas and in summer resorts, where thoughtlessness has resulted in the denuding of beauty spots and in the leaving of waste places in their stead. It is a well-known fact that, owing to the lack of efficient protection in popular sentiment, many of the wild flowers that were the glory of Middlesex Fells have disappeared, and their former haunts are desolated. Several years ago the mayflower grew in comparative abundance all around New York city. But now, owing to the unrestrained gathering of it, the product is completely exterminated. The mayflowers sold in New York are brought from distant parts in this state, New Jersey and the south, from which sections it is reasonably predicted that they will also disappear unless the good offices of the wild flower preservers become effective.—Atlanta Journal.

The Detective Story.

An anti-dime novel bill has been introduced in New York by Assemblyman Currier, who is of the opinion that many boys the led astray by the stories relating to detectives with which the cheapest literature abounds. Of course there are novels like those which Conon Doyle and others write that are not injurious in their effects, and moreover they have some value as literature, but these are not the kind that reach the half-educated youths who delight in poorly-written tales relating to crime, and who long to follow the example of those who figure in these badly-constructed monstrosities, which are poured out by the basketful from irresponsible publishing houses.

Many a youth has taken his first step as a criminal through reading the paper-covered books which they devoured surreptitiously at school, and are suffering in correctional institutions through their ambition to emulate the example of the lowest kind of a fictional hero. It will be, of course, hard to determine what is pernicious in the cheap books, for not all of them are undeserving, though most of them spoil the taste for really good reading, as far as the young are concerned.

It is doubtful, therefore, if the bill will become law, though it may do something toward checking the supply of narratives relating to sleuths of various descriptions. Sherlock Holmes, Hankshaw and other detectives will have a permanent place in novels and in the drama, but the others have no right to live even in a dime novel. However, they are there and it looks as if they had come to stay.—Massachusetts Plowman.

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